The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 577. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} SATURDAY, JANUARY 6TH, 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

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"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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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

VALUATIONS MADE FOR PROBATE AND LEGACY DUTIES.

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

☞ All Orders attended to with care and punctuality

EMIGRATION AGENT. 27

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

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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, } NEWCASTLE.
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT, 32, MOSLEY STREET, } NEWCASTLE.
SUNDERLAND BRANCH, CORNER OF FREDERICK ROAD, HIGH STREET. 644b

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XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S FESTIVITIES.

WILLIAM AYNSLEY

BEGS to intimate to the inhabitants of Consett and the locality that he has just received some prime Articles which will enable them to keep a "Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year." The first is an importation of upwards of

10,000 BOTTLES OF WINES AND SPIRITS

of the finest Quality. Buyers of a Bottle are supplied as cheaply as Purchasers of large quantities.

Then there are his GROCERIES and PROVISIONS; and those who have not yet tested his extensive and varied Stock, he would respectfully invite to do so, as he has this year made special arrangements for the supply of his ever increasing Christmas trade, and is receiving large arrivals daily. The following W. A. specially recommends:—Teas, Sugars, Currants, Raisins, Butters, Lard, and the largest consignment of CHEESE ever brought into Consett.

Country buyers would do well to pay an early visit to

WILLIAM AYNSLEY'S,
THE TEA DEALER,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT. 741b

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

	Gallons
W & A Gilbey	670,994
Sandeman, Sons & Co	154,622
R Hooper & Sons	139,635
Dingwall, Portal & Co	138,307
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	82,552
J Allnut & Co	82,264
Dent, Urwick & Co	78,884
Bond, Forbes & Co	77,277
D Taylor & Sons	72,943
Max Greger	71,475
Secretan, Campbell & Co	67,969
Boord & Son	67,587
Findlater & Co	66,243
Polak Bros & Co	66,074
Brooks & Oldham	63,859
C Kinloch & Co	60,683
Robertson Bros	59,347
Lemon Hart & Son	59,213
Domecq & Co	58,129

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

	Gallons
Twiss & Brownings	242,436
W & A Gilbey	231,354
J & W Nicholson	165,605
D Taylor & Sons	144,608
Trower & Lawson	121,518
Dingwall, Portal & Co	110,263
R Hooper & Sons	106,043
Bond, Forbes & Co	95,855
Seager & Evans	87,328
Boord & Son	86,200
C Webb	73,947
Burnett & Co	64,920
E S Pick	60,253
Lemon Hart & Son	58,594
Bishop & Son	56,933
Bowerbank & Son	50,180
J Allnutt & Co	49,245
G Orme & Co	48,542
J & J Vickers & Co	48,357
Hills & Underwood	47,638
Marshall & Elvey	45,508
T H Furze	45,342
B Field & Sons	40,667
Osmond & Co	38,502
Pickford & Co	38,460

Gins and Whiskies (W & A Gilbey 379,682 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

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

W AYNSLEY
Grocer,
CONSETT

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

For full description of each see Book of Prices

GINS

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

The above can be had either Sweetened or Unsweetened.

COGNAC BRANDIES

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

The above can be had either Pale or Brown

BRANDIES (*not Cognac Brandies*)

			Per Bottle	Page
Castle UP	Brandy	33 *under proof*	2/2	23
Castle UV	Brandy	17 *under proof*	2/7	23
Castle Proof	Brandy	*proof*	3/0	23

The above can be had either Pale or Brown

SCOTCH WHISKIES

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

IRISH WHISKIES

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

JAMAICA RUMS

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

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

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

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

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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	4gs. to 15gs.
GOLD WATCHES, from	3gs. to 30gs.

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

Poetry: Original and Select.

THE DOUBLE LIFE.

Her face is marble-pure and fair,
 Her form the very soul of grace;
It seems no shade of grief or care
 Had ever crossed that noble face.
Calm, golden calm, her perfect smile
 Makes soft and bright her palace home;
Falling, like dew from Heaven's pure blue,
 On guests that go and guests that come.

Her voice a strange, sweet music hath,
 Like vesper chimes of holiest praise:
Life's roses seem to strew her path,
 Life's joys to clothe her halcyon days.
Yet sometimes when the sunset skies
 With orange glories flood the plain
I've marked within her soul-lit eyes
 A far off look—a look of pain.

And then a world of sadness lives,
 Like brooding night, her lips along,
Such as an inward anguish gives
 To such as hide some secret wrong;
And then—as all unseen she deems—
 Her jewelled hand is, quivering, pressed
Against her heart, I know she dreams
 Of that which aye disturbs her rest.

And then I know she sees anew
 A vision, cold, but passing fair,
Of one who once was dearest to
 Our Lady of the Palace there;
Of him, the dark-eyed poet-youth,
 Whose pure love was her altar flame,
But whom, at cost of love and truth,
 She cast aside for wealth and fame.

And thus when, ere the daylight dies
 I see that look of anguish stir
Within my lady's peerless eyes,
 I cannot choose but pity her;
For, poor and lowly though my lot,
 No wretched double life for me
Darkens around my humble cot,
 To make my life a misery.

N. E. U.

Varieties.

Extracts from Punch.

Christmas present for the claimant—Coleridge's Works.

Christmas present for Sir Charles Dilk—Packet of court plaster and some household bread.

Seasonable Sentiment.—May the commission of inquiry into the Megæra business get to the bottom of it.

Juvenile Gulosity.—A sage said to a schoolboy, home for the holidays, "A contented mind is a continual feast." "Is it?" quoth young hopeful, "I should rather say that a continual feast was a contented mind."

The Festive Bored.—In olden time the boar's head was a common Christmas adjunct to the board. The custom, it appears, has not entirely yet died out. If one believes one's eyes and ears, one can hardly ever join a family Christmas party, without finding at least one, if not more than one, bore's head there.

A Minor Canon.—The new 35-ton gun, or 700-pounder, is called the Woolwich infant. Sweet innocent! Let us hope that affairs may allow it long to remain such. Is the Woolwich infant supposed to be a boy or a girl? If a boy, it must be admitted that there was never yet before such a son of a gun.

Happy Despatch.—We have just read in a delightful book that "Japanese verse is of two kinds, "Uta," of purely native growth, and "Shi," of Chinese origin and structure. The difference between the Japanese and the English is that nearly all the modern poetry of the latter is Shi.

Compliments of the Season.—*Squire* (who interests himself with the moral and material condition of his peasantry): "Hullo, woodruff! what an eye you've got! How did you get that?" *Labourer*: "O, it's nowthin' partic'lar, sir. Last night—at the White 'Art, sir. But—(in extenuation)—Chrishmash time, sir—on'y once a year!"

Extracts from Judy.

Net profits—A fisherman's.

What is dyspepsia—Stuff?

A common informer—Walker's dictionary.

Irish buttermakers, as a rule, make a lot of pats.

Proverb.—A thorn in the bush is worth two in the hand.

Sometimes coal does not burn well of an evening, because it's slate.

Blind men can always buy eyes-in-glass very cheaply at the druggist's.

How to prevent milk turning into cream—Buy it of a London milkman.

Some married people always go to bed quarrelling, yet they never fall out.

Some spinsters complain that the men leave them alone, even when they never leave them.

The question of the day (at the "Hole in the Wall)—Odger, what can the matter be?

To Mothers.—You shouldn't let the children read Watt's poems; they contain much hymn-morality.

To a Fair Correspondent.—No; ships do not wear whales' bones in their stays, nor do they suffer from tight lacing.

Corns do not aid us on our path through life as a rule; yet we have all heard of a certain pilgrim whose progress was entirely due to a Bunyan.

A Flight of Imagination.—*Cissy*: "So, you're going away, Effie, and we shall have no more races round the garden for bon-bons." *Effie*: Yes, Cissy, dear. And, if we don't meet in this world again, when you are an angel and I am an angel, I'll fly you for a box of chocolate creams."

Extracts from Fun.

Come to Hand.—A lady of our acquaintance, who has a pretty hand, is anxious to learn whether people are more liable than common to "burn their fingers" if they happen to be taper ones. We cannot say; but we have advised her not to let a spark get at them.

Irish Bull Baiting.—A Hibernian friend wants to know what the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is about! He says he saw a cabman the other day pull up deliberately in a public thoroughfare and proceed to bait his horse.

A Teaser for Teacher.—*Governess*: "Q.—Yes. Well what's the next letter?" *Charlie*: Ve nex' letter." *Governess*: "Yes! come—make haste and tell me." *Charlie*: "Oo tell *me!*—Oo tum here to teach *me*, me not here to teach *oo!*"

Law-dations.—A Kansas journal, speaking of two women who have started as partners in legal business, describes them sarcastically as "sisters-in-law." "Mothers-in-law," would be more clearly indicative of the discord by which the firm is likely to flourish. At any rate they may be considered as sisters to ma(r).

Bliss.—At a late wedding in Indiana, the bride and bridegroom and sixteen of the guests were deaf and dumb. The sixteen guests should have paired off too, and then the whole lot might have come to England to contest for the Dunmow Flitch. Fancy nine married couples, who has never once had words with each other!

A Literal Translation.—The Good Templars have cancelled the commission—as "Deputy G.W.C.T."—of the person who made such a disgraceful attack on the character of the Queen the other day. We beg to restore him the coveted initials which, we suppose stand for "Gullible, Weakminded, Credulous, Twaddler."

A New-fangled Notion.—A labouring man at Peckham, in his sixty-sixth year, is stated to have just cut a tooth. His teeth, it is added, are perfect, and he has only lost one in the whole course of his life. When we say that his name is Laws, our readers will no longer feel surprised. There is never any lack of teeth in the jaws of the law.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

The dearth of political news with which we begin the New Year is evidenced by the much ado, which is being made over the appointment of speaker. Those political leaders amongst the liberal journals who are dissatisfied with the decision of the Government with regard to the next speaker must "eat their leek" with as much grace as they can muster—Mr. Brand is the coming man! There has been an unnecessary hair-splitting about the candidature, real or supposed, of well-known men. Messrs. Cardwell, Bouverie, Brand, Bruce, and one or two other liberal or whig notabilities have been mentioned as "likely," but while it appears to be universally admitted that Mr. Brand is wlel qualified for the office, jurists on the liberal side like the *Spectator* and antagonists like the *Standard*, cannot get over the idea that he was formerly "a whip."—a partizan of partizans—a liberal (a whig) jackal. Mr. Denison's speakership has been without reproach, we have sufficient faith in the new man to believe that the same will be said of him when he retires. It is semi-officially announced that Mr. Denison will be raised to the peerage under the title of Viscount. Viscount Ossington, of Ossington, in Nottinghamshire, says unofficial rumour.

Very dreary productions are those terribly long affairs called retrospects of the year. Readers of them are to be pitied, but more to be pitied are the writers. More dreary still than ordinary retrospects is a financial retrospect, and yet the conclusions of some of these long-minded productions are rather agreeable on the present occasion. It is certain that the country has been fairly prosperous throughout 1871, and that its close found the nation in a decidedly good position. English and foreign stocks, the railway market, the labour market—reports from all tell the same pleasant tale, a tale moreover which we have been told over and over again during the last six months in the continued success of the nine hours movement. I think it will be well under such circumstances, to take the advice offered by Lord Derby the other day to his Lancashire friends—to be careful not to fall into the error of considering that, because they had a great and increasing income, therefore it did not matter how much they spent. And here let me mention two facts which show how slow the labouring classes are to avoid themselves of a season of prosperity, if the prosperity does not actually come to their very doors. About the East and West India Docks—that very locality where there has been such an outcry about beating down the wages of dock labourers—there are placards now posted up telling labourers that they can have employment at 3s. 6d. a day in Carlisle, their railway fare being paid, cheap lodgings being obtainable, and wages paid daily; and yet there is a difficulty in obtaining men, there is also great difficulty in obtain- 1,000 men to go to New Zealand for railway-making—a better opportunity for emigration, however it would be difficult to find.

The importation of foreign cattle will undoubtedly be largely increased by the establishment of the Foreign Cattle market. It will make the conditions of importation much easier; the risk from contagion much less; and the time hitherto expended between the arrival of cattle and their distribution in the shape of food will be considerably shortened. As a considerable impetas will thus be given to the breeding and export of cattle abroad it will be well for our own farmers and cattle breeders to look to their laurels; of late years they have not been quite so ready to sneer at foreign stock breeders and pooh-poohing foreign cattle, as was their wont, but a good deal of prejudice still exists. I fully expect that this new cattle market will gradually teach our bucolic friends a lesson. Certainly it will tend to cheaper meat, and that is an advantage that cannot well be over-rated.

I can fully confirm some complaints I notice relative to the insufficient accommodation on the metropolitan railway, and of this I would add a similar complaint relative to the London, Chatham, and Dover line between Victoria and Ludgate Hill. The scrambling and confusion the moment a train comes up are absolutely disgraceful—not to the public, but to the railway authorities. People with first or second class tickets are continually compelled to ride third-class, and without wishing to be offensive, I must say the language of many of the men in this class is not adapted for ears polite, nor are they dressed as if they were about to be presented at Court. Far a long time past people have been saying that something must be done. Undoubtedly. And I would suggest that a few more carriages in each train would meet the difficulty—Country visitors are startled at the frantic helter-skelter on these line.

At least 6,000 persons must have assembled in the Metropolitan Tabernacle to see the old year out and the new year in. The immense building was filled in every part, numbers of people having to stand. A great many children were among the congregation. If the policy of keeping children up till past midnight and then subjecting them to the night air in coming out of a heated chapel, be objected to the Spurgeonites' answer would be—better keep the children up for a religious service than for a "party." Perhaps so—the watch-night service at the Tabernacle was hearty and impressive. Mr. Spurgeon, after his visit to Italy, preaches with renewed fervour and energy, and his remarks on the flight of Time and its invisible boundaries were characterized by that sound practical sense and that devotional spirit which such an occasion demands in a man addressing 6,000 of his fellow creatures. A very remarkable feature of this service—or rather an addenda to it—was the mutual wishes of a happy new year. "The service is now concluded," said Mr. Spurgeon, and "I wish you all a happy new year." Upon which exclamations ran throughout the building, like a *feu de joie*, "The same to you, Mr. Spurgeon!" "A happy new year to you and yours," and so on. The sudden burst of voices and the running fire of 'good-wishes which was kept up for some little time was remarkable.

The last night of the old year was put to a practical purpose by a number of railway servants who held a meeting at a large public house in Southwark in aid of the movement for reducing the hours of work and diminishing Sunday duty. Very wrong for men to meet at a public house on Sunday for a secular purpose many people will say. Certainly it is a great pity that they should have to chose that evening, but they declare that they cannot meet on a week night, and many statements made by the men bear out this assertion. But whatever may be said about their Sunday agitation the public ought earnestly to wish the movement sucess. When the nine hours movement as succeeded to so large an extent all over the country, common sense tells us that the railway servants' ten hours' movement is not unreasonable. That men should be called on to work continuously 14, 16 or 18 hours a day, and be expected to perform *well* their arduous duties, is monstrous.

Markets.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the above, says:—The averages of 1871 commenced at 52s 7d., and closed at 55s. 8d., the lowest point being early in January and the highest in June—viz., 60s, when cold weather ruled. The fluctuations of the year, therefore, have not exceeded 7s. 9d. per qr., and our decline from midsummer has been very gradual. The Board of Trade Returns not yet being made up, we give our rough estimate of the imports into the kingdom in wheat and flour as about 9,455,000 qrs., about one-ninth of which has been received in flour, by far the largest receipts being since June; but against this there have been large exports, and there are still heavy stocks on hand. With an estimated deficiency of four bushels per acre in our country, we shall still have large wants, which, if not interfered with by the greater necessities of France, there is no doubt we shall receive from Russia, America, Germany, &c.; but there is no disposition anywhere to take low prices, and those who look for them we think will be disappointed. It may be that French wants have been greatly over-rated; but time will soon shew. Prices in England during the holidays have been tending slightly downwards, as they have in France and other parts of Europe; but as there is time for another little winter yet, should it return we may find a reaction, so that we still greatly depend upon the character of the remainder of this winter and the opening spring.

CORN MARKETS.

Newcastle Corn Market, Tuesday.—At this day's market there was a small supply of wheat from the country, but a moderate coasting and foreign arrival. The trade ruled firmer than of late, but having a thin attendance of buyers only a limited business was done, at, however, the full prices of this day week. Barley unchanged, but there was much less South country on offer. Malt as before. Beans and peas firm. Oats about maintained their former value. Flour slow, but less pressed.

Durham Corn and Provision Market, Saturday.—The following were the prices current at this market this day:—Oats, 6s 0d to 7s 6d per boll. Beef, 8d to 10d; mutton, 9d to 10d; veal, 9d to 10d; pork, 8d to 10d per lb. Chickens, 2s 0d to 2s 6d; ducks, 2s 9d to 3s 0d; hens, 1s 0d to 1s 9d; turkeys, 7s 0d to 12s 0d; geese, 6s 0d to 12s 0d; hares, 3s 0d to 4s 0d each. Pigeons, 1s 0d to 1s 3d; rabbits, 2s 6d to 2s 8d per couple. Partridges, 3s. 0d to 3s 6d; pheasants, 7s 0d to 8s per brace. Butter, 1s 8d to 1s 9d per lb. Eggs, 6 to 7 for 1s. Apples, 2s 6d to 3s 0d; onions, 10d to 1s 0d per peck. Potatoes, 8d to 9d per stone.

Hexham Corn Market, Tuesday.—There was a meagre show of all kinds of grain at our market to-day. Greater portion of wheat was in poor condition and sold slowly at late rates. Barley and oats remain unchanged.

Darlington Corn Market, Monday.—Red wheat, 13s 6d to 14s 6d; white ditto, 14s 6d to 15s 0d; barley, 8s 6d to 9s 6d; grinding qualities, 0s 0d to 0s 0d per boll; long oats, 2s 6d to 3s 0d; short ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 6d per bushel. There was a good show of wheat at this market to-day, and there was a fair demand. Sales took place slowly, and prices were about the same as on the previous week.

London Corn Market, Wednesday.—Market very quiet, and scarcely any business doing. English and foreign wheat firm but unaltered. Town flour unchanged; country and American marks dull. Barley unaltered. Oats 3d dearer. Maize a slow sale. Beans and peas dull.

CATTLE MARKETS.

Newcastle Cattle Market, Tuesday.—The show of stock presented for sale exhibited a decline of 186 beasts and 1,570 sheep as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality both that of cattle and sheep were only middling, time of year considered. The supply of beef comprised 961 head. There is a decided change to note in the general state of trade, and all breeds moved off freely at a rise of 3d to 6d per stone on the rates of this day se'nnight. In exceptional cases 10s 6d per stone was obtained, but the general top figure for beef was 10s 3d per imperial stone, with a tolerable good clearance. The number of sheep was 4,160. The mutton trade was in an active state at an advance of ½d per lb. on the rates of Tuesday last and very few remained unsold. Pigs—1,011 were shown. The pork trade ruled firm. The rates of last week were well supported, and nearly all were disposed of.

Prices:—Beasts, prime heifer, 9s 6d to 1s 9d; secondary sorts, 8s 0d to 8s 9d; inferior sorts, 5s 6d to 7s 0d; first-class oxen, 9s 3d to 9s 6d; middling, 7s 6d to 8s 6d; cows, 6s 0d to 7s 0d; pork, large, 4s 0d to 6s 0d; small, 6s 6d to 7s 0d per stone of 14lbs. Sheep, good vendable mutton, 9½d to 10d; middling, 7½d to 8½d; tups, ewes, and inferior, 8½d to 9d per lb., sinking offal.

Darlington Cattle Market, Monday.—There was a fair show of beasts, which met a rather slow sale. Best beef made 9s to 9s 6d; secondary sorts, 8s. to 9s. Of lean cattle there was a fair show, but the sale was not very brisk. Best beasts made from £14 to £16; secondary sorts, £10 to £13. Irish cattle, £7 to £10. Of sheep there was not a large show, but a fair sale of good animals took place, best mutton being 8½d to 9d; secondary sorts, 7d. to 8d. Pigs met with a dull sale.

Wakefield Cattle Market, Wednesday.—There was a large show of beef for the season, about 950 fat beasts of good quality being offered; trade ruled rather heavy at 8s to 9s 4d for ordinary qualities, and 10s per stone of 14lbs for very prime. About 3,000 sheep were penned, and met with a fair demand at a slight advance on the late high prices; ewes sold at from 8½d to 9d. wethers at 9d. to 10d and very small sheep fully 10½d per lb. A large number of pigs shown, and there was a good stock of lean beasts. Fat beasts made from 9d to 1s on late quotations.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

Newcastle Hay and Straw Market, Tuesday.—There were 90 carts of hay, and 14 carts of straw in the market. Prices: old land hay, £6 0s 0d to £7 0s 0d; this year's growth, £4 0s 0d to £5 5s 0d; new land hay, £0 0s 0d to £0 0s 0d; this year's growth, £4 5s 0d to £5 8s 0d; clover hay, £3 10s 0d to £4 10s 0d per ton. Wheat straw, 2s 4d to 2s 7d; barley straw, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; and oat straw, 0s 0d to 0s 0d per thrave.

Middlesborough Iron Market, Tuesday.—To-day there was a very thin attendance on 'Change at Middlesbrough. The amount of business actually transacted was exceedingly small, the time being occupied chiefly in exchanging compliments. In the condition of the trade there is no alteration. Every iron maker continues as busy a possible, the demand is as heavy as ever, and prices are firm. There is a great outcry for fuel.

ALMANAC FOR 1872.

Easter Sunday, March 31. Whit Sunday, May 19.

1872.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	1872.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
Jan....	..	1	2	3	4	5	6	July....	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	..	..	..		28	29	30	31	..	..	..
Feb....	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	Aug....	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	..	..		25	26	27	28	29	30	31
March..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Sept....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	31	..	..	..	..	..	..		29	30	..	..	..	..	..
April..	..	1	2	3	4	5	6	Oct....	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	28	29	30	..	..	..	..		27	28	29	30	31	..	..
May....	..	..	..	1	2	3	4	Nov....	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	26	27	28	29	30	31	..		24	25	26	27	28	29	30
June...	..	..	..	..	..	..	1								
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Dec....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	30	..	..	..	..	..	..		29	30	31	..	..	..	..

The Prix Gobert has been awarded to M. Mortimer-Ternaux for his work on the "Histoire de la Terreur;" and the second prize to M. Nettement for "La Conquête d' Alger."

The Turin Royal Opera House was opened on the 24th ult. The company includes Mesdames Galletti-Granoli, Baratti, Brambilla, Signor d'Antoni, Vicentelli, Junca, and Barberatz.

Unemployed Labour in Victoria.—A sum of £10,000 has been voted by the Parliament of the colony of Victoria, which is being spent by the Government in the improvement of crown lands around Melbourne and Geelong. This work is not let by contract, but is executed by day labourers, alleged to be unable to obtain other work, who are paid 4s. 6d. per day, which may, therefore, be said to be the official minimum rate of wages in Victoria. The effect is to make labour artificially dear and scarce where it is wanted. So great is the temptation to remain in Melbourne as long as the means of living can be obtained, that farming men are refusing to accept 15s. per week and their board, and in several parts of the country miners are so scarce that many of the newly-projected campanies are obliged to remain inactive, though £2 10s. per week is freely offered. The work at 4s. 6d. a day, intended as relief for the destitute, has been taken by many men possessed of freehold property.

Communist Trials.—The Court of Assizes of the Seine has just been occupied with the trial of four persons accused of usurpation of public functions at the Palais de Justice and pillage of food, securities, jewels, &c. The accused were two married couples—Simonne, 52, messenger at and residing in the Law Courts, and his wife, 40; Bouguemont, 37, lacemaker, and his wife, 35. When the Commune arrived, on the 18th March, the first-named prisoner, in conjunction with others, several of whom are in flight, took possession of the apartments vacated by their superiors, who remained faithful to the Government and followed it to Versailles. As soon as they were installed they seized all the objects of value they could find, and made use of the provisions which had been stored up by the former occupants. The facts charged were fully proved, and the Court sentenced Simonne to seven years' imprisonment, Bouguemont to five, his wife to three, and acquitted the woman Simonne.

The Tammany Ring.—The New York grand jury has found some 15 indictments for felony against Tweed, and as many more against Connolly charging them with various crimes, arising out of Tammany frauds. Detainers under these indictments were lodged against Connolly, who is still in Ludlow-street Gaol, been unable to obtain bail, and under one of the indictments Tweed was arrested on the 15th, kept in custody all night at the Metropolitan Hotel, and on the 16th arraigned and committed to gaol. On his way to prison, however, a writ of *habeas corpus* was served, and being taken before Judge Barnard, he was released on 5,000 dols. bail. The reports are that Tweed is to be arrested on each indictment separately, but his counsel say they will procure his release on each by *habeas corpus*, as in the above case. The grand jury are said to have also found indictments against Garvey, Ingersoll, and Woodward, who were also notorious in the Ring frauds, and all of whom have fled from New York, Garvey being in Canada.

The Emperor of Brazil.—On Saturday the Emperor of Brazil walked to the Cemetery of Montmartre at eight in the morning, and examined every part of the burial ground. His Majesty then went to the Rue des Rosiers, and visited the garden where the cowardly murder of Generals Lecomte and Clement Thomas had been perpetrated. All the members of the Orleans family dined with the Emperor on the same day at the Grand Hotel. His Majesty gave an audience on Friday to M.M. Isidore and Zaddoc, grand rabbis of the Jewish Consistory in Paris. The conversation turned principally on the situation of the Israelitish inhabitants of Brazil, who are rapidly increasing, as most of the large merchants of that country belongs to that religion. The Rabbis expressed fears that the feelings of animosity shown towards the Jews might be deeply rooted in the hearts of the population; but the Emperor assured them that the most perfect religious toleration reigned in his State. The interview lasted about forty minutes.

The Russians in Finland.—A strange but perfectly natural revolution in the dynasty of a European language is at present being silently worked out. In the schools of Finland the study and use of the Russian language has been made compulsory. It is not merely that in the superior establishments instruction is given in Russia, but in all the schools for the education of the people, that language is not merely to predominate, but to supplant. At St. Michael and at Helsingfors seven new classes have been founded. Instruction in the most elementary of these will, indeed, for a short time be carried on by the medium of the Swedish language, but in all the other schools Russian will be made the fundamental source of instruction. All scholars know the extreme difficulty of this tongue, and the consequent facility with which those who have mastered it are able to grapple with other modern languages. In the meantime, in these provinces the indigenous dialects of the Swedes and of the Finlanders will cease to be taught, or be taught merely for the purpose of theory, so that these two tongues will, in our own time and under our eyes, be degraded from the vitality of living languages, and have to take their place among the list of dead ones.—*Globe.*

The Effects of a Grain of Strychnine.—A man in Harrisburg recently attempted to commit suicide by taking a grain of strychnine. The skill of his physician having saved his life, he narrates his experience for the benefit of science. He says:—"In the course of five minutes I began to feel slight cramps in the calves of my legs. The cramps increased in intensity, and extended to the feet and thighs, causing the most intense pain. I attempted to rise from the chair, but fell to the floor with convulsions in the lower extremities. Unsuccessful attempts were made to bathe my feet in hot water, each effort to raise me bringing on a violent paroxysm, in the last one of which I thought my jaws had become unhinged. I was now perfectly paralysed from the hips down, and suffering the most excruciating pains, which began to extend upward; the muscles of the shoulders and neck soon being considerably convulsed; the forearms still being free from pain. I now prepared for the final struggle, which I knew must be near at hand, as I had became rigid from the neck down. The convulsions of the muscles were becoming fearful, and the torture awful to endure. My hands were drawn into my sides with the fingers drawn apart, and slightly bowed, and the jaws became rigid. I felt myself raised as if by some mighty power, and fixed immovably, with only my feet and head touching anything. I became unconcious of everything except my own agony, which was now beyond all description. I could feel my heart fluttering, and my brain beating and throbbing with an irregular motion, as though at every beat it would burst from its confinement, Every joint was locked, and every drop of blood was seemed stagnated. I remember thinking it could not be long thus, when I must have lost consciousness. I remember nothing more until I felt a sensation of relief, as though the garments of death, which had been drawn over me, were now being drawn back. Those terrible cramps seemed to be descending towards my lower limbs. A feeling of relief stole over me, and I began to be again conscious. From that time I resumed consciousness, when I was entirely free from cramp, with the exception of a little in the feet. I had but one attack of cramps afterwards, which was immediately relieved by a dose administered by my wife—the doctor having left for a short time—and when he returned I felt that the poison was completely neutralised." He is not likely to try strychnine again.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Dr. J. Friedrich has published the second part of his "Documenta ad illustrandum Concilium Vaticanum anni 1870."

The celebrated battle-field of Bull's Run has just been bought by an American lady. It contains 550 acres, and was sold at the rate of eight dollars an acre. When the war first broke out the estate was highly cultivated, and the dwelling-house before it was one of the finest in Virginia. The open fields, young pines, and shattered mansion bear testimony to the severity of the war.

The New Turret Ships.—The Hydra, armour clad turret ship, constructed for the Government by Messrs. J. Elder and Co., has been launched from their works at Govan, on the Clyde. The Hydra is 225 feet long, 45 feet broad, and 2,107 tons burthen. She is intended for coast defence, having a shallow draft of water, with a freeboard of only 3 feet 6 inches. The sides are protected by 8 inch armour above and 6 inch armour below the water line, fitted upon teak varying from 10 to 12 inches thick. This belt is 7 feet wide, and both armour and backing taper towards the extremities. The turrets are two in number, constructed of two thicknesses of half inch plates, and protected by armour plates 10 inch and 9 inch thick, fitted on backing 9 inch and 10 inch thick. Each turret carries 18 ton gun firing projectiles weighing 400lb, and containing 62lb of powder each discharge. These turrets can be turned not only by steam engines, but also by hand, in the event of the former breaking down or being damaged. The Hydra will be propelled by twin screws, worked by engines on Messrs. Elder's compound principle, of 250 nominal horse power.—The trials of the armour plated turret ship Cyclops commenced last week. This vessel is fitted with every modern improvement for working her guns and turrets, and for ventilation and steering. She is completely armoured from stem to stern. The results obtained in testing the action of the engines in reversing their motion, stopping, &c., were most satisfactory. During the whole of the trial, which lasted seven hours on Wednesday, the engines and machinery worked most admirably, there being no hot bearings, primings, or indication of defects of any kind.

North American Indians.—The statistics relating to the native Indians given by the Secretary of the Interior in his report to the President just presented to Congress are very curious. The total Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, is estimated at less than a quarter of a million, or, to be quite accurate, at 245,371, with 3,663 scattered through several of the States and not living in tribes. The tribes are settled on reserves, the intrusion of all whites into which the Federal Government is bound by treaty to prevent. These reserves covers 228,473 square miles, an area nearly double that of the whole of the United Kingdom. In other words, a population about equal to that of Leicestershire is spread over a surface larger than that of France. The lands forming the reserves lie in the direct path of the settler, and are described as generally of good quality, almost eveywhere capable of profitable cultivations. Immediately south of the State of Kansas, west of Missouri and Arkansas, and north of Texas, there lies a wide tract of country known as the Indian territory. In extent it is nearly equal to Ireland, Scotland, and Wales together, and in the eastern portion especially, the soil, well watered and timbered, is as good as any in the Union. In the west it is not quite so good, though still of excellent quality. The middle region is mountainous, but the mountains are rich in coal, and, it is believed, in other minerals also. The population of the territory is only about 60,000, being just one person to every 630 acres; but these 60,000 are the very flower of the Indian race. They have made considerable progress in civilisation; they support numerous schoools, and their farms and homesteads are neat and well kept. It was they who last year held the convention at Ocmulgee at which it was agreed to form a confederacy of Indian tribes, and to adopt a constitution modelled on that of the United States. Subsequently a bill was introduced into Congress to give efficacy to that constitution, and to erect the country into a territory of the United States. The bill was not carried, but the Secretary of the Interior refers to it in his report with the hope that it will yet be passed into law. Should it be enacted the Secretary expects that it will ultimately be found possible to collect the whole of the Indian tribes now scattered over the prairies of the West within the new territory. Were the whole of them so gathered together to-morrow, there would still be 180 acres for every man, woman, and child of the new and of the old population. At the same time, an area equal to that of the six New England States of New York and Pennsylvania combined would be thrown over to the white settler. Some notion of what this statement means may be gathered from the fact that these eight States, sparsely as they are peopled, even now maintain 11¼ millions of inhabitants.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Russia and Germany.—The Vienna *Wanderer*, in an article on the relations between Russia and Germany, observes:—"Russia cannot shut her eyes to the fact that the German Empire is by no means a complete, fully grown State. How far it is destined to extend its boundaries cannot indeed as yet be accurately pointed out; but this much is certain that the new German Empire has within itself, as consequences of its situation, motives which impel it to extend its boundaries still further. New Germany cannot arbitrarily bid itself to stop growing any more than a growing youth can say, 'I am big enough now, and I won't grow any more.' The German War Minister, M. von Roon, has not asked for any increase in the Prussian fleet this year; but that the first State in Europe cannot long rest satisfied with half a fleet, and that it will endeavour to form a fleet worthy of and corresponding to its greatness, in order to have a voice in maritime affairs, is a matter which nobody can entertain any doubt. But a Prussian naval Power means domination in the Baltic, and whoever rules the Baltic can close the Russian ports. Furthermore it must be borne in mind that the so-called Russian Baltic provinces, as well by their nationality as by their religion, gravitate towards Germany now that such a dream no longer belongs, as was formerly the case, to the realm of impossibilities, and the very existence of St. Petersburg depends entirely upon the possession of the Baltic provinces and Finland. And if the Russians cannot be unaware of this danger, which arises from the total change produced by the events of last year in the relative power of the two States (Russia and Germany), it is only a matter of course that they should now look upon the Germans as their natural and most dangerous enemies. And this feeling will with time increase in arithmetical progression, the more they become conscious of the precarious situation in which they have been placed by the unforeboded revolution which has taken place in the relative strength of the two nations. The Russian Empire cannot possibly see a guarantee for its security in the personal friendship which exists between the rulers of the two Empires. It will be obliged to look about for other guarantees, other alliances, and other means of defence. That the existence of this feeling of uneasiness at St. Petersburg was perceived in Berlin is proved by the brilliant embassage which was sent to the Russian capital to take part in the celebration of the festival of St. George. The Berlin Government wished thereby to remove the Russian feeling of uneasiness and to show its own goodwill. But, if this has really had the effect of momentarily calming the uneasiness felt in the circles of St. Petersburg, and if the feeling of anxious distrust has really been removed for the moment, it cannot fail to break forth again with redoubled strength. For the political future is determined by circumstances and not by the wishes of individuals, and circumstances have not been in any degree changed by the festival of St. George."

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CHRISTMAS AT ROME.

A correspondent of the *Morning Post* at Rome, writing on December 28, says the traditional observances of the season have been kept up, and any shortcomings in the customary routine have been compensated by the extraordinary ardour of those foreign and indigenous demonstrationists who have flocked to the Vatican during the last few days to profess their devotion to the Holy Father. He adds:—

Christmas is over, and although to us old *habitues* the ceremonies have appeared tame and shorn of their ancient glories, there nevertheless were sufficient attractions to justify novel sightseers and ardent devotees in rising at the unwholesome hour of three in the morning to attend the various services throughout the Eternal City. Midnight masses have gone out of fashion here, but Christmas-eve was celebrated at the French Church of Saint Louis with the usual illuminations and splendid music, and Christmas dawn at Santa Maria Maggiore with similar festivities; but the chief attraction to strangers was at St. Peter's, where the Pastorale, or Shepherds' Hymn, is sung at daybreak in the canons' chapel. Many were there before four o'clock, in their anxiety to secure an entrance; and between then and five, when the great gates of the Basilica were thrown open, had ample time to enjoy the beauty of the moonlight effect on the fountains and colonnade of St. Peter's, and to moralise upon the different changes in the church since the day when that glorious morning hymn was first heard. The sermon was simple and the music effective as usual, except that the sweet notes of the silver trumpets, which used to sound so magically at the moment of the elevation during the grand Pontifical mass, were no longer heard, and the services altogether had rather the appearance of a mourning than a festive ceremony. The Holy Father, however, although persevering in his determination of avoiding all unnecessary pomp and splendour of ceremonial, strictly adhered to the traditional three masses which every priest in Rome is bound to say on Christmas-day. The first he celebrated on Sunday night, the second in his private chapel at 7.30 on Christmas morning, and the third at ten in the Sixtine Chapel, where about a dozen members of the Sacred College, wearing purple instead of their usual gorgeous scarlet robes, about as many prelates, and various members of the Pontifical Court, in every variety of stars and decorations awaited his arrival. About 50 communicants, chiefly ladies belonging to the Roman nobility came prepared to receive the sacrament from the hands of the Holy Father, and the rest of the chapel was tolerably full, considering that no public announcement had been made of the intention of His Holiness either to perform mass or to admit visitors.

The entrance of the Pontiff in his white soutane and crimson velvet cape, trimmed with white fur, rather relieved the otherwise sombre aspect of the chapel, which, together with the grave and saddened expression of the officiating assistants, was evidently designed to confirm the feeling of the Church being at present in a state of affliction and mourning. Nevertheless the Pope went through his duties in such a manner as to enlist, I will venture to say, the sympathy of all present. His gentle and dignified demeanour, the tone of sadness and occasionally slight quivering of the voice and the simple, quiet manner in which the ceremony ended, he resumed his own vestments and turned to retire to his own apartments, could not but awaken some feeling for the altered position of the old man in his declining years. Even that most spiritual of all accessories, music, was wanting to take from the solemn, and even stern character, of the ceremony, and the visitors, who had raised their expectations to the glorious harmonies of the Pope's choir, of world wide fame, were forced to go away unsatisfied.

The usual good wishes and compliments of the season had already been offered to His Holiness by the eardinals during the recent consistory, and the same from his "*guardia nobile*," in the Throne Hall, just before mass. Immediately on leaving the chapel a similar demonstration was made by the officers of his household. The French and Austrian Ambassadors came next in order to offer their felicitations and to present to His Holiness the members of their Embassies desirous of the honour, and similar presentations will take place in the course of the week from the other members of the diplomatic corps. His Holiness likewise received the good wishes of the Palatine Guard, whose officers paraded before him when he went to take his usual constitutional promenade before dinner. The commandant of the Orenoque, a French frigate now at Civita Vecchia, had also the honour of an audience with Pope Pius IX. On the day preceding these demonstrations there was a grand presentation of an address by the Marquis Cavaletti, at the head of a numerous band of the nobility, citizens, and various members and deputies from Catholic associations. The Pope seemed moved by the address, and replied something to the following effect. He compared the present lamentable condition of the Eternal City to the depravity of the Roman Empire at the advent of our Lord, and the census ordered by the Italian Government to be taken on the night of the 31st December to that ordered by the Emperor Tiberius, for which Joseph was forced to go to Bethlehem, and declared his belief that as those events were followed by the Christian dispensation, so the present forlorn state of the Church will be followed by a glorious revival. He cited the example of the Spaniards, who had driven the Moors out of their country, and trusted that before long Italy also will drive out all intruders, become again a Christian land, and its people faithful Catholics as before. This Marquis Cavaletti who presented the address is the same who some time ago headed a committee for raising subscriptions to purchase a golden throne, on which His Holiness was to be invited to take his seat in commemoration of having successfully completed the *Annos Petri*. As the proposition, however, was declined by His Holiness, the committee set about considering what other mark of sympathy and respect they could pay their beloved sovereign, and which he would be more disposed to accept. At last it was remembered that the dilapidated condition of the facade of the beautiful church built in the baths of Diocletian by Michael Angelo, and dedicated by Pius IV. to St. Mary degli Angeli, had been a frequent cause of regret to the Pontiff, and the happy idea was conceived of rebuilding a magnificent facade in honour of the Holy Virgin and of the illustrious Pontiff who had been so zealous in propounding the dogma of the Immaculate Conception. The Pope's sanction having been obtained, all the sub-committees and associations were notified of the abandonment of the golden throne idea, and the substitution, as more pleasing to His Holiness, of a new facade to the church aforesaid. They have a lively faith in being able to obtain funds sufficient to effect not only this object, but also the formation and commencement of certain pious works which the Pope has been known to have had some time in contemplation, and are loud in their warnings of the dangers of atheism and in their appeals to all who have faith to rally round the throne of Peter with activity, energy, and courage. The church in question is in the new quarter of Rome, and the design adopted for the facade will have to be of considerable excellence not to contrast disadvantageously with a work of Michael Angelo.

The Emperor of Brazil will remain in France until the end of January.

The Consul General for the German Empire in London announces that a proposition is on foot in Germany to erect a monument to General Moltke at his birthplace, Parchim, Mecklenburg. Subscriptions are invited from German residents in this country, and from other admirers of the gallant General.

CHILD MURDER AT WOLVERHAMPTON

On Tuesday, Ellen Gardiner, aged 19, who had been cook in the service of Mr. Bayliss, iron-fencing maker, Compton Road, of Wolverhampton, was committed for trial at the next Staffordshire assizes, upon a coroner's warrant, charged with the wilful murder of her infant child. Mr. J. H. Love, surgeon to the police force, deposed that the child had died partly from suffocation, by having been intentionally tightly clutched about the throat, and partly from deliberate injuries to the head, which had fractured the skull two and a half inches in length. These evidences were seen upon a *post-mortem* examination. After the murder, the body of the child was cast into a stream some distance from the house. The identity of the child is established; and since her arrest the mother is believed to have made some kind of a confession.

THE MURDER OF BISHOP PATTESON.

The New Zealand mail brings the subjoined details of the murder of Bishop Patteson and Mr. Atkin:—

The Southern Cross dropped anchor in Auckland harbour on October 31, and those who had been looking forward with joy to welcoming the bishop ag in among them were struck down with sudden grief at the sad intelligence with which we have been already made acquainted by a brief telegram. As was most confidently predicted, the shocking death of the bishop and his friends was due to the feelings of revenge which had been excited in the natives' minds through gross outrages on the part of Europeans carrying on the infamous slave trade. The captain of the mission schooner (Captain Jacob), says:—"It is quite certain that some vessel had been here illusing the natives a very short time previous to our coming, or they never would have killed the bishop. Every year he called at this place he would give the chiefs and people presents, and remain a considerable part of the day on shore with them."

The captain's account of the circumstance attending the murder is given in the *Daily Southern Cross* newspaper of the 1st of November:—

September 4.—Commenced beating back to Moto by way of Santa Cruz. During Mr. Atkin's stay at Wonga he was speaking to the captain of the Emma Bell, who told him he was going to Santa Cruz for labour. This news made the bishop very uneasy, as he well knew if a vessel went there mischief would result from it. He made up his mind to go to the Reef Islands, and to ascertain if any vessels had been about. On the 15th of September made Santa Cruz; very light winds. September 20th. Light winds off Nukapu. About four miles distant saw five or six canoes coming out. When within a mile or two from the vessel they lay to. We thought it strange that they did not come alongside; on former occasions they would have been alongside and have boarded us six or seven miles off the land. The bishop had the boat lowered and went to them. (This was the last we saw of him alive.) It being low water the boat could not go over the reef. The bishop, as it was usual for him to do, got into a canoe and went on shore, accompanied by the two chiefs, Tanla and Motu, the other four canoes remaining with the boat. About the time the bishop would have got on shore the natives in the canoes attacked the boat, firing several arrows at the crew before they cound get the boat out of shot. Mr. Atkin was hit in the back of the shoulder. Stephen, a native of Bouro, had six arrows in him, one in the breast; John, a native of Mota, was shot in the side. The boat made for the Bessie, and we got the wounded out of her, Mr. Brook looking after them. I immediately sent Mr. Bougard (mate), with three of our crew and two black boys, Mr. Atkin acting as pilot (for none of our people knew anything about the place), to see after the bishop. I told them to keep outside the reef till they were sure they had plenty of water to cross; then pull towards the shore, and keep out of arrow shot, and if they saw the bishop not to go in. All this time the Bessie was becalmed. Shortly after the boat left the vessel a breeze sprang up, and I worked the vessel close to the boat, so that her presence might intimidate the natives from attacking the boat. We saw the natives put off in two canoes from the shore. One of them they turned adrift; the other went back to the shore. Presently the boat went to the drifting canoe and found the dead body of the bishop in her, rolled up in a native mat. A small branch of the cocoanut palm with five knots was stuck in the mat. What the palm with the knots meant we could not tell. He was stripped of his clothes, his head frightfully smashed, and several wounds in his body.

The last sentence of this extract is not quite correct. One of the Bishop's clergy, writing from Auckland on November 1, says:—

In one particular that account (the captain's) is incorrect or at least it conveys an incorrect impression. It would appear as though the body was mutilated and the face unrecognisable; but it was not so—the back of the head was struck with clubs; the face was uninjured. After they had killed him all their revenge was at an end. They respected the dead body of the martyr, wrapped it in a mat, and laid a palm branch on the breast, with five knots in it—an unconscious piece of symbolism, was it not? But——says that the five knots in it signified that his life had been taken away as "utu," or payment for five lives of their countrymen, who had no doubt been shot by the kidnappers.

A brief extract from Captain Jacob's journal gives the sad disclosing scene:—

21st. Committed the body to the deep, Mr. Brook reading the service. 27th. Poor Atkin died; he was in great agony four hours before his death. 28th. Stephen died, he being in dreadful suffering for two days. Mr. Brook read the burial service in Mota and English.

The salary of Dr. W. W. Hunter, as Director General of Statistics to the Government of India, is £1,800 per year, besides travelling and office allowances.

M. Muller, the architect of the workmen's town a Mulhouse, and professor of the Central School, is elected president of the Society of Civil Engineers of Paris for 1872.

Two Children Poisoned With Opium.—Two children, infant twin daughters, six weeks old belonging to Beaumont and Alice Todd, of Yew Green, Lockwood, have just died through having had administered to them a quantity of medicine, a decoction of opium and aniseed, in order to induce sleep and give them ease from pain, which they were supposed to be suffering from. The medicine was given to them on Saturday afternoon. One of the children died the same night in six hours after and the other on Monday morning. The opium was obtained from a Huddersfield chemist, and the mother of the children gave them the medicine without first ascertaining how much would be safe, but she gave them of it on the recommendation of a neighbour, who had used the same kind of medicine. An inquest will be held.

Death of a Remarkable Centenarian.—On the 26th December there died at Seymondstown, in the parish of of Kilskyre, Kells, Mr. John Farelly, at the ripe old age of 100 years. He was a most respectable and intelligent farmer, who by his great industry and foresight amassed a considerable property. He retained his faculties up to his death. He had seven daughters, all of whom were present when his remains were consigned to the grave, and through whom he leaves a posterity of 150 grandchildren, great grandchildren, &c. It is worthy of note that a brother and two sisters survive the deceased, the youngest being 87 years of age. The eldest, the brother, James Farelly, is 96 years, and is so strong and healthy as to be able to take an active part in the management of his own farm. He, too, through his many sons and daughters, is the ancestor of a numerous offspring.

ALARMING RAILWAY ACCIDENT NEAR PRESTON.

On Saturday night, a little after ten o'clock, an accident, creating considerable alarm and causing some destruction, took place on the East Lancashire section of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, at Bamber Bridge, near Preston. By some means a large waggon, which had been run into a siding at the Bamber Bridge goods station, got loose, through either a pin in the coupling dropping or a defect in the brake, and ran down upon the main line. There is a pointsman's cabin at the junction here, which is about a quarter of a mile from the station, but the night being dark he did not see the waggon. At twelve minutes past ten o'clock the last passenger train from Manchester, Colne, &c. came up, and when it got to the junction it was running at about fifteen miles an hour. The train consisted of eight or nine carriages well filled with passengers. The engine driver, John Lindell, of Preston, could not see the waggon, and he ran right into it, driving it forward about forty yards, when the engine again came into violent collision with it and threw it off the line. The tender of the engine was turned on end, and sent upon the waggon which was almost smashed to pieces, and three of the carriages were thrown off the rails. The passengers were knocked about in the carriages very strangely. All of them were shaken. Great alarm prevailed for a time; but it was found that none of them had been seriously hurt. The stoker had a narrow escape; he was standing at the fore part of the engine, and happening to see the waggon just before the collision, he crept back a few feet, and thus escaped what would otherwise in all probability have been certain death. Assistance fram platelayers, &c. in the district and from Preston was promptly procured; an engine with carriages, from the latter place, also was sent for. Several of the passengers walked to Preston; whilst some rode in the carriages sent for. The line was blocked for about six hours, and was not completely made right till about seven o'clock on Sunday morning.

FEARFUL EXPLOSION AT GLASGOW.

On Saturday morning, a disastrous and fatal accident occurred at Paisley Road, Glasgow, by the bursting of the boiler of a traction engine, the result being that seven people were killed, and upwards of twenty more or less injured. The engine, which belonged to Messrs. Yuill and Co., engineers, Rutherglen Road, and was specially constructed for the removal of heavy loads, was on its way to the works of Messrs. Randolph, Elder, and Co., Govan street, for some cylinders. It had passed about half way long the Kingston docks, near the junction of Morrison street and Paisley Road, when it was found that steam was deficient. Water from an attached tank was then put into the boiler, and after the lapse of a quarter of an hour the men in charge were about to start the engine, when an explosion occurred, the boiler being thrown fully 30 feet, and over a 16-foot wall on to the top of Gilbert Tait's eating house. It fell through the roof, destroying the furniture, and injuring Mr. Tait's sister, while all the others escaped. One piece of iron was thrown over the quay sheds into the Kingston dock, and people were lying killed and wounded in all directions, a number of them being children who had been attracted by the novelty of the sight. Three boys were killed instantly, and their bodies taken to the southern police office, where they were identified by their fathers, their clothes, rather than the mutilated features, being the means of identification. Medical aid was soon on the spot, and in a very short time the injured were removed—the more serious cases to the Infirmaries, and the others to their homes, where their wounds were dressed. Four of those taken to the Infirmary died on Monday and it is feared that other deaths may yet occur, as several of the patients still alive are very seriously injured. The names of those killed are John Muirhead nine years of age; Andrew Collins, 15; Thomas Bowie, 11; Thomas Lennox, 17; Wm. Hamilton, 6; John Wallace, 12; and Robert Ingram, 10. The accident was reported to the Procurator Fiscal, and there will, no doubt, be a thorough investigation.

EXTRAORDINARY ATTEMPT TO SEIZE PROPERTY.

A very singular disturbance took place on Saturday evening, at Mount House, in Fernyhalgh, about three miles from Preston. It seems that a Preston operative, named Parish, has set up a claim to some property in the district, including the ground, &c., on which stands Mount House, a good-looking, newly-erected dwelling, occupied by Mr. Thornton, spirit merchant, of Preston. About a fortnight ago, Parish seized a cottage in the neighbourhood, and put a man into it, with a bed, &c. He was turned out of it by order of a Preston solicitor next day; the bed he had got into it was placed on the side of the road; and a bailiff was empowered to keep a look out and prevent Parish from re-occupying it. On Saturday afternoon, Parish, his wife, two sons, and between twenty and thirty men and boys, marched to Mr. Thornton's residence before mentioned; one of them, with a spade in his hand, began to dig up a portion of the ground in front, his idea being, if he did that, it would be tantamount to establishing a *locus standi*. Mr. and Mrs. Thornton and two or three ladies were in the house at the time, and they barricaded the front door, but Parish with his "troops," imagining that he had a right to the whole place, broke the door in; then broke an inner door, and got fairly into the house and then began to remove some of the furniture. There was great excitement mingled with shouting whilst the siege was progressing, and in the meantime Mr. Thornton sent to his solicitor in Preston information of what was going on. The solicitor caused a *posse* of the county constabulary to be despatched, along with a bailiff and several of his men. After some struggling, the police managed to drive Parish and his supporters off the ground. On their return to Preston, Parish, with his men, made another effort to take possession of the cottage out of which his man had been turned a fortnight ago. They walked about the premises, and then turned to the front, when a man who was inside pushed up one of the windows, and holding an umbrella in his hand, which they suspected was a gun, pointed it in the direction of the crowd. This created some alarm, and the besiegers took to flight.

M. Labiche has written for the Varietes a new one-act comedy, the principal part in which will be sustained by M. Lesueur.

Fire in a Fever Hospital.—Brighton, Jan. 1, Night.—To-night a fire broke out in the fever ward of the Sussex County Hospital, in the upper part of the Adelaide wing. About 200 patients had to be removed. It was a painful task, and led to a scene of terrible excitement. The whole of the upper part of the wing was burned down, and but for the exertions of the Volunteer Brigade the entire building must have been destroyed. The fire lasted three hours. Only one person, a fireman, was hurt.

The Queen's New Year's Gift.—Her Majesty's gifts of beef and coals to the poor of Windsor were distributed on Monday, but with little ceremoney, owing to the absence of the Queen at Sandringham. The gifts were made in the Riding School Royal Mews, in the presence of a large committee of the inhabitants of Windsor and the neighbourhood. These gifts consist of joints of beef from 3lb. to 7lb, in weight, and coals in quantities of from 1 cwt. to 3 cwt., the latter being conveyed to the homes of the recipients. The value of these gifts generally amounts to £200. Her Majesty also contributes £100 to the Royal Clothing Club. The bells of the Chapel Royal of St. George and St. John's Church were rung during the distribution.

M. THIERS AND HER MAJESTY.

The following is the text of the telegram addressed by the President of the French Republic to the Queen to congratulate Her Majesty on the improvement in the state of the Prince of Wales:—"May it please your Majesty to receive my sincere congratulations and the testimony of my joy at the news of convalescence and gradual recovery of the Prince of Wales. God in His justice would not afflict as a mother a Queen already so sorely tried as a wife. Will your Majesty deign to assure the Prince of my respectful devotedness, and tell him with what anxiety the President of the French Republic looked for news of him while in danger?"

Her Majesty replied as follows:—"We all feel much obliged to your Excellency for your friendly despatch. The Prince of Wales begs to send you his grateful thanks and friendly compliments.

SUPPOSED LOSS OF A STEAMER AND ALL ON BOARD.

It is feared that another large screw steamer has been lost, together with all on board, as a telegram has been received to the effect that the screw steamer Bosphorus, bound from the Mersey for Trieste, has been reported to be lost. The identity of the vessel thus referred to is not very clear, but we may state that the screw steamer Bosphorus—Captain Pearson—sailed from Liverpool on the 19th of November for Ancona, Trieste, &c., being despatched by Messrs. Zeden and Co., merchants and shipowners, and agents to the Italian Veritas and the Fiume Insurance Company. This vessel was built at Hartlepool in 1869, and was 706 tons register, and 110 nominal horse-power, and was owned by Mr. William Gray, of Greatham. There is another screw steamer of the same name belonging to Liverpool, which was built at Glasgow in 1866, for Mr. W. Dixon, and registered in the name of Mr. C. E. Dixon, of Rumford Place, Liverpool. This vessel was about 2050 tons register and 256 nominal horse power, and was built for the Mediterranean trade. About two weeks ago the captain of a Newcastle steamer which had arrived at Genoa, reported having seen a three masted steamer, apparently English, founder off Maiorca.

Census of New Zealand.—Abstracts of the Census returns for the present year have been made public, and prove conclusively that the colony is making satisfactory progress. The Census shows that the total population of the various provinces on the night of the 27th of February was 256,393, consisting of 150,356 males and 106,037 females, exclusive of aborigines. The province of Auckland stands highest in point of numbers — 62,335, and Otago next, 60,722, Canterbury ranking third with 46,801 inhabitants. Among the leading towns Dunedin is the most populous, containing 14,857 inhabitants, Auckland has 12,937; Christchurch, 7,931; Wellington, 7,908; and Nelson, 5,534. In most of the large towns the sexes are pretty nearly equalized. In seven places—Parnell, Onehunga, New Plymouth, the city of Nelson, Christchurch West, Newton, and Invercargill—the females preponderate over the other sex. The live stock returns show that there are in New Zealand 9,700,629 sheep, 436,592 head of cattle, 81,028 horses, 151,460 pigs, and 872,174 head of poultry; while the dairy produce of the year reached 5,199,072lb. of butter and 2,547,507lb of cheese.

The Speaker-Nominate.—The Right Hon. Henry Bouverie William Brand, who, it is understood, will be nominated on the meeting of Parliament as Speaker of the House of Commons, in the room of the Right Hon. J. Evelyn Denison, who will resign, is the son of the 21st Lord Dacre, and brother of the present peer, to whom he is heir-presumptive. He was born on the 24th of December, 1814, and was married on the 16th of April, 1838, to Eliza, daughter of General Robert Ellice. He was first returned for Lewes in 1852, and is now member of Cambridgeshire. In 1855 he was appointed a Lord of the Treasury in connection with Lord Palmerston's Government, and held that office until February, 1858, when the Earl of Derby became Prime Minister. He was also Keeper of the Privy Seal to the Prince of Wales. When Lord Palmerston returned to office on the 18th of June, 1859, Mr. Brand was appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury, and until 1866 discharged the duties of that difficult office with much tact. The first Baron Dacre, created in 1307, was a distinguished military commander in the reigns of Edward II. and Edward III. The 15th Lord Dacre was created Earl of Sussex in 1654, a title which expired with him.

The New Law on Merchant Shipping.—On Monday 1st January the Act of last session (34 and 35 Vict., cap. 110) to amend the Merchant Shipping Act will take effect, and is to be construed with the former statutes. Particulars on ships are to be marked before reporting. A ship's draught of water is to be recorded. New rules are to be named in the naming of ships. With respect to masters and seamen, ships alleged to be unseaworthy are to be surveyed; Naval Courts are empowered to order the survey of vessels. In case of collision between two vessels masters are to give the names of the vessels to each other. The Board of Trade is empowered to declare a ship unseaworthy, and thereupon an officer of Customs may detain such ship. By the 11th section "every person who having authority as owner or otherwise to send a ship to sea, sends her to sea in an unseaworthy state, so as to endanger the life of any person belonging to, or on board, the same, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour unless he proves that he used all reasonable means to make and keep the ship seaworthy, and was ignorant of such unseaworthiness, or that her going to sea in an unseaworthy state was, under the circumstances, reasonable and unavoidable, and for this purpose he may give evidence in the same manner as any other witness. A misdemeanour under this section shall not be punishable on Summary conviction." On the 1st of January several sections in former statutes are to be repealed.

Low Moor Iron.—The *New York Bulletin* says—Low Moor iron, which is now used for the finer and more delicate parts of all machinery, is mined entirely at Low Moor, about four miles from Bradford, Yorkshire, England. These works were started about the year 1789, and they have been running uninterruptedly ever since, making pig and bar iron. These works are also famous for cast iron ordnance, and most of the heavy guns used in the Crimean war were manufactured there. They have also manufactured shot and shell. The only coal used in the manfacture of this iron is that found in the immediate neighbourhood of the furnaces, and to its superior quality is due in a great measure the general excellence of the iron. The works turn out about 1,000 tons of iron a week, and most of it is consumed in England and on the Continent. But a small quantity of it comes to this country, and that principally in the form of bars. These bars are chiefly used in making sewing machines, where a fine finish and great strength is needed. Some boiler plates of this material are also imported, but the cost is too great for them to come into general use. The cheapest Low Moor iron made is worth about 90 dols. per ton. All of this iron that is used here comes through the house of W. Bailey Lang and Co., who are the only agents in this country. The importation amounts to about 4,000 tons per year, which, at an average price, may be valued at about 300,000 dols. The price of this iron varies but little, as it is only used for certain purposes, and the fluctuations of the market do not affect it.

An experimental laboratory and workshop, which has just been constructed at l'Ecole des Ponts et Chaussees, Paris, may be referred to as one of the most complete scientific establishments for promoting the study of every branch of knowledge bearing upon the progress of civil engineering. If, in the attempts which are being made to organise a Technological School at South Kensingtan, something like this were aimed at, the benefit to the country would be great, and no existing institution would be interfered with.—*Athenæum.*

A RIOT IN CURACOA.

The *St. Thomas Tidende* gives the following account of some rioting, attended with fatal consequences, which had occurred at Curacoa:—"The riot originatad in the dismissal of Mr. Sassen from his post as Attorney General. It appears that gentleman had some misunderstanding with Governor Wagner in the Colonial Council of the island, and that the Governor represented the matter to the Home Government, and the result was the Attorney General's dismissal. It further appears that by some means this gentleman became acquainted with the points of the accusation against him, some of which he considered to be unfounded, whereupon he entered an action against the Governor demanding heavy damages. The progress of the suit caused considerable excitement in the island, and the plaintiff was frequently cheered in the streets, while the defendant was greeted in a less complimentary manner. The Government issued a notice, in accordance with an old law of 1833, forbidding bawling in the streets, and armed the police with pistols. On the ex-Attorney General's leaving the Court house on the 24th ult., when sentence was given in his favour, a lad from the crowd presented him with a bouquet; the youth was immediately arrested. In the evening of the same day there was an encounter in a part of the town called Otrabanda between the mob and the police, the former flinging stones, and the latter firing their pistols, wounding several persons. The District Commissary was struck and seriously injured. Hereupon a detachment of soldiers was sent to the scene of action. It is said that a shot was fired from Mr. Sassen's house, but this again is strictly denied. The troops, however, fired on the house, and, breaking in, made him a prisoner and conducted him to the gaol. Next day he was released. Other houses besides his were fired upon. The results of the several encounters are two deaths and 19 persons wounded. It is also stated that a woman went crazy with fright."

The Monday Popular Concerts will be resumed in London on the 8th proximo.

A new spectacular drama is in preparation for the Chatelet. Its author is M. Gondinet.

A project to erect another Grand Opera House in Berlin is afloat, the capital to be raised in shares.

Madame Patti appeared at St. Petersburg on the 11th ult. as Lucia, and was recalled thirty-two times.

O'Donovan Rossa has become editor of the *New York Era*, which he states will be American and Republican.

At the adjourned annual session of the magistrates of the county of Lancaster, held at Preston, an extract was read from a report of the justices of the East Riding of Yorkshire suggesting that coroners' inquests were entirely useless as an institution, and that they not unfrequently obstructed the course of criminal justice and brought the magisterial and coroner's jurisdiction into unseemly and unnecessary collision. The subject was not discussed.

The *Chicago Tribune* publishes a detailed statement of the losses caused by the great fire. There were about 250 persons killed, and about 98,500 were rendered homeless. The pecuniary loss is given at 290 millions of dollars, 100 millions of which were supposed to be covered by insurance, but the companies have only been able to pay 30 millions. The citizens of Chicago are vigorously repairing damages, and they expect that in a year or two the last traces of the conflagration will have disappeared.

Life in Fiji.—The Ba Expedition, despatched to punish the murderers of Messrs. Spiers and M'Intosh, has returned, the difficulties of inland travelling being found to be beyond the resources of the party. On the night of the 19th September, at 12 o'clock, an expedition of 25 men, composed principally of settlers from Raki Raki, Tavua, and the Ba, with a few volunteers of the previous expedition, started from the house of Mr. D'Este, Tavua, to attack the Kai Colo town of Natugerre, and to make reprisals for the two separate attacks of its inhabitants on the house of Messrs. Gall and Abbott. The night was pitch dark, and the difficulties on the road, already great, were consequently much increased. Fortunately Mr. Gall, who acted as guide, was able to keep the track unerringly without any loss of time. Still, such were the difficulties on the road that, although the town was only 12 miles distant from the starting point, Tavua, it was 5 o'clock a.m. before the expedition came in sight of the town, then distant about 400 yards. Without any delay Mr. D'Este, who commanded the expedition, brought up such of the volunteers as were armed with breech loaders to the front, and, preserving as much order as the very difficult nature of the ground would permit, charged with the whole of the party into the town. It was a complete surprise, not a single native being visible as the party entered the street. A volley discharged into some of the houses had the effect of rousing the inhabitants, who rushed into the street, where a few (six in number) were shot dead. The party proceeded at the double down the street, driving the natives before them out of the town, and up the scrubby creek which flows close by. In this scrub eight natives were shot dead, and here also they began to return the fire of the volunteers. After proceeding about 100 yards up the creed, Mr. D'Este thought it advisable to recall the men, as the nature of the ground prevented them from keeping together, and the danger of an ambuscade was not to be overlooked. Returning into the town, the houses (22 in number) were searched, and finally burnt to the ground. The party remained about one hour in the town, and employed themselves in destroying the tara beds, and shooting the pigs which were straying about. These latter were thrown into the flames of the burning houses and burnt. About 7 o'clock a.m. the party started on their return to Tavua. At the distance of two miles from town, on a siding hill a little on the right flank, about half a dozen natives suddenly appeared within 70 yards of the column, firing into the head of it, one bullet striking the barrel of Mr. Berry's rifle, and slightly injuring it. This was their first and last attack. Their fire was returned, and they quickly disappeared over the crest of the hill, leaving the volunteers to pursue their march back to Tavua unmolested, after having achieved what is considered by the settlers and natives on this coast a most unqualified success. From the accounts subsequently received, it appears that 21 natives, including the chief of the town, were killed; the number of wounded is not known, but it is believed to be great. The expedition returned to Tavua at midday, having been 12 hours absent. The Fijian Parliament was to meet on the 1st of November. Mr. Woods, the Premier, states, in a speech to his constituents, that the policy of the Government will be that of Free Trade. He says:—"We propose to raise our revenue—first, by a land-tax on that under cultivation, and by a lesser tax on that not under cultivation; secondly, a property tax, which will affect the merchant and the storekeeper; thirdly, a tax will be imposed on the publicans. We do not propose to tax imported labour, neither is it our intention to impose a poll tax upon the European portion of the population, though a poll tax will be levied upon the native male population, the women being exempt from taxation. The form of Government proposed is that of the 'Provincial Council Government,' as in existence in New Zealand, or something similar to the Municipal or Shire Council Government of Victoria, but without much of the expense. The kingdom is or will be divided into 13 provinces, each having a resident governor; and each governor will have a private secretary, who will be the only salaried officer in the province. The governor of this province will be the Ratu Tui Rewa, Ratu Ezekell."

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

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

Lost.

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

LOST, on the 27th inst., a Red-Coloured TERRIER DOG, with short tail, answers to the name of "Tip;" Whoever has found the same and will return it to John Ritson, Knitsley Mill, near Consett, will be rewarded for their trouble, and anyone detaining it after this notice will be prosecuted. 779b

Found.

FOUND, a Liver and White POINTER DOG.—The owner can have it by applying to I. Winter, Blackhill. If not claimed within seven days will be sold to defray expenses. 792b

Public Notices.

IRELAND: HER PAST STRUGGLES AND PRESENT HOPES.

THE public are respectfully informed that a LECTURE on the above subject will be delivered in the Town Hall, Consett, on Saturday Evening, January 13, 1872, by Mr. J. O'CONNOR POWER.

Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock.

Prices of Admission: Body of the Hall, One Shilling; Gallery, Sixpence. 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

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Members of the Shield Row Women's Friendly Benefit Society, that the last meeting was held in the Co-operative Hall, Tantobie, when 234 Contributions were paid into the Society. Members that were not at the above meeting, are requested to forward and pay up their contributions according to rule, at the next Meeting, which will be held on January 22nd, 1872, at the above place (Tantobie), where all future Meetings will be held. Members not attending to this Notice will forfeit all Benefit therefrom. Members are requested not to notice any advertisements that is not properly signed by the Secretary, Joseph Robinson.

By order of the Trustees and Stewards of the Society,
789b JOSEPH ROBINSON, Secretary.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.

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

By order of the Directors,
JOSEPH H BELL, Secretary.
Shotley Bridge, October 9, 1870. 242a

COLLIERLEY CHURCH SERVICE, TEA, AND CONCERT.

THE Inhabitants of Collierley and the Neighbourhood are respectfully informed that on Saturday, January 6th, 1872, an AFTERNOON SERVICE will be held at the Church, commencing at Half-past Two o'clock, when the Sunday School Children will be catechised, and an Address will be given them by the Rev. W. J. REEMAN, Curate.

After the Service a TEA will be provided in the School-Room.

In the Evening, there will be a GRAND CONCERT, at which event kind Friends from Leadgate and Stanley have granted their services. R. Spencer, Esq., Organist, of Ryton, has consented to be Pianist upon this occasion. The Concert to Commence at Seven p.m. Front Seats, One Shilling; Back Seats, Sixpence. Tickets for Tea and Concert, One Shilling and Sixpence.

Proceeds to be devoted to giving the Sunday School Children their Tea gratis, and to procure Prizes. Tickets can be obtained of Mr. Fenwick, Harelaw; Mr. Graham, Dipton; Mrs. Watson, Annfield Plain; Mr. Gray, The Lizzie; and Mr. Anderson, sexton. 773b

BEAMISH, PONTOP, AND CONSETT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE THIRD ANNUAL PLOUGHING and HEDGE-CUTTING MATCH of this Society will be held upon the Farms of Mr. G. Bailey, Pelton, and Mr. G. Heppell, Newfield, on Wednesday, January 10th, 1872, when the following prizes will be competed for, viz:—

Class I.—Wheel Ploughs.
First Prize, £2; Second Prize, £1.
Class II.—Swing Ploughs.
First Prize, £2; Second Prize, £1.
Class III.—Wheel Ploughs (Youths, under 18 years of age.)
First Prize, £2; Second Prize, £1; Third Prize, 10s.
Class IV.—Swing Plough (Youths under 18 years of age.)
First Prize, £2; Second Prize, £1; Third Prize, 10s.
Entry in above Classes 2s. 6d. each
Class V.—Hedge Cutting.
To Cut and Scour about 3 Roods of Hedge.
First Prize, £1; Second Prize, 10s.; Third Prize, a Spade, presented by a member.

Competitors in each of the above Classes to be members of the Society (at this date), members sons or servants from Martinmas last.

Entries to be made to Mr. Geo. Heppell, Newfield, or the Secretaries, on or before Saturday, January 6th, 1872. Competitors to be on the Ground at Eight o'clock on the morning of the Match.

The DINNER will take place at the Fleece Inn, Pelton, at 4·30 p.m. Tickets, 2s. 6d. each.

A New and Improved STEAM PLOUGH will be at work at the Match.

JOHN RICHARDS, } Secs.
GEORGE RIDLEY, }
Beamish, 14th Dec. 1871. 749b

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.

NOW READY.—ENORMOUS DEMAND. IMMENSE POPULARITY.

JACKSON'S
BUSINESS AND HOUSEHOLD
ALMANACK FOR 1872,

WHICH will be extensively circulated in Consett, Blackhill, Shotley Bridge, Leadgate, Annfield Plain, Stanley, Lanchester, Dipton, Ebchester, Tanfield, Castleside, Tow Law, and surrounding neighbourhood.

JACKSON'S
BUSINESS AND HOUSEHOLD
ALMANACK FOR 1872,

Will contain, besides a vast amount of general information,

A DIRECTORY FOR THE DISTRICT,
Compiled at great expense, and corrected up to the time of going to press,
The names and residences of the Magistrates in the Lanchester Petty Sessional district;
Lanchester Board of Guardians;
Lanchester Highway Board;
Consett Local Board;
Leadgate Local Board;
Benfieldside Local Board;
Tow Law Local Board.
Directors of Consett Ironworks;
Directors of Consett Waterworks Company
Directors of Shotley Bridge and Consett District Gas Company;
Directors of Annfield Plain Gas Company;
Directors of Dipton Gas Company.
Benfieldside Burial Board; also the Cemetery Charges, with Rules and Regulations;
Shotley Bridge County Court.
The various places of Worship with the names and Residences of Ministers in the District.
The New Postal Regulations;
Postal Arrangements, including the time of Arrival and Departure of Mails from the various Post-offices in the District, and Names of Postmasters.
Shotley Bridge Hirings and Fairs;
Coaches and Carriers leaving Consett, Shotley Bridge, &c.;
List of Bankers with their London Agents;
List of Fairs for the Counties of Northumberland and Durham.
The Population of the district at last census; with the rateable value of the various townships in Lanchester Union.
Local Building Societies with time and place of meeting;
Local Friendly Societies, with time and place of meeting.
Dates of holding Local Petty Sessions at Lanchester, Shotley Bridge, &c., &c.

CONTENTS OF ALMANACK FOR 1872.

Windsor and its Historical Associations—with an Engraving of Windsor Castle.
Hampton Court—with an engraving of Hampton Court.
Cottage on Magna Charta Island—with an engraving of the Cottage.
Medmenham Abbey—with an engraving.
Old Somerset House do.
The Star Chamber do.
Three Mile Cross do.
Old London Bridge, do.
Upton Church, do.
Eton College, do.
Hogarth's Tomb, do.
The first Bridge on the Thames, do.
Chelsea Bridge, do.
HAPPY HOMES.—
Home.
Look before you Leap.
Take care of the Littles.
Courtship.
Taking a House.
Mutual Duties of Married Life.
Live Within your Means.
Home Training.
Home, sweet Home.
Woman's Sphere.
Order Heaven's first Law.
CHOICE READINGS.—
How Michael Faraday became a philosopher—with illustration.
Uses of Tea.
Unaccountable antipathies.
Are the Children at Home—a Poem.
Value of Prudence.
The Cost of War.
Characteristics of Boys.
Hypocrisy and assumption of cant.
Beauty of the Universe.
Chronological Table of remarkable events.
Benevolence.
Business of ordinary life.
Children.
The Imperial Crown of England.
What constitutes a State?
The Steam Engine.
Rules for Sleep.
Advantages of Reading.
Common Sense.
Art of Reflection.
Rules for Youth.
Physical glories of Britain.
Description of an Avalanche.
The National Debt.
Origin of the English Parliament.
Table of English and Scottish Sovereigns.
INFORMATION FOR EVERYBODY.—
How to make your Will.
Form of a Will.
Rules for the Disposal of the Personal Estate of a Person Dying Intestate.
Probate and Letters of Administration, Assessed Taxes, Licenses, &c.
Rates of Postage.
Festivals.
Eclipses.
Bill Stamps and Promissory Notes.
Birthdays of the Royal Family.

PRICE ONE PENNY; ON SUPERIOR PAPER, WITH A DIARY, TWOPENCE.

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!!

Christmas Announcements.

PARLOUR PLEASURES FOR XMAS.

CHRISTMAS CARDS and FURNISHINGS for CHRISTMAS TREES, to be had in great variety at

S. WALKER'S,
STATIONER,
DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL. 748b

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT
AND THE
CHOICEST PATTERNS
OF
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS
FROM WHICH TO SELECT, ARE AT
ROBERT JACKSON'S,
BOOKSELLER,
DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL.

CHRISTMAS, 1871.

JAMES LAKE,

HAS just returned from purchasing a first-class Lot of Cetherstone, Cheshire, Gloucester, Derbyshire, and American CHEESE, which will be sold at exceedingly low Prices.

J. L. would call particular attention to his finest New Season's ASSAM and CHINA TEAS, and would state that every one should give them a trial, as they are now unsurpassed by any.

Finest KIEL and CUMBERLAND BUTTER.
Prime CUMBERLAND HAMS and BACON.
Fine New FRUITS, &c.

Agent for the Tyneside Baking Company. A large quantity of FRUIT LOAF at various Prices.

Address—NEWCASTLE TEA WAREHOUSE, 14 & 16, NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT. 726b

XMAS, XMAS, XMAS,
EVER FESTIVE XMAS.

M. ALMOND'S Grocery and Provision Establishment, 56, Front Street, Consett, is replete with a large, varied, and choice Selection of Articles suitable for the Christmas trade.

TEAS, and SUGARS. Strong, cheap, and fine flavoured, RAISINS, CURRANTS, LEMON PEEL, LARD, and SPICES.

A large and choice Assortment of CHEESE specially selected for the Christmas Festivities.

Beautifully Cured HAM at easy prices.

Note the Address—
M. ALMOND,
GROCER AND PROVISION MERCHANT.
56, FRONT STREET, CONSETT. 747b

XMAS BOTTLES

AT THE

QUEEN'S HEAD

SPIRIT STORES,

CONSETT.

R. MURRAY,

PROPRIETOR. 740b

LOOK HERE! LOOK HERE!!

CHEESE!
CHEESE!!
CHEESE!!!

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

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

FRUITS! FRUITS!!

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

TEAS! TEAS!!

Of the finest importations; in fact, everything complete for making a Merry Christmas and a Happy New-year, at

T. SWAINSTON'S,
THE READY-MONEY TEA DEALER,
12, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT. 751b

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

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

Business Announcements.

PRICE TWO SHILLINGS,

THE LANCHESTER COMMON ACT, reprinted from the Original Copy.—Apply to Mr. John Calvert, Sherburn Terrace, Consett. 471b

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

Funerals Supplied with Bread. 414b

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

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.

WILLIAM BROWN,
PRACTICAL CLOCK AND WATCHMAKER,
9, GIBSON STREET, CONSETT,
(Opposite the Co-operative Store Reading-Room,)

RESPECTFULLY announces to the inhabitants of Consett and District that he has commenced Business as above, and trusts by exceedingly moderate charges to merit a share of public support. 724b

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

D. HEANEY,
SOLE AGENT IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND
FOR THE
CITY OF EDINBURGH BREWERY COMPANY
(LIMITED),

BEGS to announce to his numerous friends and customers, that he is now prepared to supply them with the very superior Ales of the eminent Firm he has now the honour to represent, and requests the favour of receiving their esteemed orders immediately.

Offices:
THORNTON STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, AND WHITEHAVEN.

Note.—I deem it scarcely necessary to make any public allusion to the persistent and discreditable attempts which have lately been made, in some quarters, to damage my character and reputation as a man of business, but, in justice to myself and to those who have hitherto so kindly extended to me their support, I desire as briefly as possible to lay before them the facts of the case which was attempted to be bolstered up against me at the Tynemouth Petty Sessions last week, and which was so summarily disposed of by the magistrates, resulting in the entire discomfiture of my enemies, and my own honourable acquittal from the infamous and unfounded charge brought against me.

Daly, the person *in whose name* the charge was brought, was proved, at the investigation thereof, to be unable to write his own name, which was accordingly appended to the Bill in question by his son, who was in the habit, as well as others of the family, of signing for the father when his signature was required in the way of business. The Bill was signed in the presence of the father and his late wife, who managed the business, and sanctioned the acceptance of the bill. It was drawn for a part only of a sum of £50 odds he owed me at the time, that part being for ales supplied by Messrs. Morison and Thompson, of Edinburgh, and long over due, and I had no interest in, and derived no pecuniary benefit whatever from the proceeds thereof, even supposing that it had been honoured at maturity, but on the contrary was liable to Messrs. Morison and Thompson, in repayment of the amount, I being responsible to them, under our agreement, for any bad debts made in the course of business. The bill having been dishonoured by Daly, the Edinburgh firm instituted proceedings against him for the recovery of the amount, and he subsequently transferred the business to his son, for the purpose of evading payment of his just debt, which was only partially recovered. I admit *the irregularity* which the circumstances of the transaction necessarily imposed upon me, *but how could there possibly be any intent to defraud,* such as is ascribed to me; the idea is simply preposterous, and at once discloses not only the utter groundlessness of the charge, but also the bitterly hostile and contemptible spirit of those with whom it originated. Not one word of this preposterous charge was ever narrated, until at least three months after the events above mentioned, and it is inconceivable that it should have occurred to a man such as Daly, to bring forward a charge of procuring forgery of a bill, which he never dreamt of, repudiating at the time of presentation, nor long afterwards. I can with the utmost confidence leave the matter in the hands of my friends and an unprejudiced public, in the belief that they will at once recognise the influence which has been at work, and the motives which have dictated this nefarious attempt to blast my character and future prospects in business. I can also, with equal confidence, solicit from my friends and customers, a continuance of the many esteemed favours I have received from them in the past; and I can assure them that nothing shall be wanting on my part to merit their kind support. I may say of the Brewery Company, I have now the honour to represent, that they will do everything in their power to produce an article which will give the fullest satisfaction.

729b D. HEANEY.

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

PREPARITORY 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 uge 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. 576

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

RABBITS! RABBITS!! RABBITS!!!

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

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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

Wanted

WANTED Immediataly an APPRENTICE to the Butchering Business.—Apply to R. Hedley, Middle Street, Consett. 776b

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

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

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, an AYRSHIRE COW, to calve about the 1st February.—Apply at Brooms Cottage, Leadgate, County Durham. 788b

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

TO TAILORS.

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

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

FOR SALE, all that substantially-built FREEHOLD DWELLING-HOUSE and SHOP, situate in Derwent Street, Blackhill, occupied by Mr. Bell, grocer. If required, 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. 604b

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

To Let.

TO BE LET.

THE WINNING and BREAKING of about 100 Yards of QUARRY STONES, at Broomhill.—Apply to M. Coupland, West Wood House, Ebchester. 780b

TO BE LET, a useful one-draught FARM, principally in grass. The Land will be shown, and written offers for the same will be received by Mr. Edmund 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

TO BE LET, Tithe free, and entered on the 13th of May, 1872, MIDDLE FRYERSIDE FARM, in the chapelry of Tanfield, and County of Durham, containing 64 Acres or thereabouts, of which 26 Acres are old Pasture.

Middle Fryerside is situate one mile from Rowlands Gill Station on the Consett Branch of the North Eastern Railway, and about eight miles from Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Mr. John Darling, Middle Fryerside, will shew the Farm with plan, and conditions of letting, and further particulars may be obtained from Mr. R. H. King, Land Agent, Warkworth, who will receive offers up to the 6th of January next.

Warkworth, Acklington, December 15th, 1871. 743b

Contracts.

BUILDERS are desired to Tender for the whole of the Works required in the ERECTION of TWO COTTAGES on the Grange Farm, near Medomsley, in the County of Durham, for the Trustees of the late T. D. Hunter, Esq.

The Drawings and Specifications will lie for inspection at my office from 10 a.m. till 4 p.m., each day, and Tenders, sealed, and endorsed, will be received by me until the 12th day of January, 1872.

The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

JOHN SMITH,
Architect and Surveyor.
Shotley Bridge, Dec. 27th, 1872. 781b

BUILDERS wishing to Tender for the Works required in the ERECTION of NATIONAL SCHOOLS at Burnopfield, Flint Hill, and Stanley, in and for the Parish of Tanfield, in the County of Durham, are informed that the Drawings and Specifications will lie for inspection at my office from 10 a.m. till 4 p.m. each day, between the 2nd and 16th days of January, 1872.

Tenders for each School, separately or otherwise, to be sealed, endorsed, and delivered, on or before the 16th day of January, 1872, to Mr. George Ridley, Shield Row Hall, via Chester-le-Street, County Durham.

The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

Quantities (10s. 6d. for each School) will be supplied to persons sending their names and addresses accompanied by a remittance to my office by the 4th day of January, 1872.

JOHN SMITH,
Architect and Surveyor.
Shotley Bridge, Co. Durham, Dec. 26th, 1871. 780b

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. Henry Brown.

HORSES, CARTS, HARNESS, &c., for SALE BY AUCTION, at Blackhill, belonging to Mr. Andrew Ford, Contractor, on Wednesday, January 17th, 1872,

Mr. HENRY BROWN, Auctioneer.

1. Black Mare, "Bess," 10 years old, 16 h.h.
2. Grey Mare, "Scott," 7 years old, 16½ h.h.
3. Chestnut Horse, "Saxon," 6 years old, 17 h.h.
4. Chestnut Mare, "Darling," 8 years old, 16 h.h.
5. Chestnut Horse, "Matcham, 5 years old, 16½ h.h.
6. Bay Horse, "Gipp," 4 years old, 16 h.h.

The above are all in first-class working order—healthy, strong, active, quiet, and excellent workers. Buyers may have all confidence that a true statement will be made concerning each animal at the time of sale. Also,

SIX OTHER VALUABLE HORSES

Will be sold at the same time and place, belonging to other parties.

Four excellent Carts, little worse than new, and Four Sets of excellent Cart Harness, all in perfect repair, together with Shovels, Gripes, Forks, and Stable Requisites. 798b

Sale commencing at One o'clock to one minute.

By Mr. J. Murray.

CONSETT.

FREEHOLD DWELLING-HOUSE FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at the house of Mr. Richard Murray, the Queen's Hotel, Consett, on Monday, the 8th day of January, 1872, at Seven o'clock in the Evening (under powers of Sale contained in a Mortgage Deed),

Mr. JOHN MURRAY Auctioneer.

All that FREEHOLD DWELLING-HOUSE situate in Gibson Street, Consett, containing Cellar, Parlour, Kitchen, and 2 Bedrooms, with Stable, Pantry, and other conveniences, as now occupied by Mrs. McGough and another. The Property has been properly sewered, and Gas and Water are laid on.

Further particulars can be had on application to the Auctioneer, Consett; Mr. Geo. Stillman, Bishop Auckland; or,

W. DALE TROTTER,
Solicitor, Bishop Auckland.
Bishop Auckland, December 14th, 1871. 757b

By Mr. Joseph Oley.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at Medomsley, on Monday, January 8th, 1872, all the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, WORKTOOLS, &c., belonging to Mr. George Ward, who is declining housekeeping.

MR. JOSEPH OLEY, Auctioneer.

Comprising 1 painted Press; 1 twenty-four hours Clock, in oak case; Chest and Frame; 2 Camp Bedsteads; Hangings and Mattresses; 3 Feather Beds and Bedding; 1 Wainscoat Loo Table; 1 Mahogany Folding Tea Table; 1 small Round Table, on pillar and claw; 1 Kitchen Table; 2 Dressers; 1 Desk Bed; 1 Longsettle with Cushion and Pillows; 6 Chairs; Kitchen Fender and Fireirons; Swing and other Dressing Glasses; Tea Trays; Brass and other Candlesticks; Tea Kettle; Girdle and Frying Pan; Pails, &c.; Dinner, Tea, Glass, and other Ware; Poss Tub and Staff; a number of Books, including Burkitt's Notes on the New Testament; Cook's Geography, &c.; Flour Bin, with two compartments; with other requisites. Also 7 Hens and 2 Cocks, of the Dorkin breed; with all the joiners and cartwrights Tools, including an excellent Lathe.

Sale to commence at One o'clock precisely. 791b

By Mr. W. Nicholson.

MIDDLES, NEAR COLD ROWLEY.

MR. W. NICHOLSON, favoured with instructions from Mr. W. Stephenson, who is declining Farming, will SELL BY AUCTION on the above premises, on Monday, January 15, 1872, the Whole of the FARMING STOCK, HAY, STRAW, TURNIPS, EATAGE, &c., comprising 1 Brown Mare, ten-years-old, stinted by Honest Tom; 1 new calving Cow: 1 fat Cow; 1 Cow to calve in February; 1 finger Calf; 10 grey-faced Hogs.

CROP—About 8 Tons of New Land Hay; 1 Stamp of Old Land Hay; a large quantity of Barley and Pea Straw; and half-an-acre of Turnips.

The IMPLEMENTS comprise—1 Long Cart; 1 Coup Cart; 1 Wood Waggon, in good condition; 1 Iron Ploughs; 2 Harrows; Winnowing Machine; Chaff Cutter; Double Turnip Drill; Hay Rake; Scuffler; large Pot Crates; 2 Grindstones; large Wood Roller; Cow Tubs; Hay Spade; Cow Bands; 2 Cart Saddles, Trappings, little worse than new; Plough Harness, for two horses; Corn Bin; Crane and Warwick Chains; old Iron; Rakes; Forks; Spades; and Shovels.

Also, 60 Hens; 2 Ducks; 2 Turkey Hens and Cock; and 2 Guinea Fowls.

The HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and DAIRY UTENSILS comprise—Dresser Shelf; Weather Glass; Kitchen Table; Form; Arm Chair; splendid collection of Stuffed Birds, consisting of Owls, Pheasants, Black Game, Woodcocks, and Moor Game; 1 Barrel Churn; Butter Tub; Scales; and 7 Hives of Bees.

The EATAGE of 50 acres of Pasture and Meadow until the 25th of March, 1872.

N. B.—The Hay to be taken off the premises; the Turnips and Straw will be sold to be consumed on the premises; and as the lots are numerous, and the days short, the Auctioneer respectfully invites a punctual attendance.

Sale to commence at One o'clock.

Middles is situated half-a-mile from Cold Rowley and Two miles from Consett.

Hermitage, Satley, January 2, 1872. 796b

Sale by Auction.

By Mr. Adam Brodie.

MR. BRODIE will SELL BY AUCTION, in the Town Hall Sale-rooms, Consett, on Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday. January 6th, 8th, and 9th, under a Bill of Sale, the entire STOCK-IM-TRADE of a Linen and Woollen Draper, comprising an assortment of every kind of Drapery. Particulars in Bills. Sale at Half-past Six o'clock each evening. 795b

For Sale.

COPYHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE GUARDIANS of the Lanchester Union, with the consent of the Local Government Board, will, at their Meeting to be held at the Board-room, Lanchester, on Thursday, January the 18th inst., receive PROPOSALS for the SALE of a piece of LAND, with COTTAGE thereon, situate at Lanchester, containing about 1,240 yards. Also, a piece of GROUND, with COTTAGE thereon, adjoining the above, containing 510 yards.

The above will be sold either in one or two lots.

Proposals to be sent to the Chairman, N. Clark, Esq., not later than 11 a.m., on Thursday, the 18th January inst., marked "Tenders for land."

Both the above lots are suitable for building purposes.

The above lots will be shown on application to the Clerk.

The Guardians do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any offer for the same

By order,
W. W. THOMPSON,
Clerk to the Guardians.
Lanchester, January 4th, 1872. 797b

TO ADVERTISERS.

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

Lanchester Board of Guardians, an important discussion in Consett Local Board, and other communications left over till next week.

News from Dipton too late for insertion.

Increase of Rating in Iveston Township.—We have been requested to correct an error which occurred in our last issue in the report of the appeal of the Consett Iron Company against the increase made in their rates by the overseers of Iveston. In that report it is stated that "the rate was formerly £40 for half a mile of line, but the overseers had raised it to £280." The report should have stated that the overseers are claiming a rate of *four* miles of line at £80 per mile, being an increase of £280.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1872.

SPIRITUALISM.

However some of our readers may regard the doings of the spiritualists—whether disposed to dismiss them with about the same consideration as they would accord the maunderings of Zadkiel or the oracular conversations of a fortune-telling gipsy—it is evident from some of the most recent revelations of the spiritualists that the public should without delay examine some of the pretensions of the new evangel. A book entitled "Eight days with the Spiritualists" has just been published, and the author professes to give a beautiful account of what he saw and heard among the spiritualists during a visit of eight days in the metropolis. He appears to have discovered in the unromantic region of Holborn, London, a house celebrated for the manifestations of the spirits, where, for the payment of half-a-crown, a *seance* may be attended and all the wonders witnessed connected with spirit-rapping and table-turning. The spirits seem to come when they are called for, with admirable obedience and due appreciation of the value of the admissson fee, and this is the sort of thing that is given for the money—"We were put," says the writer, "in the dark, the table became convulsed with rappings and knockings, the cover of the piano, said to have been locked, was wrenched open, and the strumming of the piano begins, one string flies, and the cover is let down with a crash." Such seems to be the useful and intellectual enjoyments imparted to the spirits of the departed. This *seance* our readers must bear in mind was held in the dark; but for the practical purpose we have in view in directing attention to such vagaries we would refer our readers to a description of a *seance* held at the same place "in the light"—"No lights turned out. The medium sits in his chair and passes into a trance, there are twitchings of the hands and legs and convulsions of the body. He now stands up and with eyes closed speaks in a *voice not his own*, but in the voice of the spirit that is controlling him." In this state he declares "that Christianity had failed to civilise the world and that it was left to spiritualism to do it and after giving the audience a lecture consisting of a series of equally high-flown and intelligent phrases which took three-quarters of an hour in delivery—quite sufficient we should think for the money—"he returns to himself," declaring that "whilst in this and similar trances he was under spirit-control—that his organism was taken possession of by another spirit and consequently he could not be responsible for anything he might do or say in this condition. It is with this dangerous theory of the spiritualists that we take exception on public grounds, particularly as we see associated with this description of "Eight days with the Spiritualists" names of persons well-known in literary and scientific circles for which we have more than ordinary respect. Amongst these the name of one gentleman occupies a very prominent position. We refer to that of Mr. Sergeant Cox, Deputy-assistant Judge at the Middlesex Sessions. "I called" says the author, "on Mr. Cox at his Chambers in the Temple." "Mr. Cox told me that he had had sittings with Mr. Home at his own private house, and that all his manifestations were in the light and with no possibility of trickery." It is clear from this that it is high time for the learned Sergeant to give us some explanation, which, we are told by a London journal—a strange compound of recipes for the cure of poultry diseases, culinary secrets, and intelligence about spiritualism—called the "*Exchange and Mart*," which seems by the by to be very deep in the confidences of the spiritualistic Judge, that he intends shortly to do, and he will publish under the title of "Spiritualism answered by Science," a book in which we are to have the secrets of the art revealed, which the learned Sergeant prefers to call "Psychic Force." Among the curiosities to be found in the pages of "Eight days with the Spiritualists" are some allusions to the well-known case of Lyon v. Home, about the last, which we should have thought, could have been quoted in support of spiritualistic theories. We always regarded the air of the little court in Chancery Lane as a singularly congenial atmosphere for the ventilation of such matters. Evidence here, as Mr. Locock Witt when on the Tichborne *rack* was careful to tell the Chief Justice, is treated in quite a different way in the practise of Chancery and Common Law. This is reassuring to any unfortunate prisoner at the Middlesex Sessions before Mr. Cox, who, beguiled by the specious theme of the spiritualists, may be disposed to plead to an indictment for taking what did not belong to him—Psychic Force—in extenuation of his fault and in mitigation of punishment. Let the learned Sergeant by all means try the effect of "Psychic Force" upon the electors of Trunton, and if it proves more successful than at the last election we will recommend a "Spiritualistic Alibi" as the most useful legal fiction since the days when Mr. Pickwick required one from the inimitable Mr. Weller.

Local and District News.

The Mechanics at Pontop, South Derwent, and South Tanfield Collieries commenced working the nine hours on the first of January.

Consett Baptist Church—The Rev. M. Morris, having resigned the Pastorale of the Baptist Church, Wolsingham, has accepted a cordial and unanimous invitation to become Pastor of the Baptist Church, worshipping in the Town Hall, Consett.—Mr. Morris will (D.V.) enter upon his labors there on the first Sabbath in the New Year.

Supper at Consett.—On Tuesday night the employes of the Consett Co-operative Stores took supper in the spacious room of the society. The "spread" was of the most *recherche* description, for the tables literally groaned beneath the weight of the delicious viands prepared. Mr. T. Carr was called to the chair, and Mr. A. Moir to the vice-chair. After the chairman had given a short address commendatory of the manner in which the event so far had been carried, and expressing a hope that though the first it would not be the last meeting of the kind. Various votes of thanks were tendered, and the meeting separated.

Supper and Presentation.—On Wednesday evening a few of the inhabitants of Burnopfield met at the house of Mr. Ralph Clark, the Travellers' Rest, to entertain P.C. John Smith, of Consett, to which place he went after having resided in Burnopfield for some years, and also to present him with a token of their esteem for having so well fulfilled his arduous duties as policeman while at the above place. After thorough justice had been done to the ample and sumptuous repast prepared with the hostess's usual care, and the cloth removed, Mr. R. Reed was unanimously voted to the chair, which he filled with great ability. After the usual loyal and patriotic toasts had been given and received, the chairman proposed the health of the guest of the evening, after which he handed over to him a valuable watch and albert, bearing the inscription—"Presented to P.C. J. Smith by a few friends." Mr. Smith, in returning thanks, remarked that no words of his could express his deep and heart-felt thanks to the subscribers. The healths of several gentlemen present were given, among which was the chairman. The remainder of the evening was harmoniously spent in songs, duets, and toasts.

Consett Wesleyan Sunday School Teachers' Annual Meeting.—On Saturday evening, the annual meeting of the teachers of the above school, for the election of officers and other business, was held in the School-room, Nelson Street, Consett. Shortly after seven o'clock a tea was provided for the teachers and elder scholars, but the attendance was not large. The tables were presided over by Misses Allison, Curry, Routledge, Proudlock, Perry, and Patterson. After the company had partaken somewhat largely of "The cup that cheers but not inebriates" and tea cakes and spice bread, the tables were removed, and the teachers went to business. Mr. John Curry was called on to preside. The finances were reported to be in a good condition, £6 of which the teachers agreed to devote towards the expenses incurred in altering the two cottages behind the chapel. The election of officers then took place. The two superintendents—Mr. John Curry, and Mr. H. Rogers—were unanimously re-elected, though they both expressed a strong wish that some one else might be elected. Mr. James Batey was re-elected as one of the secretaries, and Mr. William Grey was elected in the place of Mr. John Davison, the latter gentleman wishing to become an ordinary teacher, after having filled the office of Secretary for upwards of seven years. Several other items of business having been gone through, including the nomination of several scholars to become teachers and a vote of thanks to the ladies for their services, the meeting adjourned.

Local Police Courts.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE POLICE COURT.

MONDAY, January 1.—Before H. C. Silvertop (chairman), T. Wilson, and A. Town, Esqrs.

ASSAULT ON A POLICE-OFFICER.

Thomas McWilliams, labourer, Blackhill, was charged with assaulting Police-constable Bolton at Consett on the 30th ult. The officer had been sent for to quell a disturbance that was taking place at Skelton's beerhouse, and in ejecting the defendant from the house the officer received a blow from the defendant.—The defendant pleaded drunkenness as an excuse and hoped the magistrates would deal leniently with him.—Fined 10s. and costs, 16s. 4d.

DRUNK AND RIOTOUS LIST.

Michael Tracey, labourer, Consett, was charged with drunk and riotous conduct on the 18th of November. The defendant had been apprehended on a warrant, and in answer to the bench as to where he had been since the occurrence he stated that he had been bedfast in consequence of a fall which he had received.—P.C. Bolton stated that he found the defendant drunk on the road, and was in the act of removing him to his own home when the defendant struck at a person as he was passing along the street.—Fined 1s. and costs, 14s. 4d.

John Kelley, labourer, Consett, was charged by Sergt. Forster with a similar offence on the 30th ult. From the statement of the officer it transpired that on Saturday night, about nine o'clock, the defendant had been ill-using some women, and shortly after he was found by the officer creating a disturbance in another part of the street.—Fined 5s. and costs, 11s. 4d.

Thomas Anderson, miner, Allandale Cottages, was charged with a similar offence at Blackhill Mill, on the 16th ult. P.C. Parkinson stated that on the night of the 16th the defendant was creating a disturbance at Blackhall Mill.—Fined 5s. and costs, 12s. 6d.

John O'Hare, labourer, Consett, was charged by Sergt. Forster with a similar offence at Consett on the 16th ult. It appeared that the defendant had been found by the officer in a drunken state, and kicking at a door.—Fined 6s. and costs, 12s. 6d.

James Smith was charged by the same officer with a similar offence at Consett, on the 24th ult.—Fined 1s. and costs, 8s. 6d.

DRUNKENNESS.

James Tyrell, labourer, Consett, was charged by Sergt. Forster with drunkenness at Consett, on the 30th ult.—Fined 1s. and costs, 7s. 4d.

ASSAULT ON A COUNTY COURT BAILIFF.

Francis McGuire, was charged with assaulting W. J. Clements, County Court bailiff, and also with rescuing goods from the custody of the latter gentleman on the 22nd ult. Mr. Granger, solicitor, of Durham, appeared to defend. Prosecutor stated that on the 22nd December he accompanied Mr. Jenkins with a warrant to distrain the goods of the defendant for rent. They went upstairs for the purpose of taking an inventory of the goods the defendant saying he would go out in the meantime and try to raise the money. On his return, however, he ordered witness and Mr. Jenkins out of the house. Mr. Jenkins at once went in search of a police-officer, and as witness refused to go out the defendant took him by the arm to put him out. A couple of policemen having been secured, they, in company with witness and Mr. Jenkins, returned to the house and forced the door in, but during their absence it was discovered that a number of articles had been removed.—Mr. Jenkins corroborated the above statement.—Mr. Granger contended that the magistrates had no jurisdiction in a case of this description, and with regard to the assault he also maintained that they had no right to break open the door.—Dismissed.

THREATENING LANGUAGE.

Andrew Ford, cartman, Blackhill, was charged with using threatening language to a hawker named John Hanignan, residing at the same place.—Complainant stated that the defendant put himself in a threatening attitude and threatened to use violence.—promising not to molest the complainant again.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, Jan. 4th.—Before M. Kearney (chairman), A. H. Talmadge, and Henry Smith, Esqrs.

ASSAULT AT CORNSAY.

Mary Cooper, Cornsay, was charged with assaulting John Richardson at Cornsay, on the 28th ult. Complainant stated that on the day in question the defendant's son lifted up his cart and broke one of the shafts, and on going to the defendant's house about it, the defendant said her son had not broken it, but that it was another boy named King. The defendant then struck at him on the chest and knocked him off the chest. Another charge had been preferred against the defendant's son for wilful damage, but this, together with the assault were dismissed.

BREACH OF THE BEERHOUSE ACT.

William Robson, beerhouse keeper, Kyo, was charged with a breach of the Beerhouse Act on the 2nd inst. P. C. Cummings said about half-past twelve o'clock on Sunday morning he found a number of persons in the defendant's house eating and drinking. The defendant said the parties were friends for whom she had prepared a cup of coffee.—Supt. Brown stated that the defendant asked him to allow him to keep open the house a little longer, but he refused.—The defendant was fined £1 and costs, £1 7s.

UNPROVOKED ASSAULT NEAR HAMSTEELS COLLIERY.

Barnard McTaig, pitman, was charged with assaulting John Winn on the 30th December. Complainant stated that he was going down home, about a quarter-past ten on Saturday night when he met the defendant near to Hamsteels Colliery and without a word the defendant knocked him down and struck him until he became senseless.—Defendant called a witness named Peter Cowney who stated that he was at defendant's house at nine o'clock and he was then undressed and ready to go to bed.—The complainant said he had no doubt but that the defendant was the man who assaulted him, as he knew him perfectly well.—Defendant called another witness who said he left the defendant at his own house between ten and eleven.—Mr. H. Smith: Was he dressed?—Witness: Yes.—Mr. Smith: That quite contradicts the other witness's evidence.—The Chairman: We have not the slightest doubt but that you committed the assault, which was cruel and unprovoked. You must pay a fine of £5 and costs, or go to gaol for two months.

THEFT BY A LODGER AT DIPTON.

John Casson Ardle, pitman, was charged with stealing £2 10s. 7d, the monies of Charles Young, on the 30th December. Mrs. Kirsop stated that she was housekeeper to the prosecutor, who is a miner residing at Dipton. Witness put prosecutor's fortnight's earnings into one of the drawers. The prisoner lodged with them and he was there at the time witness put the money into the drawer. Witness then left her house, leaving the prisoner and a little girl in charge of the premises. After an absence of about a quarter of an hour she returned and found the prisoner, who was drunk, lying on the floor. Witness went and looked into the drawer and missed a sovereign, and on asking the prisoner about it he said he had not seen it. Witness then went in search of the prosecutor, and left the prisoner in the house, and on her return the prisoner was gone and the remainder of the money had been abstracted. She then gave information of the loss to P.C. Morland.—Mary Jane Kirsop, daughter of the last witness stated that she saw her mother put the money into the drawer. Her mother left the prisoner and herself in the house, and the prisoner commenced to swear and make a great noise, and frightened her out of the house. She stood at the door and was sure that no person entered the house.—P.C. Morland said from information he received he took the prisoner into custody. Charged him with stealing the money above-mentioned from Charles Young's. He replied that it was a bad job, and he did not know what made him take it. Searched the prisoner and found £1 10s. in gold and 12s. 6d. in silver and 9d. in copper. Took him to Consett Police Station, where he admitted in the presence of Supt. Oliver that he had taken the money.—Prisoner admitted taking the money.—The magistrates thought that the prisoner had deliberately stolen the money, and he was sent to prison for two months.

DRUNK AND RIOTOUS.

John Gladess, pitman, White-le-Head, was charged by P.C. Vasey with the above offence at White-le-Head, on the 22nd ult.—Fined 10s. and costs, 19s. 6d.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A SERVANT.

Hannah Douglass, was charged with stealing four sovereigns and some aprons, the monies and property of William Hardy, veterinary surgeon and farmer, Satley, on the 25th Dec. Mrs. Hardy stated that she put four sovereigns into a purse, which she then placed in a drawer in the kitchen. As it could not be proved that the prisoner had taken the money she was discharged.

Mesmeric Demonstrations at Consett.—During the past week, Miss Poole, the celebrated mesmerist, has occupied the Town Hall of this town, and demonstrated the marvels of mesmerism to large audiences.

THE SATLEY CHARITY.

J. Rowland Wilkinson, by his will, dated 20th of April, 1674, gave all his freehold land at Satley, in the parish of Lanchester, for the use of the poor of the parish of Lanchester and Satley, such relief to be determined and paid by twenty-four vestrymen and the overseers of the several townships of the district every Christmas and Easter. Thursday last being St. Thomas' Day—the day set apart for the distribution of the poor lands relief—a number of vestrymen and overseers assembled in the Vestry of the Parish Church at Lanchester, for the purpose of distributing the charity in accordance with the intention of the donor. There were present—A. H. Talmadge, Esq., J.P.; Mr. D. C. Balleny, Little Greencroft; Mr. Ramshaw, Mr. Temperley, Mr. Jonathan Wall, Mr. Geo. Leybourne, Mr. Thomas Mitchison, Mr. John Walton, Mr. Matthew Turnbull, Mr. Wm. Moore, Mr. Cumming, Mr. W. Leybourne, and Mr. Holmes.—Mr. Talmadge was voted to the chair, but shortly after the business had commenced the Rev. J. Dingle, vicar, arrived, when Mr. Talmadge very courteously vacated the chair in his favour.—The overseers produced their several lists of applicants. A number of widows had been objected to in consequence of having sons at home working, but all the claims were allowed in this class.—Mrs. Surtees, of Delves Lane, was objected to on the ground that she derived an income of £20 per annum from Delves Farm. This claim was struck off.—The claim of a widow, against whom an objection in consequence of leading an immoral life, was also struck off.—The rent of the farm, amounting to £26 19s. for the half-year, was then paid over to the overseers for distribution amongst the applicants whose claims had been allowed—seventy-five in number.—On the motion of Mr. Ramshaw, seconded by Mr. Talmadge, the sum of £4 was kept in hand for the repair of the farm, which was reported to be in a very dilapidated condition.

FUNERAL OF MR. JNO. RICHARDSON, OF WOODLANDS.

On Friday afternoon last the mortal remains of Mr. Jonathan Richardson, of Woodlands, were interred in the Friends' Burial Ground, Benfieldside Edge Road, near Shotley Bridge.

The first mourning coach contained Mrs. Richardson, the widow of the deceased; Mr. J. B. Richardson, eldest son of the deceased, Shotley Lodge; Mr. and Mrs. Priestman, daughter and son-in-law of deceased, Derwent View. The second coach was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Richardson, son and daughter-in-law of deceased, the Briary; and Mr. and Mrs. Peile, daughter and son-in-law of the deceased, Greenwood Lodge. The third mourning coach contained the Rev. Mr. Willis, Mrs. Willis, and child, daughter and son-in-law of the deceased, Broadwood, and Mr. Charles Richardson. The fourth coach contained Mr. Edward Richardson, brother of deceased, Torquay; Mr. T. E. Richardson, Mr. S. Richardson, and Mr. H. Richardson. The fifth mourning coach was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Tregelles, sister and brother-in-law of deceased, Derwent Hill; Mr. and Mrs. Backhouse, and Mr. Alfred Backhouse. After leaving the deceased's residence the funeral *cortege* proceeded to the burial ground by way of Knitsley Mill and Knitsley Station, the window blinds on the route being drawn as a mark of respect to the deceased gentleman. By the time the procession had reached the Carribees Farm it numbered twenty-four carriages and this number continued to be augmented as Consett was approached.

The *cortege* was here joined by the tradesmen of Shotley Bridge and district, who walked two abreast in the following order:—Mr. Charles Mosley, Mr. J. Wilson, Mr. Wardhaugh, Mr. Thos. Walker, Mr. Nicholas Brown, Mr. Joseph Oley, Mr. John Brodie, Mr. Wm. Wardhaugh, Mr. Wm. Wheatley, Mr. J. Ilderton, Mr. P. Osborne, Mr. Geo. Richardson, Mr. A. Houliston, Mr. John Thirlwell, Mr. T. Muse, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Joseph Robinson, Mr. R. Taylor, Mr. T. Wilson, Mr. Jefferson, Shotley Bridge; Mr. R. Hedley, Blackhill; Mr. Henry Brown, Consett; Mr. Henry Lanchester, Consett Buildings; Mr. W. Wilkinson, Consett; Mr. J. Wrightson, Blackhill; Mr. G. Ridley, Mr. James Miller, Shotley Bridge; Mr. Wm. Strachan, Blackhill; Mr. Lishman, Shotley Bridge; Mr. Robert Hall, Mr. G. Peart, Blackhill; Mr. Mansfield Richardson, Shotley Spa; Mr. Wm. Brown, Mr. Wm. Thirlwell, Mr. T. Wilson, Mr. E. Burton, Shotley Bridge; Mr. Osborne, Blackhill; Mr. W. Redshaw, Mr. M. Ridley, Snows Green; Mr. A. E. Turner, Blackhill; Mr. J. Wilson, Snows Green; Mr. Thomas Mewes, Mr. R. R. Christopher, Mr. Joseph Eltringham, Blackhill; Mr. P. Brown, Shotley Bridge; &c., &c.

At Consett, and in fact on the whole route, large crowds assembled to witness the solemn procession, which by the time it reached Benfieldside Edge Road, numbered many hundreds. Amongst those who paid a last tribute of respect to the deceased were—Rev. F. B. Thompson, the Vicarage, Shotley Bridge; Rev. F. Steggall, the Vicarage, Consett; Mr. Chas. Wilson, Shotley Bridge Park; Mr. Andrew Annandale, Viewfield; Mr. Ianson, Darlington; Mr. Bragg, Newcastle; Henry Pease, Esq., M.P., Darlington; Mr. and Mrs. Dale, Darlington; Mr. C. Wilson, Hill House, near Gainford; Annandale Town Esq., J.P., Allansford; Mr. James Annandale, Shotley Grove; Mr. John Booth, jun., Shotley Bridge; Mr. James Annandale, jun., Snows Green House; Mr. John Annandale, St. Cuthbert's Lodge; Mr. Richard Latimer, Elm Park; Mr. Thos. Ritson' Knitsley Mill; Mr. T. L. Gledstone, Consett; Mr. G. Routledge, Consett; Mr. B. Richardson, Consett: Mr. Charles Hammond, Consett; Mr. John Wilson, Consett; Mr. Burkitt, Consett; Mr. E. Charlton, Prospect House, Leadgate: Mr. John Grey, Consett; Mr. John Heslop, Blackhill; Mr. William Nicholson, Blackhill; Mr. Wm. Jenkins, Consett Hall; Mr. Thomas Ridley, Blackhill; Mr. T. Siddle, Consett Ironworks; Mr. and Mrs. Beckwith, Benfieldside; Mr. R. Dickinson, Shotley House; Mr. John Dickinson and Mr. Wm. Dickinson, Belle Vue; Mr. W. H. Hedley, Medomsley; Mr. H. Ritson, Benfieldside House; Mr. Wm. Ritson, Springfield House; Mr. R. B. Ritson, Blackhill; Dr. W. M. Renton, Shotley Bridge; Mr. W. Temperley, Carribees; Mr. Kirton; Mr. F. Snaith, Shotley Bridge; Mr. Matthew Spencer; Mr. James Ellison; Mr. Leybourne, Red House; &c., &c.

On reaching the burial ground the funeral *cortege* stopped, and the remains of the deceased were taken out of the hearse, they were deposited in the grave amidst profound silence. After the usual obsequies had been performed, large numbers crowded round the grave to take a look at the coffin. Thus—

"Friend after friend departs;
  Who hath not lost a friend?
There is no union here of hearts
  That hath not here an end.
Were this frail world our final rest,
Living or dying, none were blest."

A COMPLAINT FROM THE FARMERS.—The tax which, two years since, was ordered to be imposed whenever horses and carts, usually intended for agricultural purposes, were employed in another pursuit, now that the imposition is being put more generally into practice, is a cause of complaint to many farmers in the rural districts. One says he cannot take his family to church twelve miles away, as he used to do in the old days, in his cart, and another grumbles because his servants are deprived of all means to take them on a holiday excursion. A third farmer finds that harvest men refuse to come to him if they have to walk long distances, and in cases where family furniture or baggage has to be moved by the labourers, there arises, it is said, terrible vexation, when it is remembered that if these be conveyed, even once, a tax is levied on the horse and cart for a year. A more social agriculturist than any of the above has called down the ire of the strict Edinburgh Presbyterians by stating that the tax prevents all visiting in country districts on the only visiting day—Sunday.

THE NATIONAL SYMPATHY FOR THE PRINCE OF WALES.

LETTER FROM THE QUEEN.

The Secretary of State for the Home Department has received her Majesty the Queen's commands to make public the following letter:—

WINDSOR CASTLE, Dec. 26.—The Queen is very anxious to express her deep sense of the touching sympathy of the whole nation on the occasion of the alarming illness of her dear son, the Prince of Wales. The universal feeling shown by her people during those painful and terrible days, and the sympathy evinced by them with herself and her beloved daughter, the Princess of Wales, as well as the general joy at the improvement in the Prince of Wales's state, have made a deep and lasting impression on her heart which can never be effaced. It was, indeed, nothing new to her, for the Queen had met with the same sympathy when, just ten years ago, a similar illness removed from her side the mainstay of her life, the best, wisest, and kindest of husbands. The Queen wishes to express, at the same time, on the part of the Princess of Wales, her feeling of heartfelt gratitude, for she has been as deeply touched as the Queen by the great and universal manifestation of loyalty and sympathy.

The Queen cannot conclude without expressing her hope that her faithful subjects will continue their prayers to God for the complete recovery of her dear son to health and strength.

SANDRINGHAM, Dec. 29th.—Her Majesty the Queen yesterday visited Sandringham Church, and extended her drive throughout the adjacent village of Dersingham. To-day her Majesty took advantage of the fine bracing weather for walking exercise in the grounds and gardens adjoining the house, and in the afternoon drove towards the sea shore. The other members of the Royal Family were also out either driving or walking with the exception of the Princess of Wales, who seldom leaves the sick chamber. Her Majesty appears greatly delighted with the neighbourhood and has evinced her interest in it by ordering photographic views of Sandringham-house and its vicinity. The date of her Majesty's departure is still uncertain, but it is now thought that her stay will be prolonged until New Year's-day. The poor woman named Dodman, lately employed at Sandringham house, and who is suffering from typhoid fever, is reported as being extremely ill; but the fever in her case has not reached its height, this being only the eleventh day since she was first attacked. It may be satisfactory to state that she has the advantage of the services of the gentlemen professionally engaged at Sandringham, whence she also receives every comfort necessary for the requirements of her state of health. The usual Royal sympathy has been fully manifested in this case, as the patient has been visited at different times by their Royal Highnesses the Princess of Wales and the Princess Louis of Hesse. I have again the satisfaction to state that the convalescence of the Prince of Wales is progressing favourably.

THE QUEEN AND THE PRINCE OF WALES.

A letter we publish this morning, addressed by Her Majesty the Queen to her subjects, will awaken throughout the Nation one profound response of grateful and satisfied loyalty. The Queen disregards the customary formality of Royal utterances in order at once to acknowledge the affection recently displayed by her people for herself and her family. The Queen speaks to her subjects not merely as a Sovereign, but with the natural accents of a mother; and lays aside her usual State in order to respond to the deep personal feeling which animated the late display of loyalty to her Throne. Her letter reveals with touching simplicity the distressing anxieties of the Mother and Wife of the Prince "during "those painful, terrible days." The burst of anxiety which has recently pervaded the nation was, indeed, perfectly spontaneous; and our sense of the loss with which we ourselves were threatened was overshadowed by a most sincere sorrow for the Queen and the Royal Family. We were carried out of ourselves; and it will be most gratifying to the people to know that their natural affection has brought pleasure and comfort to those who were its objects. This is not the first time, as the Queen reminds us, that she has thus accepted and answered the personal sympathy of her people. It is, indeed, one of her chief titles to the high regard in which she is held that she has known so well how to value the hearts of the men and women she rules as well as the formal loyalty of her subjects. The nation, however, could not have anticipated for a moment so speedy an acknowledgment as the Queen now offers; and her letter will be essentially prized as a natural and spontaneous response to a natural and spontaneous outflow of loyal love.—*Times.*

The *Lancet*, in a Second Edition issued on Friday evening, says:—"We are glad to be able to announce that the consultation held this morning at Sandringham between Sir William Jenner, Dr. Gull, and Sir James Paget, with special reference to the local complication from which his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been suffering for the last few days, has resulted satisfactorily. The Prince of Wales is pronounced not only to have gained some ground generally, but to have certainly improved as regards the mischief about the left hip; the latter fact having been established by the careful examination instituted by Sir James Paget. We are glad to say, that not only is the local affection less painful than it was, but its condition in other respects has slightly improved. The mitigation of pain in itself must be regarded as a favourable indication of no slight kind."

The following is a statement showing the total number of messages forwarded from postal telegraph stations in the United Kingdom, during the week ended the 23rd of December, 1871, and during the corresponding week of 1870: Week ended December 23, 1871, 248,215; week ended December 24, 1870, 179,452; increase in the week of 1871 on that of 1870, 68,763.

The *Times*, in its City Article, says the scarcity of silver coin so long complained of is especially felt at this period. One of the leading banking firms in London endeavoured on Thursday in all quarters to get £500 worth to supply a request from some provincial correspondents, and could not obtain more than £100 worth, an application at the Mint having proved wholly unsuccessful.

NEW YEAR'S DAY AT CHISLEHURST.—On Monday the Emperor Napoleon and the Empress Eugenie received at Chislehurst, a large number of persons of distinction, who tendered their repectful homage to their Majesties on the occasion of New Year's Day. Many of the visitors had come expressly from France, bringing with them bouquets of the choicest flowers as offerings to the Empress. Several members of the English nobility were also received by the Emperor and Empress.

THE WRECK OF THE DELAWARE.—The official depositions made in the case of the wreck of the Delaware, off Scilly, state that a tremendous sea took away the captain and half the crew before the ship went down. The captain was on the starboard side bridge, the crew had occupied the lifebuoys, the bridge was crushed in, and the buoys could not be held, those holding them being washed out. Four bodies have been recovered, but not that of the captain. The cargo of the Delaware was as follows:—1,700 tons of coals, 600 tons of salt, 1,500 tons of miscellaneous merchandise. Ridyard, the diver, has been employed to go to the ship to get off what goods he can. It is hoped that a large portion will be recovered; but the sea is now so high that it is impossible to get near the ship. The crew numbered 49. On Monday some wreckage was washed ashore at Bude, in Cornwall—supposed to have come from the ill-fated ship; also the side of a boat, bearing the name "John Hesketh," in red letters.

MR. CARDWELL, M.P., AT OXFORD.

Mr. Cardwell addressed his constitutents on Monday night at Oxford, at the annual meeting of the Druids Society at the Town Hall. There was a large company and amongst the other guests present was Mr. V. Harcourt, the junior Member for the city.

Rising to respond to "The health of the City Members, Brothers Cardwell and Vernon Harcourt," Mr. Cardwell said he was sure they knew that his Hon. Friend and he were not using words of mere courtesy when they endeavoured to express their gratitude for these repeated expressions of their sympathy and confidence. One subject occupied the thoughts of all to the exclusion of almost every other subject at the present time—the happy recovery of the Prince of Wales—(cheers)—and the noble example—not confined to our own country but extended to other nations—of the reciprocal sympathy between a constitutional Sovereign and a free people, sympathy loyally and affectionately offered by the subjects graciously and cordially accepted by the Monarch. Ten years ago no city mourned more truly than Oxford did the death of the Prince Consort, and he knew that the anxiety of the last few weeks had been felt by every one of his constituents as personal anxieties are felt—anxieties effecting their own homes and their own kindred. A short time ago they were some who thought that they perceived that Royalty was on the wade in this country. So it often is, that those who do not understand us are not aware of the great strength and stability of our institutions—(applause)—and the constancy with which the people regard them. But if any distant observer had given way to any such impression, he must now have been undeceived. The feeling of sympathy had not been limited to the United Kingdom, but came back from every quarter of the globe where the telegraph was extended, expressing their sentiments of the Queen's subjects in North America and in India. We knew now, and foreign nations knew, that the Throne which had descended from Egbert was never more firmly established in the affections of the people, and that our institutions are founded upon a rock. These events, it struck him, would give a more determined vent to the feeling which was already growing strong amongst us—that social measures and improvements for the well-being of the people demand more and more the attention of Parliament and Government. We had arrived at the 1st of January, and he hoped they had left behind them the controversies of the former year; but it had been his custom to say a few words on the events of the past year and its controversies, and he did not suppose they would be pleased if he passed them by. In some of those controversies, with their favour, he had to bear a considerable part. The common saying some months ago was that Parliament had done nothing. All he could say that if they did nothing, it was a very troublesome business to do nothing. (A laugh.) He did not believe that the oldest Member of Parliament remembered a more laborious session. Leaving other topics, he ventured to suggest one or two which might relieve the session from the imputation of doing nothing; and one instance was the question of the tests at the University. Nobody could say that was to settle all the questions which University reformers required to accomplish. But when he remembered the number of years he had been advocating the removal of the University Tests, and had been unable to accomplish it, he could not admit that that achievement was to be put down as nothing. Those who called it nothing were those who wished they had not gone so far. (A laugh.) Those who were the readiset to blame them, and say they had done nothing, were those who wished they had done less. There was then the question of the ballot. He was peculiarly circumstanced with regard to the ballot. He never was an enthusiast for secret voting, and when his constituents were in favour of it they allowed him to refrain from giving his opinion in favour of it, which he could not have done at that time. The reason why he had adopted their views he had given them on a former occasion, and if that measure had been carried successfully through the House of Commons, he did not think they had been doing nothing. Then they came to another subject, with which he had more to do, and that was purchase in the army. (Loud applause.) He expressed his obligations to his colleague for the assistance he had rendered him, and said, with regard to those who opposed the measure, when they bombarded him with questions and speeches, he often thought with what energy and perseverance they would bombard a beleaguered fortress. When they brought forward amendments and arguments which had been disposed of before, he remembered the historical qualities of the British soldier, and how impossible it is to convince him that he was beaten. (Laughter, and cheers.) That controversy was gone, and since then the Royal Warrant has been issued, which regulates for the future the terms of the service and conditions under which it is entered. The difference between then and now is that those who will have to decide will examine not into the length of the purse but the proficiency in military knowledge. (Loud cheers.) Perhaps he might be permitted to say that in his opinion purchase was an anachronism. It did not belong to the age in which we live; it belonged to the age from which it had descended, when the Secretary of State used to pay for the office which he held. Purchase in the army belonged to times like those; he was sure it did not belong to these times, when new weapons and mechanical inventions had entirely revolutionised the art of war, and altogether altered the science of strategy and tactics. The possession of these wonderful weapons would be of no more value than the cross-bow or musket unless it was accompanied by the personal devotion of every individual who leads men into the field to the study of his profession in order that he may lead them to victory. Let it not be imagined that he was capable of saying or thinking anything in any way disparaging to the officers of the British army they were justly proud of, glorious memories which had descended from Cressy. The system imposed upon them was no fault of theirs. We had no right to expect men to come forward with great personal devotion, and at the same time require them to pay large sums of money. What the Government had done was to throw open the British army to every family in the kingdom. Every well-educated boy may present himself at a competitive examination and hope to receive a commission from his Sovereign; every officer may hope to have a free career and to have that promotion to which his seniority or peculiar merit shall entitle him, without being called upon to place a balance at his banker in order to enable the authorities to promote him. The Right Hon. Gentleman next alluded to the autumn manœuvres. He said that everybody had given the most generous assistance, and he declared that the original estimate of the cost would not be exceeded. He entirely repudiated the idea that the manœuvres had an aggressive significance. Our position in the world had been established for a great many years. We were not a Continental or Transatlantic Power, we were an insular Power, with the largest Colonial possessions scattered over the world. (Applause.) Our first army was afloat; in other words, our first army was necessarily the navy. With regard to our home army he desired first to have the quality good and not large in quantity. He apprehended no danger to this country from invasions for many years, and it would be a long time before we sent our soldiers to invade a Continental Power. Before sitting down he briefly referred to our relations with the United States of America, and attributed the unfriendly feeling which had long existed to the unhappy terms on which we parted from our American cousins. He anticipated the happiest results from the negotiations which were now in progress for bringing about a friendly settlement of all matters in dispute between the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon family. During the year which had just passed away they had seen the terrible war in Europe between two of our allies brought to a close, and they might hope that the year upon which they were now entering would see some of those great measures carried which were destined to elevate the social conditions of our country, and increase our reputation as an example to the other nations of the world. (Loud cheers.)

On Monday about 500 of the ironworkers of Blackburn held a demonstration to celebrate the adoption of the nine hours system. The procession, after going through the town, was drawn up in front of the Town Hall, where an address of thanks to the employers was adopted unanimously. The men before dispersing gave cheers for their employers and for the Queen.

Two boys of ten, named Jennings and Brockwell, were charged at the Westminster Police Court on Monday with cutting off horse's tails in the streets. It was said that the horses had been greatly depreciated in value by the treatment to which they had been subjected. The police had been unable to find who bought the hair of the boys; and, in the hope that this might be discovered, the prisoners were remanded.

On Saturday night a fire occurred in St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Two shops were burnt out, and much damage was done.

SCHOOL BOARD PROSECUTIONS.—At the Liverpool Police Court, on Saturday, several parents were fined from 2s 6d to 5s for having neglected to send their children to an elementary school.

It was reported to the Glasgow Improvement Trustees that up to this month 1,287 houses, with a gross rental of £7,367, had been demolished by the Trust; and the number of houses erected or in course of erection within the municipal boundaries is 7,428. Up to the present time the trustees had only had 20 arbitrations or jury trials decided, and the result had been in every case a verdict favourable to the trustees.

REORGANIZATION IN THE CUSTOMS.—From the Customs the *Civilian* learns that the official scheme for the reorganization of the warehousing departments has not yet been promulgated and that it is probable there will be some slight further delay. It is, however, understood that the whole of the business connected with what are known as "dry goods" is to be hereafter transacted at the Custom House, that there will be three controllers of accounts, and that the reductions in the *personnel* will be very slight, both in these offices and at the outports, with the exception of Liverpool.

HER MAJESTY'S SHIP CYCLOPS.—In accordance with Admiralty instructions, Her Majesty's double-screw iron armour-plated turret ship Cyclops, 4 guns, 250 horses' power, in temporary charge of Staff Captain W. S. Luke, made her six hours full boiler power run from Sheerness harbour. The vessel passed the North Foreland in a stiff gale of wind, in which she behaved most satisfactorily, there being hardly any motion perceptible on board. The trial was, nearly throughout, a very rough one, and the qualities of the vessel were sufficiently brought out to dispel any evil forebodings as to her sailing powers. Mr. F. R. Barnes, one of the constructors from the Admiralty, was on board during the trial, and expressed himself much pleased with the behaviour of the vessel during the gale. The engines worked without the slightest hitch, having full command of steam during the entire run.—*Times.*

DEATH AT A CHRISTMAS PARTY.—Mr. Langham held an inquest on Monday evening, at St. James's workhouse, on the body of Mrs. Bridget Mahoney, the widow of a tailor, aged 63, residing at 84, Berwick street, Soho. It appeared that there was a party at the house on Christmas-day, and about 11 o'clock at night the deceased was in the act of going down to the kitchen, when she slipped, and fell headforemost down the whole flight of stairs, striking her head violently on the stone passage at the bottom. Hearing the noise of the fall, some of the persons in the house ran to her assistance. She was picked up in a state of insensibility, and placed upon a bed, and a doctor was sent for. Upon his arrival he found her suffering from concussion of the brain and fractured skull. She never recovered consciousness, and died on Thursday last from the effect of the injuries. A verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

FUNERAL OF THE EARL OF ELLENBOROUGH.—The Earl of Ellenborough was buried on Friday in Oxenton Church, Gloucestershire. Two or three years ago the deceased Earl had constructed, on the northern side of the church, corresponding in shape and position with the porch on the other side, a plain stone mausoleum, fitted with spaces and shelves, and with a plain oaken door, opened by a massive key. Attached to this, when it was used on Friday, was an envelope, whereon appeared, in the handwriting of the late nobleman, the date "Oct., 1868," and words to the effect that inside would be found directions for opening the mortuary. On a little shelf within the building was a coffin containing the body of the earl's only son, who died when a child, thirty or forty years ago. The deceased had asked that he should be buried with as little demonstration as possible; and his instructions was strictly obeyed. His body was placed in a coffin of polished oak with gold mouldings, and bore this inscription, engraved:—"Edward Law, first Earl of Ellenborough and Viscount Southam, Member of the Most Honourable Privy Council, G.C.B., born 8th September, 1790; died 22nd of December, 1871." When the coffin was borne into the church, about one o'clock, it had over it a silk velvet pall, upon which were the insignia of the Order of the Bath. Several of the tenants met the procession at the entrance of the village, and went with it into the church. Among those in the procession were the Hon. H. S. Law, Hon. W. Law, Colonel Law, Lord Colchester, Sir Robert Dallas, Bart., and the Rev. A. Law. These include certain of the executors, one of whom, the Dean of Gloucester, was prevented by illness from attending. The officiating clergy were the Revs G. G. Coventry and W. Ellison (the late Earl's private chaplain.)

A FRENCH PRINCE IN A POLICE COURT.—At the Bala petty sessions, on Saturday, before Mr. R. J. Lloyd Price and Dr. Owen Richards, the "Prince Julius Julian de Viesmes et de Ponthieu," of Plas Deon, Llanuwchllyn, appeared in answer to two summonses, the first charging him with trespassing on lands belonging to Sir W. W. Wynn, Llanuwchllyn, in the occupation of David Jones, Pandymawr, and the second charging him with having committed a common assault upon the said David Jones. The evidence of the complainant and his witnesses went to show that the Prince was seen walking over the land with his dogs, and that he declined to go off when requested. This constituted the trespass; and with respect to the charge of assault, it was proved that the Prince, when returning from Bala by a late train, encountered the complainant near the railway station, and, brandishing a heavy stick, which he was carrying, aimed a blow with it at the complainant's head. Complainant fortunately eluded the blow as far as his head was concerned, and received a smart blow across the shoulders. Corroborative evidence which was offered in support of the commission of the assault was that the Prince behaved very roughly towards the complainant, and prefaced the assault by stating that since he had recently thrashed five Welshmen he would have no trouble in settling one. With regard to the trespass, the Prince admitted being on the complainant's field, and alleged he was there simply exercising his dogs, and without any intention of going after game. He admitted having struck the complainant with the stick, but pleaded that he had received great provocation from insults offered by the complainant towards himself and his family.—The Bench held that both cases had been proved, and fined the Prince 10s. for the trespass and £2 for the assault, with full costs.

The death is announced of Mr. Walter Cope, who was for many years Her Britannic Majesty's Charge d'Affaires and Consul General to the Republic of Ecuador. He was 90 years of age.

LORD DERBY ON LANCASHIRE PROSPERITY.—At the General Sessions for the county of Lancaster, the report of the Assessment Committee was received. The increase in the rateable value of the county was shown to be upwards of 2¼ millions sterling; and several members of the court dwelt with satisfaction upon the evidence which the report contained of the great and growing prosperity of Lancashire. The Earl of Derby, who presided, remarked that the progress of the county was eminently satisfactory. "There was very great activity in almost all branches of industry, and it was satisfactory to see that the agricultural districts were also prosperous.

WARWICK CASTLE.—The *Builder* ventures to suggest to the Earl of Warwick a method by which he could accomplish the restoration of Warwick Castle:—"Let him commission an architect well versed as to conversation of ancient remains, and as to construction, decoration, and literary and sanitary knowledge. Let him give the architect *carte blanche* to prepare designs for what Warwick Castle ought to be, and estimates of the total cost. Let him then set aside annually a portion of his income, and proceed regularly and by degrees with his works. If they occupy 10 or 20, or even 50 years, and Lord Warwick's son or grandson , as to carry them on and complete them, he will thus have at least the satisfaction of retaining the castle in his family exclusively as their own."

INSPECTORS.—A Parliamentary return has been issued stating the names and salaries of inspectors employed in the Civil Service. The department of the Home-office heads the list, and begins its roll with the two inspectors of factories (Mr. Redgrave and Mr. Baker), two assistant inspectors, and 38 sub inspectors. It must be expected that the Workshops' Act will lead to an increase in the number of these inspectors. Next stand the 12 inspectors of coal mines, one of their number, Mr. Dickinson, being now "chief inspector." There is a cry for an increase in the number of these inspectors. It appears that they inspect nearly 3 000 collieries; but in many cases there are several pits included as one colliery. There are two inspectors of salmon fisheries in England—Mr. Buckland and Mr. Walpole; and also three commissioners for England and three for Scotland. The Local Government Act Office has four inspectors, Mr. R. Rawlinson, being chief inspector. There are four inspectors of constabulary for Great Britain, all military men; two inspectors of prisons; an inspector of reformatories and industrial schools, with an assistant inspector; and an inspector of burial grounds. The Privy Council Office has its Medical Department, taking the oversight of vaccination and sanitary matters; it employs seven medical inspectors, and there are also two inspectors in the Veterinary Department. The Board of Trade counts in its department four railway inspectors; an inspector of alkali works, and four sub-inspectors; an inspector of oyster fisheries; 25 inspectors of corn returns; a surveyor general of steamships and inspector of rocket and mortar apparatus; a chief surveyor of steamships and inspector of chain cables and anchors, with 20 surveyors of steamships and three assistant surveyors; ten inspectors of crew spaces and lights and fog signals; and two inspectors of lime and lemon juice. The Inclosure and Drainage Acts are carried into effect by 39 inspectors; but the whole of the expenses are ultimately repaid, being chargeable to the parties concerned. The Poor-Law Board for England shows a list of 14 inspectors, including a medical inspector, a legal inspector, and an inspector of audits; also two sub inspectors, and four inspectors of workhouse schools. The Education department for Great Britain gives a list of 77 inspectors of schools and 25 assistants, in the financial year 1870-1, to which all these returns relate; but seven of the number are described as only employed temporarily. The Science and Art Department has an inspector general for art; an official inspector in charge of the art division; an official inspector in charge of the science division; three inspectors of local schools of science and art; and there are 72 officers of the Royal Engineers employed from time to time to assist in the duties of inspection of science and art classes. The salaries of all this host of inspectors, of course, vary. Some have £1,000 a year; many from £300 to £800; those whose work is but occasional have much less. Inspectors have also travelling allowances, which in some departments are chargeable upon the places visited. There is no statement in this return of the retiring pensions on superannuation.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.—The will of Major-General Sir George Inglis Jameson, K.C.S.I., Bengal Army, and Auditor of the Accounts of the Secretary of State for India, who died at Vamburgh park, Kent, on the 24th of October last, was proved in London on the 4th inst., by Lady Jameson, his relict, his sole executrix, to whom he has bequeathed all his property, wheresoever situate, the personalty in this country being sworn under £3,000. The will of Sir William Thomas Stanley Massey Stanley, Bart., of Hooton hall, Chester, was proved in London, on the 25th ult., under a nominal sum, by his brother, Mr. John Massey Stanley, the sole executor, to whom he has devised and bequeathed all his estates absolutely. The will of Mr. Harman Grisewood, J.P., Deputy-Lieutenant for the counties of Oxford, Gloucester, and Worcester, and High-Sheriff (1864) for the latter county, late of Daylesford house, Worcester, and of Hill street, Berkeley square, where he died on the 17th ult., aged 50, was proved in London on the 18th inst., under £200,000 personalty by his brother, Mr. Henry Grisewood, power being reserved to his relict, and his only son, the Rev. Harman Grisewood, of Christ Church, Oxford. The will is dated April 8th, 1870; with two codicils, September, 1870, and June, 1871. He has bequeathed to his wife the enjoyment of Daylesford house, or other of his residences, during widowhood, also the income arising from the residue of his estates. He leaves his son, Harman, £2,500 a year. He has made a very liberal provision for Alice Greenwood Baker, adopted by himself and wife, provided she should be living with them at the time of his (testator's) decease. He bequeaths to Mr. Baker Moore, of the Stock Exchange, a legacy of £1,000 adding these words:—"To purchase some testimonial which shall record my very high appreciation of his character derived from the experience of many years." He leaves £200, to the fund for decayed members of the Stock Exchange, and £200 each to three of his servants. He bequeaths to his brother, Henry Grisewood, a legacy of £10,000, and the reversionary life interest in £25,000., together with all the Church patronage in the testator's gift. The will of Miss Catherine Pennington was proved in Lancaster under £60,000., and contains the following charitable bequests:—To the Bible Society, the London Missionary Society, the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the Infant Orphan Asylum (Wanstead), Clergy Orphan Corporation, and the Home Mission (Pentonville), legacies of £300. The will of Miss Ann Lovell, late of Norwich, was proved in London, under £80,000. She has bequeathed to the Hants County Hospital, Winchester, the Church Missionary Society, the London City Missions Church Pastoral Aid Society, and the Society for the Relief of Destitution in Norfolk each £200. The wills of the undermentioned have just been proved—viz., Mr. Henry Bannerman, of Hunton Court, Kent (in London), under £120,000 personalty; Mr. Charles Soames, of Wyddial Hall, Herts, £60,000; Mr. Morris Pryor, £180,000; Mr. John Ritchie, superintendent at Bombay, of the Pacific and Oriental Steampacket Company, under £20,000; Mr. Samuel Pearson (at Chester), under £90,000; Mr. Alfred Reyner, cotton spinner (Manchester Court), under £350,000; and Mr. John Lomard, of Manchester, under £14,000.—*Illustrated London News*

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LITERARY SELECTIONS

Let our repentance be a lively will, a firm resolution. Complaints and mourning over past errors avail nothing.

GLORY.—Glory is well enough for a rich man, but it is of very little consequence to a poor man with a large family.

A THOUGHT.—From the moment we draw the first breath of life, our names are enrolled in the register of death. One is almost tempted to become a convert to the practice of the Thracians, who wept beside the cradle and danced around the grave.

THE COMPASS.—The Chinese, Italians, French, and English severally lay claim to the invention of the mariners' compass, which plays so important a part in the art of navigation. The earliest mention of the compass in Europe is in the work of Guigt de-Povini, a French poet, written in 1180. The introduction of the compass is said by some to be due to Marco Polo, a Venetian navigator of great fame, in the thirteenth century; but the Chinese, from very remote times, have used a compass in which the needle specially shows the south, their sacred point. The variation or declination of the needle was noticed by Columbus in his voyage to America, and that the variation itself fluctuated was discovered by Muir in 1812. The dip or inclination of the needle was remarked by Norman in 1581.

VARIETY OF NATIONALITIES IN TIFLIS.—From the great variety of nationalities inhabiting Tiflis, a walk through the crowded streets presents some very curious scenes. At one moment one meets a tall, lathy, slim Parisian, generally dressed in a flowing robe of blue merino, or some such stuff, with a high conical cap made of the finest black Astrakan lambskin, the hair escaping under which, as well as the beard, is dyed a purple colour with henna. The next minute one is jostled by a black coated European, in patent leather boots and black hat, followed by a stately Circassian, with his high fur cap, long brown coat with cartridge cases fastened on the breast, tight-fitting brown trousers and leggings, armed to the teeth with pistol and rifle, sabre and dagger, the latter all richly ornamented with silver. He in his turn is pushed to the wall by an istvoschik or uros hky-driver, with a low crowned black hat of curious shape, and a long coat lined with sheepskin, closely wrapped round his body, and kept in its place by leather belts, who yells frantically to those on foot to make way for his crazy vehicle and shaggy-looking steeds. An Armenian is, perhaps, next seen, his long-sleeved robe, which resembles a dressing-gown, bound round the waist with a gold lace belt, and on his head a cap similar to the conical one in use among the Georgians; while he is closely followed by a half naked water carrier, bearing on his brawny shoulders a pole, from each end of which is suspended a small barrel of water. A number of grey-coated, white-capped Russian soldiers, Georgian women in their picturesque "tschedras," or white veils, and a few European ladies — the latter generally the wives of the officers and imperial employées—complete a scene which, for diversity of national manner and custom, cannot be often equalled elsewhere, but may any day be met with in the streets of Tiflis.—*A Journey from London to Persepolis, by John Ussher, F.R.G.S.*

AN INDIAN LOVE STORY.—One of the muta wives of the king, who had been betrothed to a fellow-villager, a playmate of hers, in infancy, escaped once in disguise from the palace. Direful was the commotion in consequence. Guards and attendants were flogged, and the shrieks resounded through the courtyards and corridors. Messengers were despatched in various directions to bring back the fugitive. She was found and brought back on the third day. I saw her after that for the first time. She had large black eyes, an oval face, and a fair complexion. Her features were regular, but wanted expression — all except the eyes, which seemed to look through one, so piercing and lustrous were they, swimming as if in a sea of passion. Instead of punishing her terribly, as we all expected he would, the king seemed to pay her more attention than usual on her return; indeed so much so, that one day the queen, my mistress, remonstrated with him. "She is but a villager," said the queen; "instead of indulgence she deserves punishment; and you grant her all her desires." "I grant her none of her desires," was the king's reply; "she will not express a wish for anything. I cannot make her out. Her eyes are full of fire, and all the rest is as a marble statue. She interests me. I offer her jewels and ornaments; she says she does not want them. I get dancing girls for her amusement; she looks on and smiles not. A villager! Yes, she is a villager. But, by the beard of the Prophet, she knows how to act the queen!" The queen my mistress said no more. When the king her son swore by the beard of the Prophet she was not pleased, for she was pious, and liked not profane oaths. A month rolled on, and still this muta wife, the villager, was made much of. She was not liked. She had made no friends in the court, for she spoke scarcely at all. At the end of about a month after the conversation I have related, she disappeared altogether—but this time it was the king's vengeance caused her disappearance, not her own flight. I forget her name, and cannot tell what her fate was, but I am sure it was dreadful. The king had done his best to please and amuse her, and she would not be pleased or amused. I heard, too, that she openly told him she loved the village youth to whom she had been betrothed, and did not love him the king! If so, what could she expect? Kings will not be treated in that way by village girls. The young man to whom she had been betrothed suffered with her. I do not know what his fault was. Perhaps he had enticed her to leave the palace when she escaped disguised. I do not know. I only know that his mother came to the queen to complain of the loss of her son, and for nearly a month sat at the gate wailing, with ashes on her head, and demanding justice and mercy. She gave a great deal of trouble, poor thing. I could not help pitying her. Whether the queen asked the king, her son, anything about the young man, I do not know. She did not talk of the matter before me. Perhaps she knew all about the case before-hand. Whatever was the true explanation, all I know about it is this, that she ordered money to be given to the poor woman, and that she should be sent back to her village.—*Elihu Jan's Story.*

WHY THE WIND BLOWS.—What, then, is the cause of the winds? The simple answer is—the Sun. If you light a fire in a room, and afterwards stop up every chink by which air can gain access to the fire, except the chimney, the fire will go out in a short time. Again, if a lamp is burning on the table, and you stop up the chimney at the top, the lamp will go out at once. The reason of this is that the flame, in each case, attracts the air, and if either the supply of air is cut off below, or its escape is checked the flame cannot go on burning. This explanation, however, does not bear to be pushed too far. The reason that the fire goes out if the supply of air is cut off is, that the flame so to speak, feeds on air, while the sun cannot be said in any sense to be dependent on the earth's atmosphere for the fuel for his fire. We have chosen the illustration of the flame because the facts are so well known. If, instead of a lamp in the middle of a room, we were to hang up a large mass of iron heated, we should find that currents of air set in from all sides, rose up above it, and spread out when they reached the ceiling, descending again along the walls. The existence of these currents may be easily proved by sprinkling a handful of fine chaff about in the room. What is the reason of the circulation thus produced? The iron, unless it be extremely hot, as it is when melted by Mr. Bessemer's process, does not require the air in order to keep up its heat; and, in fact, the constant supply of fresh air cools it, as the metal gives away its own heat to the air as fast as the particles of the latter come in contact with it. Why then do the currents arise? Because the air, when heated, expands or gets lighter, and rises, leaving an empty space, or vacuum, where it was before. Then the surrounding cold air being elastic, forces itself into the open space, and gets heated in its turn. From this we can see that there will be a constant tendency in the air to flow towards that point on the earth's surface where the temperature is highest—or, all other things being equal, to that point where the sun may be at that moment in the zenith. Accordingly, if the earth's surface were either entirely dry land or entirely water, and the sun were continually in the plane of the equator, we should expect to find the direction of the great wind-currents permanent and unchanged throughout the year. The true state of the case is, however, that these conditions are very far from being fulfilled. Every one knows that the sun is not always immediately over the equator, but that he is at the tropic of Cancer in June and at the tropic of Capricorn in December, passing the equator twice every year at the equinoxes. Here, then, we have one cause which disturbs the regular flow of the wind currents. The effect of this is materially increased by the extremely arbitrary way in which the dry land has been distributed over the globe. The Northern hemisphere contains the whole of Europe, Asia, and North America, the greater part of Africa, and a portion of South America; while in the Southern hemisphere we only find the remaining portions of the two last named continents, with Australia and some of the large islands in its vicinity. Accordingly, during our summer there is a much greater area of dry land exposed to the nearly vertical rays of the sun than is the case during our winter.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

Advices from Melilla state that the Prince Imperial of Morocco was still encamped near the fortress, and was punishing the insurgent tribes with great severity.

The Customs Revenue collected at Glasgow last year amounted to within a few pounds of £1,000,000, being an increase of £36,000 over the returns of the preceding year.

On Tuesday evening, Dr. Lankester held an inquest touching the death of Joseph Prosenstein, aged 37 years, a master tailor, lately carrying on business at No. 6, New Turnstile, Holborn. The deceased and his wife were quarrelling about a half sovereign which the former had given to the woman, and which he alleged she had exchanged for a bad one, and during the dispute Mrs. Prosenstein struck her husband on the head with a poker and fractured his skull.—The Jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against the wife.

THE INTERNATIONAL VOLUNTEER TROPHIES.—At the last meeting at Wimbledon the Scottish Twenty were successful in carrying off the International Trophy, which was competed for by twenty representatives of England, Ireland, and Scotland Ireland's Trophy, shot for by the gentlemen making the highest score in each of the three teams, was won by the Scottish champion, Ensign Gray, Irvine, and it, along with the other trophy, will remain in Scotland until it may be gained by one or other of the sister countries. These trophies, which are splendid works of art in silver, reached Edinburgh on Monday. Arrangements have been made to have them placed at once in the Museum of Science and Art. Having been won for Scotland last year, the prizes fall to be competed for at the Edinburgh Rifle meeting in June next.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT ON A POLICEMAN IN GALWAY.—On Sunday night, about eleven o'clock, as Police Constables Kelly and Scott were on duty in plain clothes on the Salt Hill Road, Galway, a number of persons approached singing, when the policemen separated and went one on each side of the road. One of the crowd named Burke went over to Kelly, and without any provocation beat him on the head with a loaded stick, inflicting not less than nine wounds. When Kelly then attempted to arrest him, he again struck him and escaped, but was shortly after arrested, concealed in a pigsty at the rear of one of the houses in the locality. Kelly was removed to the county infirmary, where he lies under medical care. His depositions have been taken by Mr. Green. The prisoner was remanded to next petty sessions.

DEATH FROM BURNING.—On Tuesday morning, a woman, named Sarah Kirkpatrick, a widow, 65 years of age, residing at Radcliffe Bridge, died from the effects of injuries by fire. About half past seven o'clock on Monday evening the deceased was left in a room by herself. The grandchildren of the deceased, who were in bed, heard her fall on the floor, and on running down stairs they found the deceased standing in the doorway leading to the back kitchen enveloped in flames. The children were frightened and ran upstairs, and by rapping at the wall alarmed the neighbour next door. By the help thus obtained the flames were extinguished, but the poor woman was frightfully burned. A broken paraffin oil lamp was found on the floor, and it is conjectured that when the deceased was lighting the lamp it fell on the floor, whereby the oil was ignited and set fire to the decased's dress.

The coloneley of the 92nd (Gordon Highlanders) Regiment is vacant by the death on the 28th ult. of Lieutenant General John Campbell, aged 73. The deceased general entered the army, as ensign in the 44th Foot, in January, 1812, and served in the Waterloo campaign with his regiment, and, was wounded at the battle of Quatre Bras. He served as aide-de-camp to Sir William Macbean in the first Burmese war, and was present at the capture of Rangoon and in several subsequent actions. He commanded the Beauharnais district during the rebellion in Canada in 1838, and was promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel for his conduct on the occasion. General Campbell was appointed colonel of the 92nd (Gordon Highlanders) in March 1869. He obtained his rank as brevet lieutenant colonel in March, 1839; colonel, November 11, 1851 (both without purchase); became major general July 9, 1857, and lieutenant general July 4, 1864.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR.—In addressing his constituents in South Norfolk, Mr. C. S. Read, M.P., the Conservative tenant farmer member, paid a tribute to the personal character of the Lord Chancellor. "I believe," said Mr. Read, "the Lord Chancellor to be a thoroughly good, conscientious, Christian man. I know that every Sunday in his life he goes and teaches in a Sunday school, and has done so for very many years. That is setting a good example. And I will tell you another thing which does him honour. The incumbent of a neighbouring parish to mine died. He had been non-resident all his life, and the curate, who had been in charge for twenty three years, was naturally very desirous of having the living. We got up a memorial, signed by every householder in the parish, and we sent it up to the Lord Chancellor. Now, although the Lord Chancellor knew that the curate's politics were opposed to his own, and although he had a whole host of personal and political friends ready to seize the living out of his hands, he was good enough to give it to the curate."

DEATH OF LORD KENSINGTON.—On Monday afternoon Lord Kensington died at Sandhill Park, near Taunton, Somerset, from an attack of bronchitis. The late William Edwardes, third Baron Kensington, born at St. Ubes, near Lisbon, in 1801, was the eldest surviving son of William, second lord, by his wife Dorothy Patricia, daughter of Mr. Richard Thomas. He was educated at Eton, and afterwards entered the navy in 1814, on board the Bellerophon, flagship of Sir Richard Goodwin Keates. He was appointed in 1826 to the flagship of Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, and took part in the battle of Navarino, and for his gallant conduct on that occasion was invested with the command of the Garnet. He went to the retired list as a captain in the Royal Navy in 1856. In 1861 he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Pembrokeshire. The late Lord, who succeeded his father in August, 1852, married (12th October, 1833) Laura Jane (who died in 1846) fourth daughter of Mr. Cuthbert Ellison, of Hepburn, Durham, and by whom he had a family of two sons and five daughters. The eldest son, Colonel the Hon. William Edwardes, M.P., for Haverfordwest, succeeds to the title. He was born in May. 1835.

RECRUITING.—Among the army circular issued from the War Office, under date of January, 1, 1872, is one which will afford some relief to recruiting officers, who, under existing regulations, have to refund out of their own pockets the reward paid in cases of fraudulent enlistment, although they may have already bestowed half the reward upon the person introducing the recruit. In this order the Secretary of War directs that in future the officer in charge of the recruiting station shall ascertain whether a "bringer" has been employed and paid by the recruiter; and, if so, his name and address shall be recorded. It is also recommended that "bringers shall not only be known, but be of good character; and the recruiter must explain to them that they are liable to be called upon to refund the amount received by them if they have brought forward discharged soldiers or militiamen for fraudulent enlistment. Men of bad character who are found to interfere with recruiting on the pretence of bringing recruits, or on any other pretence whatever, are to be proceeded against under the Mutiny Act. Another army circular of the same date removes an anomaly under which at present lance corporals promoted to corporals and lance sergeants promoted to sergeants suffer. It is notified that these non-commissioned officers on promotion will be considered as having been in the performance of their duties, and therefore entitled to the pay, of the superior rank from the date of the vacancy occurring to which they are promoted.

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NEW YEAR'S SERVICES IN THE CONSETT PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL.

The annual services, in connection with the above place of worship, was held on Sunday and Monday. The attendances were good, and the collections liberal. The Rev. R. Fenwick, of Westgate, preached morning and evening, and the Rev. T. Hind, Wesleyan minister, Shotley Bridge, in the afternoon. In the morning the rev. gentleman took for his text Matthew xvii., 1—7. In speaking on the subject, the preacher said that there were many great events happened in the life of Christ, but this one—the transfiguration—was the sublimest. Only three disciples were allowed to be present, the reason for this being that the Jewish law required three witnesses. The bright cloud was the shekinah, which was the visible sign of God's presence, and was the cloud which followed the Jews through the wilderness, and afterwards, after Solomon had reared a temple to the Lord, came and dwelt between the cherubims in the holy of holies. They had also a symbolical representation of the end of the Jewish dispensation. This was done to reconcile the disciples to the death of Christ at Jerusalem, because Moses and Elias spake of the decease which he should accomplish there. Christ on this occasion separated himself from public life. All great men have to be often in solitude. They must often separate themselves from business life and go up into an exceeding high mountain apart. All young men who desired to make a mark in the world often have to do this; they would have to remove themselves from the entanglements of business for a time, and be alone with their minds. The disciples were made the subjects of new ideas, and witnessed a grand display of divine glory. This display eclipsed all former displays, because it made Christ's face to shine as the sun and his raiment as white as the light. Two explain how bright this was, the preacher related an anecdote about a missionary and a savage king. The king wanted to know how he could not see God, as he could see his own gods, when the missionary replied that no man could look on God and live, adding that he would introduce him to one of his ministers. The next day the missionary waited on the king to give him the promised introduction. The day was clear, and everything being in readiness, he (the king) was taken out into his court. The king expecting to see some one, asked the missionary where the person was, when he told the king to look at the sun. He failed to keep his eyes on the object, when the missionary asked him how he expected he could look on God, when he could not look on one of his ministers, as God made all things. Religious happiness was the highest of all happiness. The disciples were in an exceedingly happy state, as evidenced by Peter, who generally acted as spokesman, asking to build three tabernacles. The rev. gentleman concluded a stirring address by asking his hearers to contribute liberally, to enable the trustees to remove the debt off the chapel.

In the afternoon, the Rev. T. Hind took for his text, Isaiah xxxiii., 20—24. The preacher said that this portion of scripture referred to an important period in the history of the Jews. It referred to the invasion of Judah by the army of Sennacherib, king of Assyria. Sennacherib had came up and made war against Judah, and had taken all the fenced cities He had now come and taken up a position before Jerusalem, and had sent in that impious proclamation, in which he doubted the power of the God of Judah to deliver his people; and asked—"Where are the gods of Hamath and Arphad? where are the gods of Sepharvaim? and have they delivered Samaria out of my hand?" The deliverance of the Jews is graphically described in this chapter; and the deliverance was so great that the sinners and hypocrites in Zion trembled at it. The language of the text was applicable to the present Zion. The privileges of Zion were—quietness, spiritual refreshment, and sustenance. The triumphs of Zion were here depicted; because the Lord was all to his spiritual Zion what he was to his ancient people; and as they (the Jews) triumphed over the Assyrians, so would Christ's spiritual Zion triumph over the world. The rev. gentleman concluded an eloquent sermon by urging his hearers to contribute largely towards the extinction of the debt on the chapel. It was the first time that he had preached in a Primltive Methodist chapel to a Primitive Methodist audience, and it had afforded him considerable pleasure in doing so.

In the evening the preacher (the Rev. R. Fenwick) took for his text, Matthew xiii., 3—9. There were four classes of hearers described in this parable. The first class were the inattentive and obtuse class. Everything in Palestine at the present day were nearly the same as they were in the days of Christ; two sparrows were still sold for a farthing; the fields were still divided as before; the same implements of husbandry were used; and the same mode of sowing the seed was still adopted. There were no hedges or dykes separating the different plots; all that there was, was a footpath, and one piece of land was selected for growing the corn that was to supply an entire village. The evil-one would not allow the seed to take root in the hearts of the inattentive and obtuse class, just as the seed which fell upon the way side was not allowed to take root owing to the small birds which followed the sower picking it up as it fell. The second class were the impulsive and unstable class. This class of people were good at first; they received the word with joy; but they were too impulsive; and when persecution and trouble came they soon fell away because there was not much deepness of earth. The third class were designated the secular, or pleasure-seeking class; and the fourth class were those that received the word with joy and brought forth fruit.

THE BAZAAR.

On Monday the proceedings commenced at one o'clock. A bazaar was announced, and considering the shortness of the time (six weeks) since the preparation for this commenced, it was a grand success. By the kind permission of Mr. J. Hardy, of Knitsley Grange Farm, a splendid holly tree had been procured around which was displayed articles to suit young and old, toys for the juveniles, and articles of dress, beside a number of elegantly dressed dolls. Business was not long in commencing, for no sooner were the doors opened than the youngsters commenced to buy what suited them best. The small things soon went, and then the juveniles had to make way for their parents and friends who came to have a look at the other and more costly articles, which comprised, to use a common phrase, miscellaneous articles too numerous to mention. A good stroke of business was transacted, and good prices were realised. It was a busy time for the sales-women, and if it had not been for the kindly assistance rendered by a number of willing hands, they would have had a hard time of it. When all concerned are anxious for the success of such an undertaking, it is no wonder that such fruits should be realised. Young men laid aside their usual bashfulness, and went about inviting persons to buy just as if they had served an apprenticeship to the business, and in this way a large quantity of material was disposed of. In fact, so busy were all, that at seven o'clock, the time announced for the commencement of the lecture, it was with difficulty the people were got to their seats. On Tuesday the sales were again continued, and nearly all the articles were disposed of. Perhaps the public will be astonished when they learn that the magnificent sum of £34 14s. 5d. was realised from this effort alone.

THE TEA,

which was announced for four o'clock, commenced punctually at that hour, and the good things provided were dispensed by the following ladies:—Mesdames T. Cresswell, W. Smith, and Hutchinson, Misses E. White, M. A. Turnbull, and M. Lowson. These ladies had also a busy time of it. Owing to the large number of tickets that had been sold, and and the small number of tables, people watched for an opportunity, and, no sooner were the different tables cleared than the seats were speedily occupied again, and so business went on till nearly seven o'clock, the large number of 300 having partook of "the cup that cheers but not inebriates."

THE LECTURE.

As soon as all were in readiness, the lecture was commenced,—Mr. J. Charlton, of Blaydon, presiding. The choir was in attendance, and contributed largely to the enjoyment of the evening, by the manner in which they sung the following pieces—"By the rivers of Babylon," from the cantata of "Daniel," "The comrades song of hope," and "In Jewry is God known." The second piece was sung, by request, when the lecturer was half through with his subject, and its appropriateness was very observable. Mr. J. Surtees, the late harmoniumist, in the absence of Mr. Stephenson, presided at the harmonium.

Mr. Charlton, of Blaydon, said the chairman generally thought himself the second best man in the meeting, and it was something even to be a second best man. The post he had been chosen to fill was one of honour and ease—two things that men were generally fond of, and they fitted human nature well. He would ask them to baptize the meeting in Jesus' name, as it would not be well to leave Him out of any project which had for its object the salvation of souls. Without the name of Jesus it would be like having the sun out of the daytime, and the moon out of the night. (Applause). In all their doings let them remember Him—Him who stooped so low to save us. We had better forget our health and our minds than let our hearts forget Him who died to save our wretched souls. (Applause). He had met two Consett friends in Newcastle, and they said that the people of Consett had awakened out of their sleep, and were trying to kill the chapel debt.

The Rev. R. Fenwick, of Westgate, was next introduced to the meeting, and said he was very glad to meet them on the present occasion. He was exceedingly pleased at the singing of the choir, and he liked to hear good music and good singing. He once knew a friend who led the choir of which he was a member in his youth, and this friend of his generally used to start the wrong metres, but strange to say he never stuck fast. On being asked how he managed this feat in music, he replied, "I have got to be such a good musician, that when I find the lines short I put a 'ha-ha' in, and when I find them too long, I leave the 'ha-ha' out." (Laughter and applause). He had to lecture on a wide subject—mental culture—and they might be led to say that he (the lecturer) ought to be very highly cultured himself to think of lecturing on a subject like that, but it was the want of the thing and the desire of the public to have it that led him to lecture about it. Our age demanded mental culture and moral activity. Ours was an age in which every man must be something; there must be no drones seeking to shuffle the duties off their own shoulders on to other peoples.; The line of demarcation between truth and error was becoming distinct, and the man that practised between two parties belonged to neither, and was a nuisance. You took great pains to convince such a man that your opinions were true and important, and he said "perfectly right." Another man got hold of him and convinced him in a very short time that his opinions were of more importance than yours, and whatever might be said was "perfectly right." Doctors were men of great firmness as a rule. Once a poor man was poorly and on the doctor asking his wife how he was she said she thought he was a little worse. "Perfectly right," said the doctor. Next time he called the wife said "much better, I think, doctor," at the same time telling the doctor that the patient had expressed a desire to eat an egg. "Perfectly right," said the doctor; give him the egg." The next time the doctor called, the wife told him that her husband had so enjoyed the egg that he are the shell as well. "It is perfectly right that he should do so," said the doctor. (Laughter). He thought very little of the man who just changed his opinions by the company he happened to keep, and according to the ideas of other people. There never was an age so distinguished for its great men—there never was an age that produced so many small and so many great books—never an age that had so many well-educated youths, and the recent legislation in this direction would render it more so. It was an age of intelligence, and any man standing up and saying anything else ought to be sent to the Paradise of Fools. It was a good sign of the times. It had long been thought that to educate the human mind it was necessary to put something into it, but he would tell them it was only necessary to get something out of it. Much of the education of the present day was done on the principle that only to introduce plenty into the child would educate him, but it all depended whether the child understood it or not. After showing the advantage that might be derived from education, the rev. lecturer brought his address to a close.

The Rev. John Featherstone said he had much pleasure in proposing a vote of thanks to the ladies for preparing the tea, and to all those who had in any way assisted by their donations in making the anniversary a success.

The Rev. Mr. Fenwick seconded the motion, which was carried with acclamation.

The Rev. E. Rust proposed a vote of thanks to the reverend gentleman for his excellent lecture.

The Rev. J. Featherstone seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

In connection with these services the liberality of the members and friends is highly commendable, and it will show the earnestness of all to get the debt removed when we state that the entire proceeds; tea, collections, and donations, £42 4s. 7d, proceeds from the bazaar £34 14s. 5d; total £76 17s.

Gun Accident at Annfield Plain.—On New Year's morning, about one o'clock, three men went to the house of Septimus Gibson, of South Pontop, near Annfield, to be his first foot. They knocked at the door, but were refused admission. They, however, continued knocking, when to their astonishment the report of a gun was heard, and the contents of the gun came through the door and entered the breast of one of the men named Thomas Proud. The man, we expect, is not fatally injured.

ATTACK ON THE POLICE AT BLACKHILL.

About ten o'clock on Monday morning, a determined attempt was made at Blackhill to rescue a prisoner who was being conveyed from Consett Police Station to the Court House at Shotley Bridge. As is the custom each court day, the prisoners taken into custody are marched from Consett by way of the Tin Mill to Shotley Bridge, and about the time we have stated the police and five prisoners were passing through Blackhill. On getting near to Mrs Wigham's public-house it was found that a large crowd was assembled. The first batch of prisoners and policemen was allowed to pass without molestation, but suddenly a man sprang forward and put himself in a threatening attitude before P.C. Bolton, who had in custody a man for drunk and disorderly behaviour. After trying to release the prisoner he seized hold of the officer by the neck, and the latter was ultimately obliged to draw his baton to defend himself. The other officers having been apprised of what was taking place in the rear, they at once returned, and by the determination Sergeant Foster and the other officers displayed any further attack which might have been meditated was abandoned, and the ringleader was taken into custody without any further resistance being made.

THE PRISONER BEFORE THE MAGISTRATES.

On Monday morning, William Little, labourer, Blackhill, was brought before the Shotley Bridge bench of magistrates—H. C. Silvertop, T. Wilson, and A. Town, Esqs.,—charged with assaulting P.C. Bolton that morning. The prisoner appeared to be under the influence of drink, and on the side of his head there was a cut which had been inflicted by the officer in self defence.

P.C. Bolton said the other officers and he were going from Consett to Shotley Bridge with five prisoners, and on reaching Mrs. Wigham's corner the prisoner came forward and said, "What have you taken that man for?" at the same time seizing hold of witness by the neck.

Sergeant Foster asked to have the prisoner remanded to Lanchester until Thursday, which was agreed to.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A POLICE OFFICER.

Yesterday (Thursday), the defendant was brought before the Lanchester magistrates (M. Kearney, A. H. Talmadge, and H. Smith, Esqrs.), charged with assaulting P.C. Bolton whilst in the execution of his duty on Monday morning. Mr. Granger of Consett, appeared on behalf of the defendant.

Mr. Granger: I have got to apply for a warrant against the police officer for inflicting grievous bodily harm. Of course, if the magistrates should determine to enter into the charge now, both cases can be investigated at once, as the evidence in both cases will be similar.

Mr. Kearney: By hearing this case we shall be able to form an opinion as to whether the police-officer is at fault or not.

Mr. Granger: I have got six witnesses to examine, therefore the witnesses on both sides had better go out of court.

The whole of the witnesses were accordingly ordered out of court.

P.C. Bolton stated that on Monday morning, about half-past ten, he was proceeding to Shotley Bridge in company with Sergeant Foster, P.C. Morland, and P.C. Simpson. They had five prisoners in charge. On getting to Mrs. Wigham's corner the defendant stepped from the crowd of persons and said to witness, "you b——, what did you take my mate for?" Witness told him he had nothing to do with it. The defendant then "sparred" up to witness, seizing him by the coat collar. The sergeant told witness to take the defendant into custody. Witness asked the defendant to leave loose or he would make him, but as he refused to do so, and was choking witness, the latter drew his truncheon and hit defendant on the head.

Mr. Granger: Did the defendant fall down?—Witness: No.—Mr. Granger: Was it because two other policemen had hold of him at the time?—Witness: I did not strike him with sufficient force to knock him down.

The Clerk: Had the defendant his hat on at the time you hit him?—Witness: No.

Mr. Granger: Will you swear that he hadn't his hat on at the time?—Witness: I cannot exactly swear.—Mr. Granger: What made you say so? Had two policemen hold of each arm?—Witness: No.—Mr. Granger: Had nobody hold of the defendant when you struck him?—Witness: Nobody.—Mr. Granger: Was he in front of you when you struck him with the baton?—Witness: Yes.—Mr. Granger: You struck at him because you had no other mode of getting him off?—Witness: Yes.—Mr. Granger: Had neither of the other policemen hold of him before you took him into custody?—Witness: No.—Mr. Granger: Had the other policemen hold of him before you struck him?—Witness: No.—Mr. Granger: Did the blood spurt from his head when you struck him?—Witness: Yes, it did.—Mr. Granger: Very much?—Witness: Nothing extra.—Mr. Granger: Just a drop or two, I suppose?—Witness: His head bled a little?—Mr. Granger: The blow was delivered with such force that the blood spurted to a height of six feet.

Mr. Talmadge: Six feet?

Mr. Granger: Yes, sir, six feet. The marks of blood are on the wall yet. To Bolton: The man was knocked pretty well silly, I believe?—Witness: It quietened him a bit.—Mr. Granger: It made him so quiet that the magistrates at Shotley Bridge refused to investigate the matter.

Mr. Kearney: How long after this happened was the defendants taken before the Shotley Bridge magistrates?—Witness: Immediately after.

Supt. Oliver: The reason the Shotley bench of magistrates did not go into the case was in consequence of the defendant being under the influence of liquor at the time.

Mr. Granger: Did the defendant walk the whole of the way down?—Witness: No; he fought and struggled half of the distance.—Mr. Granger: He was drunk, was he?—Witness: Yes, he was under the influence of liquor.—Mr. Granger: And do you think it necessary to hit a drunken man over the head with a baton when you cannot get him to leave loose of you?—Witness: He was like to choke me at the time.—Mr. Granger: Where had he hold of you?—Witness: By the stock.—Mr. Granger: Do you mean to tell the magistrates that you cannot shake a drunken man off without striking him with a baton?—Witness: I could not get him off, however.—Mr. Granger: Didn't the sergeant say to you, "put that thing up"—meaning your baton?—Witness: Never.—Mr. Granger: Was there a crowd assembled at the time?—Witness: Yes.—Mr. Granger: Didn't some one shout out shame?—Witness: There might.

The Clerk: Who were you taking to the police-court?—Witness: A man named Thos. McWilliams.—The Clerk: He was in your lawful custody at the time?—Witness: Yes.—The Clerk: Had you spoken to him or given him any provocation?—Witness: No.—The Clerk: What did he say when he first came up to you?—Witness: He said, "you b——, what did you take my mate for?"

Police-constables Morland and Simpson gave corroborative evidence.

Mr. Granger: The defence in this case consists a great deal in reversing the charge now before your worships, and in charging the complainant with assaulting this man. I am glad to be able to state that the Durham County Constabulary have hitherto been honourably distinguished by their general mode of conduct, which has been characterised with prudence and propriety. It is not often that charge against a policeman is brought before your worships, but when such a thing does occur it is worthy of the strictest investigation, not only on account of the public, but even on account of the other policemen in the district, on whom the odium, excited by the conduct of their comrade, is reflected. Now, with reference to the charge of assault preferred by the policeman, you have here the evidence of three policemen. Without impugning the veracity of these officers, I shall contradict their evidence. I shall say, moreover, that in a case of this nature, their evidence is not reliable, being, as it is, interested evidence. Until within late years, witnesses whose judgment was supposed to be biassed by any cause whatever were excluded from the witness box. Now, however, it very properly permits them to be examined, and enacts that the jury, judge, and magistrates before whom it is given shall weigh it and consider the motives which may influence the witness. Now, the evidence of the policemen is interested evidence. In such a body as the police there is a spirit of comradeship existent, and very properly so; but it disposes the men to back each other, and to be willing to look at every circumstance in a favourable light to their own body. With reference to two of them they were very much to blame, for they held the unfortunate man while the other policeman hit him on the head. I contend that the policeman was not justified in using his baton, as the law expressly states that the baton is not to be used where other means would suffice. Mr Granger then called

Daniel Harris, who stated that he was a tailor and draper living at Blackhill. Witness saw the policeman seize hold of defendant by the collar of the coat. Defendant then tried to shove him away, and after shaking him dragged him a pace or two. Bolton then struck him over the back of the head, and witness saw the blood spurt up. The people shouted shame, and Bolton was going to deliver a second blow when the sergeant said "put that thing away."

This witness's evidence was corroborated by the testimony of two others.

The magistrates thought that the charge had not been satisfactorily proved. As Little had already received considerable punishment they thought the justice of the case would be met by inflicting a fine of 5s. and costs on Little.

Seasonable Donation.—On Friday, the 29th ult., the Rev. David Wilson distributed £20 to the poor of the township of Wallsend, the generous gift of Mrs. Leslie, Wallsend House.

New Year's Festivities.

THE NEW YEAR

Was welcomed at Consett and district by the loud huzzas and acclamations of many who were "half-seas over," and who were made acquainted with the precise moment by the Consett "buzzer", which blew forth one of his loudest and longest blasts at the birth of 1872. In other circles a deep sense of the solemnity of the occasion brought large numbers to the various "Watch-night meetings" held in the dissenting places of worship. A furious gale blew over Consett during the whole of the day, and although damage was done no injury to life is reported.

CONSETT.

Watch-Meeting in the Primitive Methodist Chapel.—According to annual custom, the Primitive Methodists of this place held a watch-meeting in their chapel, on Sunday night, commencing at half-past ten. Considering the lateness of the hour, there was a large attendance to bid adieu to the old year and welcome in the new. Addresses suitable to the occasion were delivered, and the meeting broke up shortly after twelve o'clock.

Wesleyan Methodist.—The usual watchnight-service was held in the Wesleyan School-room, Nelson Street, on Sunday night last. The company was good. After the watchnight hymn, commencing "How many pass the guilty night, &c." had been sung, and prayer offered, Mr. John Elliott spoke a short time from the words, "Nothing but leaves," Mat. xi 13. He accounted for the slow progress at present made, compared with the past generations, in a great measure to the lack of power in preaching. The practice of using what were called "Pulpit helps, &c.," was very condemnable. Mr. William Bell also spoke in a similar strain, laying particular stress upon the want of holiness in the church.—The revival we need is a revival of scripture holiness. From two minutes before midnight the time was spent in silent prayer, the Ironworks "buzzer" blowing as usual until the New Year had come upon us. The hymn commencing "Come, let us anew;" was then sung, prayer offered, and the meeting, which throughout was characterised with great solemnity, broke up.

Consett Wesleyan Choir.—Early in the morning of New Year's Day, the members of this choir assembled in the School-room, Nelson Street, Consett, with the intention of visiting their friends whom they had not time to call upon on Christmas morning. After they had sang two or three carols in the School-room, they proceeded to Crookhall, to the house of Mr. J. T. Little, where they also sang a number of carols. The choir was kindly invited by Mr and Mrs. Little into the house, and was supplied with an abundance of spice bread and cheese, together with a donation towards the choir funds. The choir then proceeded to Sherburn Terrace, where they made various calls. We are sorry to say that when the singers got into the rows of houses belonging the Consett Iron Company they were subject to the shouting and insults of a gang of roughs who had assembled, and some rough conduct afterwards took place. Owing to this the singers could not visit the whole of the friends they intended, and were glad when they got into the house of Mr. James Lake, who had invited them to partake of breakfast with himself and his partner. After the company had satisfied themselves with the desirable repast provided for them by their kind host and hostess they amused themselves in various ways. The choir was under the leadership of Mr. G. Lumley.—In the evening, about five o'clock, the members of the members of the choir again assembled in the School-room, where a cup of good tea was provided for them. The spice bread and tea cakes were splendid, and it need scarcely be said that the company did justice to the "set out." After all had partaken of the good things, the tables were removed, and some real amusement followed until about ten o'clock, when the company separated, highly gratified with their evening's gathering.

LEADGATE.

Leadgate Wesleyan Day School Anniversary.—The anniversary services of the above day school were celebrated on Sunday and New Year's Day. The Sunday sermons—morning, afternoon, and evening—were preached by the Rev. J. Faulkner, of Bedale, who, about three years ago, laboured in the Shotley Bridge Circuit. After each of the sermons collections in aid of the day school were taken.—On New Year's Day, the anniversary services were continued. In the afternoon, the Rev. J. Fletcher, of Newcastle, preached an eloquent and most impressive sermon from these words—"And when they had sent the multitude away, they took Him even as He was in the ship. And there were also with Him other little ships" (Mark iv. 36). The audience was only limited; a collection was taken.—After the sermon a tea meeting was held in the School-room, but we are sorry to say that only a very limited number were present, which was probably owing to the inclemency of the weather. The tables were presided over by Misses Edgar, Watson, Noble, and Hutton.—In the evening, the usual public meeting was held. It was opened with singing and prayer by the Rev. T. Hind, after which he read a letter from Mr. William Jenkins, of Consett Hall, which stated that having got cold, and not being able to go out during the day, he could not be present with them that night. Mr. Hind also said that Mr. Simpson, of Blackhill, would not be present, and that the Rev. A. Baillie had not put in an appearance. He then said that last year they were also disappointed of their chairman, and that Mr. J. W. Davison, one of the circuit stewards, was providentially present and filled that office. He was glad to see that gentleman in the meeting on the present occasion, and accordingly called upon him to preside. After the audience had several times expressed their approval for Mr. Davison to preside, he went on to the platform and took the chair. He first called on the choir to enliven the meeting with singing an anthem, which they did creditably.—The Rev. T. Hind was then called upon to read the sixth annual report, which stated that the number of scholars was above that of last year, the attendences higher, the school fees above the average, and the Government grant increased. In the report the committee expressed their thanks to Mr. Jenkins who had, during the year, re-slated the school and given the scholars a treat, besides the annual subscription which he gives to that institution. The report also gave a list of the yearly subscriptions of several tradesmen. After Mr. Hind had read the report he passed a high tribute upon the efficiency of Mr. Harding's teaching, who was too ill to be present at that anniversary.—The Rev. J. Faulkner was the next speaker. He said that when he was written to to come and preach the anniversary sermons he thought he had only to preach two sermons on the Sunday, and when he saw a bill announcing the services, with his name down to address the public meeting, he thought he would not be expected to say much as there were a good number of speakers to be present, and therefore did not prepare a speech. He gave an account of the amount of money which crime, pauperism, &c., cost this country. Some people had thought we had better have a national system of education, but he had his doubts whether such a system would cause any diminution of crime and pauperism. He put before the audience this thought—that children ought to be educated religiously. He thought children ought to be taught the true idea of God, and their duty to God. He wanted children to be made aware that they had souls; that their souls were made for God, and that they were capable of everlasting happiness with Him in heaven. He rejoiced in the unanimity of the Wesleyan body with respect to their own schools.—The Chairman, in speaking of the diversity of opinions with regard to education, said if he had any children to send to school he would prefer sending them to one where the Bible was read, and he would also prefer sending them to a master who enjoyed religion at heart.—Mr. Robson Ord, of Newcastle, followed with a speech upon education.—The Rev. J. Fletcher said he universally found himself at home amongst Methodists. He spoke for a short time upon the services rendered by the late Rev. T. Vasey, and afterwards delivered an interesting speech, bearing upon these words—We must work.—The choir displayed their powers by singing a number of anthems. The audience was not large.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

Entertainment at Shotley Hall.—On Tuesday evening, the workmen on the Shotley Hall estate were kindly entertained to supper at the residence of T. Wilson, Esq., Shotley Hall. The servants' hall was tastefully decorated for the occasion, and the dispatch with which the roast beef and goose, the plum-pudding, mince-pie, and other viands began to disappear proved that the guests thoroughly appreciated the treat. A little after eight o'clock the room was cleared for a ball, which was led off by Mr. Boag and Miss Cox. Refreshments were plentifully supplied during the evening.

DERWENT COTTAGES.

Temperance Festival.—On New Year's Day, a temperance meeting was held at the above place, under the auspices of the Derwent Cottages and Medomsley Temperance Society. Tea was provided, and upwards of 150 persons sat down. The Annfield Plain Wesleyan Choir attended and enlivened the proceedings by singing several anthems. After tea a public meeting was held, presided over by Mr. W Bobinson, president. The Secretary, Mr. R. Robson, read the report, which showed that during the past year the society had received £7 12s. 3d., and expended £6 6s. 2d., leaving a balance in hand of £1 6s. 1d. After the usual votes of thanks the meeting broke up.

CASTLESIDE.

On Tuesday evening the members of the Primitive Methodist Choir, were entertained to supper by Mr. and Mrs. Lee. After the removal of the cloth various games were entered into by the assembled guests, and a very pleasant evening was spent. Mr. and Mrs. Lee having been thanked for this, another expression of their kindness, the company separated.

MINSTERACRES.

On Thursday last, the tenant cottagers, workmen, domestic servants, &c., of the Minsteracres estate, were entertained to a grand supper and ball by the usual kind liberality of H. C. Silvertop, Esq. Dancing commenced about eight o'clock in the commodious servants' hall, which was profusely decarated for the occasion, to music supplied by Messrs. Cook, of Riding Mill. Mr. and Mrs., and Master Silvertop, with their guests, honoured the room with their presence for a considerable time There was also a smoking room, beautifully supplied with cards, for the amusement of those whose tastes were inclined in that direction. At ten o'clock all were set down to a sumptuous supper. After justice had been done, and the health of the donor of the feast and his family had been drunk, the company returned once more to the ball room, where dancing, song, and sentiment were kept up till four a.m., when everyone dispersed quietly and orderly.

LANCHESTER.

Sons of Temperance.—A banquet, in connection with the above division, was held on New Year's Day in the School-room, Lanchester, presided over by Mr. Joseph Oley, auctioneer, Shotley Bridge. There was a large meeting for the population, showing that temperance truths are exercising considerable influence in the above village, which is proverbial for the amount of drinking that takes place in it. Addresses on temperance were delivered by Mr. H. Carss, Shotley Bridge, Mr. George Farrage, Benfieldside, and Mr. Johnson, of Darlington. The proceedings were enlivened by the cadet drum and fife band, under the able leadership of Mr. Joseph Walton, of Benfieldside, the band discoursing vocal and instrumental music.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Throat Affections.—All the varieties of these distressing complaints may be readily and effectively treated by rubbing this Ointment twice a day upon the neck and chest, and supporting the strength by suitable nourishment. By this simple means diphtheria. ulcerated and relaxed throat, irritation of the windpipe, quinsey, and all glandular enlargements will have their progress arrested and the destruction they have caused repaired. Holloway's Ointment is the most trustworthy remedy for all internal and external throat ailments, and may be safely and effectively employed in every case without regard to season sex, age, or constitution. It is highly extolled for its ready cures of spasmodic coughs, chronic hoarseness, and disagreeable discharges from the throat and nose.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

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

BIRTHS.

Consett—At Crookhall, on the 3rd inst., Mrs. Borthwick, of a son.

At 13, Queen Street, on the 5th inst., Mrs. Davelin, of a son.

At Templetown, on the 3rd inst., wife of Robt. Lowrie, of a daughter.

At 2, Church Street, on the 30th ult., the wife of Mr. J. Gibson, of a daughter.

Blackhill—At 34, Derwent Street, on the 3rd ult., Mrs. Mewbold, of a daughter.

At Foundry Row, on the 3rd ult., Mrs. Tindal, of a daughter.

At 2, Middle Street, on the 4th ult., Mrs. Cogan, of a son.

At 8, Benfieldside Lane, on the 5th ult., Mrs. Carr, of a son.

At 71, Durham Road, on the 6th ult., Mrs. Nicholson of a son.

At Eltringham Street, on the 8th ult., Mrs. Snowball, of a son.

At 4, Foundry Row, on the 13th ult., Mrs. McAlone, of a son.

At 19, Benfieldside Road, on the 18th ult., Mrs' Green, of a son.

At 45, Derwent Street, on the 18th ult., Mrs. Reece of a son (still born).

At Foundry Row, on the 30th ult., Mrs. Dallas, of a son.

At 9, Baxton Burn, on 1st inst., Mrs. Lowes, of a son.

At 2, Buckham Street, on the 1st inst., Mrs. Robson, of a son.

At Browney Bank, on the 5th inst., Mrs. Burlinson, of a son.

North Shields—On the 28th ult., the wife of the Rev. J. Welford of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Gateshead—At St. Mary's Church, Gateshead on the 25th ult., Mr. Joseph Ellison, to Miss Margaret Elizabeth Ayre, of Springwell Cottage, near Tow Law.

DEATHS.

Consett—At 10, John Street, on the 2nd inst., aged 11 months, Bernard Garvey.

Castleside—On the 30th ult., aged 66, Margaret Bowie.

On the 4th inst., aged 26, Hannah Johnson.

Butsfield Burn—On the 30th ult., aged 79, Ann Nicholson.

Maidstone—On the 26th ult., aged 56, Mr. John Miller, late Collector of Inland Revenue, for Newcastle Division.

Printed and Published by Robert Jackson, at the Steam Printing Works, 59, Front Street, Consett, Saturday, January 6th, 1872.

An ADVER

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