The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 537. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} SATURDAY, MARCH 25TH, 1871. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Business Announcements.

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

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

JOHN SIMPSON,
CABINET MAKER,
ANNFIELD PLAIN,

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

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

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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

---

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

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

PUBLIC BATHS, CONSETT,

NOW OPEN DAILY from 7 A.M., till 9 P.M., and on SUNDAYS from 7 A.M. till 10 A.M.

The extensive Patronage bestowed upon the Establishment since the Opening has convinced the Proprietor that what was formerly an Eastern Luxury, a Hot and Cold Bath, has now become an absolute necessity to the Inhabitants of this District.

First Class .... 6d.
Second Class .... 3d.
Ladies' First Class .... 6d.

Quarterly Tickets for 12 Baths.
First Class .... 5s. 0d.
Second Class .... 2s. 6d.

At the request of numerous Parents, families of Children under Twelve Years will be charged 1d. each during the week till Six o'clock on FRIDAYS.

Licensed dealer in TOBACCO and CIGARS.

E. H. HUTCHINSON,
PROPRIETOR.
99b

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

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

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

Wood's Indian Pills.

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

Business Announcements.

PURE AMERICAN TOBACCO.

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

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

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

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CLARENDON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
MEDOMSLEY ROAD, CONSETT.

JONATHAN C. WYLIE, MASTER.

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

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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JOHN BRODIE, JUN.,
TAILOR AND WOOLLEN DRAPER,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE,
(ESTABLISHED 1827),

RESPECTFULLY informs his Patrons and the general Public that he has just received from the best Makers in the Trade, a large and varied assortment of NEW GOODS, adapted to the present and approaching Seasons.

The Stock of Woollens comprises Broad and Narrow Black Cloths (warranted fast dyes), Black and Coloured Coatings, Overcoatings, Fancy Trowserings, and a beautiful selection of Scotch Tweeds for Suits. Also, Silk and Felt Hats, Caps, Ties, Scarfs, Shirts, Collars, &c.

The TAILORING DEPARTMENT is under his personal supervision.

Punctuality in the discharge of all Orders may be relied on. 169b

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MR. JOSEPH HOWARD,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, VALUER, AUDITOR, AND ARBITRATOR,
6, MEDOMSLEY, ROAD, CONSETT.

TRADESMEN'S Accounts posted up. Balance Sheets prepared. Bankruptcy Accounts in District and County Courts. Draws up Composition Deeds, Wills, Bonds, Bills of Sale, Apprentice Indentures, Agreements, Contracts, &c., &c.

The affairs of Debtors examined into, and reported upon. Executorship and Trust Accounts. Partnership Accounts for Formation or Dissolution. Disputed Accounts Examined and Adjusted. Rents and Debts regularly Collected and promptly paid. Debts Bought.

Shares and all descriptions of property bought and sold on commission.

Any business entrusted to MR. HOWARD, shall have his prompt and careful attention.

Address—
MR. JOSEPH HOWARD,
6, MEDOMSLEY ROAD,
CONSETT, DURHAM.
104b

A CANDID CONFESSION.

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

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

CONSETT STEAM PRINTING WORKS

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

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

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

Business Announcements.

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

LUTON HOUSE, CONSETT.

THIS Establishment is RE-OPENED to-day (Saturday) with a Gorgeous Display of DRAPERY GOODS of every description and READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Particulars next week.

R. W. SHAW, Proprietor.

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

	Gallons
W & A Gilbey	670,904
Sandeman, Sons & Co	154,622
R Hooper & Sons	139,655
Dingwall, Portal & Co	137,307
H R Williams & Co	132,616
F W Cosens	115,814
Boyes & Beckwith	113,476
Lightly & Simon	99,008
Cunliffe & Co	93,285
Tod-Heatley & Co	83,674
Litre Bottle Wine Co	82,551
J Allnutt & Co	82,264
Dent, U. vick & Co	78,884
Bond, Forbes & Co	77,277
D Taylor & Sons	71,943
Max Greger	71,475
Secretan, Campbell & Co ...	67,969
Beord & Son	67,587
Findlater & Co	66,243
Polak Bros & Co	66,074
Brooks & Oldham	63,859
C Kinlock & 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	231,364
J & W Nicholson	165,605
D Taylor & Sons	144,608
Trower & Lawson	121,512
Dingwall, Portal & Co	110,263
R Hooper & Sons	105,048
Bond, Forbes & Co	95,855
Seager & Evans	87,398
Beord & Son	86,200
C Webb	73,947
Burnett & Co	64,910
E S Pick	60,953
Lemon Hart & Son	58,594
Bishop & Son	56,933
Bowerbank & Son	50,180
J Allnutt & Co	49,245
C Orme & Co	48,541
J & J Vickers & Co	48,357
Mills & Underwood	47,638
Marshall & Elvey	45,568
J H Furze	45,342
B Field & Sons	40,667
Osmond & Co	38,502
Fickford & Co	38,460

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

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

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

W AYNSLEY
Grocer,
CONSETT

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

For full description of each see Book of Prices

MARSALA SHERRIES *from Sicily*

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

SHERRY *from Hambro'*

			Per Bottle	Per Doz.	Page
Castle		HAMBRO' SHERRY	1/3	15/	9

SHERRIES *from Spain*

			Per Bottle	Per Doz.	Page
Castle 1A	*Pale*	SHERRY	1/6	18/	11
Castle 2A	*Gold*	SHERRY	1/6	18/	11
Castle 3A	*Brown*	SHERRY	1/6	18/	11
Castle A	*Pale*	SHERRY	1/10	22/	11
Castle AA	*Gold*	SHERRY	1/10	22/	11
Castle B	*Brown*	SHERRY	1/10	22/	11
Castle C	*Pale*	SHERRY	2/4	28/	11
Castle CC	*Gold*	SHERRY	2/4	28/	11
Castle D	*Brown*	SHERRY	2/4	28/	11
Castle G	*Pale*	SHERRY	2/10	34/	11
Castle E	*Gold*	SHERRY	2/10	34/	11
Castle F	*Brown*	SHERRY	2/10	34/	11
Castle I	*Pale*	SHERRY	3/6	42/	12
Castle H	*Gold*	SHERRY	3/6	42/	12
Castle J	*Brown*	SHERRY	3/6	42/	12

PORTS *from Spain*

		Per Bottle	Per Doz.	Page
Castle 1	SPANISH PORT	1/3	15/	13
Castle 2	SPANISH PORT	1/6	18/	13
Castle 3	SPANISH PORT	1/9	21/	13

PORTS *from Portugal*

PORTS—OLD IN WOOD

			Per Bottle	Per Doz.	Page
Castle A	PORT	*5 years in wood*	2/0	24/	14
Castle B	PORT	*8 years in wood*	2/4	28/	14
Castle C	PORT *Fruity*	*11 years in wood*	2/10	34/	14
Castle D	PORT *Dry*	*11 years in wood*	2/10	34/	14
Castle E	PORT *Fruity*	*15 years in wood*	3/4	40/	14
Castle F	PORT *Dry*	*15 years in wood*	3/4	40/	14
Castle G	PORT *Fruity*	*very old in wood*	4/0	48/	14
Castle H	PORT *Dry*	*very old in wood*	4/0	48/	14
Castle 1867	PORT *for laying down*		2/10	34/	14

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

Each Cork will bear W & A Gilbey's patent Seal with the name and distinctive mark thus:— {Castle 1A SHERRY W & A GILBEY}

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

Business Announcements.

NEW GOODS FOR EASTER.

VARDY & CO.'S
FIRST-CLASS CHEAP DRAPERY
ESTABLISHMENT,
VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT.

NEW SHAWLS AND JACKETS.
NEW STRAW HATS AND BONNETS.
NEW MILLINERY BONNETS AND HATS.
NEW DRESS PRINTS.
NEW FANCY DRESSES.
NEW CORSETS AND STAYS.

A CHEAP and Well-assorted STOCK of SILK and LACE TIES, COLLARS, CUFFS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, HEAD DRESSES, SKIRTS, CRINOLINES, &c., &c.

A Splendid Selection of MEN'S HATS, CAPS, TIES, SCARFS, SHIRTS, COLLARS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, PANTS, COTTON and WOOLLEN DRAWERS, UMBRELLAS, CARPET and LEATHER BAGS, &c., &c.,

AT

VARDY & COMPANY'S
FIRST-CLASS CHEAP DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,
VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT.
157b

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

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES AND HANDBOOK.

300 *Pages; Bound,* 1s., *or by Post for* 14 *stamps.*

THE HOMŒOPATHIC FAMILY INSTRUCTOR (an Epitome of), by RICHARD EPPS, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. Upwards of a hundred diseases are fully described, and prescribed for.

London: Published by James Epps and Company, Homœopathic Chemists (the first established in England), 112, Great Russell Street; 170, Piccadilly; and 48, Threadneedle Street.

CAUTION.—The medicine supplied by agents are secured by a band over the cork, and which band bears the signature, "James Epps and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London," without which none are genuine.

AGENTS:—Tow Law, Rutherford; Crook, Wilkinson; Durham, Scawin and Wortley. 827a

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SUPERIOR WATCHES, SHIP CHRONOMETERS, ENGLISH AND FRENCH CLOCKS.

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

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

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

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

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

ADE.
view of the corn trade
dliment lately to field
ows steadily increases,
making fair progress.
rts for March, and the
e still below millers'
e fields having already
kets, the tendency has
verage another shilling
London closed with dull-
ening of the Baltic and
fter the late advance.
however, there is more
yards than is customary
counts from France still
rther rise before long.
Belgium, Holland, and
immediate and heavy rise
verlooked, for the wealth
France has been fearfully
e alone, under the most
restore a state of pros-

Tuesday.—At this day's
y and coasting supply of
abroad, consisting, how-
escriptions. The trade
ness was done in English
tes of this day week, or
of Saturday. Barley,
rn dearer. Malt dull.
more firmness.
ON MARKET, Saturday.
current at this market
d; beans, 0s 0d to 0s 0d
d; tares, 14s 0d to 15s
boll. Beef, 8d to 10d;
10d; pork, 9½d to 10d
; ducks, 2s 3d to 2s 9d;
fowl, 0s 0d to 3s 3d;
0d to 0s 0d; turkeys,
s, 0s to 0s 0d per brace.
its, 0s 0d to 2s 6d per
0d; ptarmigans, 0s 0d;
partridges 0s 0d per brace.
s, 12 to 13 for 1s. Onions,
ples, 1s 4d to 0s 0d per
ne.
T, Monday.—Good red
per boll of two bushels;
old red wheat, —s 0d to
—s 0d; barley, 8s 6d to
l to 0s 0d per boll; long
3s 9d to 4s 0d per bushel;
There was a fair show
ready demand at the full

uesday.—The supply of
her limited, though the
treme rates of last week
some instances, 1s to 2s
also a small supply, for
, and the advance of last
There was, however, a
l for good seed qualities
d an advance of 6d per
ed. In inferior descrip-

ednesday.—Market quiet.
: Town flour unaltered;
ks quiet. Barley firm.
yers. Maize unchanged.

KET, Tuesday.—The show
xhibited a decline of 278
mpared with that of last
at of cattle was about the
e in the month of March,
average, their being loud
adly. The supply of beef
is an improvement to note
nd prices advanced 3d per
y se'nnight; buyers were
distant, with a good finish.
0. The mutton trade ruled
e tendency being in favour
ality of hoggets made fully
ence was effected. Pigs—
trade ruled steady, and the
r slaughtering, nearly all

eifer, 9s 6d to 9s 9d;
d; inferior sorts, 6s 6d to
o 9s 6d; middling, 7s 3d
0d; pork, large, 4s 6d to
r stone of 14lbs. Sheep,
9½d; large fat, 0d to 0d;
, and inferior, 7½d to 7¾d

ET, Monday.—There was
arket, especially of lean
er, and mostly sold at for
condary sorts ditto, 8s to
14 to £16; smaller sorts,
e in fair supply, and sold
e in fair supply, and the
y sorts, 7d to 7¾ per lb.

KET, Wednesday.—The
n the late rates for beef
give it, and business was
-Beef, 8s 6d to 9s 6d, and
Mutton: Clipped sheep,
wethers, 9d to 9½d; and
e was done in lean cattle

W MARKET, Tuesday.—
50 carts of straw in the

0d to £7 15s 0d; this
s 0d; new land hay, £5
growth, £0 0s 0d to £0
0s 0d per ton. Wheat
straw, 2s 3d to 2s 7d;
r thrave.
KET, Tuesday.—To-day
e on 'Change at Middles-
e same as last week, viz.,
The pig makers continue
l all of them are fully
months. Shipments are
on is being exported. In
there is little further
are pretty well occupied,
from various parts of the
more orders, and founders

HS.
, Mrs. Burnup, of a son.
rs. Page, of a daughter—
s. Newbold, of a daughter.
Geo Birkett, of a daughter.

AGES.
Church, on the 7th inst.,
Mr. Wm. Miller, baker,
hter of Mr. Wm. Taylor,

THS.
Row, on the 12th inst.,
ged 34, Sarah Donnachy.
14th inst., aged 2 years,
4th inst., aged 4 months,
6th inst., aged 64, Mr.
On the 15th inst., aged 63,
ng.
inst. aged 68, Mrs. Mary
the 15th inst., aged 61,
e Robert Oswald, clock and
er of the late Geo. Walton,
the 12th inst., aged 66, the
merly of Consett.

ROBERT JACKSON, at his
Front Street, Consett,
rch 18, 1871.

Poetry: Original and Select.

PEACE.

Hushed is the strife at Heaven's high command;
Behold at last the unholy conflict cease.
Like a strong angel the long prayed-for Peace
Shelters 'neath outspread wings the weary land,
Bearing Hope's olive branch in her right hand;
While with the left she beckons to the train
Of handmaidens who wait to do her will.
Plenty, who shall the empty garners fill,
Making the wasted country bloom again,
Enriching the spoilt fields with wealth of grain;
And Commerce, who shall closer knit the bonds
That bind together nations; and fair Art,
Delivering Nature's message to the heart;
And Science, lifting up with steady hands
The veil of error, showing where Truth stands:
These Peace brings with her; what has she in store
For those sad thousands mourning o'er their dead?
Can she recall the noble spirits fled;
Unite the scattered families once more;
Husband to wife, parent to child restore?
Ah, no! on hearts bereaved she can but bend
Her pitying brows whence grief has driven the calm,
And pointing to the branch she bears, for balm,
Whisper, "Be patient till *thy* battle end,
And death be made to give back friend to friend."
—*Beta, in the Graphic.*

AFTER-TONES.

When the ringers cease their ringing,
When the bells are sunk to sleep
Is there not a softened singing
That the loving air doth keep?
Is there not a l t le murmur,
Lingering amid the leaves;
Is there no reverberation
Lurking underneath the eaves?
When the sun doth cease his shining,
Sinks amid the dappled eve,
Is there not a subtle lightning
That his parting rays do weave?
Is there not a tender beaming
Plays upon the western skies,
Is there not a ghostly gleaming
Left behind him though he dies?
When the loved have ceased from loving,
When dim eyes are closed in death,
Is there not an unseen presence
Hath not vanished with the breath?
Is there not a holy silence
Filling all the solemn air,
Is there not a soundless speaking
From a formless spirit there?
Yes! there is an after ringing,
And a shining after eve,
And an after-presence lingering
That a severed soul doth leave;
Sweeter still—there is a memory
That from out the silent shore
Of the past will bring our treasures,
And we keep them—evermore.

Varieties.

Extracts from Punch.

A Fact for Carlyle.—The earliest manifestation of hero-worship, of which we have notice in any record ancient or modern, was on the part of a young Greek enthusiast of the name of Leander.

Irrevocable.—*Customer* (for the Royal wedding photograph): "Can't I have the lady only? I don't so much want the gentleman!" *Young Person* (with decision): "No sir; we can't part them sir, *now!*"

"Train up a Child," &c.—"Mamma, don't you think pug ought to be vaccinated?" "What nonsense, dear! They only vaccinate human beings." "Why, Lady Fakeaway had all her *servants* vaccinated, mamma."

Matrimony made Seasonable.—Would those of their reverences who think it wrong to marry in Lent, be reconciled to a Lenten marriage by an arrangement that, at the wedding-breakfast thereafter, to preclude undue fast-breaking, the fare should be limited to red-herrings.

Reflection in a Quiet Street.—Two classes of persons may be said to be "music mad"—those who are mad after music, and those (the far greater number) who are every day driven mad by music (!) from street-bands, street-niggers, street-organs, and street-singers of all descriptions.

Anthropoid Apes?—We are informed that numerous quids have been lately discovered in the conglomerate. They are supposed to be relics of a transitional period when monkeys chewed tobacco. The scientific author of "The Descent of Man" should have one of these quids presented to him as a *quid pro quo.*

Royal Development.—Talk of the law of natural selection, we are all glad to see it allowed to govern the marriage of a British Princess with the heir of a British Peer. This is a great improvement on the rule of non-natural selection by which German husbands have hitherto been wont to be chosen for our Royal spinsters. Happily, too, natural selection, in the present instance, will not be accompanied by struggle for existence.

Extracts from Judy.

A Bass relief—A glass of bitter.

"Happy to serve you sir," as the lawyer's clerk said.

A consolation for the ladies—This world abounds in him-perfections.

Why is a mariner necessarily a wicked man?—Because he's a naughty cuss.

To Drunkards.—The pawnbroker's is not the proper place to take the pledge.

The advance of science is prodigious—Young ladies can now curl their hair with *The Telegraph.*

Mem. for railway travellers—Guy Fawkes is the first man on record who missed the Parliamentary train.

When may a gardener be called proud?—When he studies *haughty-culture*, and considers delving *infra dig.*

Not bad this Cold Weather.—"Oh, please, ma dear, may I wear papa's slippers, 'cause mine's got chilblains in them?"

A constant reader wishes to know where he can purchase a pair of sheets for the bed of a river, also a set of teeth for its mouth; and would be glad to be informed what rate of interest is allowed by the Bank of the River Thames.

On the Manchester Exchange when terms of peace had been settled, a copy of William of Prussia's telegram appeared, winding up everything in the usual way—"Thanks be to Heaven for the same. A wag wrote under the telegram the following words: "Let us prey."

Extracts from Fun.

What an Irishman is quick to appreciate: The *Jist* of an argument.

Nautical Mem.—The sea is often noted for its show of "white horses" during a gale; but this is the particular season when it makes the most display of its equine-'ocks!

Piling it up.—We are glad to see that England is not content with merely sending provisions to Paris. To judge from the announcement of "special excursions" she is also sending her Cook.

A Situation.—A youth in the country went out the other day with a shot-gun and an ignorance of fire-arms. He has vacancies now for three fingers and a portion of a thumb. N.B.—No Irish need apply.

Too Young.—*Bessie* (to pacify little sister, who keeps interrupting her perusal of that exciting "third volume"): "Yes, yes, chatterbox, Princess Louise *is* married to-day; and if you're a good girl you shall be married, too, when your old enough." *Chatterbox*: "Then why isn't aunt Betsy married? Isn't she a good girl—or isn't she old enough yet. (Suffocating rapture of maiden aunt.)

Parliamentary Summary.

FRIDAY.

In the House of Lords, Earl Carnarvon, in moving for certain returns as to the military powder in store, criticised the policy of the War Department in this respect. Lord Northbrook having replied, the motion was agreed to, and their Lordships shortly afterwards adjourned.

In the Commons, the Postmaster-General stated that an Act of Parliament will be required to carry out the proposed alterations in the scale of postage, and added that no time will be lost in effecting the reforms that have been announced. Mr. Newdegate moved for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into nunneries, and, after some discussion, the proposition was negatived by a majority of 117. The debate on the Army Regulation Bill was resumed by Sir John Hay, who pointed out that three Commissions had already expressed a strong opinion in favour of the purchase system, and urged that cogent grounds should be shown before the House consented to the changes proposed. Mr. Disraeli intimated his dissent to the amendment, and his intention to support the bill with certain modifications in committee. Col. Lindsay asked permission to withdraw the amendment; but this was refused, and the amendment was negatived without a division, and the bill was read a second time.

MONDAY.

In the House of Lords, after Lord Straithnairn had withdrawn a motion for returns of the number and statements of service of garrison instructors, the Justices Procedure (England) Bill was read a second time. Replying to Lord Rosebery, the Foreign Secretary stated that further papers relative to the Greek massacres would be laid on the table before the end of the week, and answering Lord Somerville, Earl Granville stated that the Westmeath Committee was examining witnesses and would probably report on an early day.

In the Commons, attention was principally given to several subjects raised on the motion to go into committtee on the Army Estimates. A few of the questions put in the earlier part of the evening were, however, of more than ordinary interest. Replying to Sir D. Salomons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer admitted the inconvenience of having two large silver coins like the florin and half crown, and said he should be glad to accelerate the disappearance of the latter. Being questioned respecting the Budget, Mr. Lowe intimated that he expected to make his financial statement on an early day after the Easter recess. In answer to Mr. Julian Goldsmid, the Premier stated that he had not received any official information as to the insurrection in Paris. Lord Lyons had been requested by the members of the French Government to follow them to Versailles, and would do so, leaving certain members of the Embassy in Paris. When the motion for going into Committee on the Army Estimates was made, Mr. Trevelyan brought forward his motion for the abolition of honorary colonelcies. Mr. Cardwell did not defend the system, but thought the motion was premature. When purchase had been abolished he promised to consider the whole question of retirement, and place it on a sound and equitable basis. A division took place when the motion was rejected by 204 to 111. Mr. Stapleton then called attention to the difficulties of promotion by selection, and the War Minister intimated that he had several schemes under consideration, with the view of regulating this system. Mr. Mundella, who had a resolution on the notice paper condemning the increase in the army estimates, pointed out that he could not move it after the division on Mr. Trevelyan's motion, and appealed to the Government not to proceed with the army estimates until an opportunity should be given to the House of expressing an opinion on the subject. Several members having urged the postponement of the estimates, Mr. Gladstone, notwithstanding a strong protest from the Opposition benches, consented; and the result being to bring on the committee on the Scotch Education Bill, a lively scene ensued, several Scotch members having left the House under the belief that the measure would not come on, and those who were left contending that it was unfair to proceed with the committee. It was ultimately agreed to postpone the measure for a week, and some votes having been taken in Committee of Supply, the House adjourned before eleven o'clock.

TUESDAY.

In the House of Lords, several bills were advanced a stage, and Earl Granville, in reply to a question by Lord Houghton, stated that the report given on the authority of the Russian Minister to the United States, to the effect that it was only through the influence of Russia that England was prevented from recognising the Southern States was unfounded. No proposal for the recognition of the Southern States was ever entertained either by the Cabinet of Lord Palmerston or that of Earl Russell.

In the Commons, Mr. Stacpoole gave notice of a motion for an address to Her Majesty on the subject of a permanent Royal residence in Ireland, and Mr. Miall fixed the 28th April for his motion respecting disestablishment in England. After the questions, Lord C. J. Hamilton called attention to the necessity of establishing a harbour of refuge on the north-east coast at Filey. He pointed out that the Commissioners of 1858 had recommended such a step, and hinted that the harbour might be made an important point for the defence of the coast. Mr. Wheelhouse having seconded the motion, which was suppotten by Sir Harcourt Johnstone and Mr. Sykes, Mr. Pease spoke in favour of Hartlepool being made the harbour of refuge instead of Filey. The President of the Board of Trade opposed the motion, reminding hon. members that the Commissioners recommended several harbours of refuge on the east coast and not one at Filey only; and that the House had on a former occasion declined to sanction the expenditure involved in the proposal of the Commissioners. Whilst Mr. Cave and Mr. G. Bentinck were in favour of the motion and Mr. Candlish opposed to it, Mr. Headlam suggested that the existing harbours should be improved. The motion was lost.

WEDNESDAY.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Carnegie moved the second reading of the Hypothec Abolition (Scotland) Bill, and explained that the subject was one of great interest to the Scotch tenantry, who were anxious for the abolition of the existing law. Sir Graham Montgomery opposed the bill, on the ground that it did away with the landlords' priority of claim, without giving any equivalent in the shape of increased facility for getting rid of bad tenants. After a debate confined almost entirely to Scotch members, the Lord Advocate stated that his opinion was in favour of the abolition of the law of hypothec, which he regarded as an exceptional and highly artificial law, giving an undue privilege to landlords. The hon. gentleman added that the Government assented to the bill so far as the question affected Scotland. Mr. Ellice maintained that the whole question of distress in England and hypothec in Scotland should be dealt with in one measure, and moved the adjournment of the debate. This motion, however, was negatived, and on a division the numbers were—For the second reading 105; against it 184; majority against 79. The Adulteration of Food Bill having been read a second time, and the Workshops Regulation Act Amendment Bill having passed through Committee, the House adjourned at half-past five.

In Brazil there is a law to compel men to vote.

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

Attack on a Platelayer near Witton Park.—A young fellow, named John Milne, was apprehended on Monday at Sacriston by Sergeant Richard Liddell, charged with being concerned in an attack on a platelayer, named Robert Henderson, near Witton Park, on Saturday morning last. It appears that Milne and a number of lads were proceeding down the railway near Witton Park, when they were stopped by Henderson, who was acting in accordance with his instructions. The party then set upon the man, who was struck upon the head by a stone thrown by Milne, which caused serious injuries. The party then dispersed, and a description of Milne having been forwarded to the principal police stations he was captured in the house of his sister at Sacriston on Monday morning by Sergeant Liddell, just as he was about to renew his flight. He was afterwards transferred to Bishop Auckland, to answer the charge of cutting and wounding Henderson.

WAR VICTIMS' FUND.

Extracts of letters from Thomas Whitwell, Esq., one of the Commissioners of the War Victims' Committee, dated Fourneaux, 3 mo. 2, 1871:—

"So far, everywhere here we find great need of blankets. Duvets or plumeaux are only found in houses of the rich. The excessive cold in 12th mo. caused the blankets to be everywhere pillaged by the soldiers; and hence there is a crying need for them. We have been fortunate in meeting with M. Jalaquier, Membrie de la Societe Internationale de Secours et Directeur des Orphelinages de France. He is a Protestant, and has kindly consented to take charge of consignments of clothing at Rue de l'Arche de Noe, Orleans; so that, on receipt of our telegram sent to-day, when you send the seed corn, grasses, &c., you should send a lot of clothes, especially blankets, to the above address. M. Jalaquier remembers well Elizabeth Fry and J. J. Gurney being at his father's house at Montauban, and speaks of them with much interest. We find that the country round Le Mans is not included [in Colonel Elphinstone's district]; and as it is the scene of the late terrible battles, resulting in Chanzy's defeat, we shall have to provide for that district."

"St. Calais, near Orleans, 3 mo. 5, 1871.

"Our last letters were written from Fourneaux, half-way between Orleans and Beaugency, and as since then William Jones and I have been working over different regions of country, so as to compass our work sooner, I now write you as to what I have seen in the country traversed by me.

"We arrived at Beaugency on the 5th-day morning, and the following day called on the Juge de Paix, the Cure, and a gentleman recommended by M. Jalaquier; we also received visits from several farmers ruined by the war, and in the afternoon seperated; William Jones to visit some villages near, that had been burnt, and then to traverse the country by Marchenoir, Oucques, Vendome, and meet me here to-night. My course was also to visit villages and then work north to the battle-field of Coulmiers, thence to Chateaudun, and meet William Jones here to-night; only one of us has, however, turned up at St. Calais this evening.

"Beaugency, as is well known, was the centre of a series of desperate battles extending over miles of country, on the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th of twelfth month; the Prussians being engaged, under Prince Frederick Charles, in driving back the French, who were posted between the forest of Marchenoir and the river Loire, a magnificent stream, as wide as the Thames at London Bridge, and spanned by bridges at Meung and Beaugency; both of them cut before the Prussians arrived. The country, however, in the immediate neighbourhood of the town is one half vineyards; hence the land will recover sooner than where, as in La Beauce or near Tours and Artenay, it is entirely corn land. The rest of the land near the Loire has been sown with autumn wheat, but this has all been frozen, so that everywhere we hear the same result. Cases, however, of unusual misery come before us. In the commune of Cravant we met with a person named Poass, utterly ruined; he had a good farm called Grand Chatre, from which every one of his ten horses, and his cows, pigs, sheep, poultry, were driven, the homestead and granges burnt, and the man reduced to beggary, as he told us; and the statement was confirmed by the Juge de Paix, that he had only the things he and his wife stood in, their *caches* [hiding places] having been destroyed by the rats and mice; these and the damp are two enemies that have ruined, in many cases, all the hopes of the farmers, even where the *caches* have not been discovered by the Prussians, who regarded as rightful plunder all that they could discover in this way. With regard to the land, in this, as in many other cases, the farmer had put his seed into the ground before the Prussian invasion, so as to have it where it could not be seized. Owing to the present severity of the weather, the wheat, especially that showing the most blade above ground, has been the worst frozen. I said that he must have some money in the bank. No, said he, every penny he got was put into stock and implements, as he was a go-a-head farmer. Of this commune more anon.

"Beaugency, being on the course taken by French and Prussian armies, has had 6,000 men through it, billeted on the inhabitants, and so miserably did we find it that we agreed to give a check for £40 to their Societe de Bienfaisance, as the town was suffering greatly, being agricultural, and without resources of any industrial kind. It glories in a fine old Norman keep and many ancient structures, which, however, do not bring any grist to the mill of the poor. The circumstances, week by week, have got worse with the requisitions, so that all the help that can be given will be inadequate. Moreover, there is no post in the land; all the railways, diligences, and means of communication are standing still, and you may judge with what intense earnestness I have been solicited everywhere, for the last three days, to say if the peace had been signed, as they had no letters, no post, and no news beyond rumour. An important town like Chateaudun has no post-office, or system of letters, for a population of 6,000 souls; the Prussian field-post works with the head-quarters of the army.

"Leaving William Jones to look up some villages near the town and on the south side of the Loire, I partly retraced my course to visit one or two villages that we passed the evening before by moonlight. At Messas, for instance, an extended village of 975 inhabitants, fifty to sixty have died since November 1st with war, fright, and disease: the ordinary mortality being eighteen per annum. The men, horses, and vehicles of all sorts, had been sent off; some to Versailles; some to the borders of Switzerland, with Von Werder's and Manteuffel's armies. Twenty-two families are absolutely ruined in consequence of the war. There are many small proprietors, as wherever there was a good bit of land, it was subdivided among all the children; and hence the land was greatly cut up. One half of the land was in corn, the rest vineyards. First, all their horses, cows, sheep, and crops were pillaged and carried off; but for this year, the half that was sown is frozen and lost; then the other half, being vineyards, will be good towards the end of the year. They have lost all their blankets, as the Prussians took them all; and have no plumeaux or duvets, such as H. T. Mennel reported to have found in the north-east of France. Here these things are only to be found, if at all, in the houses of the rich. During the battle of Beaugency fifteen houses were burnt in this village; and sad, indeed, these ruins looked. Some were fired by the Prussians by hand, under the plea of having harboured Franc-Tireurs, an excuse made by the Prussians to cover a multitude of sins. The people, in an ordinary way, would have two blankets on a bed; but latterly I have seen blankets on all the Prussian horses, under the pack-saddles,—and not one or two either. Clothes, on the whole, and especially blankets, are much wanted in the villages.

Report from Messrs. William Jones and Thomas Whitwell, dated Le Mans, 8th 3rd mo., 1871:—

"The general character of the country in La Beauce is that of an extensive plain slightly elevated, extended northward and westward of Orleans, and consisting of a fertile soil of a selicious character, with a deficient water supply. Much corn is grown—wheat, barley, and oats. The valleys of La Loire and Le Loir are deep alluvial soil—opposite Beaugency three metres (9ft.) in depth, very fertile, vines and green crops; between St. Calais and Le Mans a poor sandy soil, with pine scrubs: La Beauce is a country of large farms, but about Montoire, also in the valleys, *petites cultures*—small proprietors possessing vineyards, &c.

"Character and Extent of Distress.—Absolute destitution to the extent that existed in many villages near Metz last autumn we have not seen in this district. In several towns and villages that have been burnt and much pillaged, and in some places situated on the main routes and in the direct track of the armies much privation has existed and still exists. And although no cases of actual famine have come under our notice, yet the unusually large mortality in some places (as many deaths taking place in a month as in a year of ordinary times) prove how great have been the sufferings and how insufficient the nourishment of the people. Doubtless had we come in the first month and seen the district under its *worst aspect*, the depth of the distress would have been more evident than under the circumstances in which we have traversed the country, on horseback, in bright sunny weather, inducing many a poor peasant to open out his *cache* and expose the contents to the sun and air, and throwing an aspect of cheerfulness even over the poorest places. But as the occupation of this part of France has not lasted so long, and as for the most part it is naturally more productive the exhaustion is not so complete nor wide-spread as in the north-east. Here, however, as there, it is the peaceable cultivator of the soil who has had to bear the heaviest brunt of the war. It is the farmer's horses and waggons that are taken, his corn and sheep for food, his oats, hay and straw for fodder, and in not a few cases his fields trampled by artillery and his house and buildings burnt. On the main lines of route, with the constantly recurring passage of troops, the country has been completely drained of its resources. A sad example of this occurs at the village of Montaille, near St. Calais, where thirty-two farms are abandoned by the ruined tenants, who, to use a common but expressive phrase, have been completely 'cleaned out.' One of them is a widow with a family of nine children, the two eldest sons being drawn for service in the Mobiles. On the whole the small peasent proprietors, many of whom are *vignerons* as well, and as a class are industrious and money saving, are better off than the men of the *grandes cultures* or farmers properly so called, who generally farm on inadequate capital, and have their whole fortune invested in their stock and crop, the loss of which involves the ruin of the farmer. The want of horses for cultivating the land is everywhere most seriously felt. We took particular note in riding from Versailles to Orleans, and thence westward to Le Mans, and were struck with the remarkable absence of the usual field operations at this season. And the more so, as the season for sowing has now commenced and the weather everything that could be desired for tilling the soil, showing that it is only the want of horses and seed that prevents the progress of cultivation. In a few places this want is being supplied, or partially so, as the German army are selling off some of their used-up horses, and the people are bringing others from their *caches* in the forests, &c.

"In conclusion, we have only to say that what the War Victims' Committee may see right to do for the people of this district, who have suffered so severely, may be done *with as brief delay as possible.* Owing to the nature of the soil, and to its being already in some parts *high seed-time*, unless the seed can be got here promptly it will be almost too late to be available. On the other hand, if seed arrives in time, 'by hook or by crook,' it will be put in, and thus the threatened loss of another year's crop be averted."

Mr. John Dunning wrote to us from Metz on the 3rd and 8th, describing the many difficulties encountered in getting the steam-cultivator and the first cargo of seed-cord to Metz; and we are bound again to express our sense of the energy and perseverance, to the exercise of which by J. D. the successful issue of the undertaking is almost entirely due. He says:—

"On the 3rd, at 1 p.m. [the two steam-engines] rolled out of the station-yard, each dragging the half of the implements, and at 6 p.m. arrived at Merci-le-Haunt. It was a pleasing sight to see such a great train on its way for such a benevolent purpose, and hundreds of people looked on pleased and amazed.

"We started work next day, in order to have all in good order before the 6th, as we had decided to make a public announcement that on that day we should be glad to see as many cultivators as possible to inspect. It was well we had the trial by ourselves first, as many little things had to be adjusted. We did about an acre on the 4th, and then prepared for the grand show-day on the 6th, when we had a continious stream of people all day, sometimes thirty, sometimes fifty round the engines. All seemed pleased, and many who had previously said they would only have the plough [which has since been sent out], now changed, and said the cultivator did so well that they would have it for their land.

"Now that have got the cultivator to work I hope those friends who were so very sceptical about the advisability of sending it will admit that it was a step in the right direction. I feel no doubt about its success, and never did, provided it was taken up with spirit and carried through. The farmers around Metz ordinary plough with four to six horses and two men, about 4½ to 5 inches deep, at the rate of 1¼ acre per day. Compare this with the cultivator, with only two enginemen, one ploughman and one man loading water, making equally good work at the rate of 20 acres, and the good to result to this devastated country will soon be apparent. The country people were taken by surprise to see 200 yards in length (the width of the first field) by 3 yards in width, torn up from 6 to 8 inches in depth, thoroughly broken and laid open to the action of both frost, air and sun in *one and a half minutes.* All doubt as to its efficiency vanished, and those who had previously not only doubted but condemned it, were obliged to admit that it worked admirably,—all seemed satisfied. The proof, however, that it is appreciated is that four or five large proprietors wanted it *first*, and one offered, in my presence, 200 to 400 hectares (900 acres). In fact the land requiring cultivation could not have been prepared in the time in any other way, and the people of Metz highly appreciate the spirited and energetic help they have received in this way, and say it is a noble gift, well meant, applied at the proper time, and one most likely permanently to improve their condition as cultivators, by showing what can be done by improvements and with implements properly applied; there is plenty of room to grow two blades of grass or corn where only one grew before, and they hopt to do this now we have shown them the way in improved cultivation and power of dealing with their land by steam, and in also introducing such a handsome gift as 3500 quarters of superior seed-corn.

"The steam-cultivator arrived just at the proper time, as the land generally was only just dry enough to allow of its being cultivated. In fact, part of the land worked by the seam-cultivator while I was at Metz could not have been ploughed by horses for at least a week from the day it was done by the cultivator."

The Result of Application.—Seek to acquire the power of continuous application, without which you cannot expect success. If you do this, you will soon be able to perceive the distance which it creates between you and those who have not acquired such a habit. You will not count yourself, nor will they count you as one of them. Thus you will find yourself emerging into the higher regions of intellectual and earnest men; men who are capable of making a place for themselves, instead of standing idly gaping, desiring a place without the power to command it. Keep on striving to accomplish more and more every day, and thus enlarge constantly the range of your intellectual ability. If you learn to do as much work in one day as you used to do in two or three days, you are as good as two or three such men as you formerly were, condensed into one.

Educational Inspection.—Denominational inspection having been abolished by the Education Act, Her Majesty's Inspectors will, for the first time, have a complete knowledge of the state of education in their respective districts. Mr. Oakeley, who has been appointed inspector for the whole county of Durham, was educated at Cambridge University, where, after obtaining three scholarships and various prizes, he graduated in 1859, taking high honours in the mathematical tripos. He was shortly afterwards appointed senior lecturer and fellow of his college. In 1864 he received the appointment of Her Majesty's Inspector of British and other Protestant Schools unconnected with the Church of England, in the six northern counties, which he has held to the present time. It may interest adherents of "Muscular Christianity" to learn that Mr. Oakeley was captain of his college eleven at cricket, and was, on the formation of the University Volunteer Corps, chosen captain by ballot.

Railway Time Tables.

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

STOCKTON AND DARLINGTON RAILWAY

GOING EAST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

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

GOING WEST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

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

CONSETT BRANCH.

UP TRAINS.—WEEK DAYS.

Stations.		1,2,G. A.M.	1,2,G. A.M.	1,2,G. P.M.	1,2,G. P.M.
Newcastle	dep.	5·55	10· 0	2· 5	5·20
Scotswood	„	6· 2	10· 7	2·12	5·27
Swalwell	„	6· 9	10·14	2·19	5.34
Rowland's Gill	„	6·19	10·24	2·29	5.44
Lintz Green	„	6·25	10·30	2·35	5 50
Ebchester	„	6·38	10·43	2·48	6· 3
Shotley Bridge	„	6·44	10·49	2·54	6· 9
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	„	6·50	10·55	3· 0	6·15
Knitsley	„	7· 4	11· 9	....	6·29
Lanchester	„	7·13	11·18	....	6·38
Witton Gilbert	„	7.20	11·27	....	6·47
Durham	arr.	7·35	11.40	....	7· 0

DOWN TRAINS—WEEK DAYS.

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

MARKET TRAINS ON SATURDAYS.

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

UP TRAINS.

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

DOWN TRAINS.

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

The only hate which we all bear with Christian fortitude is the hate of those who envy us.

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

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

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

"Luxuriant and Beautiful Hair is the distinguished badge of Youth." Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Restorer or Dressing never fails to quickly restore *Grey or Faded Hair* to its youthful colour and beauty, and with the first application a beautiful gloss and delightful fragrance is given to the Hair. It stops the Hair from falling off. It prevents baldness. It promotes luxuriant growth; it causes the Hair to grow thick and strong. It removes all dandruff. It contain neither oil nor dies. In large Bottles—Price Six Shillings. Zylobalsamum (Mrs. S. A. Allen's) far excels any Pomade or Hair Oil. To those whose hair is naturally dry, requiring frequent dressing, its cheapness and great value will be proved. Its early use on children's Hair will insure an abundant and bountiful supply *from Youth to Old Age.* In large Bottles—Price Three Shillings. Sold by most Chemists and Perfumers. Depot, 266, High Holborn, London. 800a

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

The terrible news which every one seems to have been more or less anticipating and fearing has come at last. France, unhappy France, which seems to be doomed either to absolution or anarchy, and to suffer severely in her transitions from one to the other, has no sooner agreed to a humiliating peace than she has civil war to contend against. Before her conquerors have left her soil she is afflicted with internecine warfare, and her foes are they of her own household. Paris is in insurrection, and the city which for more than four months displayed the heroism of silent and patient suffering while beleaguered by the enemy, has scarcely seen the enemy loosen his grasp before she is afflicted with the horrid sight of barricades in her streets and an insurgent mob. The story of the assassination of Generals Lecomte and Thomas seem like a leaf torn out of the history of the Revolution of 1789; it is as cowardly, as unreasonable, and as sanguinary as the deeds of the mob that more than eighty years ago frantically cried "*à la lanterne!*" and murdered in cold blood any who had the misfortune to be suspected of royalist sympathies. What the insurgents of Paris now want it is difficult to understand from their alleged demands, but we all know that it is Red Republicanism; mob law, or the absence of law; something even worse than what Byron called "the aristocracy of blackguards."

With such exciting events transpiring in France, public interest seems to be almost entirely absorbed in speculations concerning our unhappy neighbours, and beside these nothing that is occurring in our own political or social circles is of anything like corresponding interest. Newspaper readers evidently feel relief that the "Army Debate" has at length come to an end, and before Easter we are not now likely to get much excitement out of proceedings in Parliament. Mr. Goschen, it would seem, is holding on manfully till he gets his sea legs. He has been hard at work upon the Navy Estimates ever since his appointment to the First Lordship. In this department of the office he will no doubt do well enough—so far at least as perspicuity of figures and facts are concerned. In finance Mr. Goschen perhaps is *nulli secundus* in the House of Commons, and it is whispered that the right hon. gentleman was really the author, or at least the editor, of all Mr. Gladstone's budgets.

Mr. Disraeli is now under engagement to visit Lancashire, and make a political speech, subject only to this important reservation—that he himself will fix the time for such visit; and the extremely guarded way in which he replied to the deputation the other day shows that he is by no means in a hurry, and that in fact—he would rather not go at all! Such at least is the conclusion that I draw from his remarks, and I much regret them in one respect, that it would have been most interesting to hear the views of the leader of "Her Majesty's Opposition" on the aspects and prospects of political affairs. I hope Mr. Disraeli will not long postpone his visit.

We all wish health and happiness to the Princess Louise and the Marquess of Lorne, but still it must be confessed that their names and their portraits have been flaunted before us a little too much lately. The windows of the photographics "studios", of the music sellers, the drapers, &c., have presented us with the portraits of these prominent personages *usque ad nauseam;* and the way in which tradesmen have affixed the names of the Princess and Marquess to articles which have no possible connection with either is decidedly snobbish. We are an intensely loyal people to use the word "loyal" for want of a better, for loyalty has no necessary connection with devotion to royalty, and we are a nation of shopkeepers; no wonder then that we are so fond of exhibiting our loyalty in our shop-windows. But, as I have said, we have have rather overdone the thing this time, and it will be a relief to many persons that we may now expect to see the end of it all in a very short time.

The National Gallery is about to give £70,000 for about 70 of Sir Robert Peel's pictures. This will absorb the £10,000 a year voted to this institution for the next seven years or more. What a pity we have not a better place to put the paintings in.

It is said that Sir H. Bulwer, on his elevation to the peerage, will take the title of Lord Dalling and Bulwer of Dalling in Norfolk.

"Phœbus! what a name
To fill the sounding trump of future fame!"

The Bulwer-Lytton or Lytton-Bulwer family seem to delight in complicated nomenclature. Edward George Earle Lytton Bulwer-Lytton, Baron Lytton—that's a pretty fair share of names for one man; and the Right Hon. Henry Lytton Earle Bulwer, Baron Dalling and Bulwer of Dalling—that's pretty fair too.

The *Times* on Monday printed a letter which the editor headed "The Irony of Events." It was from Mr. Cook, the well-known excursion agent, who gives a most tempting description of the ease with which 150 first-class passengers, who left London on March 14th, visited the principal attractions of Paris. He writes of the facilities afforded for visiting the Louvre and the Invalides, and concludes his letter by expressing the sanguine expectation, that, as for £5 a visit may be made from London to Paris including travelling and a week's hotel expenses, the party to leave in the next Wednesday excursion will be a large one. How greatly Mr. Cook's expectations will be falsified! On the very day that his letter was dated we received the telegram that the city of Paris was entirely in the hands of the insurgents, and these insurgents the Red Republicans, who have commenced their reign of terror by the murder of Generals Lecomte and Thomas.

Very instructive is that unpleasant report of proceedings at the Cerne Abbas petty sessions, in which it was shown that a young farmer had nearly beaten to death a poor old woman. This pitiably ignorant and miserably superstitious man says he was "hagrided" by the woman; that he occasionally saw her come into his bedroom at night—"in the winder"—and so this wretched clod pole attacked the old woman with a thick hazel stick, and beat her almost to death. The trial at the Dorset Assizes will be worth watching. One almost wishes that the Jewish *lex talionis* were not abrogated, a wholesome thrashing would be so refreshing—except to the recipient.

What enormous sums are easily earned by favourite opera-singers! The American papers say that Mdlle. Nilsson, the second Sweedish nightingale, receives £200 a night, and Madame Parepa £100. This is exchanging notes for gold with a vengeance. Signor Giuseppe Romano, a pianist, has been selected to teach Prince Arthur music. Have we not one Englishman capable of teaching music? Yes, hundreds. Strange, then, that an Italian has been chosen. "Behind a Mask," the new play which is having a successful run at the Royalty Theatre, is announced as by Mr. Bernard Dixon. This is but a *nom de plume*, the author being Mr. H. Labouchere, formerly M.P. for Middlesex, and the well-known "Besieged Resident" of the *Daily News*, of which journal he is one of the proprietors.

RAILWAY COLLISION AT HASLINGDEN

A little before eight o'clock on Saturday morning a railway collision took place on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, near to Haslingden station. It appears that about that time a ballast train was proceeding to Haslingden, and was closely followed, by another train, consisting of an engine, tender, and a guard's van. The ballast train passed the Baxenden station several minutes before the engine and tender, and when the latter was on the way to Haslingden it outran the ballast train, and when near Hud Key Bridge it ran with full force into the van attached to the ballast train, breaking the van and several vans attached to it. At the time of the collision about 20 navvies were in the ballast van, and they were pitched about in all directions. The ballast train was duly stopped, and an examination was made to see if any of the navvies had been killed in the van, which fortunately did not occur, but five were found to have received rather serious injuries. One man had a very bad wound on the side of his head; another had his arm broken, two complained of acute pains from the chest to the back of their shoulders, and one man was severely bruised about the thighs. The other men received a severe shaking. At the time of the accident a very thick fog prevailed, insomuch so that the driver of the engine which ran into the van, says he did not see the ballast train until within about a waggon space from it, and he shut off the steam immediately. He received a severe shaking, by being thrown violently against the engine fireplace. The line was strewn with the *debris* of the broken waggons, and a number of workmen from Accrington were immediately afterwards set to work to clear away the same. The scene of the collision was visited by a many people on Saturday and during Sunday.

PROTOCOLS OF THE CONFERENCE.

The Protocols of the Conference respecting the Treaty of 1856 have been published. They relate to the sittings of January 17th and 24th, February 3rd and 7th, March 13th and 14th. At the first sitting, Earl Granville having been called upon to preside, expresses his regret that France is unrepresented, invites the plenipotentiaries to sign an annex to the protocol declaring that it is an essential principle of the law of nations that no Power can liberate itself from the engagements of a treaty nor modify the stipulations thereof unless with the consent of the contracting Powers, by means of an amicable arrangement. Baron Brunnow on behalf of Russia, recapitulates circumstances which have induced the various Powers to consent to modifications of the treaty, instanced especially by the change in the Government of Moldavia and Wallachia. At the request of M. Musurus, the Conference is adjourned for a week. At the second sitting the Russian plenipotentiary discusses the provision made in 1856, which he characterises as a fruitless attempt to introduce into international law an innovation which possessed in itself no chance of duration. He is instructed to leave to the plenipotentiary of Turkey the initiation of the arrangements to be devised by general agreement to replace the stipulations of 1856. M. Musurus, plenipotentiary for Turkey, states that the Sublime Porte is fully satisfied with the stipulations of 1856, but if other Governments should think fit to admit the demand of Russia relative to the special convention between the Riverain Powers, mentioned in article 14, as well as articles 11 13, and 14, he was authorised to submit to their decision, in which case he would make known to the Conference the securities which the porte would demand. In the sitting of March 13th the first two articles of the treaty are finally settled as follows: Articles 11, 13, and 14 of the Treaty of Paris of March 30, 1856, as well as the special convention concluded between the Sublime Porte and Russia, and annexed to the said article 14, are abrogated and replaced by the following articles. Article 2. The principle of the closing of the Straits of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, such as it has been established by the separate convention of March 30, 1856, is maintained, with power to his Imperial Majesty the Sultan to open the said straits in time of peace to the vessels of war of friendly and allied powers, in the event that the Sublime Porte should consider it necessary in order to secure the execution of the stipulations of the Treaty of Paris of March 30, 1856. Article 3. The Black Sea remains open, as heretofore, to the mercantile marine of all nations, Article 4 extends the power of the European commission of the Danube until April 24, 1883. Articles five and six recognise the right of the powers possessing the shores of that part of the Danube where the cataracts and the iron gates offer impediments to navigation, to levy a provisional tax on vessels of commerce of every flag, and declare Article 15 of the Treaty of 1856 inapplicable for a lapse of time necessary for the repayment of the debt. Article 7 neutralises all works created by the European commission, reserving the right of the Sultan to send its vessels of war into the Danube. The other provisions are formal.

Mr. John Grey, Q.C., of the Oxford circuit, has been appointed to succeed the late Mr. Greenwood, Q.C., as solicitor to the Treasury. This office is worth £2,500 a year.

A coroner's jury at Wisbeach, on Friday, found a verdict of manslaughter against a publican who had continued to supply rum to a drunken man, thereby causing his death.

A BARQUE RUN DOWN.—ELEVEN LIVES LOST.—The barque Cornwall, Captain Jones, from Swansea to Gloucester, was run down off Lundy Island by the Himalaya steamer. Seven of the crew were picked up, but it is feared the remaining eleven, including the captain, have perished.

COLLISION BETWEEN SOLDIERS AND CIVILIANS AT ENNISKILLEN.—On Saturday night, a serious disturbance took place in a beerhouse in Enniskillen between some soldiers of the 16th Regiment and civilians. The latter were singing nationalists songs to which the former objected. The soldiers, who were much outnumbered by their opponents, were severely beaten both in the house and in the street.

THE BANKRUPTCY OF THE O'DONOGHUE. — A public sitting in bankruptcy was held on Saturday for the examination of the O'Donoghue, M.P. The bankrupt did not appear, although duly called in a formal manner. The Registrar said his non-appearance would be recorded, and the creditors would take what steps they thought proper. A proposition had been made some time since to pay 8s. in the pound, but nothing had yet been done. It was stated, however, that the bankrupt was still engaged in trying to redeem his promise. Arrangements were therefore made for a further delay.

FEARFUL LEAP FROM A RAILWAY TRAIN.—On Saturday evening, when the express train which leaves York about seven was running between Aycliffe and Ferryhill stations, at a speed of nearly forty miles an hour, a male passenger opened the door of a third class carriage, and leaped out before the horror stricken passengers could prevent him. On reaching Ferryhill the officials were informed, and an engine belonging to the Hartlepool branch train was sent with four men in search of him, but, after an hour's labour, their search was fruitless. The night was intensely dark, and there are many steep embankments in that part.

CHURCH ESTATES COMMISSION. — The Church Estates Commissioners have presented to the Secretary of State their twentieth annual report. Since their appointment in 1851 they have approved 3,174 enfranchisements, the value of the property dealt with exceeding eleven and a half millions sterling. The report states that there is no occasion for the further continuance of the Board, and the Commissioners recommend that the authority of Parliament be sought for transferring the supervision over any further enfranchisements by ecclesiastical corporations, and the other duties of the Commission, to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

Gainsborough and Spalding, in Lincolnshire, have both rejected School Boards by very large majorities.

Mr. Baxter, Financial Secretary of the Treasury, has appointed Mr. Horace Seymour, of the Treasury, his private secretary.

Wm. Oliver, butcher, was tried at Liverpool assizes on Monday, for attempting to poison his wife with oxalic acid, and was acquitted.

THE NEW PEERS.—The title of Sir Henry Bulwer will be Baron Dalling and Bulwer, and that of Sir Wm. Mansfield Baron Sandhurst.

Mr. J. S. Pritchard, of the Oxford circuit, has been appointed to the Recordership of Wenlock, vacant by the death of the late Mr. N. Winder.

The Duke of Saxe Coburg arrived at Dover on Sunday afternoon, in her Majesty's ship Black Eagle, and proceeded to London by mail train.

The Reading School Board election took place on Monday. There were 13 candidates for nine seats. Five Churchmen and four Dissenters were returned.

It is stated that Mr. Thomas Hughes, M.P., acting in concert with the great turf reformer, Sir Joseph Hawley, will reintroduce his Racing Bill this session.

The famous chestnut-tree of the Tuileries Garden, known as the 20th Mars, has this year anticipated the usual time for sending out buds, and is already in leaf.

It has been resolved to have a banquet at Glasgow on the 9th of August, in honour of the hundredth birthday of Sir Walter Scott. The Duke of Argyll has consented to preside.

Mr. John Thomas Abdy, LL.D., Regius Professor of Civil Law at Cambridge, has been appointed to the County Court Judgeship of Circuit No. 38 vacant by the resignation of Mr. Gurdon.

In the Bankruptcy Court, on Saturday, in the case of the Earl of Orkney, it was stated that a settlement with the creditors would in all probability be made, and the adjudication annulled.

The death is announced of the Rev. Court Granville, M.A., an honorary canon of Durham Cathedral. By his death the vicarage of Chatton, Northumberland, becomes vacant. It is worth £500 a year.

The *Bien Public* says :—"Negotiations for the revival of the treaty of commerce between France and Germany are being carried on. Prussia has thrown out a hint that the war indemnity may be reduced by one milliard if France will give way on some points.

The Mahomedans of Calcutta had their annual *conversazione* in the Town Hall last month, and it is said to have been even more successful than those of former years. The Earl and Countess of Mayo were present, and took a great interest in all that passed.

It has been decided in the Edinburgh Small-Debt Court that a mistress is not liable for the dishonesty of her servant. The case was one in which a servant had received money from her mistress to pay the milkman, but had appropriated it to her own uses. By this decision the milkman is the sufferer.

Despatches were received on Saturday at the Colonial office from the Governors of Gibraltar, Malta, the Straits Settlements, New Zealand, Tasmania, Victoria, and South Australia. Despatches were sent to the Governor-General of Canada, and to the Governors of British Columbia and New Zealand.

The Dean of Westminster preached before the Queen on Sunday, in the private chapel at Windsor. Her Majesty's dinner party on Saturday included the Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louise, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold, Earl Granville, and the Dean of Westminster and Lady Augusta and Stanley.

A Lemberg letter says that about 150,000 Russian troops are stationed along the Polish and Roumanian frontiers. They are the best troops in the Russian army, and have been more rapidly re-organised than the remainder. While a year ago they had few breechloaders and defective artillery, they are now well supplied.

SUPPOSED MISCARRIAGE OF JUSTICE.—A Dublin telegram states that Chief Justice Monaghan, on Monday, ordered the discharge of a man named Hosley, who was charged with committing a murder at Newtown, County Kildare, in April last—the Crown officers not being in a position to proceed against him, and wishing a postponement.

RAVAGES ROUND PARIS.—Several journals are loud in their complaints that steps are not taken by the Government to put an end to the system of marauding now going on round Paris. A writer in the *Moniteur* states that a few days back he saw a number of women on the terrace at Meudon ransacking a crown of objects which had escaped the fire; also, some hundreds of lads were engaged in breaking up the woodwork of the rooms for firewood.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* states that Colonel Sir G. J. Wolseley, late in command of the Red River Expedition, who lost his appointment as Deputy Adjutant General in North America upon the reduction of the Canadian Staff last year, will succeed Colonel Whitmore as Assistant Adjutant General in June. Colonel Egerton will be succeeded as Deputy Adjutant General at head-quarters by Colonel A. J. Herbert, C.B. Assistant Adjutant General.

Referring to the epidemic among cattle, the Admiral Fleuriot de Langle writes that during his travels in Africa he noticed the following fact. When the disease breaks out in a herd they take a small drop of the virus which is found in the lungs of a deceased animal, and innoculate this virus in the tail of the animals which are still sound. In every case, without exception, this sort of vaccination has preserved the remainder of the herd.

With reference to the question of reducing the European forces in India, the *Indian Daily News* has been informed that action has been taken in the matter, with a view to ease the finances of the country. The Supreme Government, it is said, has in contemplation the withdrawal of some of the European troops located in native states, at their special request, unless the whole cost for maintaining them is borne by the Durbars. Besides this, a proposal has been made to reduce also the frontier guards.

The Secretary of State for India has granted the sum of £2,000 each to the 7th and 19th Regiments of Hussars as compensation for the depreciation of property and inconvenience which those corps have suffered from being ordered home at such short notice. This award must fall very short of the loss actually sustained, yet the concession is acceptable as admitting a principle, and we are happy to add that the example is to be followed in the case of the five batteries of horse artillery, which have been summoned from India likewise on short notice.

THE GUINEA COAST.—A communication from the Hague, in the *Independance* of Brussels, says:—"The treaty for ceding the coast of Guinea to Great Britain has just been signed. The Minister of the Interior has announced that it will shortly be submitted to the Legislature for approval. I believe that the price to be paid by England is £750,000, or 1,000,000 of florins. Dutch vessels will return all the advantages they now enjoy. A part of the press, headed by the *Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant*, energetically opposes the transaction as a violation of the principle that the integrity of the soil and the national possessions should be preserved. Fears are entertained that, after having given up Guinea as unproductive, the Government may, for the same motive, get rid of the West Indies and a part of the colonies in the East, which cost more than they produce. As opinions are much divided, both in the press and among the deputies, the ultimate fate of the treaty is still uncertain."

The following arrangements are said to have been made with respect to the prisoners of war now in the hands of the Germans who belong to the districts, formerly French, which are now ceded to Germany. Those who desire to remain in the places where they are now interned will be at once set free on their registering their wish, in case no objections are raised by the police. Those who desire to return to their homes will be treated like the officers now released. They will be immediately forwarded to their districts, with instructions to present themselves to the authorities of their place of residence on their arrival. Those, in conclusion, who desire to remain in the French service will be treated like the other prisoners of war.

At a general court-martial assembled at Madras, on November 1, 1870, Ensign G. P. Gilbert, of the 3rd Battalion 60th Rifles, was arraigned on a charge of insubordination, and having been found guilty, was sentenced to be cashiered. The court earnestly recommended Mr. Gilbert to mercy on the ground of "extreme provocation from his commanding officer." but Lord Napier of Magdala, commander-in-chief in India, was unable to accede to the recommendation of the court, because "acts of insubordination have prevailed in the army during the last two years to an extent which threatened, if unchecked, to impair seriously all regimental authority. His Lordship was therefore unable to condone an offence which might be converted into a dangerous example.

Sir Roderick Murchison has received a long letter from Sir Samuel Baker, dated Tewfi Keeya, on the White Nile. N. lat. 9.26, dated the 6th of December, 1870. Sir Samuel announces that during his stay at that station he had entirely suppressed the slave trade of the White Nile, and he trusts that England will appreciate the sincerity of purpose displayed by the Khedive in thus purifying the river from that abominable trade. After speaking of the death of Dr. Gedge, and some sickness which occurred in the rainy season in camp, Sir Samuel adds, "Thank God, my wife and I are as well as if we were in Europe." Sir Samuel's next letter will be from Gondokoro, when all the flotilla are gathered together and his steamer in action.

GARRISON CHANGES.—The changes in the Mediterranean garrisons during the year 1871-72 will be as follows:— 1st Battalion 13th Light Infantry, Gibraltar to Malta; 1st battalion 18th Royal Irish, Ireland to Malta; 1st Battalion 24th Regiment, Malta to Gibraltar; 74th Highlanders, Gibraltar to Malta. The regiment at Malta first for relief will then be the 31st. which went out in June, 1867; that at Gibraltar the 28th, which left Ireland in September, 1868. It has been decided to bring the 2nd Battalion 20th Regiment home from Mauritius during the year. With this view the 1st Battalion 10th in Japan is to be moved to Hongkong and Singapore, relieving the 75th Regiment, which proceeds to Mauritius to take over the duties of the 20th. The 2nd Battalion 20th Regiment left England for Hongkong on the 25th of July, 1863, and stands at the head of the roster of regiments in the colonies for relief.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

THE TRAINING OF THE MILITIA.—The usual orders for the customary training of the militia regiments have just been issued from the War office, and active preparations are being made in the whole of the counties to give them effect. The recruits will assemble in the first week in April, and undergo a preliminary training up to the 1st of May, when they will be joined by the effectives, and the whole body trained together for one month. The men will all be armed with the Snider rifle, and where suitable ranges can be obtained ball practice will be allowed. The drill this year will be on an entirely new plan and includes many novel movements approved by the War office. The principal changes are in the wheeling into line, the forming of squares and the squad drill. On Friday last all the commanding officers received a circular from the War office, stating that it is the intention of the Government to brigade the militia with the regulars in the autumn, and requesting that the men might be informed of that circumstance, so that they may hold themselves in readiness for the event.

THE CENSUS OF 1871.—The arrangements for the decennial numbering of the people are now complete householders' schedules and books for enumerators having been issued from the Census-office in Craig's-court, Charing-cross, to all the Registrars throughout the kingdom. Every precaution has been taken to render the return accurate and complete, and it will probably be a full and reliable record of the number of living souls abiding on the land or in vessels upon the coast or inland waters on the night preceding the census day, which is Monday, April 3rd. Provision is also made for obtaining a list of persons in Her Majesty's ships at sea and on foreign stations, the crews of merchantmen and other vessels belonging to English ports, and all residents who may be travelling abroad on that night. The census schedules will be left at every house, one for every family or lodger during the week which commences on Monday next, March 27; they contain explicit instructions as to the mode in which the form is to be filled up, and the head of each family is bound to furnish all the necessary particulars under a penalty of £5. Each enumerator will have about 200 houses in his list, and he will be required to fill up the schedule himself in case there is no member of a family able to write. The census papers will also be collected on Monday, April 3rd, their contents copied into books, and the results calculated upon which the Registrar-General will compile his aggregate return. An improved scale of allowance for performing the duties connected with the census has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State for the Home Department; registrars will receive a fixed fee of £4 and an additional fee of 1s. for every 100 persons above 1,200 in their district; and enumerators will be paid £1 1s. each and 2s. 6d. per 100 persons over the first 400, with certain travelling expenses.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.—THE LATE LORD ONSLOW.—The *Illustrated News* states the Earl of Onslow, who died in October last, aged ninety-three, leaving £180,000 personalty, has directed by his will that the plate, jewellery, and other effects specified, shall be held as heirlooms; and, on failure of limitations under the will, his lordship leaves his unsettled estates and personal property to the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty towards the augmentation of the incomes of ministers of the Established Church in Surrey, under the Bishop of Winchester's nomination. He leaves a legacy of 100 guineas (free) to each of the following institutions:—The Societies for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge and the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; the Church Building Society for the Employment of Additional Curates in Populous Parishes; Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn road; Accident Relief Society; and the City of London Truss Society. His lordship has bequeathed to Morris Moore a legacy of 200 guineas "in token of the opinion he entertains of him as a consumate judge of pictorial art in all its various branches." The bequests are numerous, there being no less than twenty-one codicils. He leaves to Mr. Dewett, his land steward, £800, and liberal bequests to all his servants; and in one of the last codicils he leaves a further sum of £1,000 to be divided among all his servants named in the will.—The will of Sir Proby Thomas Cautley was proved in London under £9,000 personalty in England.—The will of Sir Arnold Knight, M.D. for many years in practice in Sheffield, and late of Abercromby Square, Liverpool, was proved in London under £7,000 personalty. The will of Dean Alford was proved under £25,000; and that of the Rev. C. M. M'Leod, who died on the 5th of February last, at the Vicarage, St. John's, Harlow, Essex, was proved under £15,000.—The will of Mr. Robert Tomlin, of Langley Lodge, Isle of Thanet, was proved under £25,000.—The wills of the under-mentioned have just been proved:—The Hon. Amelia M. Villiers, under £2,000; the Hon. Charlotte Monson under £12,000; Lady A. E. May, £20,000.—*Illustrated London News.*

The new telegraph cable between Holyhead and Howth was formally opened at noon on Monday, and congratulatory messages were exchanged between the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the Postmaster-General.

Mr. Leonard Bidwell is appointed Postmaster of Bristol. Mr. Bidwell served with the Army Post-office in the Crimea, and has filled important and confidential positions in various departments at St. Martin's-le-Grand. His promotion is a well-merited reward for twenty-five years' able service.

GERMAN CLEARANCES.—"The Prussians," says the *Union*, "on leaving Paris carried off the large clock from the Palace of Industry. That which was formerly a conspicuous ornament of the cathedral at Beauvais was also taken down by the Germans on the day of their entry into that town, and at once sent off to Berlin."

THE FRENCH FLAG STILL OVER METZ.—"The French tri-colour flag," says the *Moniteur*, "still floats at the summit of the cathedral spire of Metz, out of reach of the Prussians. An offer of 30 thalers (£4 10s.) for a man among the German soldiers to climb to remove it has not found any one sufficiently venturesome to undertake the task."

DISCOVERY OF A SKELETON AT POMPEII.—The *Piccolo Giornale* of Naples states that another human skeleton has just been discovered at Pompeii and has been added to the five others which may be seen in the museum. The ingenious system by which Senator Fiorelli is able to reproduce the shape and features of the corpse by the mould of incrusted ashes formed on the body is well known. In the present instance the impression is perfect, and has produced results superior to any yet obtained. The cast of the head has been particularly successful, and the feet and legs are most elegant in their outline. The body is apparently that of a plebeian in the prime of life, who had fallen backwards while endeavouring to escape. The agony of his death-throes is shown by the contortions of the countenance and the left hand convulsively clenched.

FAILURES IN THE SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE IRON TRADE.—On Monday afternoon, an adjourned meeting of the creditors of Messrs Onions, of the Horseley Heath Furnaces, was held at Dudley. The Committee of inspection reported that they had gone fully into the debtor's books, and found that on the whole they had been well kept. The securities offered in the way of furnaces and works were worth about what they had been set down, and that the concern would be far better if worked by Messrs. Onions who were in a position to pay 7s 6d in the pound and no more. The debtors offered this amount in two, six, and twelve months, but (Lord Dudley's agent) objected, and claimed the third instalment in eight months. After a long discussion, the debtors agreed that their securities should be informed of the change, and the deed was then signed for the three instalments of 2s 6d each.

GARIBALDI AND HIS ARMY:—General Garibaldi has written a letter to the *Reforma*, in which he replies to reflections which have been made upon the operations of his army. He says that it was not until the period when all had been pretty well ended that the Army of the Vosges could have been called an army, there not having been in all more than from seven to eight thousand men in whom any confidence could be placed. With this handful of men the Army of the Vosges had maintained Dole, Autun, and the greater part of Burgundy, and owing to this the flank movements of Chanzy and of Bourbaki had been rendered possible. Those movements, though well conceived, had been badly executed, and his army in the centre was not in a position to co-operate with either of the others. After detailing his own operations he concludes by saying that Bourbaki, with his 120,000 men, had too much good sense to ask aid from his little army.

PRINCE KASA'S ENVOY.—By a letter from Alexandria, dated the 3rd inst., we learn that Prince Kasa's envoys are still dangling about, Aito Mertcha being at that town, whence he went up to Cairo for a day to pay his respects to the Viceroy on the occasion of the Baiam reception; and the other, Jirjis, the Wazir, having gone to Massowah to cure rheumatism in his legs, with which he had become affected from having been kept so long in the cold on his way to the Foreign-office. It is stated that they are really afraid to go back to Kasa after having failed so signally in their intended mission, and that Jirjis, rather than go on from Massowah to Kasa in present circumstances, will return to Egypt. The only news from Abysinnia is that the Wakshum Gobazie and Kasa have come to an understanding for the time being, in order to allow of the Wakshum's joining Menilek, King of Shoa, against the lady Mastait, who, with her son, the Imam Ahmed, has ensconced herself in Magdala, and is there coquetting with Kasa.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

The report of the Glasgow and South-Western Railway Company states that the expenditure on capital account, including £106,029 expended during the past half year, amounted to £7,351,813. The capital expended during the past half year was £56,362 less than the amount estimated, and the expenditure during the current half year was estimated at £98,406. The amount available for dividend was £149,477, against £146,214, showing an increase of £3,263. The balance from the preceding half year amounted to £5,611, and the directors had reserved £3,000 of this balance to meet certain unadjusted claims which arose prior to July, 1870. The dividend on the fixed preference stock and shares of the Company amounted to £32,614, leaving the balance of £116,863, out of which the directors recommended a dividend at the rate of 5½ per cent per annum on the ordinary and participating preference stocks of the company, carrying forward £186, which, added to the balance from the preceding half year, reduced as above, left £3,096 to the credit of the next half year's account.

THE GERMAN LOSSES IN THE WAR.—The losses suffered by the German army in the war show how bloody the contest has been, and how dearly the victory has been purchased. The regiments of the Prussian Guard and the 3rd Army Corps have suffered most severely; indeed, such losses in victorious troops are perhaps unprecedented in the history of war. Most of the regiments of the guard lost more than a third of their men, and it must be remembered that by far the greater number of these fell on the single bloody day of St. Privat, while the still heavier losses of the 3d Army Corps belong almost exclusively to the two battles of Speichern and Mars la Tour. The 48th Regiment suffered most severely. Its nominal strength consists of 64 officers and 3,000 men, but its actual numbers are seldom, if ever, so great. Of these 57 officers, 3 ensigns, and 1,497 men have been either killed or wounded, while only 1 ensign and 46 men are reported as missing. As the ensigns usually do the duty of officers, it follows that the regiment has lost all its officers with the exception of 3, in the most favourable case, and more than half its men. The 52d Regiment has been almost as severely exposed. It lost 58 officers, 6 ensigns, and 1,341 men in killed and wounded. These numbers can only be explained by supposing that several officers, after having been wounded at Speichern or Mars la Tour, had returned to their regiment, and were again wounded at Orleans or Le Mans. The 35th Regiment, which General Chanzy mentioned in his report on the battle of Le Mans as the most dangerous of his enemies, lost 46 officers, 2 ensigns, and 1,267 men. The losses of almost all the regiments of the Prussian Guard and the 3d Army Corps amount to from 40 to 50 officers, and from 1,000 to 1,100 men. The losses of the cavalry were as a rule much smaller, the proportion being about 1 to 12; yet some regiments suffered severely. Thus the 1st Dragoons of the Guard lost more than half of its officers and between a quarter and a third of its men. When it is remembered that in former wars the loss of one-tenth or one-sixth was considered severe, it will be seen how desperate has been the late contest between France and Germany.

Public Notices.

NOW READY, price 2s., a Reprint of the LANCHESTER COMMON ACT.—Apply to Mr. J. Calvert, Sherburn Terrace, Consett. 8b

TO LEND,

£200 AND £250 upon House Property, and £1,000 upon Land Security.—Apply to Joseph Howard, Shaxbrokee, Consett. 168b

NOTICE.

THOMAS WHITE, Medomsley Road, Consett, has an Irish Bred IRAN, of very good quality, which he will Let to Sows at 3s. each. Money to be paid at the time of service. 160b

NOTICE.

JOHN MILNER, Joiner, Castleside, begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he is Declining Business.

All Debts due to the above John Milner will be received by him. 193b

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

CONSETT AND KNITSLEY HIGHWAYS.

A MEETING of the Ratepayers of the outlying portion will be held at the house of Mr. R. Murray, Consett, on Monday, April the 3rd, at Seven o'clock in the evening.

THOMAS R. DOLPHIN, Surveyor.

Delves House, March 23rd, 1871. 193b

BOROUGH OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

VEGETABLE MARKET, GREEN COURT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the above Market will be open daily for business purposes from the 25th day of March, 1871, until further notice, at the hours hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—During the months of April, May, June, July, August, and September, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, from Five o'clock in the morning till Three o'clock in the afternoon. During the months of October, November, December, January, February, and March, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, from Six o'clock in the morning till Three o'clock in the afternoon, subject, at all times, to the rules, orders, and regulations in that behalf made by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the said borough. 190b

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.

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

By order of the Directors,

JOSEPH H. BELL, Secretary.

Shotley Bridge, October 9, 1870. 942a

PUBLIC BATHS, CONSETT.

THE TURKISH BATHS are Open Daily, from 7 a.m. till 9 p.m., and on Sundays from 7 a.m. till 10 a.m.

The Turkish Bath is the very best preservative of health, and curative of disease, as evidenced by the extraordinary cures which are daily effected by it, and further corroborated by the most eminent Members of the Medical Profession.

From Dr. Goodeve, Physician to St. Thomas's Hospital, London.

"The Turkish Baths have opened out a new era both for man healthy and man diseased."

From Erasmus Wilson, M.D., F.R.S.

"The Turkish Bath is to the individual man, comprising the liver, kidneys, and skin, what the sun is to the world and its inhabitants. I do not ask myself what diseases it can cure, but what disease can resist its powers."

From Dr. Madden.

"There are few diseases in my opinion that would not be benefited by its use."

Charge for Single Bath, 1s.; Quarterly Tickets for 12 Baths, 9s.

175b E. H. HUTCHINSON, Proprietor.

THE DERWENT VALLEY ANGLING ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all persons found fishing in the Waters granted to the Derwent Valley Angling Association, not Members of the Association, will be Prosecuted according to Law.

SEASON TICKETS, 5s. EACH,

May be had on application to Rev. F. B. Thompson, Parsonage, Benfieldside; and Mr. Booth's Office, Shotley Bridge.

CAUTION.

☞ By Act 24 & 25 Vict., c. 96, s. 24, all Persons found Fishing without leave, are liable to a Penalty of FIVE POUNDS, if fishing during the Night, and to a Penalty of TWO POUNDS, if fishing during the Day.

A REWARD OF TWO POUNDS

Will be paid to any Person—whether a Member or not—who shall give such information as shall lead to the Conviction of Persons Liming or Poisoning the Waters deposited to the Association, or Netting or Killing Fish therein by any other illegal means; also, a Reward of ONE POUND for Information which shall lead to the Conviction of any Person found Poaching in the Waters of the Association. The above Rewards to be paid on Conviction. 173b

UNDER THE SANCTION AND CONTROL OF HER MAJESTY'S PRIVY COUNCIL.

THIRD SEASON.

ART UNION OF KENT.
One Shilling per Share.

1,000 PRIZES, ranging in value from £100 to 10s. will be Distributed to every 40,000 Tickets sold, being one chance in forty, by far the largest proportion given by any Art Union.

The Drawing will take place at the Town Hall, Woolwich, on Saturday, April 29th, 1871. Tickets may be had up to the 22nd of April of the following Local Agents:—

R. Jackson, *Guardian* Office, Consett and Blackhill.
Robinson & Co., Newsagents, Ormonde Street, Jarrow-on-Tyne.
John Elliott, Consett.
John Salter, 77, Sadler Street, Durham.
John T. Purdy, Willington.
Thos. Heitman, Bookseller, Northgate, Hartlepool.

Or of W. WOODLEY, Secretary,
Parsonage Hill, Woolwich,
London, S.E.

184b

Public Notices.

GARDEN SEEDS.

SUPERIOR GARDEN SEEDS may be had of Mr. J. Lee, Fruiterer, Front Street, Leadgate. 149b

COALS.

H. RITSON having recommenced WORKING BROOMHILL COLLIERY (near Ebchester Station) is now prepared to supply the Public with good Unscreened House Coals (Busty Seam) at 3s. per load of 16 cwt. 85b

PEACE OR WAR; WHICH IS BEST, AND MOST IN ACCORDANCE WITH CHRISTIAN PRINCIPLES.

A LECTURE on "Peace and War" is intended to be given by ROBERT DOEG, of Carlisle, in the Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, on Saturday, 1st of April, 1871, Edwin Threlkeld in the chair.

The Inhabitants of this Locality are respectfully invited. Admission Free. 196b

Chair to be taken at Half-past Seven o'clock.

TOWNSHIP OF CONSIDE AND KNITSLEY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Annual VESTRY MEETING of the above-named Township will be held in the Town Hall, Consett, on Monday, the 27th day of March, 1871, at Two o'clock p.m., for the purpose of nominating Overseers for the ensuing year, and considering the remuneration of the Assistant-Overseer.

(Signed)
JOHN JENKINS, } Overseers.
GEORGE HARDY, }

192b

Lost.

LOST, between Whickam and Newcastle, on Wednesday night, a DOG CART CUSHION —Whoever will return the same to Mr. Robert Cole, Consett, will be Rewarded. 202b

LOST, a Dark Grey, Short-legged SKYE TERRIER BITCH, called "Flem."—Any person restoring it to Joseph Thompson, Woodlands Hall, will be Rewarded. 171b

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. T. Butler.

DESIRABLE INVESTMENT OF FREEHOLD PROPERTY, IN DELVES LANE, CONSETT, FOR SALE.

MR. T. BUTLER, instructed by Mr. Thompson, will SELL BY AUCTION, at the Turf Hotel, Consett, on Monday, March 27, 1871, in One or more Lots, all that Valuable FREEHOLD PROPERTY, adjoining Delves Lane, as now in the occupation of Mr. Stephen Downs and others, comprising BEERHOUSE, containing Seven Rooms, with all appurtenances; 2 COTTAGES, containing Four Rooms each; FLOUR MILL, containing Three Floors; together with STEAM ENGINE and SAW FRAME; also, about 2 Acres of Good GRASS LAND, suitable for Building Sites, &c.

Sale to start at two o'clock precisely.

Mr. Downs will show the property, and further information may be had of Mr. Thompson, Vicwly Hill, near Tow Law.

Wolsingham, March 10, 1871. 194b

By Mr. John Jenkins.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, early in March, the whole of the FARMING IMPLEMENTS, &c., belonging to Mr. R. Christopher, North-Eastern Hotel, Blackhill, who is declining Farming, consisting of CARTS, HARNESS, PLOUGHS, HARROWS, TURNIP DRILLS, &c. For further particulars see Bills and future Advertisements.

124b Mr. JOHN JENKINS, Auctioneer.

By Mr. Henry Brown.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at the house of Mr. J. Irwin, Publican, Catchgate, on Saturday, March 25, 1871, a Quantity of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE (under power of a bill of sale),

MR. HENRY BROWN Auctioneer.

Consisting of an Eight-days' Clock; High Chest of Mahogany Drawers; Four-poled Bedstead, French Polished; Arm Chair; 6 Strong Chairs; Cradle; large Mirror; Washstand; Kitchen Table and Form; Feather and Flock Bed; Down Bed; Fender and Fireirons; also, a quantity of Ware; Kitchen Requisites; Cassell's Family Bible, in numbers, complete; Pictures, &c., &c.

Sale to commence at Two o'clock in the afternoon.

By Mr. W. Nicholson.

COLD ROWLEY, NEAR CASTLESIDE.

MR. W. NICHOLSON begs to announce that he has received instructions from Mr. W. Thompson, who is declining Farming, to SELL BY AUCTION, at Cold Rowley, near Castleside, on Wednesday, the 29th of March, 1871, the whole of the valuable FARMING STOCK, IMPLEMENTS, DAIRY UTENSILS, &c.,

Comprising a useful-Brown Mare, about fifteen hands three inches high.

Cattle.—3 Young Short-horned Cows, due to calve in April and May; 1 ditto Geld Cow; 2 Two-years-old Short-horned Bullocks; 1 ditto Heifer; 4 One-year-old Steers and Heifers. Also, 1 Store Pig.

Implements.—1 Coup Cart; 1 Iron Plough; 1 Pair of Harrows; 1 Double Turnip Drill, new; 1 Cid Crusher, ditto; Cast and Rough Harness for Two Horses; Rakes, Forks, Ladders, Spades, Shovels, and a quantity of other articles too numerous to mention.

Poultry and Dairy Utensils.—About 20 Hens; 1 Barrel Churn; Butter Tubs; Mugs; Dishes, &c., &c.

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

Hermitage, Satley, March 8th, 1871. 183b

By Mr. Adam Brodie.

IN *RE* JAMES WHITEFIELD, WOOLLEN MANUFACTURER, OF LEEDS.

MR. A. BRODIE is instructed to continue to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in the Town Hall Sale-Rooms, Consett, on Saturday and Monday, March 25th and 27th, 1871, the whole of the valuable Stock of WOOLLEN CLOTHS, forming the Estate (in lots to suit purchasers), comprising Broad and Narrow Cloths of every description, principally of the best qualities.

Also, a large Quantity of GENERAL DRAPERY, as Coburgs, Alpacas, French Merinoes, Dress Goods, Flannels, Calicoes, Linens, Hollands and Ticks, Carpetings, Skirtings, &c.

Order of Sale:—Sale to commence on Saturday, at Seven o'clock in the evening; and on Monday at Two o'clock in the afternoon, and at Seven in the evening.

N.B. RESERVE. 200b

Contracts.

LANCHESTER HIGHWAY DISTRICT.

TO LET.

THE LANCHESTER HIGHWAY BOARD are prepared to receive TENDERS for the REPAIRING and IMPROVING of those portions of Auckland Turnpike and Durham and Shotley Bridge Turnpike, included in the above district, from April to December 31st, 1871.

Conditions, Specifications, Schedule of Quantities, &c., may be seen, and Forms of Tender obtained, on application at the Surveyor's Office.

Sealed Tenders—marked "Tender for Works"—must be lodged with the Surveyor, on or before Monday, April 3rd, 1871.

N.B.—The Highway Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
WM. DIXON, District Surveyor.
Lanchester, 10th March, 1871. 187b

LANCHESTER HIGHWAY DISTRICT.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

THE LANCHESTER HIGHWAY BOARD are prepared to receive TENDERS for the BUILDING of a BRIDGE and making Approaches over the River Browney, at the Ford, near Lanchester. They also invite TENDERS for the BUILDING of a BRIDGE over Ivesley Beck, near Waterhouses.

Plans, Specifications, Schedules of Quantities, &c., &c., may be seen at the Surveyor's Office, after Monday, the 27th inst.

Sealed Tenders (marked "Tender for Bridge") must be sent to the Surveyor, on or before Wednesday, the 5th day of April, 1871.

N.B.—The Highway Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order,
WM. DIXON, District Surveyor.
Lanchester, 23rd March, 1871. 201b

Business Announcements.

WILLIAM BORROW,
COOPER,
NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT,

HAS always on hand CHURNS, BUTTER-TUBS, POSS-TUBS, WASH-TUBS, PAILS, &c. Old Tubs repaired on the shortest notice. 2b

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

JOHN BUTTERWICK,
JOINER AND CABINET MAKER,
DIPTON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Dipton and adjoining districts that he has always on hand a well assorted Stock of Home-made FURNITURE, which he can with confidence recommend.

Also, a large Stock of HARDWARE GOODS.
Every Article Delivered Free. 193b

METROPOLITAN LINEN PROTECTOR; or, Indelible Marking Ink, for Writing on Linen with a common Steel or Quill Pen. The Proprietors of the above Article beg to inform the inhabitants of Consett and neighbourhood that, on account of the many enquiries they have had for their Linen Protector from parties residing in the district, they have appointed Mr. George Atkinson, Saddler, Middle Street, Consett, agent for the above article. Sold in Bottles at 1s. and 2s. each. Agent for Blackhill, Mr. Butter, Draper, &c. Wholesale Depot, Aldgate, London. 166b

WILLIAM SIMPSON,
GENERAL DEALER,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT,

BEGS respectfully to invite attention to his Stock of very Superior GOODS, consisting of English Lever Watches, Eight-days, Spring Clocks, Plated and Jet Jewellery, and Electro-plated Goods; Hardware Goods, China Ware, Glass Ware, and Crockery of all kinds; Toilet Glasses, Combs, and Brushes; Vases, Cornucopias, Lamps, Lamp Chimneys, Brooms, &c., all at unprecedently Low Prices. A Choice collection of Fancy Toys of every description.

ENGLISH SILVER WATCHES of very superior make and finish, from £4, warranted.

EIGHT-DAYS' SPRING CLOCKS of first-class make, from £1 1s.

Clocks and Watches repaired, and performance guaranteed.

Watch Club—Hardware Club. 63b

NEW TAILORING AND DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.

DANIEL HARRIS

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

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

All Orders will Receive Prompt Attention.

D. H. has also Opened a New Boot Shop as a Shaving and Hair-dressing Establishment, and trusts it will meet with the patronage of the Public.

Blackhill, January 19th, 1871. 82b

EXTRA STRONG and other STEEL PENS, with every article of Stationers' Sundries. Also, Thos. Lowe's celebrated Steel Pens. John Heath, George Street, Parade, Birmingham.

Agent for Consett and District—Robert Jackson, Consett and Blackhill. 894a

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

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

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

JACKSON'S SHILLING BOX OF TINTED LINEAR NOTE PAPER and ENVELOPES of superfine quality, at the *Guardian* Office, Front Street, Consett.

JACKSON'S SHILLING PACKET OF MOURNING STATIONERY, containing 24 Sheets of Superfine Black-Bordered Note Paper and 24 Black-Bordered Envelopes of superior quality, at, the *Guardian* Office, Front Street, Consett.

Business Announcements.

PHOSPHO GUANO.

DR. VOELCKER, consulting Chemist of the Royal Agricultural Society of England thus points out the difference between Phospho Guano and Peruvian Guano.—The Phospho Guano being much richer in Phosphates, and not containing so much Ammonia as to cause too luxuriant a development of leaves at the expense of the bulb, is much superior to Peruvian Guano.

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ALL that Well-Built PROPERTY, consisting of Two SHOPS, with DWELLING-HOUSES thereto; also, a DWELLING-HOUSE, with all Out-Buildings necessary, situate in Leadgate.—Apply to Mr. John Fletcher, Leadgate. 170b

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

FOR SALE, that commodious HOUSE and SHOP, situate in the Front Street, Leadgate, and occupied by H. Hetherington, who has carried on the Boot and Shoe Trade for the last eight years. It is well adapted for either the Boot and Shoe or Drapery Trade, having a good Workshop behind, newly built. Satisfactory reasons given for leaving.—Apply to H. Hetherington, Post-office, Leadgate. 197b

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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

Wanted.

WANTED Immediately, an Active and Intelligent BOY,—Apply at the *Guardian* Office, Consett. 181b

WANTED, an APPRENTICE to the Blacksmith Business, one who has served a year or two preferred.—Apply to Mr. McDonald, Durham Road, Blackhill. 180b

WANTED, an active, pushing Young Man of good character, as Assistant to the Grocery and Provision Trades.—Apply to Mr. James Lake, Newmarket Street (opposite the Baths), Consett. 116b

WANTED, Two Young LADIES as Apprentices to the Drapery and Fancy Trades; also, Two Young LADIES as Apprentices to the Millinery and Straw Business.—Apply to J. Potts, the Draper, Middle Street, Consett. 148b

TO PARENTS.

WANTED, a Strong, Active YOUTH as an Apprentice.—Apply to John Routledge, Joiner, Trafalgar Street.
Consett, March 16th, 1871. 182b

BLACKHILL SCHOOL.

WANTED Immediately, a PUPIL TEACHER, for the Government School, Durham Road, Blackhill. Candidates must be between 13 and 16 years of age, and can be made acquainted with the terms of the engagement by applying to the Master,
155b JOHN COLLINSON.

THE NATIONAL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED, having first-class Steamers every Wednesday from Liverpool to New York, desire to appoint an active AGENT in Consett to book passengers on commission. Applicants to state what business and occupation they are engaged in.—Address, National Steam-ship Company, Passenger Department, 23, Water Street, Liverpool. 185b

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1871.

HOUSES WANTED.

The Consett Local Board may be said to be completely upon the horns of a dilemma. A month or two ago, Dr. Renton, the medical officer, called attention to the overcrowding that obtained in certain streets, and at last meeting Mr. J. W. Davison pointed out to the Board that there were inhabited erections within their jurisdiction totally unfit for human habitation. The former shows the necessity of more houses being erected, and the latter the necessity of shutting up some that are already in use. The force of both these positions is felt by the Board, but they are in a quandary to know how to accomplish either. The subject of overcrowding was placed in the hands of the Nuisance Removal Committee, and when they were asked what they had done, Mr. E. Charlton very wisely asked in return, "What can they do, if no dwellings are put up?" We are informed by Mr. W. Jenkins that, compared with a year and a half ago, there are 500 more ironworkers in the place, which must have given, at the very least, an increase of population of 1,000 persons. A year and a half ago there were a few empty houses at Blackhill, and perhaps an odd one or two at Consett, but nothing like the number that would be required for the large influx of population. The new-comers must be sheltered, and they have got huddled into lodgings, so that many of the ill-constructed cottages that abound here have three times the number of inmates that in the interests of health and morality they ought to have. This state of things must bring forth its fruit, and we all know the quality of that fruit. We may not see it just now, but can it be thought for one moment that the confined, indiscriminate intermingling of the sexes will not tell its tale?—that the practice of keeping beds continually supplied with human occupants night and day will not produce vermin and lay the foundations for epidemics that may mock the efforts of our physicians to arrest or stamp out, and seize for their victims many that were innocent of their introduction? The present high winds and nipping frosts may do much to purify the atmosphere of these hovels and to prevent anything serious from taking place just now, but in a few days we shall have done with these for some time, and then will come the summer's sultriness—how then? It is a most serious question; and the only way to remedy the evil is to provide more workmen's dwellings. But who will supply this lack? There seems to be a universal chariness about building in Consett. The Consett Iron Company do not want to build, that is evident; while working men and private speculators are scared by the heaviness of the rates and the requirements of the Local Board. The mistake made by the Board in not borrowing the money for the many improvements which have been made in our streets and sewerage, has made the burden very heavy for small property holders, and the same burden in kind, in all fairness, would have to be imposed upon those who had courage enough to make a new venture. This private speculators clearly understand; hence, the barrier to speculation from that quarter. But for the sake of the public health and public morality there is an absolute necessity for more dwellings; upon whom, then, should fall the onus of supply? We answer at once—the Consett Iron Company. Plainly speaking, the increase of trade (and we wish the increase to continue) at that great manufactory has been the cause of the sudden and large growth of the population; primarily, they reap the benefit, though we all do so in a limited sense; therefore, we contend, seeing that others justifiably demur, that they are morally bound to supply their workmen with suitable habitations. It is perfectly right for the Company to endeavour to get their workmen to build on their own account (and we ourselves wish they could see their way to it) by offering them good facilities, as only the frugal, industrious, and sober ones can be expected to do so, and as it would be an increased prevention to them shifting; but if they cannot be tempted by the offers of their employers to do so speedily, then we can only look to the Company to save us from the impending evils of overcrowding.

As to the hovels in Medomsley Road and Sherburn Terrace, nick-named dwelling-houses, there can be no doubt about their unfitness for human habitation. They bare more resemblance to the abodes of barbaric races than the dwellings of a civilised community. The simple truth is, we have seen more respectable piggeries and dog-kennels; as for stables, many of moderate construction are palaces to them. The Board, in this instance, have the remedy in their own hands, and they should use it when the proper time arrives. It would be inopportune to do it at once, seeing that it would only augment the greater evil of overcrowding, or drive some people away from the place which latter must be scrupulously avoided; but there must be no delay at the proper season.

THE NEW POSTAL REGULATIONS.

The plaintive Eloisa, whose varying emotions Pope portrays in so masterly a manner, opines that "Heaven first sent letters to some wretch's aid," and seems to regard the chief value of letter writing to be to "speed the soft intercourse from soul to soul, and waft a sigh from Indus to the Pole." We are not aware that "the Pole," either North or South, ever receives or sends letters; but, be that as it may, letters in these degenerate days are used for many other purposes besides speeding soft intercourse and wafting sighs. The Post Office, in fact, may be called the fly-wheel of our commercial machinery, or the main-spring, if the comparison be preferred; or, to drop all metaphor, it may be stated to be without exception the most important department of the public service. What would the Treasury, or the Admiralty, or the War Office, or the Legislature itself, be without the Post Office? We leave the reader to answer the inquiry, if he think it worth the trouble. But, seriously speaking, it is impossible accurately to determine the enormous value and importance of our postal system. We were about to say it is the life-blood of the nation, but that would be going into metaphor again; and we have to deal with hard, dry, important facts. Mr. Monsell has just stated that one part of the new regulations—the modifications of the money-order system—will not require any legislation, and that it will be put into operation with very little delay; and that a Bill is being prepared to carry out the other part of the scheme. We trust that the proposed reforms will actually be carried out as speedily as possible. We need not repeat details which are now pretty well known, but we may just point out how largely the community generally, and especially the trading and working classes, will profit by these regulations. To show this, we must first glance at the complicated arrangements that already exist. We have the ordinary letter-post; the halfpenny post-card system, which is sometimes a great convenience and perhaps more frequently a greater nuisance; the newspaper post under one scale of charges; the book post under another scale; and the sample post hampered with the absurd and impracticable regulation about *bona fide* patterns. Now, to combine the letter post, the pattern post, and the old parcel post under one set of regulations is a master-stroke of policy, and it will be found the moment it comes into operation an immense boon to the public. Under the new *regime* letters will be included under the designation of parcels, which may contain anything not dangerous up to 12 ounces in weight, and with a reasonable limitation as to size. Whereas, letters above half-an-ounce and under an ounce now cost 2d., the limit of an ounce is extended to the universal and perennial penny, and this in itself will be an incalculable boon; while, when we bear in mind that the scale of charges up to the limit of 12 ounces for 4d. is marvellously low, we must all rejoice at the institution of a cheap, uncomplicated, and comprehensive system of postage, which is, we believe, in its entirety far in advance of that of any nation in the world. The reduction of the charges for money-orders will also prove an inestimable boon. The new system, by the way, will possess a peculiar advantage—everybody will be able to remember the rates. Under 10s. it is a penny; above 10s. and under £1, 2d.; £1 and under £2, 3d.; £2 and under £3, 4d.; and so on, so that one has but to think of the arithmetical progression—4, 5, 6, we will say—and there is the charge, £4 and under £5, 6d. This is a little fact of great value, as will be found when the new system comes into play. An opinion largely exists that these new money-order rates will cause a loss to the Post Office revenue. We much doubt it. The use of money-orders will be immensely developed, especially for small sums, and we must remember that every order involves a postage stamp to send it, if not another for acknowledgment; so that if the Post Office loses directly by the reduction of the 3d. rate, it will gain indirectly by the ordinary letter revenue—except from the stingy, who are graceless enough to acknowledge by post-card the receipt of money. Mr. Monsell has said so much about "finality," that it may seem ungenerous to say a word of suggestion about another reform which will be needed; but the removal of the restriction on the contents of what may be called letter-parcels will infallibly require a cheapening and extension of the registration system. This perhaps will come in due time, but meanwhile the Government may be thanked for a really splendid measure of postal reform. Now that the "department" is at work on the preparatory arrangements, we will but add that the sooner these arrangements are completed the better.

OUR ANNUAL VESTRY MEETINGS.

The Annual Vestry Meetings of the ratepayers are close at hand, and as we understand some of the ratepayers are about to propose changes which we fear will not be to their ultimate advantage, we trust that the following quotation from a pamphlet on "Local Taxation," recently issued, will prove of some service:—

"In many other parishes or townships, assistant overseers, who are paid officers, are often very inefficient and illiterate, and their duties are imperfectly performed, whilst those assistant overseers or collectors who are of a better order, are, through the inadequate remuneration received consequent upon the limited area of parishes or townships, compelled to follow some other business in order to secure the necessary means of living, which frequently results in the misuse of the money collected; and to such cases, through imperfect supervision, may be traced most of the embezzlements by rate or tax collectors."

We believe we are correct in stating that the Assistant-Overseers in the Lanchester Union, are, generally speaking, quite competent to discharge their various, onerous, and, of late, greatly-increased duties, and we respectfully advise the ratepayers to attend the annual meetings, many of which will be held on Monday, and elect Assistant-Overseers whose abilities for the office cannot be questioned, in preference to supporting new candidates who offer to do the work at a less cost, but who, in general, turn out most costly to those townships in which the ratepayers are so unfortunate as to elect unsuitable servants.

LOCAL NOTES,

By "A Rambler."

It would be wisdom on the part of our authorities to give an eye to the dogs before the hydrophobia season commences. Too much precaution cannot be used here.

What is going to be done with that dilapidated wooden shed at the top of Delves Lane? It is now a very unsightly nuisance, and will soon be worse. To-day (Friday), I see, some good souls are improving it—off the ground.

There is likely to be a roughish fight at Leadgate, as I hear there will be a large number of candidates for seats upon the Board there. It is said that some of the new ones will stand a good chance of being successful, so that there is a probability of new blood being imported into the Board this election also. If ever I felt inclined to advise the election of the four retiring members, and to violate some of my principles, it is on this occasion, for they are all admittedly excellent members. Until I see the list, however, I will refrain from committing myself.—The above remarks should have appeared last week. I have seen the list, and by some mismanagement or oversight Mr. D. C. Balleny has not been nominated. The voters will have made their selection ere now, and we will see their choice in a day or two.

Mr. Hutchinson, of Consett baths, is making his establishment very popular, I am happy to say. The Turkish baths are ready, and the swimming bath is hastening to completion.

The Beamish and Pontop Agricultural Society, which holds its show this year in Consett, and the Consett Floral Society are negociating, I believe, to have their exhibitions on the same day. If that be the case, and as they will, in all likelihood, be held in the middle of the week I would suggest that the day be observed as a holiday in the place.

Another edition of the Rev. T. W. Blanshard's "Life of Samuel Bradburn" has been called for. The book is lauded on every hand, and the author is warmly congratulated on his successful authorship. I believe this book is his first, and if his "maiden" effort has been so warmly received by the critics, what may we not expect from his matured pen?

Consett has had a fresh "decoration" in the shape of telegraph posts being stuck in the Front Street. It would have been much better to have run the wires over the tops of the houses, or to have adopted some other plan than the one that is being pursued. The Post Office has now got under way, and henceforth messages will be transmitted from thence.

Did any of my readers ever see a man that has walked round the world? Now that's a poser. I don't know that I have seen one myself, but I have seen a few men in my ramblings that have walked a greater number of miles than is found in the circumference of the globe. There is in our neighbourhood a rural postman, who is yet a young man, and who has done a tidy stroke of walking during the last few years. Mr. L. Hall, of Castleside, is the person I speak of, who, a number of my readers will know, is the Edmondbyers letter-carrier. Well, for the last five years he has walked 24 miles a day (six days a week), and notwithstanding the severe storms there have been in that wild country in winter, and the almost suffocating heat in summer, he has never missed his round but once. This, however, has been more than compensated for, as he has been his round a few Sundays during the shooting season. On running up the figures, I find the total to reach the enormous sum of 37,440 miles—a sum almost equivalent to once and a half the circumference of the globe.

There has been many a noise made about Luton House, Consett, and the press has often been employed to speak of its wonderful contents; but it never has been anything like what its present proprietor is making it. I had no idea that the alterations and extensions it is undergoing were to be on such a large scale, and I really feel a degree of pride that we are going to have such a replete establishment in Consett. It will cost something to stock it now, and I have no doubt Mr. R. W. Shaw and his excellent manager, Mr. T. S. Atkinson, will have "brought from the markets" articles that will tempt our money-spenders. By all means, the ladies will have to go and see the place soon and—leave their cash. My hearty wish is that the undertaking may be a success.

Unhappy France! The foreign invaders who thrust her bleeding at their feet are not yet off her soil, and she is receiving fresh and terrible wounds from her own sons. The reign of terror has begun, and threatens to be as horrible as in the last century. It is some relief to think that away from Paris a good work is being carried on by foreigners who have another mission than slaughter and pillage. Through the instrumentality of the War Victims' Fund Committee the houseless, hungry, ruined peasantry are being relieved, and the land tilled and filled with seed. Frenchmen are far behind us in agricultural appliances, and the steam cultivator which has been taken over by the noble philanthropists is doing far more for France than ever can be achieved by Armstrong guns. The committee formed in Consett are prosecuting their work zealously, I hear, and I trust their labours will be rewarded with a good supply of cash and seed-corn.

One would have thought that the royal marriage would have made an unusual stir within the liberties of our pretty little Tory sister, Shotley Bridge. Her royalty cannot be doubted, particularly when we consider the number of "constitutional" votes she gives. There is a peal of bells in the Church spire, but strange to say they were dumb all the day, and there were absolutely no rejoicings. It is said that the ringers refused to ring the bells without pay, and those in charge could not "raise the wind." Oh, fie! how naughty of you, Shotley! Your rough, rollicking, radical brother up the hill was more graceful than that.

I consider the "Consett and Annfield Plain Permanent Benefit Building Society" got a fair start the other night. The promoters will have to work hard till next meeting in order to induce tradesmen and others of influence in Consett and the east to become shareholders, so that an influential staff of officers may be appointed. The working classes were well represented at the first meeting, and I hope the example of those who took shares will be followed by very many more sons of toil. As I expected, the "Second Derwent" is getting on swimmingly, and will doubtless be a powerful association. I hope they both may be very useful.

Some of my readers will be aware that we are going to get two new chapels in Consett—a Wesleyan and a Baptist. I have seen the plans of the former and the ground plan of the latter. Numbers of competent judges assert that the Methodist chapel will be a handsome building and will reflect the greatest credit upon the architect, Mr. J. Smith. The Baptist chapel will be erected on the triangular piece of ground belonging to the Consett Iron Company, opposite the Primitive chapel, so that the bottom of Front Street will be the chief seat of nonconformity.

I am awfully anxious to know what the Education Department intend doing with us, and am wondering if the coveted intelligence will be made to the annual ratepayers' meeting. We do not know whether we have sufficient school accommodation or not, or whether it will be imperative for us to have a School Board. Our friends in the Iveston township have abundance of school-room, and they are at ease: only some of them, though, there are others who think that the Department will be grouping a lot of the country townships into educational districts. In that case they may be yoked to Greencroft and Collierley, while it is believed that Conside and Knitsley and Benfieldside will go together. In all likelihood Medomsley and Ebchester will be joined; but these townships are in a happier position than any of the others are, inasmuch as they both some months since agreed upon having a School Board. There will be some fun if Benfieldside and us are made into a district and there has to be a School Board. Won't there be some serious confabulations after the order comes?

The Police-Court-for-Consett movement is progressing. Collectors have districts allotted to them, and they are getting the "needful."

So far as I know there will be little or no stir in the election of guardians in the Lanchester Union. In Conside and Knitsley, however, there is likely to be a contest. I suppose Mr. W. Jenkins and the Vicar are nominated as well as the old guardians—Messrs. J. Gledstone and J. Collinson. I must say that I go in for the old ones this time.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

The marriage of the Princess Louise with the Marquis of Lorne was celebrated on Tuesday in the Chapel Royal, Windsor. The Queen was surrounded by all the members of her family now in England, and most of the Sovereigns of Europe were represented. The sun shone brightly through the storied windows, and the splendour of the scene will long be remembered by those who were privileged to witness it. The ceremony was performed by the Bishop of London. The royal personages and a large party of distinguished guests then partook of a "wedding breakfast" at the Castle. In the afternoon the newly-married pair left for Claremont, where they will spend the honeymoon. The following are the local festivities:—

CONSETT.

The marriage of the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne mde more stir in Consett than we expected. In the morning several pieces of bunting were displayed throughout the town; but no shop was closed after dinner, nor did there seem to be the slightest idea of a holiday being made. In the afternoon, however, the children were seen to wend their way to the British Schools in holiday attire: they were going to have a procession, and then a treat of tea and buns, the latter being the gift of the Consett Iron Company, through Mr. William Jenkins, the manager. At a little after three o'clock, the procession, consisting of 400 children, started from the schools, and, headed by the Church Sunday School drum and fife band, marched to Consett Hall and back. A number of flags and banners gave the line a gay appearance, some of the more appropriate ones having been put together in a few hours, but looking none the less effective, and reflecting credit upon the designers and makers. "God bless the union," was the best of that class. Upon it the rose and thistle were entertwined; the two L's—initials of Louise and Lorne—met in the design of a heart at the bottom, over which floated a dove. "Success to the Iron trade," was another, the centre of which was a design of a steam hammer, with the initials "W. J."—the initials of Mr. William Jenkins—in the centre. The other one was "In Union there is Strength." Mesdames Hutchinson, Chaytor, and Barnett, prepared the tea while the children were absent, and on their arrival they did it and the buns from the establishment of Mr. D. Imrie full justice. Misses Jenkins and Swedenbank, Mrs. C. P. Douglas, and a number of others, kept the youngsters supplied till they cried "enough." After tea, the Vicar addressed the scholars upon the occasion that had brought them together. That was not their Whitsuntide treat, but a marriage had that day been celebrated in which was felt a great deal of interest. The gentleman was a Scotchman, belonging to the same country as their female teacher, Mrs. Grant; and the lady was an Englishwoman, of the same country as their master, Mr. Cross. (Cheers.) He then questioned them on the characters upon the three banners we have named above, and their answers were correctly given, showing that they knew that the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne had been made one; that through Mr. W. Jenkins they had got their treat that day; and that by being united with their teachers the shool would be strong in numbers, and in good and clever boys and girls. Cheers, such as only happy, hearty, healthy children can give, were accorded for the bride and bridegroom; for Mr. Jenkins and his family; for Mr. Cross, Mrs. Grant, Miss Mowbray, and the pupil teachers; and for the Vicar, the school managers, the Rev. J. Child, and the band. The Vicar said Mr. Jenkins was sorry that he could not be present, but he had done the next best thing under the circumstances in sending his family. Rev. J. Child having stated that he was glad that they had enjoyed themselves, and hoped they would be attentive and punctual, a verse of the national anthem and the doxology were sung, and after the benediction had been pronounced, they dispersed. The waiters and other adults subsequently had a sip of the "cheering cup" in the Infant School-room.

BLACKHILL.

There was a half-holiday at Blackhill on the day of the royal marriage, the shops being closed and business generally being suspended. If that be an exhibition of loyalty, Blackhill is the most loyal place in our locality. The scholars attending the schools of the Rev. F. B. Thompson, vicar of Benfieldside, and the Rev. Thomas Smith, of St. Mary's, Blackhill, were entertained to buns and tea through the liberalty of the Consett Iron Company. This is a happy way of fixing upon the minds of the rising generation the auspicious matrimonial alliance, and of increasing their attachment to the managers of the great factory at which their fathers earn their livelihood.

LEADGATE.

The Brooms School.—The Rev. Canon Kearney received an intimation of the desire of the Consett Iron Company to give the children under his charge a treat on Tuesday, and it is needless to say that the rev. gentleman carried out the wish to the entire satisfaction of the young recipients. About 300 of them were present, and after the tea, buns, and spice loaves had been disposed of, they were entertained with songs and recitations.

Treat to the Scholars of the Wesleyan School.—At Leadgate it appeared that the royal marriage would pass with but scant notice; but early on Monday morning Mr. Ridley announced that Mr. W. Jenkins, the able manager of the Consett Ironworks purposed giving the workmen's children a treat. This altogether unexpected kindness was at once accepted, and arrangements were made with Mr. Rowe, for a supply of first-rate buns. On the morning of the auspicious day the usual Bible lesson was founded on the words "For the throne is established in righteousness," the rest of the morning being devoted to the usual work. On the re-assembling of the school after dinner, a procession was formed, the scholars walking through the streets to a field kindly provided by Mr. Jopling. On nearing the site of the old toll gate the children were massed together and a portion of the National Anthem was sung. In the field the usual games were entered into with great zest, the children appearing to thoroughly enjoy this relaxation from school duties. While in the field, the children were most agreeably surprised by the appearance of Mr. John Wilson, of Leadgate, who brought a large parcel of oranges and nuts which he very kindly distributed to the scholars. The "usual loyal and patriotic" cheers having been given with the greatest enthusiasm by the youthful band, the procession was re-formed and marched to the school. Here the Rev. Thomas Hind (who was accompanied by Mrs. Hind) addressed a few words to the children. Grace was then sung, and the consumption of edibles commenced in right good earnest. Need we add that "ample justice was done to the good things provided." Altogether the treat was a great success, and "all went merry as a marriage bell," over 140 being regaled with an excellent tea. We doubt not but that every scholar will remember for a long period the marriage of the Princess Louise with "the canny Scotchman"—the noble Marquis of Lorne. To those anxious to uproot republicanism notions we heartily recommend the example of Mr. Wm. Jenkins, as we are fully convinced that such treats will be far more efficacious than ponderous tomes written to prove that a limited monarchy is the best style of government. Such kindness as this also shows great thoughtfulness on the part of Mr. Jenkins, and will doubtless do much to maintain that perfect reciprocity which now so happily exists between the manager of the Consett Ironworks and their numerous workmen.

EARTHQUAKE IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.

A somewhat severe shock of earthquake was experienced throughout the north of England on Friday night. Accounts received from various parts of Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire, and Cumberland, agree generally in fixing the time of the occurrence at a few minutes past 11 o'clock; but there is a diversity of opinion as to the direction of the vibration, some stating it to have been from west to east, some from east to west, while others describe it as having passed from north to south.

At Singleton Brook, near Manchester, the first shock was felt at precisely six minutes to eleven o'clock. A resident says that the windows of his house were violently shaken, as though a heavy vehicle was passing along the road. Several inmates of the house remarked the effect as peculiar, but it did not then suggest the idea of an earthquake, and had nothing further occurred the impression produced would have been forgotten. About five minutes past eleven however, the noise was again heard, accompanied, as before, by a tremulous motion. This time the effect was much more marked and continuous. All the inmates of the house (nine in number) were in bed, and each felt the shock. At first the impression produced was merely that of trembling, which lasted for, perhaps, two seconds. This was succeeded by a slight pause of about half a second, and then the beds were distinctly felt to roll from side to side, exactly like the heaving of a ship at anchor, and with the same sharp and sudden check to the motion. The time occupied by the second shock was about four seconds. Immediately before the first shock a heaviness in the atmosphere had been noticed, as if there were a sudden change in the temperature.

A similar effect way produced according to concurrent testimony, in the neighbourhood of Bowdon.

At Accrington and neighbourhood the earthquake shock was more or less distinct; and its effects are described as leading people to believe the foundations of their houses had given way, the windows and doors rattling and the beds appearing to be upheaved. In some quarters of the town it does not appear to have been felt.

From Leigh we have the following accounts: "About ten minutes past eleven on Friday evening I experienced the sensation of a sudden trembling of the earth, and the bed upon which I lay seemed to be moved as if some one were underneath it. I also heard a noise resembling that caused by the passage of a railway train over a bridge. The agitation occupied only a few seconds, and I did not again perceive it. I may add that the shock was felt by many in this neighbourhood."

A Wigan correspondent writes: "In all parts of the town windows and crockery were shaken, and two or three persons state they were nearly thrown off the chairs on which they were seated. In one house a lamp was thrown from a dressing table; in another a tumbler fell on the floor; and in a third bells were set ringing, and persons who had felt the vibrations caused by colliery explosions thought a disaster of that kind had occurred. The shock lasted about four seconds."

The shock was keenly felt at Preston. People belonging to all classes, the intelligent as well as the illiterate, seemed to be completely bewildered by the violence of the vibration. Some rushed out of their houses fancying that adjoining buildings had fallen in, or that there had been a great explosion in the town; others had an idea that a sudden storm had arisen; not a few suspected that their premises were being broken into or mischievously tampered with; whilst the more timid and ignorant really got an idea into their heads that the world was coming to an end, and they began to pray and ejaculate in a most earnest fashion. In the back streets several persons, who had either gone to bed, or were on the point of doing so, rushed out of their houses in groups, called for the police, and showed great signs of terror. Many of them were half stripped, and some of them were in their night clothes. People living in better parts of the town did not escape the panic; one or two cases are reported in which gentlemen, with their coats and waistcoats off, rushed into the streets to ascertain what was the matter. The scenes in houses whilst the shock lasted were most varied and singular—chairs and tables shook, beds oscillated, bells rang, pots and glasses fell against each other and made gingling sounds, doors and shutters rattled, dogs barked, poultry were startled, and altogether a general 'shaking up' was experienced. In all the villages around Preston the earthquake was felt, and many persons were exceedingly puzzled and frightened by it. At Bamber Bridge some of the houses were, it is reported, "shaken terribly;" at Walton-le-Dale, walls, doors, &c., oscillated remarkably; at Ashton-on-Ribble the vibration was particularly strong, one gentleman stating that his house rocked and heaved as if it were going to tumble to the ground. In Longridge and Alston there was much consternation; and in Whittingham and the adjacent places—out-of-the-way rural spots—astonishment and fear predominated."

On the south-western border of Lancashire, ranging from Ormskirk to Longton, the reports we have received show that the shock of earthquake was most palpably felt, and that it was accompanied by many of the noises and scenes before mentioned.

Round the Fylde of Lancashire, and across it from Kirkham to Garstang, the shock was in several places experienced. Farmers, their wives, and servants, were all thrown into a state of excitement, wondering what had happened, and it was not until they reached some of the market towns on Saturday that they became acquainted with the nature of the phenomenon. In Blackpool and neighbourhood the action of the earthquake was noticed by numerous parties. It was very violent in some parts, glass and crockery having been thrown off shelfs and broken.

Reports from the nothern parts of the country are all more or less characterised by details resembling those given.

In Lancaster the shock was very strongly felt, and many of the inhabitants were considerably alarmed. Even that stronghold, Lancaster Castle, was shaken to its foundations, causing great consternation among the night warders. The govenor (Mr. Parr) was sitting reading, and he states that there was a sudden rocking of furniture and glasses in the room, and the servants came rushing in to ascertain the cause of the commotion. Many of the townspeople were awoke by the rumbling and vibration, and not a few got up and examined their premises. At the Castle railway station, parties ran out of the waiting rooms and offices, thinking there had been a collision. At Galgate, Skerton, Morecambe, Quernmore, and other villages in the neighbourhood of Lancaster, a similar shock was experienced.

A Carlisle correspondent says: "An alarming earthquake was felt in this neighbourhood a minute or two after eleven on Friday night. It was felt very distinctly in Carlisle, in the neighbourhood of Scotby, at Dalston, Aspatria, and further west. Many persons were roused from their first sleep by the vibration of the house walls, the rattling and shaking and even heaving of their beds, and by the rattling of the windows. One informant states that his window was shaken so much as to roll down the window blinds. Another (resident 20 miles west of this city) stated that when he and his wife were awakened by the shock, the breath of both was for a moment taken from them, and they sat up gasping. In Carlisle the phenomenon was especially distressing to birds in their cages, they having in some case exhibited a degree of alarm which was at the time inexplicable to those who observed their fluttering. The general impression seems to have been at first that thieves were in the house; to others it seemed that heavy horses were galloping round the premises; but after due search being made, people were left bewildered in the matter.

From Liverpool, Chorley, Clitheroe, and various parts of Yorkshire accounts have been received similar to those given above.

CONSETT AND DISTRICT.

On Friday evening, about ten minutes to eleven o'clock, many of the residents of Consett, Blackhill, and Shotley Bridge, were thrown into considerable alarm by a shock of earthquake which they distinctly felt. The rumbling noise, which resembled distant thunder, was accompanied by a sudden motion of the earth which shook the windows of the houses violently, and also caused the ware and glasses on the shelves to dance about. Several of those who observed the phenomenon opened their windows to see if it had been caused by a gust of wind, but such was not the case. The shock was more severely felt in the valley than on the hill-top. Numbers thought that burglars were in their houses, and one gentleman affirms that it threw him out of bed.

LANCHESTER.

At Lanchester, nearly every inhabitant in the village appears to have observed the phenomenon. Mr. William Dickinson, shoemaker, who resides at the western or higher end of the village, was getting his supper at eleven o'clock, when he felt his house shake violently. He was quite of opinion some portion of the building was about to fall down, and having procured a light he made a minute survey of the exterior, without, however, finding anything on which to ground his fears. Mr. and Mrs. Burrel, who reside near Mr. Dickinson, felt the bed on which they were lying oscillate so violently as to give fears to the former that he was about to be thrown on to the floor. At Mr. Watson's house, also at the higher end of Lanchester, a lodger, who is carrying on the contract for the building of the new Workhouse, while in bed, felt three distinct oscillations or waves from north to south, followed by a sudden tranverse movement. Mr. Littlefair, residing near the above, was at supper at the time, and felt the shock, which caused the articles of crockeryware on the table to rattle. At the lower end of the village, Mr. Walton, builder, was also at supper when the strange movement took place, causing the doors and windows to rattle violently.

BURNOPFIELD.

Mr. James F. Robinson, of Burnopfield, writes as follows to the editor of the *Newcastle Daily Chronicle*: You may probably have heard of some reports of an earthquake which was felt in this neighbourhood on Friday night last. You will perhaps allow me to relate my experience of it. I had just got into bed, between 11 and 12 o'clock, when I felt the bed distinctly shake from east to west, which was repeated four or five times. I heard no noise, but thought it might be an earthquake. Several more in our neighbourhood felt it. It was felt at Lintz Ford and at Lintz Green. I think the motion, at its greatest, would be from an inch and a half to two inches.

WEARDALE.

On Friday last two heavy and alarming shocks of an earthquake were felt in Weardale, one at half-past six and the other and heavier one at eleven o'clock in the evening. The course taken appeared to be from the south towards the north, and the vibrations were felt at Cows Hill, St. John's Chapel, Stanhope, and in every other part of the dale. The statements of several of the inhabitants prove that the latter shock was a heavy one. The miners on the night-shift heard a rumbling noise and felt the rock shake, and thought the mine was going to close upon them. Several people were awakened out of their sleep by the shaking of their houses; some got up, thinking the house was about to fall, and sat up all night. The doors, windows, and furniture in almost every house in the dale were heard to move, and in two separate houses some crockeryware fell from the shelves on to the floor and were broken. A similar vibration was felt in Weardale on April 22, 1830, but it was not so alarming as on the present occasion.

HEXHAM AND DISTRICT.

The "shock" was very much felt in the neighbourhood of Hexham, and numbers of people were awoke by the violent movings of their beds and other articles of furniture. Our correspondent had just entered his house, time ten minutes past eleven, and must have been engaged locking up at the particular moment, the other inmates of the house being greatly alarmed, whilst he felt nothing of it. His wife, who had just retired to her bed-room, distinctly felt the movement, the bed shaking both visibly and audiby, but her fears were ultimately quieted by the conclusion that it must have been the closing of the front door and a heavy gust of wind occurring at the same moment. Other residents in the same street were awakened by the singular movement; and one gentleman could not satisfy his wife that burglars were not under the bed till he got up and looked underneath. At Haltwhistle, Corbridge, Minsteracres, and Riding Mill the movement was very distinct. By many at Riding Mill it was thought a terrible explosion had occured at Mickley Colliery, which is only a short distance from Riding Mill. At the residence of Mr. Ald Wilson the shock was distinctly felt. At Blanchland the people were terribly alarmed by the phenomenon, hundreds sitting up all night, and all kinds of conjectures being indulged in as to the cause of it. At Beaufront, the residence of W. Cuthbert, Esq., a cornice was brought down by the shock; and upon both banks of the Tyne it was more or less felt.—*Newcastle Daily Journal.*

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS effect wonderful cures of bad legs and old wounds. If these medicines be used according to the direction which are wrapped round each pot and box, there is no wound, bad leg, or ulcerous sore, however obstinate, that will not yield to their curative prosperities. Thousands of persons who had been patients in hospitals, under the care of eminent surgeons, without deriving the least benefit, have been cured by Holloway's Ointment and Pills, when other remedies and treatment had signally failed. For glandular swellings, tumours, scurvy, and diseases of the skin there is no medicine that can be used with so good an effect. Though potent for good, it is powerless for harm; and though the cure effected is rapid, it is also complete and permanent.

MARRIAGE A SUFFICIENT EXCUSE FOR THE ABSENCE OF A WITNESS.—At the trial of one of the cases before the High Court, Edinbro', on Monday, the Solicitor-General asked for one of the witnesses for the prosecution to be called. The Macer replied: The witness has not come forward. The Solicitor-General: For what reason? Macer: I cannot say. Lord Ardmillan (reading the name of the absent witness in the indictment): It strikes me that I read in the newspapers two or three days ago of the marriage of this gentleman. He will be away upon his marriage jaunt. (Laughter.) The Solicitor-general: And will you hold that as a sufficient excuse for his absence, my Lord? (Renewed Laughter.) Lord Ardmillan: You remember the excuse given in olden times, "I have married a wife, and therefore I cannot come." (Laughter.) The Solicitor-General: That is scriptural; but will your Lordship hold it as a sufficient excuse for non-attendance in the Justicary Court? (Renewed laughter.) His Lordship did not reply to the Solicitor-General's interrogatory, and another witness was then called.—*Courant.*

A CHILD ACCIDENTALLY SHOT BY ITS MOTHER IN NEWCASTLE.—A child 18 months old, named Jane Ann Donkin, daughter of Samuel Donkin, barman at the Queen's Hotel, Quayside, Newcastle, died on Tuesday from the effects of gun shot wounds accidentally inflicted by its mother. It appears that on the 1st of the present month, Mrs. Donkin had removed an old gun which had been hanging in one of the upper rooms of the hotel, and which had been loaded by the father some twelve months ago for the purpose of shooting a dog. At the time Donkin, after he had loaded the gun, found he had no caps to discharge it and consequently he put it by without carrying out his object. Mrs. Donkin, for some reason or other had taken the gun down on the 1st inst., and applied a cap to the nipple in the presence of her child, not suspecting that the gun was charged. She snapped the cap, but the gun did not go off. She put on a second cap and unfortunately this proved effectual in discharging the contents. The muzzle of the gun was pointed to the little girl, and some of the shots went into her head. After the accident she was placed under the care of Dr. Rayne, but died from her injuries on Tuesday.

ARRIVAL OF THE EX-EMPEROR NAPOLEON IN ENGLAND.

The ex-Emperor of the French arrived at Dover from Ostend at two o'clock, on Monday. The Empress and Prince Imperial had gone by special train from Chiselhurst to meet him, accompanied by Prince Murat, Baron Dupret, Lucien Bonaparte, Lady North, and Major Dickson, M.P. When the steamer entered the harbour, the Emperor landed amidst the loudest cheering from many thousands of persons. Whilst walking to the railway terminus he was met by the Empress and Prince Imperial. The Empress threw herself into his arms and kissed him several times. The Prince then kissed his father. The illustrious exiles proceeded to the railway station, but the crowd was so great and so enthusiastic that they had great difficulty in walking, and a number of gentlemen formed a cordon round them, so that their passage was rendered easier. The cheers became more deafening every minute, and the Emperor smiled and saluted the whole of the way. At the station hundreds shook his hand, and many kissed it. The Empress was presented with several bouquets.

The Emperor is much altered, his hair being quite grey. He is, however, in the enjoyment of the best possible health, and appeared to be in excellent spirits. He was attired in civilian costume. The Empress was apparently very happy, but tears came into her eyes when she saw the enthusiasm of the people. The Prince Imperial, who sat on his father's knee, looked quite radiant, and raised his hat, when there were shouts of "Vive la Prince." The party left at 2 30 for Chiselhurst, where the train arrived at 3 50. Sir Edward Watkin, chairman of the South-Eastern Railway, received the party. The Emperor and Empress were received with great cheering, and at once proceeded to Camden House.

ANOTHER EARTHQUAKE IN YORKSHIRE.

LEEDS.—About 10.20 on Sunday morning a very decided heavy, dull, booming noise was experienced in several parts of Leeds, accompanied with a slightly perceptible vibrating motion, which continued for a period of two or three seconds. This would have been very perplexing, had it not been for the phenomenon of the previous Friday suggesting its connection with that convulsive effort. In the neighbourhood of Woodhouse Moor and Burley-fields, many people, some in their houses and others in the street, experienced the sensation, and others who reside in North-street and Camp-road, observed the same effects.

Mr. A. Anderton, Cleckheaton, writes,—A shock of earthquake (though not so severe as the one of Friday night), was distinctly felt here at 10.20 on Sunday morning. It resembled the distant firing of heavy artillery.

HEBDEN BRIDGE.—Between ten and eleven o'clock on Sunday morning, many persons heard a rumbling noise, something like thunder or the distant explosion of a large boiler. Several say they felt a perturbation or vibration of the earth, although but slight. One man affirms that at seven o'clock in the morning he heard a similar rumbling. At High Burton, Kirk Burton, and other places a slight shock and vibration were distinctly felt at the same time. The sounds resembled the fire of artillery.

HALIFAX.—Several people in Halifax and neighbourhood aver that they felt the slight shock of earthquake on Friday night last, although generally it was not known that such a thing had taken place until the appearance of the papers on Tuesday morning. On Sunday morning, however, there was reasonable ground for supposing that such a phenomenon did take place. About twenty minutes past ten o'clock, when the streets were crowded with people going to the various places of worship, there was a long, low, but heavy rumbling noise, accompanied by a slight, though distinct tremor of the earth. Many people stood still in the street, wondering at this sudden phenomenon, as the sky was perfectly clear, and the sun shining brightly at the time.

The Irish Militia will be called out during May for 35 days' training.

IMPUDENT LETTER TO A JUDGE.—At Liverpool assizes on Monday, Baron Martin said he had received a letter relative to a prisoner who had been committed for murder, suggesting that he should be fortwith executed. That his lordship characterised as a gross contempt of court.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON ON THE NORTH YORKSHIRE MOORS.—On Sunday morning about half-past ten, during bright sunshine, a flash of lightning was seen from a comparatively small cloud over the Crosscliff part of the North Yorkshire Moors, which was followed by a most startling peal of thunder. The cloud then dispersed and a thick haze set in, but there was no rain. Sunday was very warm, 60 deg. being reached in the shade.

THE CONDITION OF SOUTH-WESTERN IRELAND.—Justice O'Brien, in opening Cork Assizes, on Monday, congratulated the Grand Jury on the pacific state of the country. The only charge at all approaching one of Fenianism was one relating to the discovery of some firearms. He regretted the number of atrocities in Limerick, which otherwise was comparatively free from crime. In Kerry and Clare there was a similar freedom from agrarian offences and illegal societies, and whatever might be the condition of other parts of the country, the state of the Munster circuit was gratifying.

A CHILD STRANGLED IN LEEDS. — Mr. Emsley, the Leeds coroner, on Monday, investigated the circumstances attending the discovery of the body of a new-born female child in a privy in Hanover-square, on Saturday morning. Dr. Crossby, who had made a post-mortem examination of the body, was of opinion that, from the appearance it presented both externally and internally, death had been the result of strangulation. It was evident that the mother of the child had not had the assistance of either a surgeon or a midwife. The body when found was wrapped up in a piece of the *Times* newspaper of the 26th of August. The inquest was adjourned in order to give time for the mother to be traced.

ACCIDENT TO LORD NAPIER.—On the evening of the 10th ult., as his Excellency the Governor of Madras was leaving the gate of the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Armenian-street, after attending the funeral of the late Mr. Lecot, his carriage sustained a somewhat serious accident. The horses of several of the surrounding carriages had got excited, and just as Lord Napier was about to drive off, the pole of another carriage made its way through the governor's carriage. Lord Napier was struck on the head either by the intrusive pole or by some part of his own carriage, and was rather stunned for the time; but we are happy to hear that his Lordship was well enough to entertain a large circle of guests the same evening at dinner.—*Times of India.*

CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER AGAINST A WIFE.—At the City Police Court, Manchester, on Saturday, before Mr. Rickards, Mary Condron was charged with causing the death of her husband, Joseph Condron. The facts of the case appeared to be as follows: On Christmas Day the deceased and the prisoner quarrelled, and the prisoner struck her husband on the head with a poker. Condron appeared none the worse for the blow until the 9th of January. On that day he complained of a pain in his head. He walked unassisted to the workhouse hospital, where it was found that he was suffering from erysipelas. Two abcesses appeared on his head, but he seemed to be recovering a little. Convulsions however, set in soon afterwards and he died at half-past eight on Friday morning last. On a post-mortem examination of the body being made by the surgeon who attended him the deceased's skull was found to have been fractured, and, in the opinion of the surgeon, death had resulted from the effects of the blow mentioned.—The prisoner was committed to the assizes for trial.

THE MANCHESTER BABY-FARMING CASE.

At the Manchester City Police Court, on Monday, before Mr. Headlam and other magistrates, Frances Rogers and Edward James were charged with the wilful murder of an infant child, and also with attempting to murder three other children. Mr. Taylor, barrister, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Bent defended James. Mr. Taylor asked the magistrates, after hearing the evidence, to commit both prisoners for the murder, and likewise for misdemeanours in some other cases which he would produce.

Mr. R. D. Fox, surgeon, said that he had analysed some dark-coloured fluid which was found in the deceased child's stomach. He discovered traces of opium in it. Opium administered to a child would prevent its crying if in want of food. If a child died from opium poisoning, the vessels of the brain and the lungs would be congested. Patches of congestion would also be found in the mucous coating of the stomach. The witness did not find all these symptoms in the body of the child mentioned, but the symptoms which were found might possibly have been produced by opium poisoning. The symptoms mentioned at first as produced by opium poisoning were consistent with death by convulsions. Opium administered to a child would very much accelerate convulsions produced by any other cause. The convulsions would be much more severe, and more likely to be fatal than in a case in which no opium had been administered. Opium given in large quantities, insufficient in themselves to cause death, would be likely to produce convulsions. The witness further stated that on the 12th of March he examined two of the living children found at the house of the prisoner Rogers. One, a little girl about three months old, was sucking the teat of a feeding bottle, but no bottle was attached. The child was crying, and did not appear to be so healthy as was usual at its age. It was not, however, in any way emaciated. The other child was a little boy, about six months old. It was also sucking a bottleless tube. The poor child was crying piteously at the time. Its eyes were very red and sunken, and its body much emaciated. In witness's opinion, the appearance of the child was caused by want of food.

Charlotte Elson, searcher at the Swan street police station, said she found on the prisoner Rogers a small bottle (produced), which she appeared anxious to keep.

Mr. Robert Maunder, chemist, 714, Rochdale road, said his shop was at the corner of Queen's road. For about five weeks previous to her arrest the prisoner Rogers had been in the habit of coming to his shop every morning for a pennyworth of laudanum, which she represented was for the cure of the toothache.

Mr. Richard Jones, analytical chemist at Owen's College, said that he found traces of opium in the peritoneal cavity of the deceased child's stomach, which he received from Mr. Dacre. The bottle mentioned by the witness Elson he found to contain a small quantity of laudanum.

Mr. John Royle said he was assistant to Mr. Peter Royle, surgeon. On the 9th instant he was called into the house, 459, Rochdale Road, to attend to a child which was stated to be in need of medical aid. The child was about eleven weeks old. It was fearfully emaciated, the face being not more than three inches in diameter. The eyes were sunk, and there was scarcely any pulse. In other respects the body was healthy. The appearance of the child was no doubt caused by want of food. It did not seem to have two hours' vitality in it. It had been under his care ever since. He did not expect that it would live.

The next witness called was a young woman whose name was not divulged in court. She said that in May last she was delivered of a male child. On the 19th of November, in consequence of an advertisement in one of the Manchester papers, she wrote a letter to the prisoner Rogers, and that person called on her soon after. The prisoner represented that she was a married woman, and had at the time a little girl to nurse, but the child was about to be taken away from her. The witness then offered Rogers 5s a week to nurse the child. Rogers replied that she only required 4s, as it would be a great comfort to her to have a child to nurse in place of the other, and it would also console her for her loss. On the 27th Dec. the witness gave the child to Rogers to nurse. It was very ill at the time. About a month after she saw the child, and it was in much the same state. On the occasion of one of her visits to Roger's house the witness saw a man there, but the prisoner was not the one. She also saw a little girl and a boy about nine. The last time she saw her child it was at the workhouse, and appeared so ill as to be almost unrecognisable.

Examined by Mr. Taylor, the witness said she had sometimes paid the prisoner Rogers money for keep of the child.

Mr. Taylor said he proposed to ask the magistrate to commit Rogers for obtaining money under false pretences, as there were two children in the house, when the prisoner had said she had only a little girl.—To the witness: Would you have given Rogers the child if you had known that she had more than one child in the house? Witness: No, I would not.

The next witness, a young lady about 24 years old, was examined in the magistrates' private room, it being feared, in consequence of the excited condition in which she appeared, that serious consequences, might attend her examination in open court. This witness said that, in consequence of an advertisement which she had inserted in a local paper respecting putting her child out to nurse, the prisoner Rogers called on her on the 6th of March. After some consultation it was agreed that the prisoner should have 5s. per week for nursing the child. She went away, taking the child with her. A few days afterwards the witness saw an account of the baby-farming case in the newspapers, and proceeded to the workhouse, where she found her child, which, although the prisoner had had it only four days, was in much worse condition than when she left her.

Jane Moss, nurse at the Manchester Workhouse, said that on the 13th inst. two children from the prisoner Rogers' house were brought to her in a very bad state of health. They had since, however, very much recovered.

Mr. Headlam, in answer to Mr. Bent, said he did not think there was a case against James, who was then discharged. The other prisoner was again remanded for a week. During the hearing of the case, which occupied three and a half hours, the court was crowded to excess, and much interest was manifested in the proceedings by the women of whom the crowd was mainly composed. Both prisoners were exceedingly self-possessed, although they did not appear to pay any special attention to what was going on. Rogers stood the chief part of the time with her face leaning on her hand, and her elbow resting on the rail of the dock. A large crowd collected outside the court, immediately the discharge of James was announced, for the purpose of seeing him. There was also an attempt to raise a cheer in court, which was instantly suppressed.

At Halifax, on Saturday, Thomas Emmett, a farmer at Warley, was fined £8 and costs, or two months' imprisonment in default, for having sold several stones of diseased meat.

FATAL PUNISHMENT OF RAILWAY FRAUD.—Joseph Wood died on Monday, in Leeds Infirmary, from injuries received while jumping out of a train near Stanningley station, having travelled without a ticket.

Some years ago, a collector of income tax at Liverpool, named Owens, became a defaulter to the extent of £14,000, the deficiencies not being discovered till this year, when an order was issued to re-asses the ratepayers in the whole amount. The Corporation of the town petitioned against the hardship of such a proceeding, and the Treasury have just intimated that they are willing to relieve the parish of Liverpool of the claim.

BRIDAL PRESENTS TO THE PRINCESS LOUISE.

Subjoined is a list of the more remarkable presents made to the Princess Louise on the occasion of her marriage:—

By the Queen: A very large fine emerald, set with brilliants as a centre of bracelet; another set as a centre of necklace; a very fine opal and brilliant necklace, with five large opals set round with brilliants and connected with diamond chain; a large drop brooch, with two very fine opals set round with brilliants; a pair of opal and diamond earrings to correspond; a richly-chased silver-gilt dessert service, consisting of one centre, two sides, and four corner ornaments.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess Christian: A beautifully-chased silver-gilt tea and coffee service, containing the following pieces: Coffee-pot, two teapots, one sugar basin, one hot milk jug, one cream ewer, in case.

Their Royal Highnesses Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice: Two diamond daisy flowers, mounted as hair pins.

The Duchess of Cambridge: A silver-gilt inkstand in the shape of a shell.

The Duke of Cambridge: A richly-engraved silver salver.

The Duke and Duchess of Argyll: A tiara formed of a band of emeralds and diamond, surmounted by a scroll work, also of emeralds and diamonds.

The Marquis of Lorne: A beautiful pendant ornament, with a large and fine sapphire, mounted with brilliants and pearls, and pearl drop; the centre forms a bracelet.

The Clan Campbell: A necklace composed of pearls and diamonds, from which is suspended a locket of oval form, with pendant; the centre of the locket is formed by a large and extremely beautiful oriental pearl, surrounded by a closely set row of diamonds of large size and great brilliancy; the outer border also consists of large diamonds, but set in such a manner as to give an appearance of lightness very seldom obtained in ornaments of a similar description; the pendant, which is the most characteristic portion of the jewel, is suspended by an emerald sprig of bog myrtle (the Campbell badge), and bears in the centre the galley of Lorne, composed of sapphires on a pavé of diamonds; the border, also of sapphires and diamonds, bears the inscription, "Ne obliviscaris."

The Ladies and Gentlemen of her Majesty's Household: One large single candelabrum for five lights, four smaller candelabra for three lights each, a very complete toilette service in silver gilt, with the cypher and coronet engraved on each article.

Her Majesty's late Household: A silver tea and coffee service, with table mounted in silver.

The Bridesmaids: A very handsome gold bracelet, with rubies and diamonds.

The Duke of Roxburghe: A silver-gilt tea kettle to correspond with the service presented by their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess Christian.

The Duchess of Buccleuch: A richly-chased antique pattern silver toilet casket.

The Countess of Macclesfield: A case of silver gilt coffee spoons.

Viscountess Beaconsfield: A neck ornament, with border of fine brilliants; emerald cross centre.

OPENING OF THE GERMAN REICHSTAG.

SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR.

BERLIN, March 21.—The Emperor opened the Reichstag to-day in person, and spoke as follows:—

"Honoured Sirs,—

"When I see the German Reichstag assembled around me for the first time after the glorious but trying struggle which Germany has carried on victoriously for its Independence, I feel impelled above all things to give expression to my humble thanks towards God for the historic successes with which His mercy has blessed the faithful unity of the German allies. By the valour and discipline of our army, as well as the devotion of the German people, which readily made all sacrifices, we have achieved what had been striven for by our forefathers—the union of Germany and its organic constitutions, the security of our frontiers, and the independence of our national development. Although the conviction of its future unity was veiled, it was always vividly present to the minds of the German people. It has burst its veil, by the enthusiasm with which the whole nation arose for the defence of the threatened Fatherland, and traced its will, with indelible characters, on the battle-field of France, to be and to remain one united people. The spirit which animates the German people, and pervades its culture and morals, nor in a less degree the constitution of its Empire and its armies, guards Germany, in the midst of its successes, against every temptation to abuse the power gained by its unity. Germany willingly pays the respect claimed for its own independence to the independence of all other States and people. The weak, as well as the powerful, will admit that Germany, as it has come forth from the fiery ordeal of the present war, will be a reliable guarantee of the peace of Europe, because Germany is sufficiently powerful and self-reliant to preserve the regulation, of its own affairs as an exclusive, but at the same time sufficient and satisfactory heritage. I have felt a special satisfaction, in the midst of the trying war carried on by us, to make heard the voice of Germany in this spirit of peace during the negociations which were brought to a satisfactory conclusion at the London Conference, brought about by the mediatory endeavour of my Foreign Office. The honourable task of the first German Reichstag will be to heal as much as possible the wounds inflicted by the war, to confirm the thanks of the Fatherland to those who have paid for the victory with their blood and with their life. At the same time you will, gentlemen, begin those works by which the representatives of the German people co-operate for the fulfilment of the mission which has been entrusted to them by the Constitution for the protection of the laws of Germany, and for cultivating the welfare of the German people. The preparatory labours for the regular legislation have, I am sorry to say, suffered some delay and interruption by the war. The bills which will be submitted to you, therefore, directly originate in the new constitution of Germany. The constitutional arrangements made by the separate treaties of the 5th of November last, are to receive by a new Act a better confirmation, a more harmonious rendering.

Aberdeenshire, "the Queen's Scotch County" as it has been called, was very unanimous in its celebrations on Tuesday. Not only in the vicinity of Balmoral, her Majesty's residence, but in every village of the country, there were demonstrations of every conceivable character.

On Monday morning, John Alexander Gavin Campbell, Earl of Breadalbane and of Holland, Viscount of Tay and Paintland, Lord Glenorchy, Benederaloch, Ormelie, and Weik, in the peerage of Scotland, and a baronet (date 1625) of Nova Scotia, died at his son's (Lord Glenorchy) residence in the Albany Piccadilly, London.

FELO-DE-SE.—On Monday, at the Huddersfield Infirmary, Mr. Bairstow, deputy coroner, and a jury, were engaged three hours inquiring into the circumstances attending the death of Robert Drake Gooch, who, a short time ago, was secretary to the Huddersfield College Company, and who was apprehended last December on a charge of having embezzled over £1,000 belonging to the company. Whilst in the police office, he stabbed himself near the region of the heart with a pair of scissors, and so severely injured himself that he had to be taken to the Huddersfield Infirmary, where he has since been, in great suffering. He told his medical attendant he was sorry he had not succeeded in killing himself, for he could not bear the disgrace of a public exposure. Gooch, who leaves a large fortune, died last Thursday. The jury found a verdict of *felo-de-se*, and the body was interred at Halifax on Monday night.

Business Announcements.

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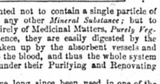
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Local and District News.

The masons engaged upon the new railway station at Durham struck work the other day upon a question of time.

The French Consul at Newcastle has received through the Bishop of Hexham and Newcastle £5, the amount of collections made at Blackhill for the French sick, wounded, and destitute.

A child, fifteen months old, was drowned at Bishop Auckland, on Saturday night, by falling out of a cheffionier bedstead into a kit of water in which it had been washed. The mother was in bed with it at the time.

THE SACRED AND PENNY MELODISTS.—This month's numbers contain some really good music, and reflect great credit on their enterprising publisher. Their contents are miscellaneous, the *Sacred Melodist* containing hymn tunes and anthems, and the *Penny Melodist* part song, song, and dance music. They are published by Mr. F. Farrah, 282, Strand, London.

CHRIST CHURCH, CONSETT.—On Saturday evening, the choir of the above church and the teachers of the Sabbath-school were entertained with supper by the members of the congregation. This is the second occasion on which these gratuitous workers have received this courteous acknowledgment of their services. They assembled, on Saturday evening with a number of their friends, and enjoyed themselves thoroughly.

IVESTON BAND OF HOPE.—On Saturday evening, the members of the above band gave an entertainment in the Wesleyan Chapel, Iveston. The chair was occupied by Mr. Geo. Hunter, who gave a short address, and introduced the entertainers. Melodies, recitations, and dialogues were gone through in a very creditable manner, several eliciting the hearty applause of the audience. Altogether it was a pleasureable and instructive meeting, and at the close nine persons signed the temperance pledge.

THE SECOND DERWENT BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.—The first subscription meeting of the Second Derwent Benefit Building Society, was held in the Library, Blackhill on Wednesday evening. In the unavoidable absence of the chairman—Mr. W. Jenkins—and the illness of Mr. Latimer, vice-chairman, Mr. Thomas Ridley was called to the chair. The revised rules of the society were then read over *seriatum* to the meeting, and, with but trifling alterations, were adopted and ordered to be printed. We understand that 161 shares were taken up by those present; such a beginning augurs a successful career for this society.

A MARLEY HILL PITMAN IN TROUBLE.—On Monday, Thomas Nelson was charged before the Gateshead borough magistrates with stealing a pair of lady's boots from the shop of Mr. Taylor, Bottle Bank, Gateshead, on Saturday afternoon. It was stated that the prisoner, who seemed a very respectable man, and who said he was a pitman from Marley Hill, went into the shop in a state of intoxication. He was served with a pair of lady's boots, and while the assistant was getting change, Nelson took another pair of boots and hid them under his coat. He was given into custody. Prisoner said he did not know anything of the case, and the assistant believed him. Proof was given of prisoner's good character and respectability, and the magistrates dismissed the charge.

BENFIELDSIDE LOCAL BOARD.—The returning officer of this Board—Rev. F. B. Thompson—has issued his return of the persons elected as members of the Benfieldside Local Board for the ensuing year, as follows:—Messrs. Jonathan Priestman, 411 votes; James Annandale, the younger, 305; Thos. Muse, 301; Richard Latimer, 290; Henry Carss, 277. The following are the unsuccessful candidates:—Messrs. John Annandale, 276 votes; Jos. Eltringham, 230; Rev. Thomas Smith, 152; Robt. Telford, 134; Wm. Turner, 115; Pattinson Osborne, 106; Wm. Lovat, 97; Wm. Raw, 67; and Edward Westgarth, 35. Mr. Raw had announced his intention not to stand, or he would probably have stood higher on the list. The first meeting of this Board is fixed for Wednesday next, an arrangement which, had we known sooner, would have saved us a journey to Shotley Bridge on Wednesday last, the day appointed for such meeting.

SALE OF PROPERTY IN CONSETT.—An instance of the increased value of property in Consett, was given at a sale of shops and dwelling-houses situated in Middle Street, Consett, on Thursday afternoon. Mr. William Raw officiated as auctioneer, ably and humorously acquitting himself in his responsible position. The properties, which comprised four shops and a few cottages behind, were sold for £1,020 to Messrs. R. Hedley, A. Brodie and Son, and M. Phillips. The same property was sold a few years ago for £200 by the proprietor. Cottage property at Consett and Blackhill, and also of business premises at the latter place was not, however, in great demand, and two dwelling-houses of four rooms each, and two dwelling-houses of two rooms each, situate in Consett, only realised £180. In Blackhill, two very good dwelling-houses containing four rooms each were also offered for sale, but as only £170 was bid for the lot they were not sold. An excellent shop and dwelling-house, containing eight rooms, with two stables behind and workshop above, were also put up for sale, but as no suitable offer was made, they were reserved.

ODDFELLOWS' SUPPER AT EBCHESTER.—On Saturday night, the Bolton Unity Society of Oddfellows held their supper at the house of Miss Anderson, Black Horse Inn, Ebchester, when upwards of forty were regaled with a sumptuous repast. After ample justice had been done to the luxuries dispensed with unsparing hands, the cloth was removed, Mr. Moorhead being elected to discharge the functions of chairman, and Mr. G. Anderson vice-chairman. The usual loyal and patriotic toasts having been given and heartily responded to, Mr. Moorhead, in a few cogent remarks, called the attention of the company to the prosperous condition of the society, and said that the flourishing condition of the neighbourhood was an auspicious omen for the future welfare of the society. After some complimentary remarks had been made by other members as to the satisfactory state of affairs, several new members were enrolled. The proceedings were then brought to a close, one vieing with another in expressions of gratitude and pleasure at the felicitous evening spent. A vote of thanks was then accorded to the worthy hostess for the excellent manner in which the supper was served up, and the company wended their ways to their "ain fire sides."

SHOTLEY BRIDGE (PRIMITIVE METHODIST) CIRCUIT.—On Monday afternoon, the March Quarterly meeting of this body was held in the Primitive Methodist Chapel, Consett—Rev. E. Rust, superintendent, presiding. This being the most important circuit's meeting of the year, there was a large attendance of representatives from the different societies, there being nearly forty in all. The reports showed that the station was numerically and financially in a good condition. After filling up 110 vacancies that had occurred during the year from removals and other causes, there remained an increase of five members over last year, the total membership being 543. As compared with last year, there was an increase in the receipts of £10 15s. 3d. and notwithstanding that the expenditure was greater, a balance of nearly £3 remained, which was disposed of. During the meeting it was unanimously resolved—"That this meeting in its representative capacity petition Parliament in favour of Sir Wilfrid Lawson's Permissive Prohibitory Liquor Bill; the said petition to be drawn up by the secretary and signed by the chairman." Mr. R. Telford was appointed the circuit's delegate to the district meeting, to be held at Crook, in May next. The Rev. E. Rust was invited to remain a second year and the Rev. J. Nicholls a third year in the circuit, both of whom accepted the invitations. A large amount of business was gone through.

THE MISSING MAN FROM CORNSAY.—From inquiries instituted by the friends, Mr. T. James, butcher, of Cornsay Colliery, who left his home on the 7th inst. under somewhat peculiar circumstances, has been found in Leeds, where he joined the 5th Dragoon Guards.

REJOICINGS AT LANCHESTER.—The beautiful peal of bells of Lanchester church, on Tuesday, gave their merry chimes in honour of the marriage of the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne; the children too, of the village, processioned, headed by their amateur band, to celebrate the occasion.

LECTURE AT LEADGATE.—On Monday last last, the Rev. T. W. Blanshard, the second minister of the circuit, delivered a very interesting lecture on "Courtship and marriage," in the Wesleyan Chapel. The lecture, which is a very able one, has already been reported in our columns. The audience was not large, and Mr J. James presided.

THE YEAR BOOK AND ALMANAC OF CANADA FOR 1871.—This valuable annual has been sent us we presume from the Canadian Government Emigration Office, 11, Adam Street, Adelphi, London, W.C. Its object is "to furnish in a compendious, classified form, public information with reference to British North America," and it has done it. Intending emigrants should get this serial.

LONGEVITY AT LANCHESTER.—At the village of Lanchester several of the residents have attained an almost patriarchal age. The following has been furnished to us by a friend. Males: J. Newton, 96 years; J. Renten, 92; J. Charlton, 81; J. Carr, 79; T. Cassidy, 75; R. Jewitt, 71; R. Archer, 69; J. Farowiskin, 76; and B. McCann, 67. Females: S. Savage, 84 years; E. Booth, 82; E. Biggs, 81; J. Love, 80; P. Kennedy, 80; A. Wilson, 75; M. Lambert, 74; E. Sewell, 71; A. Holmes, 67; M. Simpson, 76; and E. Graham, 70. The average age of the four oldest men is 87 years, and of the five oldest women, between 81 and 82 years.

DIPTON PENNY READINGS.—The first of a series of penny readings (without songs) was held in the Assembly Rooms, Dipton, on Saturday night, when a respectable company were entertained with readings by Messrs. Hunter, Irwin, Armstrong, Coulson, and Bland. The entertainers were listened to with much attention, and Messrs. Davison, Griffin, and Rawlin, sang the "Summer evening" and "Poor child of the drunkard" with good effect. Mr. Watson sung two humorous temperance melodies which caused great laughter, and Mr. G. Armstrong with the "bag pipes" accompanied on the violin by Mr. W. Turpin played two tunes which were quite a treat. The drum and fife band played at intervals some good lively music.

"THE FAMILY FRIEND."—The April number of this excellent periodical is a marvel of cheapness, there being a handsome engraving of the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne presented with it, and all for one penny. We wonder how it pays without making such presents like these. The quarterly part is also before us, and its "get up" is, as usual, of the first order. The avowed object of its conductors is to arrest the progress of the pernicious literature which is now to a fearful extent, finding its way to the homes of our country, and it has been so far successful. Every parent in our locality who wishes to give entertainment and instruction to their family should invest 3d. a quarter or 1d. a month for this most admirable production.

MADAME WHEELER'S BENEFIT AT THE TOWN HALL, CONSETT.—The brief stay of Professor and Madame Wheeler and company was brought to a successful termination on Wednesday evening, on which occasion Madame Wheeler took a farewell benefit. The Hall was crowded from floor to ceiling by a most enthusiastic audience. For this night special attractions were provided in the mechanical part of the entertainment, which were received with every demonstration of approval and delight by the crowded house. Too much cannot be said in favour of this class of amusements, for the aim and tendency is not only to please but also to instruct. The water representations were cleverly and artistically put on the stage, each tableau being received with the most hearty applause. A talented concert company also took part in the entertainment, whose efforts were rewarded with an amount of success that is seldom meted out to their professional brethren in this district. Mr. G. Lawrence, a serio-comic singer, has established for himself a reputation which will not be easily effaced from the memories of the habitues of the Hall, and should he again favour them with a visit his welcome will be of the heartiest kind. Mr. E. Fielding and Miss Johnson, who have earned a wide-spread popularity as duettists, contributed much to the success of the amusements of the evening, receiving *encore* after *encore* for their efforts. Mr. Wentworth and Miss Johnson, sentimental singers, received their quota of applause. The Professor intimated that in consequence of the most flattering reception accorded to his entertainment, he will pay another visit at no distant date.

ABSTRACTION OF £30 FROM A BENEFIT SOCIETY'S BOX AT SHIELD ROW.—During the past few days considerable excitement has been caused in the neighbourhood of Shield Row, by a rumour that about £30, the property of a Female Benefit Society, had been missing from the box in which it is customary to place the payments made by the members at the termination of their monthly meetings. As usual, the recital of such a depredation lost none of those features which go to excite the disgust towards the real or supposed offender or offenders, by the fluency with which the members of this society ventilated their loss in the ears of the public. A meeting, it is said, was summoned of the members of this society, and, as might be expected, the general "confusion of tongues," which reigns paramount in such assemblies, was a perfect "Babel" by the recital of the huge wrong perpetrated upon this society, individually and collectively. How had the thieves got the money out of the box? was a question more easily asked than answered; particularly so when it was brought to mind that the said box had three locks of a different construction, and that the respective keys were in the possession of three different individuals. "Murder will out," it is said, if more than one is concerned in the perpetration of any illegal act, and, so far as our experience goes, we have not found females exempt from this general rule; but, somehow or other, none of the three who retained the keys pleaded "guilty" to the charge, and this honourable assembly were kept in suspense and ignorance of the culprits. Meanwhile the idea gained ground that, as much skill had been exhibited by some party in obtaining the contents of the box with the triple locks, the amount deposited in the savings' bank might have taken flight, and to ascertain whether the amount so deposited was safe, a deputation of about half-a-dozen of the leading members were authorised to proceed to the metropolis of the north. Yesterday (Thursday) was the day appointed to solve the mystery, and as the coach from this place to Newcastle passed the various villages on the road, the deputation, one by one, were ushered into the company of the other occupants of the vehicle. Their errand was soon known, as the small but not silent members of the ladies were kept going at a rate which struck terror into the hearts of the males present. The various call-houses on the road were duly patronised by the deputation, and, it is needless to add, the beverages so liberally dispensed by "mine host" gave increased volubility to the tongues of the representatives of this society. At last, much to the relief of the other travellers, the coach reached Newcastle. In the evening, the same parties again took their seats "homeward bound," and the deputation, having received the joyful intelligence that all was right at the saving's bank manifested their feeling by sundry libations on the road, and when they reached the Hobson, three of this noble deputation jumped out of the coach, and finished their rejoicings by a "three-some-reel," much to the astonishment and amusement of the occupants of the coach, and of the quiet villagers who turned out to see the dance. Up to this time we have not heard of the capture of the thief.—*Correspondent.*

John Batey, Winlaton, was fined 1s and costs on Tuesday, at the Gateshead County Police Court, for having played at pitch and toss, on the 5th inst., at Winlaton.

A GRAVE PROPOSAL.—On the subject of beadle peculiarities I have received from Mrs. Mearns, of Kineff Manse, an exquisitely characteristic illustra- of beadle professional habits being made to bear upon the tender passion:—A certain beadle had fancied the manse housemaid, but at a loss for an opportunity to declare himself, one day—a Sunday—when his duties were ended, he looked sheepish and said, "Mary, wad ye tak' a turn, Mary?" He led her to the churchyard, and, pointing with his finger, got out, "My fowk lie there, Mary; Mary wad ye like to lie there?" The grave hint was taken, and she became his wife but does not yet lie there.—"*Reminiscences of Scottiish Life*," *by Dean Ramsay.*

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY NEAR BISHOP AUCKLAND.—A daring case of highway robbery was investigated before the magistrates at Bishop Auckland on Monday. The prosecutor, a pitman, named Richard Bailes, residing at Toft Hill, appears to have made the acquaintance of the prisoner, a labourer, named Wm. Kay, in a public-house, at Bishop Auckland, on the evening of the 5th inst., and the latter on hearing that Bailes had been gambling, and had won £11, pretended that he lived in the same direction as prosecutor, and would "set him up the road." The men then went up the road together, and, on reaching a place known as the Fox Covert at Etherly Grange, the prisoner felled his companion and robbed him of his watch, a snuff-box, and 4s. 9d. in money. The watch was sold on the following day by the prisoner at Darlington. The prisoner, who denied the charge, was committed to take his trial at the Assizes.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A sad case of sudden death occured on the highway near Blanchland on Sunday evening last. Mrs. Cicely Bell and her husband left their residence, at Blanchland, about six o'clock in the evening, to attend the meeting held at the Wesleyan Chapel, Bay Bridge, which is situated about a mile westward from the former place. The evening being fine, they were walking leisurely and frequently conversing on the way, but on reaching that part of the road leading to Coat House, and within a hundred yards of the Chapel, Mrs. Bell complained of a shortness of breath, and feeling unwell, she sat down to rest a while. Mr. Bell, seeing that she was very ill, thought it prudent to try to reach home again, to which his wife consented. He had, however, scarcely proceeded to make an attempt to do so, having only gone a few yards, whe she exclaimed, "Oh I'm dying," and falling into the arms of her husband, almost instantly expired. Though a medical man was speedily on the spot, life was found to be quite extinct. A conveyance was procured, and the body conveyed to its home. Deceased, who was the wife of Mr. Robert Bell, miner, was 61 years of age, and has left no family. She was greatly respected.

ALLEGED EXTRAORDINARY ROBBERIES BY A GIRL AT LOW SPENNYMOOR.—On Monday morning, a girl named Jane Ayre, aged 13 years, was brought before the Durham county magistrates, charged with a series of robberies from the dwelling-house of Mr. Thomas Vasey, butcher, Low Spennymoor, under the most extraordinary circumstances. It appears that for some time past Mr. Vasey had missed money and property from his house, and he suspected that some one was in the habit of entering his house when himself and family were absent, by means of false keys, and helping themselves to any property they might find about. A fortnight ago he missed some money, which had been taken from the house during his absence, and he accordingly communicated with Sergeant Christon, who set a watch on the premises, without, however, discovering the thief. On Sunday afternoon, when Mr. Vasey was about to go to chapel, Sergeant Christon and P.C. Williams took their places in an upstair room in the house, and shortly after Mr. Vasey's departure they heard a footstep in the house, and the prisoner made her appearance in the room where the officers were, and was apprehended. She had apparently obtained admission by means of a key which Mr. Vasey lost before Christmas last. On inquiry it was found the girl had recently purchased a pair of slippers, a Garibaldi, and other trifling articles, but what she has done with the other money and property (if she is the person who has previously visited Mr. Vasey's house) has not yet been ascertained. She was remanded until Saturday.

A PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY FOR CONSETT AND ANNFIELD PLAIN.

On Monday night, a meeting was held in the dining-room of the Railway Hotel, Consett, for the purpose of forming a permanent building society. There were few tradesmen present, but the working men were tolerably well represented. Mr. J. W. Davison was asked to take the chair, but he declined as he had attended for information. Mr. J. Jenkins was ultimately prevailed upon to preside. The notice convening the meeting was read over.

The CHAIRMAN was surprised at the taste of those present in putting him into the chair, as he thought himself not qualified, but he was willing to do what he could. He was in favour of a permanent building society, as he thought it suited better for every place. During the past two years there was scarcely any neighbourhood in the North of England had originated nor attempted a terminating society, except Blackhill; the reason was that experience had taught them that they would not do. He gave illustrations of the superiority of the permanent over the other in the case of persons desirous to sell out so far as the trade of Consett was concerned, he believed that the bad times had gone and the good ones come, and the disabilities under which the Consett Ironworks at one time laboured were mitigated. He believed a permanent society would answer and he was a great advocate for it.

Mr. T. DUNNE would be glad to see a permanent society commenced in Consett, and he had no hesitation in moving that one be inaugurated, called the Consett and Annfield Plain Permanent Benefit Building Society. (Applause.)

Mr. GRANGER seconded the motion, and read a few remarks upon the benefits of such associations. He observed that building societies were not in good odour at the present time in some quarters, but their delinquency had arisen from them not having stuck to their legitimate business. One had bought land in Middlesbro', which had turned out unprofitable, and had ruined it. Some associations had grown too big—the Albert Insurance Co., for instance, which had swallowed up a lot of small societies, and in the end devoured itself and its own shareholders. The proposed society would be within manageable compass, and the management would know where the money was invested. The society would afford a means for the investment of small savings, so that it would be a savings' bank as well as a building society.

Mr. MCNALLY would like the society to be called the Consett and district, but he was informed that there was a society in existence similarly named, and the motion was carried.

A conversation then ensued about the rules, and a number of questions were asked about the rates of contributions and other matters. The rules of the Grainger society were likely to be taken as a basis; the rate of contribution would be 10s. per share per lunar month, each share being valued at £120; and those who invested would be paid at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

Mr. GRANGER subsequently moved, and Mr. J. TAIT seconded, that they proceed with the enrolment of members; that a committee of twelve be appointed to revise the rules and submit them to next meeting, which should be held within a fortnight; and that at next meeting the officers be appointed.

The motion was carried, and 36 shares were taken up. The committee was appointed, and the CHAIRMAN having expressed a hope that the members would use their influence for the good of the society during the interval the meeting adjourned.

Local Police Courts.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, Mar. 23rd, 1871.—Before A. H. TALMADGE, E. T. SMITH, and H. SMITH, Esqs.

DRUNK AND RIOTOUS.

Michael O'Bryan, miner, Burnhope, was charged with being drunk and riotous, at Try-em-all, near Burnhope, on the 4th inst.—P.C. Forster substantiated the charge.—Fined 5s. and costs.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.

Thomas Carlisle was charged with assaulting Matthew Willey at Cornsay, on the 11th inst.—Mr. W. Brignal, jun., who appeared on behalf of the prosecutor, detailed the circumstances in connection with the assault, and stated to the bench that the defendant was one of a band that paid the fines for their members in cases like the present. If it was clear to their worships that an assault had been committed he hoped they would send the defendant to gaol and not inflict a fine as it would fall very lightly on him. Prosecutor, on being sworn, deposed that he lived with his father-in-law, Mr. Siddle, who kept a public-house, at Cornsay. On the night in question he was told to clear away the pots and glasses that were on the tables. At shutting-up time he told the defendant to sup up. He replied that there was plenty of time. A second time he told him to drink off when he again said he would take his time. After some further talk the defendant struck him on the head with a glass, which cut it.—Defendant: Did you not say when you came into the house that you were landlord, and told me to pay my debt and go out?—Prosecutor: No.—Mrs. Jane Siddle said that she remembered the day on which the defendant was in her house. She told her son-in-law to clear away the glasses as it was near closing time. The defendant in reply to a request of her son's, said that he would take his time. He went in a second time, when he was struck by the defendant. They had had some words before which rather "nettled" them both.—Defendant said that he went into Siddle's house and called for a quart of ale of which he and his companions drank. About twenty minutes to twelve o'clock Willey came in and said to him drink up. He then asked him if he was landlord. Willey asked him to pay his bill and go out. He (the prosecutor) had just returned from some raffles and there had been three rows in the house that night and he had been in them all.—Mr. H. Smith: Where were the raffles?—Defendant: In the joiner's shop close by. In answer to a question put by the magistrates, defendant denied ever committing the assault.—George Suddy was also called as a witness. He stated that he was in the house drinking along with the defendant and others. At twenty minutes to twelve the prosecutor came into the house and told them to sup up. The defendant then asked what he had to pay. He never gave the defendant a chance to drink off the beer but seized hold of the pot and wrested it out of his hands. He never saw Carlisle strike Willey.—Robert Simpson, another witness, stated that he and defendant went into the house on the night in question and had some ale. Willey came into the house about twenty minutes to twelve o'clock and told the defendant to sup off. Willey came in a second time when he seized hold of the pot and turned it upside down. They then got hold of each other. After that he could not say what took place.—Mr. Talmadge said that the bench were of the opinion that the assault had not been proved, and that the complainant had used undue interference in requesting the defendant to go out of the house at twenty minutes to twelve. The case was accordingly dismissed.

REFUSING TO PRODUCE A LICENSE.

Thomas Cawthorne, publican, Stanley, was summoned on a charge of having refused to produce his license when requested to do so by the authorities, on the 9th inst.—P.C. Lancaster stated that in consequence of Mr. Smith asking him to produce the defendant's certificate he went to the house and asked for it, when Cawthorne's wife said that she did not know where it was as her husband kept it.—Superintendent Oliver: The defendant was told when he was at the court a fortnight ago to produce his certificate by the magistrates and the clerk on the following Thursday.—Mr. Granger, who appeared for the defendant, said that his client had acted under some misapprehension.—Defendant after being cautioned was dismissed on paying the costs.

SEIZURE OF BEER IN CONSETT.

James McGough, formerly a beerhouse-keeper at Consett, was charged with having illegally in his possession two half barrels of beer on the 17th instant. Defendant was represented by Mr. Granger.—Supt. Oliver stated that on the 17th inst. he searched McGough's house on a warrant. In the cellar he found three casks of ale, two of which contained 36 gallons each, and in the other there was very little.—Mr. Granger: Did the defendant make any difficulty when you went to search the house?—Supt. Oliver: Mrs. McGough put the key of the cellar into her pocket, and it had to be taken from her.—Sergt. Caygill said that he was in company with Supt. Oliver at the time of the seizure. He had watched the house for some time past, and had seen parties come out with cans in their hands, which he found contained beer. He had also been called to disturbances that had been created in the house.—Mr. Granger, for the defence contended that there was no proof that the beer was kept in the house for sale.—Mrs. McGough, in the absence of her husband was then allowed to make a statement to the court. She said that she kept five or six lodgers, for whom she kept the beer. Through some misunderstanding two casks of beer had been sent instead of one. She wanted one to be sent back, but the lodgers said that the longer it stood the better it would be.—In answer to the bench, McGough said that the beer was for the use of the lodgers, which went along with their board, and also in reply to further enquiries she gave a confused account of her accommodation in the house for the lodgers and her family.—The bench thought it was quite clear that defendant had made himself amenable to the law in keeping such a large quantity of ale in the house and ordered it to be sold.

ASSAULT AT STANLEY.

John Waugh was charged with assaulting Mrs. Mary Ann Cawthorne, publican, Stanley, on the 11th inst.—Defendant did not appear.—Complainant stated that the defendant came into her house, and said he had borrowed threepence to do so, for the purpose, she supposed, of breaking it up. On asking him what he was saying, he took hold of her nose and turned her twice or thrice round on the floor.—P.C. Lancaster said that he saw the defendant standing over the landlord in a very threatening manner, and was also using very bad language at the time.—Fined £1 and costs, which amounted in all to £1 8s.

ASSAULT AT CONSETT IRONWORKS.

Patrick Clark, puddler, was charged with assaulting Mr. Thompson Siddle, at the Consett Ironworks.—Mr. Siddle, in preferring the charge, said that he put another man to the defendant's furnace, and when he tried to eject him he turned round and pushed him against another furnace. The reason why he had put another man in the defendant's place was that he had only worked half-a-shift instead of six that week.—Defendant admitted the charge, but was under the influence of drink at the time or he would not have done it.—Fined 5s. and costs, amounting in all to £1 3s.

BREACHES OF THE VACCINATION ACT.

Edward Hills, Low Hermitage, was summoned for not having his child vaccinated within the time prescribed by the Act of Parliament.—Mr. J. Thompson, sub-registrar, proved the registration of the child.—Mrs. Hills said that her child was unfit for vaccination for some time after its birth; and on another occasion she went to Satley to see Dr. Wilson, and after waiting two hours did not see him. She had two children not vaccinated, one was eleven months old and the other eleven years. She was not disinclined to have the children vaccinated if it did not cost her anything as it made but little matter.—Fined 1s and costs.

James Salmon was summoned to answer the same charge. Defendant said that he got his child vaccinated about a fortnight since by Dr. Reed, of Tow Law, but had not got the certificate. He had four children, two of whom had never been vaccinated.—Fined 1s. and costs, and ordered to have his other children vaccinated, or separate summonses would be issued for each.

Robert Hammond, Quebec, was also summoned on the same charge.—Mrs. Hammond said she had no objection to vaccination, but the child had been unfit for the operation.—Ordered to pay expenses, amounting to 5s.

THE CORN TRADE.

The *Mark Lane Express* in its review of the corn trade says—The past week has shown a retrograde movement in the weather, both in moisture and the temperature. This change, on the whole, may be a serviceable check as vegetation was certainly progressing dangerously fast, but we may find the young grass partly lost: and, no doubt field work, excepting on the lightest and driest lands, has been much hindered. It appears, too, that Belgian and Dutch accounts back the unfavourable reports from France, as to the mischief done to growing crops. Low rates become still more improbable, and with a direct demand from France and America for seed wheat, the imports of fine quality for England must be diminished. The Russian difficulty being got over, there will be no impediment to arrivals from the Black Sea, and this will be no small advantage to England, unhappy France, or Europe generally. The damp atmosphere has been seriously detrimental to English samples of wheat.

Markets.

CORN MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At this day's market there was a small supply of English wheat, but a fair arrival of foreign, mostly, however, from the Black sea. An advance of fully 1s per qr. on the rates of this day week was obtained, but the demand was not so brisk as on Saturday. Fine malting and grinding barley rather dearer, but secondary unchanged. Malt slow. Beans, peas, and oats commanded full prices. Flour 6d. dearer.

DURHAM CORN AND PROVISION MARKET, Saturday.—The following were the prices current at this market this day:—Wheat 0s 0d to 0s 0d; beans, 0s 0d to 0s 0d per qr; barley, 9s 0d to 0s 0d; tares, 14s 0d to 15s 0d; oats, 5s 9d to 7s 3d per boll. Beef, 7½d to 10d; mutton, 8d to 10d; veal, 9d to 10d; pork, 9d to 10d per lb. Chickens, 2s 2d to 2s 9d; ducks, 2s 6d to 2s 9d; hens, 1s 0d to 2s 0d; guinea fowl 0s 0d to 3s 3d; geese, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; hares, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; turkeys, 7s 6d to 8s 0d each. Pheasants, 0s to 0s 0d per brace. Pigeons, 1s 0d to 1s 3d; rabbits, 0s 0d to 2s 6d per couple. Wild ducks, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; ptarmigans, 0s 0d; snipes, 0s 0d; woodpigeons, 0s 0d partridges 0s 0d per brace. Butter, 1s 8d to 1s 9d per lb. Eggs, 12 to 14 for 1s. Onions, 3s 0d to 0s 0d per peck. Apples, 1s 4d to 0s 0d per peck. Potatoes, 9d to 10d per stone.

DARLINGTON CORN MARKET, Monday.—Good red wheat sold from 13s 9d to 14s 9d per boll of two bushels; white ditto, 15s 0d to 16s 0d; old red wheat, —s 0d to —s 0d; white ditto, —s 0d to —s 0d; barley, 8s 6d to 9s 0d; grinding qualities, 0s 0d to 0s 0d per boll; long oats, 3s 0d to 3s 3d; short ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d per bushel; beans, —s 0d to —s 0d per boll. There was a fair show of wheat which sold at 2s per qr. advance on last week's rates.

HEXHAM CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—There was but a small show of wheat at our market to-day, which, however, met with a brisk sale, at fully last week's prices. Barley and oats were both a good supply; barley maintained late rates as did also the best quality of oats; but inferior samples of oats were very much neglected.

LONDON CORN MARKET, Wednesday.—There was a fair amount of animation observable in the grain trade at market to-day, and prices throughout showed firmness. The arrivals of both English and foreign wheat were on a limited scale. There was a moderate demand for red and nursery produce, for which 1s per qr. advance was realised. Other descriptions, however, were without material change from Monday. Barley was in fair supply and request for fine samples, but inferior malting parcels were almost stationary. Malt was dull, at former rates. There was a fair show of oats, which changed hands at Monday's quotations. Beans and peas were dull, but not quotably lower. Flour was purchased to a limited extent, but country marks were exceedingly firm, and in some instances slightly improved.

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The show of stock presented for sale exhibited an increase of 265 beasts and 870 sheep, as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality—that of cattle was about an average for the time of year, while sheep were only indifferent. The supply of beef comprised only 1,427 head. The great increase from last week, together with their general improved quality, and the continued high prices, caused the beef trade to rule somewhat sluggish, and prices receded about 3d per stone from the rates of this day se'nnight. The number of sheep was 5,770. The mutton trade was completely devoid of animation, as the high prices were checking the consumption. The carcases of some hoggets, which were bought here last week, when brought to the scales were bordering on 1s per lb. Pigs—768 were shown. The pork trade ruled steady; prices varied very little from Tuesday last, and nearly all were disposed of.

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

DURHAM CATTLE MARKET, Monday.—A good show of all descriptions of stock, and an excellent clearance, the largest purchasers being south country dealers. The following were the quotations:—Prime beef brought from 9s 0d to 9s 6d per stone; mutton 8¾d to 10d; cows £12 to £20 each.

WAKEFIELD CATTLE MARKET, Wednesday.—There was a large supply of stock on offer to-day, and a more numerous attendance of buyers than there has been since Christmas. The stock of fat beasts consisted of upwards of a thousand prime animals, chiefly from Scotland and the north. Trade ruled slow, and dealers had to submit to a reduction of about ½d per lb. on late quotations: the prices ranging from 8s 6d to 9s 6d per stone of 14lb. About 5,600 sheep were penned, and a fair business was done, although dealers declined to accept lower prices. The pig market was supplied with about 1,700 large and small animals which met with a brisk demand. Milch cows and lean cattle seemed in good demand, and the former sold well at £1 and the latter at 10s per head advance on late rates.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET, Tuesday.—There were 88 carts of hay, and 63 carts of straw in the market.

Prices: old land hay, £5 15s 0d to £7 10s 0d; this year's growth, £0 0s 0d to £0 0s 0d; new land hay, £5 10s 0d to £7 10s 0d; this year's growth, £0 0s 0d to £0 0s 0d; clover hay, £0 0s 0d to £0 0s 0d per ton. Wheat straw, 2s 0d to 2s 8d; barley straw, 2s 0d to 2s 6d; and oat straw, 2s 4d to 3s 0d per thrave.

MIDDLESBOROUGH IRON MARKET, Tuesday.—To-day there was a numerous attendance on 'Change at Middlesbro'. Pig iron was again very keenly inquired after, and parcels were sold at the same rates as those quoted last week, viz., 47s. for No. 3, and the other qualities in proportion. All the blast furnaces are working well. The finished iron trade is in a much healthier condition than it has been for some time. Numerous inquiries are coming from Hungary, Holland, Russia, and America for rails, and orders are being placed with Cleveland firms. There is a good demand for bars.

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 No. 25, on the 18th inst., Mrs. Lorimer, of a daughter.

At No. 197, on the 23rd inst., Mrs. Maxwell, of a daughter.

CASTLESIDE—On the 20th inst., Mrs. J. Johnston, of a daughter.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE—On the 22nd inst., Mrs. Nettleton, of a son.

At Cutler's Hall, on the 21st inst., Mrs. Milner, of a son.

BEAMISH—On the 16th inst., the wife of Mr. J. Wears, of a son.

WIGAN—At Lower Ince, on the 21st inst., the wife of Mr. H. T. Griffiths, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BENFIELDSIDE—At St. Cuthbert's, on the 17th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Thompson, Mr. John Thomas Hargrave, Denton, to Miss Alice Heslop, Winlaton.

EBCHESTER—At the Parish Church, on the 17th inst., by the Rev. T. Stubbs, vicar, Mr. Geo. Shimmin, Consett, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. A. Richardson, Stockton.

DEATHS.

CONSETT—At 14, Pitt Street, on the 17th inst., aged 1 year, Isabella McCaffery.

Same place, on the 18th inst., aged 4 years, Mary McCaffery.

At Traveller's Rest, same day, aged 61, Jane McKown.

On the 19th inst., aged 16 months, Elizabeth Jane Mowbray.

BLACKHILL—At Eltringham Terrace, on the 18th inst., aged 3½ years, Mary Snowball.

IVESTON—On the 17th inst., aged 76, Mary, relict of the late William Athey.

WHICKHAM—On the 13th inst., aged 16, Lizzie Barnett, fourth daughter of Mr. Robt. Nicholson.

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