The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT-VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 534. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} SATURDAY, MARCH 4TH, 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

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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,
99b PROPRIETOR.

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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NEW HOUSEHOLD FURNISHING, CARPET AND FLOORCLOTH SHOW ROOMS, 43, PILGRIM STREET.

MESSRS. ANDERSON, MACK, AND LEE,
Respectfully announce the extension of their New Furnishing and Carpet Show Rooms, 43, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle, in connection with their Old Established
FLOORCLOTH AND MATTING WAREHOUSE
at foot of Arcade Stairs.

Large Suites of Rooms above their present Shop will be set apart for their New Departments in Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, and Household Linens.

Great care and attention has been taken in selecting from the best and cheapest markets.

A large and splendid assortment of the newest designs in
BRASS AND IRON BEDSTEADS,
of French, Persian, and other Styles.
STRAW, HAIR, AND FLOCK MATTRESSES, AND FEATHER [illegible]
Wool Reps, Plain and Figured Damasks, C[illegible]aces, and Fringes.

Cornice Poles and Fittings, Venetian and Holland Blinds, Damask Table Cloths, Napkins, Sheetings, Huckabacks, and Towellings.

The spacious Carpet Room is 62ft. by 22ft., and has been replenished with an entirely New Stock, consisting of
BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY, KIDDERMINSTER, AND FELT CARPETS,
of Great Beauty and Rich Designs.

Owing to the recent low prices of the markets they have been secured on unusually favourable terms. 110b

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MESSRS. ANDERSON & MACK beg to announce that in consequence of the increase in their CARPET, FLOOR CLOTH, and FURNISHING BUSINESS, they have from the 1st of February instant, taken into Partnership Mr. THOMAS LOWE LEE, who for several years has held a responsible position in a large establishment in the south, and under whose able management this business, at 43, Pilgrim Street, will in future be chiefly conducted, under the style of ANDERSON, MACK, and LEE.

The business of Anderson and Mack, as Auctioneers and Valuers, will be carried on under the same style and in the same premises as heretofore.

February 14, 1871.

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

FOURTEEN DAYS' SALE

OF THE

ENTIRE STOCK

OF

RALPH ORD & Co.,

MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.

R. W. SHAW

BEGS to inform the Public that he has bought the Business of the above Firm and intends CLEARING THE WHOLE OF THE STOCK at Prices which will command a quick Sale.

R. W. SHAW,

LATE RALPH ORD & Co.,

MIDDLE STREET,

CONSETT. 89b

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

W AYNSLEY
Grocer,
CONSETT

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

	Gallons
W & A Gilbey	670,904
Sandeman, Sons & Co	154,622
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 Allnut & Co	82,264
Dent, Urwick & Co	78,884
Bond, Forbes & Co	77,277
D Taylor & Sons	71,943
Max Greger	71,475
Secretan, Campbell & Co	67,969
Boord & Son	67,587
Findlater & Co	66,243
Polak Bros & Co	66,074
Brooks & Oldham	63,859
C 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	231,354
J & W Nicholson	165,605
D Taylor & Sons	144,608
Trower & Lawson	121,512
Dingwall, Portal & Co	110,263
R Hooper & Sons	106,043
Bond, Forbes & Co	95,855
Seager & Evans	87,328
Boord & Son	86,200
C Webb	73,947
Burnett & Co	64,910
E S Pick	60,253
Lemon Hart & Son	58,594
Bishop & Son	56,933
Bowerbank & Son	50,180
J Allnutt & Co	49,245
G Orme & Co	48,541
J & J Vickers & Co	48,357
Hills & Underwood	47,638
Marshall & Elvey	45,568
T H Furze	45,342
B Field & Sons	40,667
Osmond & Co	38,502
Pickford & Co	38,460

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

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

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

For full description of each see Book of Prices

GINS

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

The above can be had either Sweetened or Unsweetened.

COGNAC BRANDIES

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

The above can be had either Pale or Brown

BRANDIES (*not Cognac Brandies*)

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

The above can be had either Pale or Brown

SCOTCH WHISKIES

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

IRISH WHISKIES

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

JAMAICA RUMS

Castle UP	Rum	33 *under proof*	2/1	30
Castle UV	Rum	17 *under proof*	2/6	30
Castle Proof	Rum	*proof*	2/11	30
Castle JO 33	Rum	*Old* 33 *under proof*	2/3	30
Castle JO pf.	Rum	*Old. proof*	3/1	30
Castle White	Rum	*Old. proof*	3/1	30

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

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

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

Business Announcements.

LARGE ARRIVALS OF NEW, FASHIONABLE, AND CHEAP DRAPERY GOODS,
AT
VARDY & CO.'S,
VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT.

BLANKETS, &c.

THE Best Value given in Blankets, Blue and Green Woollen Quilts, Sheetings, Bleached and Unbleached Cotton Sheets.

FLANNELS.

10,000 YARDS of Lancashire and Saxony all Wool Flannels, 7¾d., 8½d., 9½d. to 1s. 6d. per yard. These Goods are first-class value.

WINCEYS.

THOUSANDS of Yards of Scotch and Lancashire Winceys, 4½d., 6½d., 7½d., 9½d., to 1s. 4½d. per yard. These Goods are sound, well made, and cheap.

Real Aberdeen Winceys, 8¾d., 10½d., to 1s. 6d. per yard. This 8¾d. cloth is usually sold at 1s. per yard.

FRENCH MERINOES.

1,500 YARDS, Beautiful Colours, in French Merinoes, at 1s. 2¾d., 1s. 6d., 1s. 10½d., to 3s. 6d. per yard. These Goods are getting very scarce—the first two numbers are worth 4d. to 6d. per yard more than present market value.

FANCY DRESSES.

THIS Department is replete with all the Latest Novelties, at startling Prices.

MOURNING.

7-4 Black Balmoral Crapes (37 inches wide), 8¾d. and 10¾d. per yard. The Best Value in the North of England.

WOOLLEN SHIRTS AND SHIRTINGS.

SELECTIONS, choice, variety, large, sound, and well made.

Prices of Shirting, 6¾d., 7¾d., 9½d., to 2s. 2d. per yard.

All Wool Shirts, 2s. 11½d., 3s. 6d., 3s. 11d., 4s. 6d., 4s. 11d. to 10s. 6d.

Inspection and comparison invited.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

300 MEN'S Cloth Trousers, 5s. 11d., 6s. 11d., 7s. 11d., and 9s. 11d. a pair, usually sold at 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 12s. 6d., and 14s. 6d. a pair.

MEN'S OVERCOATS,
BOYS' JACKETS,
MEN'S REEFERS,
YACHTING JACKETS.
VESTS! VESTS!! VESTS!!!
Extra Good Value.

Select your TIES, COLLARS, HOSE, GLOVES, SCARFS, UMBRELLAS, CARPET BAGS, &c., &c., at

VARDY & CO.'S,
VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT.
Terms:—Ready Money and no Abatement.

Poetry: Original and Select.

A SONG FOR MY LOVE.

Your mind is a garden of flowers,
 The brightest that ever could grow;
Refreshed by the sunniest showers,
 Each drop like a diamond doth glow;
And the breeze, as it plays through your bowers,
 Stays sighing, reluctant to go.

Your heart is the home of a beauty
 Delightful, and almost divine;
A wild and irregular beauty,
 Whose softness and anger combine
To lure all mankind from their duty,
 To follow the scornfulest sign.

Your soul, as it wrestles within you,
 And longs for the time of release—
As it shrinks from the breath of the sin you
 Send, shameful, away from your peace—
Is an angel from heaven to win you
 And carry where sinning will cease.

—*Tinsley's Magazine for March.*

Varieties.

Extracts from PUNCH.

Mr. Ayrton's favourite paper.—*The Economist.*

Wanted *(by Old Time)*.—The fellow to "the other day."

CLEARING A DIFFICULTY—*Irascible Traveller:* "I say, Boots, I want to catch the 4·15 train. Bring me a cab." *Boots:* "You're too late, sir. A cab would'nt do it." *Irascible Traveller:* "Con-found you! Bring two cabs, then!"

HARDENED OFFENDER.—We are rather ashamed of acknowledging that we know a lady who, the other day, made no secret of having done what the law regards as a very serious offence—nay, openly avowed her satisfaction at having just hit a train!

IRUS AND IRISHRY.—General Grant has received the Fenians at the White House. The American Ulysses sadly degenerates from his Homeric namesake. When an insolent and violent Beggar came into *his* white house, the old Ulysses punched that Beggar's head.

THE SERVANTS.—*Old Lady:* "They're all alike, my dear. There's our Susan (it's true she's a Dissenter), but I've allowed her to go to chapel three times every Sunday since she has lived with me, and I assure you she doesn't cook a bit better than she did the first day.

ANOTHER OF MR. JARVIS'S DIAGNOSES.—"O, good morning, Jarvis. You've not been ill again?" "No, Miss; it's the Missis have been took indifferent this time!" "What's the matter with her?" "Well, Miss, the young medical gentleman he says to me: 'Why, Jarvis!' he says, 'your Missus 'ave got *Bronqkitis* in hevery blessed limb of 'er body!'"

A MEAN ADVANTAGE.—*Artless Woman:* Henry, dear, I want to go a little farther, to do some shopping. Let us take a cab. *Wretch:* Yes, my love, and pick out one with a nice respectable-looking driver, who we are quite sure hasn't just been carrying a patient to the Smallpox Hospital. *Artless Woman:* O, what a horrid idea! Ugh! It never occurred to me. Rather than run such a risk as that, I would walk, if it was ever so.—[*The deluded wife walks a mile and a half, and her deceitful husband saves eighteenpence.*]

A VERY PROPER NAME.—From time to time we have had in London distinguished and generally dusky visitors—Chinese, Japanese, Burmese, Siamese, Parsees, Maganese, &c.—who have been remarkable for the striking oddity of their names; but, perhaps the most singular instance that has ever come under the public notice was in the case of the Eastern prince who attended the Queen's Court last week, and stands on record as "His Imperial Highness Higashi-Fushimi-No-Mia, Uncle of the Mikado of Japan." What Burlesque can beat this?

Extracts from JUDY.

The path of duty.—A policeman's beat.

"I'll 'ave you, rat," as the terrier said.

Motto for teetotallers—"I won't beer none."

That's the cheese, as the fox remarked to the crow.

Appropriate diet.—Parties behind time should be fed on ketch-up.

Spiritual fact.—That wine causes many to take a winding way home.

Board of Health required by the working classes. —The cup-board (well filled.)

The man who went three nights running to the theatre has stopped for want of breath.

Passages that lead to nothing sometimes find a termination in the Breach of Promise Court.

Why is the representative of a pen, ink, and paper manufactory a great anomaly?—Because he's a *Stationary traveller.*

Smith declares that the only thing on earth capable of moving a certain cross-grained old aunt of his is her rocking-chair.

Which is the most extraordinary instance on record of an animal claiming to belong to the Church of England?—The Pope's bull that was confirmed.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.—It is reported that "The Crown" has declined to insure the life of Mr. Gladstone, on the ground that no one on that establishment is clever enough to make out his policy.

IT WAS WELL TO KNOW AT ONCE PERHAPS.—Can oi wait a'table, milady? Ef oi bain't o'er and abo' hoongry, oi can wait a bit. Ef oi'm sharp set loike, oi shud raythor peg i' to wittals wi t'other folks.

Extracts from Fun.

To young housekeepers.—Never send a thoughtless servant to the cellar for beer, it should be drawn "with a head."

CUT-UP.—How did the dog look, who dropt the cutlet into the stream, when according to Æsop he lost the substance for the shadow? We are inclined to think he looked chop-fallen.

THE SADDLE ON THE RIGHT BACK.—*Yokel:* "I ain't goin' out o' the path for a fool!" *Swell:* "No, you're not, my friend—but *I* shall have to do so!"

THE OLD CRY.—A pawnbroker at Glasgow has been fined for taking in pledge a waistcoat "before the same was completed for wear." The old story! How the vested interests are protected!

KEEP TO THE POINT.—*Worshipper of Bacchus (quite out of patience):*—"There you goes again,—it wos a little drop o' *Rum* as I says does me good! and you keeps a-saying it is *Halco-hale* as does me harm!"

A NEAR ESCAPE.—We are glad to be spared the recital of a terrible and fatal calamity which might have deprived the Ministry and the country of one of its brightest ornaments, by the sudden fall on Wednesday last of a tall factory chimney in Regent Street, as the eminent statesman was walking to the Houses of Parliament. By the greatest good luck the Right Hon. gentleman was absent from town that day; and we may add that fortunately there is no factory chimney in Regent Street, and that its fall was consequently prevented.

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.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

At last, after a series of speculations and counter-speculations, confident statements and equally confident denials, we have something like definite news as to the result of the recent negociations between the representatives of Germany and France. You will be in a better position than I am to give your readers the exact details of the terms of peace, but the one great fact is that peace is assured. The terms, if we can rely on the last authoritative statements on the subject, are certainly hard, bitterly hard; but then it has long been felt that they would be so under any circumstances. Prussia has had a giant's strength, and she has tyrannously used it as a giant. The cession of Alsace and Lorraine, including Metz; the payment of 200 millions sterling; and the occupation of French territory and French fortresses till the conditions are carried out, with the temporary occupation of the Germans of the finest quarter of Paris—these are indeed bitter terms of peace, and it is not surprising that here and there in France a voice is raised through the Press, that a war *a outrance* would be better than such a peace. But what could France do other than she has done? Her conqueror's foot has been upon her neck, and she has had to submit to his terms with the best grace she could. But are France and Germany to be thus made friends? The question is preposterous. They will be more bitter enemies than ever, and even now there are indication, that France will not only nourish her revenge, but that sooner or later she will make an effort to gratify it. Simultaneously with the news of peace comes the intelligence of the determination to entirely re-organize the French army; and no sagacity is needed to decide what is the principal object for this, be its accomplishment ever so distant. Doubtless the certainty of an effort to gratify French revenge has weighed much with the German negociations, and they have aimed at crippling France for the future. But will this be the result? Heaven only knows; but France, if she can but secure a stable Government, will not be permanently crippled even by these hard terms. The motto is *Resurgam.* What Queen Mary said of Calais—that its name at her death would be found engraven upon her heart—every Frenchman of to-day will say of Metz, Alsace, and Lorraine—names indelibly inscribed on their memory by sufferings the most terrible, by humiliations the most appalling. There is little difficulty in perceiving the feelings predominant here upon the subject. It is demonstrated in more than expressions of sympathy for France. The bitter reflections uttered upon the quality of the mercy Germany has shown towards France cannot fail to produce effect upon the temper of the neutral Powers. The terms of peace are the topic of conversation from the Exchange in the east of London to the most westerly club in the opposite direction. Descriptions of Drawing-rooms and Levees, and all the gaieties of the past week, which on account of the Queen's visit to Buckingham Palace, have been most brilliant, lose all interest beside an event which I believe in their hearts all intelligent Englishmen deplore—the entry of the Germans into Paris. The spectacle seems to create but one sentiment, and the feeling will certainly do no good to the conquerors.

Whether the Princess Louise herself named the day for the marriage, which is likely enough, or whether Her Majesty decided upon the day—and perhaps the two royal ladies arranged the matter together—it is rather to be regretted that it has been determined to have the marriage in Lent, seeing that it gives offence to the High Church party, and cannot be pleasant to Roman Catholics. This marriage, however, will do much towards weakening the objections to marrying during the penitential season, and indeed we may depend upon it that numbers of ladies will not only decide to marry in Lent, but on the very day, the 21st of March, that has been fixed for the wedding of the Princess. The list of marriages in the *Times* during the two or three days after that date will be very long, I trow. By the way, bearing in mind the old proverb about many a slip, &c., is it not rather premature for music-publishers to announce the Lady of Lorne Lancers, Lady of Lorne Galop, &c.? Besides which the Princess ought never to be called by her husband's title. It will be after marriage, as before, "The Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne."

The recent discussion in the House of Commons on the relations of the Horse Guards to the War Office, and on the anomalous position of the Commander-in-Chief, and the subsequent remarks of the Press on the subject, give peculiar piquancy to an extract from a speech of the Duke's which has just been unearthed. On 4th of April, 1870, His Royal Highness speaking at Fishmonger's Hall asked "Can we improve the army? Has not the army always performed its duty well? Is it not efficient? Then why the change?" And so on. So that if the Duke *is* the army reformer some people would have us believe, his conversion is a very recent one.

Allow me to make on behalf of a brother *litterateur* a short explanation which will be intelligible to you Mr. Editor, and possibly to some of your readers, though I shall mention no names, in consideration for an honorable man who unwittingly entered into a business engagement with a rogue. A certain pretended firm of so-called publishers, while setting themselves a task of what I cannot but regard as one of supererogation, not to say impertinence, in lecturing newspaper proprietors on the laws of libel, have been exploiting the well-known name of the *litterateur* above referred to as if his pen were at their command. But I am informed that he has no engagement whatever with them, though, quite without knowing the real character of the man, he made an engagement to supply a certain self-styled "newspaper proprietor and London Correspondent for provincial journals" with London correspondence weekly. Provincial newspaper proprietors will be enlightened by the connection thus shown and the unwarrantable use made of an eminent writer's name, which I withhold here, lest I should have to write by the side of it other names which would degrade it by the association.

Many supporters of the Deceased Wife's Sister's Marriage Bill are very sanguine that that Bill will be passed this session. Meanwhile, let me record one of the best things that the late Lord Palmerston said on the subject—that the Bill was a very humane one inasmuch as it tended to prevent a man having two mothers-in-law. But if it be true that, one mother-in-law being an infliction, two must be a greater infliction, is it not also true that two or three sisters-in-law may be an infliction for a widower?—at all events if they become all demonstratively matrimonially inclined should the Bill pass.

In a Texas city the chief of police is under arrest for robbery.

Local Law Intelligence.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE POLICE COURT.

MONDAY, Feb. 27th, 1871.—Before A. TOWN, and T. WILSON, Esqrs.

ASSAULT AT WASKERLEY WATERWORKS.

William Christmas, a navvy, was summoned to answer a charge of assault, preferred against him by Ann Coulson, a married woman, on the 1st ult., at the Waterworks, Waskerley.—Prosecutrix on being sworn, said that she went into Mrs. Wilson's, a neighbour's house, about half-past two o'clock in the afternoon of the day in question. The defendant at the time was playing at cards. He struck at her, and then pulled off his jacket and shirt to fight her, and also called her everything. She then left the house, but he followed her outside when she went into a neighbour's house.—Defendant: Was I within nine feet of you?—Prosecutrix: Yes; you were close to me and pushed at me.—Margaret Wilson, a witness for the complainant, stated that she saw the defendant pull off his clothes and heard him use abusive language to Mrs. Coulson, but could not say that he struck her.—Sergeant Eccles said he could give no evidence as to the assault, but could say something as to the state the defendant was in at the time. The language he used was most filthy. He pulled off his shirt and showed his skin and said he would fight. He would have applied for a summons against the defendant for being drunk and riotous, but being told that he was to be summoned for an assault he did not get one.—Thomas Taylor, a navvy, who appeared as a witness on behalf of the defendant, presented the appearance of having recently been engaged in a *melee,* said that he was in No. 7 hut when Mrs. Coulson came in. Defendant's wife and Mrs. Coulson quarrelled over something and called each other names. He never saw the prosecutrix hit by anyone.—Wm. Howlitt said he was in the house when the women were calling each other bad names. He never saw the defendant with his coat off, but he might have had it off outside.—Mr. Town to witness: Was the defendant sober.—Witness (hesitatingly): Well, about "Market price." (Laughter.)—Prosecutrix: What did Mrs. Christmas say to me when I went in?—Witness: I cannot tell you, you said so much.—The charge having been proved the Bench ordered the defendant to pay a fine of £1 16s., including costs, or one month's imprisonment.

ASSAULT AT BLACKHILL.

Sarah Strothers, a girl about sixteen years of age, was charged with assaulting Bridget Marley, another girl a few years her junior, at Blackhill, on the 15th ult.—Complainant, who exhibited a large cut on her head, said that she was playing with two more girls against a house corner when Strothers pushed against her. She (complainant) turned round and gave her a slap on the shoulder, whereupon Strothers turned round and threw a stone at her, cutting her head.—Defendant said she was getting some water when the complainant came forward and called her a Scotch b——. She then pushed her. It was a little boy named Robinson that threw the stone, not her.—A girl named Agnes Forster was called as a witness for Strothers. She said she was near the defendant when Marley threw the stone which caught her on the breast. It was a boy named Robinson that threw the stone at Marley, not Strothers.—The case was dismissed.

A CAUTION TO PUGILISTIC YOUTHS.

William Wakely, a youth about fifteen or sixteen years of age, and who is employed at the Consett Ironworks, was charged with committing an assault on John Stokoe, a boy employed as a milk-carrier, at Blackhill, on the 13th ult.—Defendant admitted the charge.—Complainant who gave his evidence in a clear and straightforward manner, said he went into Mr. Jopling's house to get himself warmed as was his usual custom. Whilst he was in the house he heard some one at his pony, and on going out he saw the defendant near it. On asking him what he was striking the pony for, he (Wakely) struck him over the nose, making it bleed. He then went to tell the police.—Mr. Jopling said that he was sitting writing when he heard the noise. On going to the door he saw a crowd of boys, and Sergeant Thompson coming up the street with the boy, whose face was covered with blood. The lad had been subjected to great annoyance for some time from such boys as the defendant. He had turned as many as fourteen or fifteen out of his tap-room at a time, and as soon as they got to the door they dared him out to fight.—Another little fellow, who was present at the time of the assault, said that he saw Wakely strike Stokoe with his fist on the mouth.—Sergeant Thompson also gave evidence as to the state the boy was in when he sought for his assistance, and added that his face had the appearance of having been struck by something other than a fist.—Defendant on being asked what he had to say in answer to the charge, replied that he struck Stokoe because he had set his tongue up to him.—Fined 10s. which with costs amounted to £1 4s., or in default fourteen days' imprisonment. The fine was paid.

DRUNK AND RIOTOUS.

Patrick McGuinness, a labourer employed at the Consett Ironworks, was charged with being drunk and riotous, at Blackhill, on the 11th ult.—Sergeant Thompson said his attention was drawn to the defendant's house. He came out and conducted himself in a most riotous manner, and then struck his wife and put her out; and when he went to apprehend him he always shut the door in his face.—P.C. Thom gave corroborative testimony.—Fined 10s. which with costs amounted to 16s. 6d., or in default, fourteen days' imprisonment.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, March 2nd, 1871.—Before M. KEARNEY (chairman), J. L. SMITH, and E. T. SMITH, Esqs., and Major JOICEY.

REFUSING TO QUIT.

John Lowes was charged with refusing to quit the house of Mr. Nicholson, publican, White-le-Head, on the 18th ult.—P.C. Vasey deposed to being on duty at White-le-Head at the time, and on hearing cries of "police" he proceeded to the house in question and found the defendant creating a disturbance, and also refused to quit when ordered to do so.—Mrs. Nicholson gave corroborative evidence.—Fined 5s. and costs.

DRUNK AND RIOTOUS.

Thomas Armstrong was charged with being drunk and riotous at White-le-Head on the 18th ult.—Defendant denied the charge.—P.C. Vasey said that he found the defendant in Mr. Nicholson's house with his coat off wanting to fight.—Mrs. Nicholson was called but her evidence did not materially affect that given by the officer.—Fined 2s. 6d. and costs.

Robert Job and *Edward Todd* were charged with having committed a similar offence, at Kyo, on the 19th ult.—P.C. Reay stated that he was on duty at Kyo, and about one o'clock on the morning of the day in question he saw the defendants making a disturbance. Both of the men had their coats off and were fighting, but Todd was the most troublesome of the two to him.—Todd did not appear to answer the charge.—Job, in defence, admitted that he was fighting, but was acting in self-defence, as the other man had struck him twice or thrice in a public-house.—The case against Job was dismissed, and Todd was ordered to pay a fine of 5s and costs.

TRESPASS AT FLINT HILL.

George Myers, a young man about nineteen years of age was charged with trespassing in a field belonging to Mr. Southren, Flint Hill, on the 21st ult.—Ordered to pay the costs, amounting to 6s. 1d.

ASSAULT.

Robert Cool, miner, was charged with assaulting Jas. Lenney, on the 21st ult. Complainant said that his wife and the defendant's quarrelled on the day in question, and when trying to get his wife home he was assaulted by Cool.—A witness named Sarah Ridley gave corroborative evidence.—Defendant said the complainant owed him 7s. which the "gaffer" made him pay. He said he would have it out of him, and he denied ever striking him.—A witness was called for the defence, who stated that he never saw a blow struck by the defendant. —Fined 10s.

DESERTING A WIFE AND CHILD.

Thomas Dixon, a young farm labourer, who spoke with a strong Northumbrian accent, was placed in the dock to answer a charge of having deserted his wife and child on the 15th ult., thereby allowing them to become chargeable to the Lanchester Union.—Mr. Brisco, on behalf of the Union authorities, pressed the charge.—Prisoner admitted leaving his wife but it was only until he got work. He belonged to Morpeth, and worked as a farm labourer; but since he had left he had lost his health and wished to go back, when he would maintain his wife.—The magistrates ordered the payment of the costs, or in default one month's imprisonment.

BREACHES OF THE BEERHOUSE ACT.

Thomas Cawthorne, innkeeper, Stanley, was charged with selling beer and keeping open his house during prohibited hours, on the 27th of January.—Mr W. Brignal, jun, defended.—P.C. Lancaster said he found a number of men in the house drinking after closing time. At half-past eleven o'clock he saw a man come out of the house with a can, and on asking him what he had in it he replied ale.—Mr. Brignal made a most humorous defence, in which he stated that the officer had been made the subject of a practical joke. The contents of the can, he maintained, was not ale but treacle, which belonged to a woman who was returning after making her marketing. He would also call two witnesses to prove that his client did not fill any ale after eleven o'clock.—William Moore, blacksmith, Havanna, was then called. He said he was in the defendant's house from half-past nine o'clock till ten minutes to eleven, at which time the ale was stopped. Whilst he was sitting, a woman came by him and asked for some things. A basket was one of them but he could not tell what the rest was. Another witness named Cairns was also called. He stated that he went into the house at a quarter to ten o'clock and left at five minutes to eleven. Two women entered the house, and he heard one of them ask for a can, but could not say what it contained. He was positive that there was no ale on the tables when the officer entered.—Mr. Kearney said the officer had made a clear statement, but as there appeared to be a doubt in the matter they would mitigate the penalty.—Fined 2s. 6d. and costs.

Thomas White, beerhousekeeper, Medomsley Road, Consett, was summoned to answer a charge of selling beer during prohibited hours, on the 19th ult.—Mr. Granger defended.—Sergeant Caygill deposed to going into the defendant's house about eleven o'clock on the morning of the 19th, and saw Mrs. White in the act of giving a man some beer with one hand, and with another taking money from another man. He (Sergt. Caygill) said are you selling beer again, Mrs. White, when she replied that they were lodgers and must have it. The man who was paying for the beer was not a lodger.—Michael Foley stated that he lived as a lodger with the defendant. He was drinking beer in the house, but that was included in his board. That week he had been working for another man, who was paying him at the time.—Francis McAllister, another lodger, said that he never saw any money paid for drink.—Mr. Kearney said that under the circumstances they would give the defendant the benefit of the doubt, and if he came before them again they would inflict the highest penalty as previous convictions stood against him.—The case was accordingly dismissed.

ASSAULT ON A POLICE-OFFICER AT CASTLESIDE.

William Heffry, a navvy, was charged with assaulting P.C. Smith, at Castleside, on the 27th ult.—Defendant said that he was drunk at the time and did not know what he had done.—P.C. Smith stated that in consequence of a disturbance at Mr. Robinson's public-house he went in, and when in the passage the prisoner committed the assault on him, knocking him down, and whilst in that position he was surrounded by others who also maltreated him severely. His truncheon was wrested out of his hand, and his whistle snapped from the chain. As soon as he got up the prisoner and the other men made off to the waterworks but he apprehended him shortly after.—Mr. Robinson said he was called into the kitchen by the prisoner, who said that he wanted some meat. He told him that he had none, whereupon the prisoner used the most abusive language to him. On telling him to go out the disturbance was commenced by the prisoner, who along with other men surrounded the officer in the passage, and heard him shout out that he had lost his truncheon, which was afterwards picked up by a boy.—Mr. Kearney said they must protect policemen in the discharge of their duty, and thought a most cowardly assault had been committed.—Sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labour.

THE LATE FACTION DISTURBANCE AT CONSETT.

Patrick Shovelin, Michael Lockran, and *James McQuin* were summoned on a charge of assaulting Joseph Walker, at Consett, on the 13th ult. The charge arose out of a general *melee,* in which the defendants and others took a conspicuous part on the day in question, causing considerable excitement in the neighbourhood.—Lockran and Shovelin did not appear.—The complainant, in preferring the charge, stated that he and other four men went into Mr. Armstrong's public-house and called for a quart of ale. After being in the house about ten minutes they came out. When in the passage Sloan shouted "come out you orange b——;" and he had been in the lock-up and didn't care if he had to go again. Lockran and Shovelin then struck him in the passage. On getting into the street he was struck by McQuin.—McQuin: You struck at me with a morgan rattler.—A witness corroborated the complainant's evidence, and denied that Walker had a morgan rattler in his possession at the time.—McQuin denied all complicity in the affair.—The Bench thought the evidence quite conclusive against McQuin and inflicted a fine of £1 5s. and costs.

James McKewin and *James McQuin* (one of the defendants in the previous case) were charged with assaulting P. C. Rutherford whilst in the execution of his duty, at the same time.—P. C. Rutherford deposed that from information he had received he proceeded to the scene of the disturbance, and found a crowd of about 400 people. The prisoner was throwing stones, one of which caught him on the back of the head, cutting it. In answer to the Bench witness said that he could not swear that McKewin threw any stones.—Joseph Walker said that he saw McQuin throwing stones, as well as Sloan, but could not swear to McKewin.—Robert Armstrong was the last witness called, but his evidence was chiefly a corroboration of that given by the previous witnesses.—McKewin was discharged as there was no evidence to prove that he took any part in the assault.—McQuin was mulcted in the sum of £1.

Bernard Sloan, James Armstrong, Michael Lockran, and *Owen McKenna,* were severally charged with assaulting Robert Armstrong, on the same day.—The three first-named did not appear.—Mr. Granger defended McKenna.—The complainant said that when he was in the passage McKenna struck him and ran back into the crowd. Mr. Granger: You used a life-preserver. Complainant: I did; it was time. Joseph Walker: McKenna, along with two other men, struck Armstrong. Armstrong did not use a life-preserver until he had been struck by the three men.—John Paton was next called as a witness. He said that he was passing at the time and saw the whole occurrence. Mr. Kearney: You must confine yourself to the case against McKenna. Witness, in reply to Mr. Granger, could not say positively that McKenna was there.—The Bench were of the opinion that the case against McKenna had not been proved, and accordingly dismissed it.

William McDonald was charged with assaulting Hugh Daley. This case was also dismissed on the ground of the evidence not being sufficient to show that he was in any way implicated in the assault.

LEAVING WORK WITHOUT NOTICE.

Thomas Dixon, miner, Quebec, who had been apprehended on a warrant, was charged with leaving the service of the Consett Iron Company, in November last. The prisoner it appears had signed an agreement to work for a month at the Medomsley Colliery, as a miner, and a month's notice to be given on either side when terminating the agreement.—Prisoner had left the Company's service without giving the proper notice, but continued to live in one of their cottages for six or seven weeks after.—Prisoner said the place was not fit to work in. He could not get out of the house as his wife was confined during the time. If he was fined a penny it would be a bad job for the Company, as he would bring some one to examine the place.—In default of paying the costs and expenses he was sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

WILFUL DAMAGE AT BLACKHILL.

Owen Mowen was charged with breaking a window in the house of James McKenna, at Blackhill.—The charge having been substantiated, the Bench inflicted a fine of 10s. and costs, or in default one month's imprisonment.

ALLEGED RAPE AT SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

John Thompson was charged with committing a rape on Mary Porteous, a girl about fourteen years of age, at Messrs. Annandale's paper manufactory, Shotley Grove, on the morning of the 16th of February.—The defendant, who has hitherto borne an excellent character, both as an employee and a neighbour, was defended by Mr. Granger. The court having been cleared, the prosecutrix was sworn, and detailed the circumstances which led to the committal of the offence. The girl on being questioned, said it was through shame that she did not acquaint anyone about the affair sooner.—Dr. George Renton stated that he had examined the girl, and found that she had had carnal intercourse.—The Bench decided to dismiss the case, as a grand jury would ignore the bill in consequence of the information having been delayed for such a time.—A certificate of dismissal was applied for and granted.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Diseases and casualties incidental to youth may be safely treated by the use of these excellent medicaments according to the printed directions folded round each pot and box. This Ointment is not alone applicable to external ailments; conjointly with the Pills it exercises the most salutay influence in checking inflammations in the interior of the body; when rubbed upon the back and chest it gives most sensible relief in asthma, bronchitis, pleurisy, and threatening consumption. Holloway's remedies are especially serviceable in liver and stomach complaints. For the cure of bad legs, all sorts of wounds, sores and likewise scrofula and scorbutic affections, this Ointment produces a cooling and soothing feeling most acceptable to the sufferer.

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	4·25	....
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

REASON is the flower of the spirit, and its fragrance is liberty and knowledge.

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.

THE FOLLIES OF YOUTH IN AN AGED BOSOM. —"Vanity," it is said, "has many silly tricks," and "love many strange ways." The truth of this was evidenced in an incident which has just transpired at Rochdale. "Rebecca," not a type of her quiet namesake, but a prepossessing coquette, who presides over a butcher's stall in the Rochdale market attracted the notice of many admirers, and amongst them, an old married man, who obtained from the "charmer" her consent to fly with him to some distant region. They were to meet in a lonely country lane, on the borders of the town; but it appears that misfortune awaited the aged admirer. The fickle fair one divulged the information to her father, who, with a host of fellow-butchers, repaired to the appointed spot, and remained in ambush. They had not long to wait before they discovered the expected wooer pacing the road with great impatience. They rushed out, and he immediately assumed an attitude of supplication, and begged that they would take what he had, but save his life. They bound his hands behind him, and in this abject position he piteously supplicated them to accept the 5s. 6d. he had in his possession and release him. To this they consented, and repaired to a public-house close by, where they spent the money. The dupe, seeing through the whole affair, considered himself injured, and demanded an apology from the fickle maid's father, who, on the other hand thought himself injured by the danger that had threatened his daughter. However, it was finally decided to meet again to consider the matter at a public-house. When the dupe entered the public-house, he found more persons present than was agreeable, and, to his horror, a jury was impanelled, a judge appointed, and he was tried for the grave offence, found guilty and fined £5. He paid for glasses round, gave an "I O U" for the remainder of the money, and then made his exit with as good a grace as could be assumed under the circumstances.

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LINGTON RAILWAY
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COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND
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Local Literature.

[We are not responsible for the opinions expressed by our contributors.]

THE POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND RELIGIOUS WORLD, *as it is, and as it ought to be, discussed in a series of dialogues.*

DIALOGUE I.

PROTAGORAS: What am I to understand by the word, politics?

DEMOCRITUS: I have no pretention to give a satisfactory answer to this query, although it is more than probable that the Greek word polis—a city—forms the root of our English word politics. In former times the word city was applied to a community of persons living under a republican form of government, the aggregate taking upon itself the name of city, whilst an individual member was distinguished by the term citizen. In modern times the name of city is generally used to signify a corporate town, and that of citizen is frequently applied to a burgess of such a corporation. Many able writers do not seem to know that in ancient times sturdy-minded men formed a city more formidable than that in modern times constituted of bricks and mortar. Ferguson, in his admirable essay on the "History of Civil Society" speaks thus on the strength of nations or empires:—"Our desire to augment the force of a nation is the only pretext for enlarging its territory; but this measure when pursued to extremes, seldom fails to frustrate itself. Notwithstanding the advantage of numbers and superior resources in war, the strength of a nation is derived from the character, not from the wealth, nor from the multitude of its people. If the treasure of a state can hire numbers of men, erect ramparts, and furnish the implements of war; the possessions of the fearful are easily seized; a timorous multitude falls into route of itself; ramparts may be scaled where not defended by valour; and arms are of consequence only in the hands of the brave. The noble band of citizens to which Agesilaus pointed as the wall of his city, made a defence for their country more permanent, and more effectual than the rock and the cement with which other cities were fortified."—p. 101.

PROTAGORAS: May I conclude that a nation is strong or weak in proportion as political power and equal social rights are distributed among its people?

DEMOCRITUS: Certainly; the history of all nations and governments affords proof of this. The Republics of Greece, the governments of Rome, Sparta, and Carthage, failed in their object from their own inherent weakness—from the effects of laws that did not tend to an equal distribution of power and wealth. As soon as Rome began to divide her people into tribes—Albaines, Sabines, and strangers, allotting to each certain places and power in the Republic, she then laid the foundation of a policy calculated to undermine her peace and prosperity. Had the numbers and power of the tribes remained equal as established by Romulus, no disturbance in the balance of power could have alarmed the senators of the people. But such was not the fruits of a policy adopted by the founders of the Republic of Rome. Servius Tullius attempted to rectify the faults into which his predecessors had fallen. He abolished the division of races, and substituted another by which the citizens were divided according to the parts of the city occupied by each tribe. Proper times and places were appointed for the tribes to assemble and share in the legislation of Rome. These assemblies when legally convoked were called comitia. They were usually held at the Forum in Rome, or at the Champ de Mars, and were distinguished by the names of comitia curiata, comitia centuriata, and comitia tributa. The comitia curiata was instituted by Romulus; the comitia centuriata by Servius Tullius; and the comitia tributa by the tribunes of the people. No law could be ratified, no magistrate could be elected, but in the comitia; and as there was not one citizen whose name did not appear in some curia, centuria, or tribus, there was of course no citizen excluded from the right of voting.

PROTAGORAS: Am I to infer from what has been stated that Rome erred in her policy when she allowed certain tribes to gain an ascendancy over the others by gradually gathering to themselves too much of the legislative and executive power of the state?

DEMOCRITUS: This was one of the causes that brought about the fall of Rome. The comitia tributa was properly the council of the Roman people. It was in this assembly that the tribunes were elected, and there they passed the plebiscita. It was in the mode by which the legislative and executive power of the government was distributed among the people that first gave proof of the decay of that noble republic. The senators had not only no rank in the comitia tributa, but no right to assist in that assembly; and being thus forced to submit to laws in the establishing of which they had no vote, the senate of Rome was less free than the meanest citizens. The injustice was highly impolitic, and alone sufficient to invalidate the decrees of an assembly from whence a part of the people were excluded. The three great assemblies of the Roman people were, from the different nature and laws and motives by which they were ruled and actuated, induced to cherish and support a policy antagonistic in its tendency, and subversive of all calculated to bring about equality and fraternity. From what has already been stated, it must appear that the comitia tributa was the most favourable to a popular government, and the comitia centuriata to an aristocracy. With regard to the comitia curiata where the populace of Rome alone formed a majority, as it seemed likely to answer no one purpose but that of favouring designing tyrants, the assembly fell into such disrepute that even seditious individuals avoided going there, lest it should betray that they had some dark project in contemplation. It was in the comitia centuriata alone that the majesty of the Roman people was displayed. That assembly, and that only, of all the three assemblies, was complete; for the comitia curiata was deficient because it wanted the suffrages of the tribus rusticæ, or country tribes; and the comitia tributa was certainly imperfect from the exclusion of the senate, and of all the patricians in general.

PROTAGORAS: Then I may venture to assert that the government of Rome a long time after it had been instituted by Romulus was far from being of the nature of a true republic and inconsistent with the freedom of a people. Where the citizen is supposed to have rights of property and of station, and is protected in the exercise of them, he is said to be free, and the very restraints by which he is hindered from the commission of crimes, are a part of his liberty. No person is free where any person is suffered to do wrong with impunity. Even the despot on the throne is not an exception to this grand rule. He himself is a slave, the moment he pretends that force shall decide any contest. The disregard he throws on the rights of his people recoils on himself, and in the general uncertainty of all conditions, there is no tenure more precarious than his own. A right to do wrong, or to commit injustice is an abuse of language and a contradiction in terms. It is no more competent to the collective body of a people, than it is to king, emperor, or president. When we admit such a prerogative in any form of government, we can only mean to express the extent of power the suffrages of the nation award to it. Such a prerogative is assumed by the leader of a banditti at the head of his followers, or by a despotic monarch at the head of his troops. When the sword is wielded on behalf of tyranny the humble citizen may submit from a sense of necessity or fear, but he lies under no obligation from a motive of duty or justice. If it be true as asserted that republican forms of government have generally a tendency to slide into monarchy, on what grounds do you account for such changes?

DEMOCRITUS: The history of different nations and peoples does not prove that liberal forms of government, as a rule, have a tending to assume more despotic forms. True it is that the peculiar surroundings of some nations may cause them to swerve from their natural bias, and produce exceptions to every general rule. This has actually happened in some of the principalities of Greece and Italy, in Sweden, Poland, and the German Empire. But the United States of America, and the Swiss Cantons, are perhaps the most extensive communities, which, maintaining the union of different states, have for any considerable time, resisted the tendency to monarchial government, and Sweden is certainly an exception to the rule, for she established a republic on the ruins of a monarchy.

JOHN PARKER.

(To be continued.)

Parliamentary Summary.

FRIDAY.

The HOUSE OF LORDS sat for only twenty minutes. The Royal Dowry Bill was read a third time and passed, and several other measures advanced a stage.

In the COMMONS, Mr. Mitchell Henry took his seat for Galway. Sir H. Hoare asked whether the statement made in the London newspapers was true, that Captain Hozier had been charged by Her Majesty, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Cambridge, with congratulatory messages to the Crown Prince of Germany upon the successes of his army. Lord Enfield asked the hon. member, in the temporary and unavoidable absence of the Premier, to postpone his question; and to this course Sir H. Hoare acceded, stating that he would repeat it on Monday. A new writ having been ordered for the county of Monmouth, in the room of Colonel P. Somerset, resigned, Sir J. Elphinstone urged on the Government the advisability of cutting through the Isthmus of Adam's Bridge, with the view of shortening the voyage to India. Mr. J. P. Smith, Mr. Eastwick, and Colonel Sykes also spoke in favour of the scheme. Mr. Grant Duff, whilst recognising the importance of the matter, reminded the House that several other plans having the same object in view had been proposed, and the question would require very full consideration. Mr. Disraeli then called attention to the provisions of the Treaty of Paris as to the Black Sea, with reference to the statement on this subject lately made by the Prime Minister. The right hon. gentleman referred at some length to the circumstances under which the treaty was concluded, and to the recent attempt made by Russia to repudiate that portion of it relating to the neutrality of the Black Sea. He criticised the course taken by the Government when Prince Gortschakoff's note was received, commented upon the statement recently made by the Premier that the neutralization of the Black Sea was never, so far as he knew, the view of the British Government, and concluded by questioning the usefulness of a conference on what seemed a foregone conclusion. Mr. Gladstone warmly defended the policy of the Government. Mr. Grant Duff made his statement as to Indian finances, and was able to congratulate the House that instead of a deficit in the revenue, as was the case in the two previous years, there was a surplus of £120,000. The income next year was estimated at fifty-one millions, and the expenditure at fifty millions, showing a surplus of one million should the estimate prove correct.

MONDAY.

The HOUSE OF LORDS had only a brief sitting. The Pauper Inmates Discharge and Regulation Bill having been read a second time, the Earl of Harrowby referred to the charges recently made by Sir Robert Peel against the administration of the Duchy of Lancaster, and asked whether the accounts for the past year were ready. Lord Dufferin stated that the accounts were not yet closed, and defended the manner in which the estate is administered.

In the COMMONS, the Marquis of Hartington held out little hopes that the Government will be able this session to deal with the seats in England and Ireland vacant by disfranchisement. Replying to Mr. Otway, the Premier stated that the only official information received by the Government as to the conclusion of peace, was contained in a communication from the German Minister to the effect that the preliminaries had been signed. With regard to any action the Government may have taken, he hoped it would be sufficient for the present to say that they had not been unmindful of their declaration to take advantage of any favourable opportunity for offering their advice to France or Germany. Mr. Gladstone added, amid the cheers of the House, that General Walker and Captain Hozier, the English *attaches* at Versailles, had been instructed to take no part in the triumphal entry into Paris. The Scotch Education Bill having, after a short debate, been read a second time, the Marquis of Hartington moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the disaffection existing in Westmeath. His Lordship explained that what was known as the ribbon conspiracy has been revived in Westmeath, and that whilst the Government would take the responsibility of providing a remedy for the unlawful combinations in that part of the country, they were anxious to have the benefit of committee to investigate the extent and character of the disaffection. A debate followed, which was adjourned at twelve o'clock.

TUESDAY.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS a quarter of an hour sufficed for the transaction of business. The Royal assent was given by commission to the Princess Louise Annuity Bill and to the Juries Act (1870) Amendment Bill. Replying to a question from Lord Houghton, the Earl of Kimberley stated that during the recess a bill had been received from South Australia legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister, but that he had felt bound to pursue the course previously adopted, and to advise Her Majesty to disallow the bill.

In the COMMONS, Sir M. Lopez brought forward a resolution relative to local taxation, his object being to secure a Government inquiry with the view of making every description of property contribute equitably to the national burdens. He characterised as vicious the whole system of our local taxation, and without claiming any exemption for the owners of real property, asked a full and fair investigation. His motion was supported by Mr Pell, Col. Amcotts, Mr. Sclater-Booth, Mr. Fowler, and others. Mr. Goschen stated that the Government recognised the duty of investigating the subject, and had already done so. A bill, dealing with local rating and local taxation, would, in accordance with the pledge given in the Queen's speech, be introduced. The resolution was afterwards lost.

WEDNESDAY.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, Mr. O. Morgan moved the second reading of the Burials Bill, the object of which is to give Dissenters the right of interment in consecrated ground without the use of the church service. Colonel Barttelot moved its rejection, and after a debate of some length, in the course of which the Home Secretary gave the measure his support, and the second reading was carried by a majority of 62.

THURSDAY.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the debate upon the Marquess of Hartington's motion for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the prevalence of unlawful combinations in Westmeath was resumed. The motion was ultimately carried.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken of 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

GREAT FIRE, WITH LOSS OF LIFE, AT BRADFORD.

On Saturday night, a fire, attended with the loss of two lives and great destruction of property, occurred at the extensive works of Messrs. S. C. Lister and Co., silk spinners, &c., at Lillycroft, Manningham, near Bradford. The principal partner is the well-known inventor and patentee. The fire was discovered about eleven o'clock in a warehouse of four storeys at one end of the premises, and before any aid could be obtained from the fire brigades at Bradford, the warehouse itself was nearly destroyed, and a mill, twenty-three windows in length and four storeys in height, situate at a short distance, was also wrapped in flames, which could not be arrested fill the mill was destroyed. The fire brigade effectually arrested the flames at the point where the mill united with other new and very valuable property beyond, and prevented them from spreading in that direction. The warehouse was stored with valuable tow, and other material in silk, including noils, tops, and yarns, and the warehouse was filled with valuable machinery, employed in connection with the drawing, spinning, twisting, and reeling of silk, preparatory to its use in manufactures. Both buildings and their contents were completely destroyed and reduced to heaps of ruins, and a spacious shed adjoining the mill was also considerably damaged. Floors and portions of the walls of both buildings repeatedly fell. A portion of the mill wall adjoining the shed buried in its fall several persons who were actively engaged in the shed, and on Sunday morning the bodies of two men, named John Williams, aged 50, and James Ibbetson, aged 24, were beneath the ruins. Other persons who were active there are missing; they had been repeatedly warned of danger. Some persons were also injured, one man named Yates very seriously. The flames rose to a great height, and attracted people from long distances. The estimated damage in the destruction of property is £60,000 or £70,000. The firm are substantially insured. It is not known how the fire originated. Not fewer than 500 workpeople will be thrown out of work for some time.

SHOCKING AFFAIR AT LEICESTER.

One of the most horrible tragedies enacted in Leicester for many years past took place about midnight on Saturday. A butcher, named Jonathan Barrows, 26 years of age, carrying on business in Belgrave Gate, having shut up his shop, was making his way through a back street towards his father's house, being at the time intoxicated, and when passing along Clarence street, he was jeered at by some boys. He immediately pulled out a spring clasp dagger knife, and rushed about in a furious state. He first met William Beuford, 19 years of age, who happened to be passing along Humberstone Road, in company with two young women, Sarah Hales and Mary Jane Barrett, and he stabbed the young man in the left breast. He rushed about attacking all he met. Amongst his victims were Elizabeth Wye, whom he stabbed seriously in the back and George Glover, who was stabbed in the left arm, and both are in a precarious state. He next attacked a man named Howes, who was stabbed in the back, and John Thomas Bernard, who received a severe cut in the left arm. After considerable difficulty, Barrows was secured by the police, and the knife wrenched from him. In the meantime Beuford was removed to the surgery of Mr. J. St. Thomas Clerke, opposite, where he died in about a quarter of an hour. The other injured persons were removed to their homes, Glover and Barnard being under the charge of Dr. Blunt, and the girl Wye under the care of Dr. Denton. The girl is scarcely expected to recover. Barnard's injuries are only slight, as, when attacked by the prisoner, he avoided his violence by striking him in the mouth and knocking him down. The prisoner was very violent when taken into custody, and was with some difficulty taken to the police station. On reaching there he recognised Inspector Bayley, and said, "Oh, it's you; I'll be quiet;" and then complained that he had been robbed. Inspector Bayley found on him the sum of £68 9s 11d. The prisoner, who has retained the greatest reticence since he has been in custody, was on Sunday, owing to the insecure state of the cells at the police station, taken before Sir S. S. Bankark, and remanded to the gaol. The prisoner is respectably connected.

FRIGHTFUL EXPLOSION IN SOUTH WALES.

Another disastrous, and appalling explosion has occurred in the Rhondda Valley, by which no fewer than 40 lives have again been sacrificed. The scene of the catastrophe is the Pentre Colliery, the property of Messrs. Cory Bros. and E. S. Kelly, of Cardiff, and is situate not very far distant from the Cymer and Ferndale Collieries. The explosion occurred a little before ten o'clock on Friday night, when the inhabitants of the village of Pentre were alarmed by a terrible shock which seemed like an earthquake. About 300 men are usually employed in the colliery during the day time, but as work had generally finished for the night, only a comparatively small number were in the pit at the time. Thirty two colliers and two hauliers were killed by the fire-damp. The force of the explosion was terrific, for the shock was felt for more than a mile from the mouth of the pit. Large numbers of persons were soon brought to the pit's mouth. Efforts were made to enter the workings, but the choke damp was so overpowering that exploration was impossible. Two poor fellows, more determined than the others, paid the penalty with their lives. Two bodies only could be recovered up to ten o'clock on Saturday morning. Throughout the night the scene on the pit bank was heartrending, thousands of men, women, and children having rushed thither. The machinery at the top of the pit is considerably damaged, and some of the houses in the neighbourhood are said to have suffered severely. Some of the bricks of the pit were blown out with such force that they fell through the roof of a cottage 200 yards off. The bodies of the sufferers were blown in all directions, and the workings of the colliery are extensively shattered. The explosion occurred in the south working, which runs about 400 yards from the bottom of the shaft; how it originated there is scarce room for conjecture. Mr. Kelly, one of the proprietors, is the acting manager of the pit, and Mr. E. W. Lewis is the overman and surveyor. It is thought that most of the men were killed instantaneously by the explosion. Up to Saturday night the following bodies were recovered: John Miles, collier, 40, wife and two children; William Prosser, collier, 21, single; Joseph Thomas, collier, 30, single; George Day, collier, 36, wife, no children; William Lewis, fireman, 68, wife and five children; John Griffiths, collier, 22, single; and Thomas Griffiths; fireman. An inquest was formally opened before Mr. G. Overton, coroner, on Saturday evening.

A later account says:—The blast was most destructive. There are three shafts, two downcast and one upcast. The blast blew up one of the downcast and destroyed all the winding gear, which fell into the pit and blocked it up completely. The other downcast pit was not injured, and by that men were enabled to descend to explore the workings; these, however, were found so full of foul air that the men had to retire, leaving two of their number dead from suffocation. One of the deceased was the overman's son. Up to Saturday night only six dead bodies had been brought up, and it is feared some days must elapse before all can be got out. No hope is entertained that any of the immured men are now alive.

Sir Roderick Murchison has so far recovered from his severe illness as to be able to take carriage exercise.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has left St. Rem and is now with his family at Montmore. His Grace goes out daily.

ASSASSINATION IN IRELAND.

CORK, Tuesday night.—Thomas Horald, shopkeeper and postmaster, Castletown Conyers, county Limerick, was shot dead last night, by some person, who fired through the window of his parlour, where he was sitting at tea. Deceased was also land bailiff on the estate of Mr. Charles Conyers, and the outrage is attributed to some dispute arising out of land matters. Though the house and shop of the deceased are in the middle of the village, opposite the police station, and though reports of firearms were distinctly heard, the assassin escaped. The police subsequently arrested John Quinlivan, blacksmith, and his two sons. It is stated that deceased was negotiating for the purchase of the interest in a small farm held by the Quinlivans, who were about to emigrate. The Quinlivans became indebted to Harold for goods, and Harold recently obtained a decree for debt. The decree was to have been enforced to-day, and the proceeding is said to have annoyed Quinlivan, who in consequence had used threats towards Harold. Quinlivan's forge has been searched, and a piece of iron was found corresponding with the iron slugs discharged from the weapon. At the inquest, to-day, Mrs. Harold, the deceased's wife swore, that she saw John Quinlivan junior, pass by and look through the window a few minutes before the fatal shot was fired. The surgeon's evidence showed that the slugs entered the deceased's head behind the ear and passed through the brain. Death was instantaneous. A verdict of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown, was returned. The Quinlivans are still in custody.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.—The Dublin correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* states that on Sunday night an armed party attacked the house of two farmers, named Macnamara, at Lisaffin, near Tulla, county Clara, demolished the windows with stones, fired several shots into the house, and killed a dog. Five of the men were recognised, and have been arrested and committed for trial. Four of them are named M'Grath. The supposed cause of the outrage is that the Macnamara were about to become tenants of land adjoinging M'Grath's.

At the Warwick assizes, on Tuesday, before Mr. Justice Brett, Emma Brown, wife of the proprietor of Gompert's panorama, was convicted of having charged Mr. Kendal, a commercial traveller, with having criminally assaulted her in a railway carriage, in order to extort money. The prisoner travelled alone with the prosecutor, and when he repelled her indecent advances, threatened to charge him with an assault; and as he refused to give her money, she gave him into custody, but the charge was at once dismissed by the magistrates. His Lordship said the evidence left no doubt of the prisoner's guilt, and sentenced her to seven years' penal servitude.

THE POPE'S JUBILEE.—Letters from Italy state that in Florence and several other cities an association of prayers has been formed for the special purpose of imploring Almighty God to grant to Pope Pius the grace of a happy celebration of the jubilee, or 25th anniversary of his Pontificate, which, as our readers are aware, will be in the middle of June, when his Pontificate will have equalled that of St. Peter or any other of his predecessors. The associates agree to recite every day with this special intention the versicle "*Dominus conservet eum.*" "Although," says the writer, "nothing at present denotes that the Holy Father's life is at its close, or even very near it, we cannot refuse as Catholics to take part in the pious work of petitioning Heaven in a concert of prayers to grant the prolongation of a Pontificate which history will certainly rank among the most illustrious in the long line of Roman Pontiffs."

CHARGE OF MURDER AT NEW BACKWORTH, NEAR NORTH SHIELDS.—On Tuesday, at the Tynemouth petty sessions, Thomas Carr (32), Thomas Hunter (22), and Robert Strong (24), pitmen, New Backworth, near North Shields, were charged with the wilful murder of Daniel Hawthorn, pitman, New Backworth, on the 19th of February. Mr. Superintendent Wooker conducted the prosecution. The deceased, Daniel Hawthorn, lived with his wife at New Backworth. About one o'clock on Sunday morning, the 19th instant, while he and his wife and a lodger were in the house, a noise was heard outside. He opened the door, and looking outside saw three men standing near the rails, a few yards from the house. These men were the prisoners. He spoke to them, and asked them what they wanted. One of them replied that they wanted anything; while another said; "If you have any love for yourself go into the house." His wife said "For shame, man." Almost immediately afterwards the men threw some bricks. One of the bricks struck deceased on the head, and fractured his skull. He felt into the hands of a lodger, and was conveyed into the house. He bled profusely from the wound. A medical man was sent for, and deceased was conveyed to the Newcastle Infirmary, where he died on Friday, the 24th of February, from the result of his injuries.—The Bench committed the prisoners for trial at the assizes.

THE LATE SIR CHARLES SHAW.—The public service has just lost one of its oldest and most efficient members in the person of Sir C. Shaw, K.T.S. &c., who died at Homburg a few days since. He was at the time of his death in the 77th year of his age. Sir Charles was of Scottish extraction, being the third son of the late Mr. Charles Shaw, of Ayr, North Britain, and was born in the early part of the year 1795. He entered the 52nd Regiment of Foot at the age of 18, and, having served through the campaigns in Holland and Belgium in 1813 and 1814, was present with his regiment at Waterloo. In 1871 he was appointed to the 90th Regiment. In 1831 he joined the liberating army of Portugal in the Azores, in command of the Marines belonging to the fleet of Admiral (now Sir George) Sartorius, and commanded a regiment throughout the civil war in Portugal. He was in every action and sortie during the siege of Oporto, in the course of which he was several times wounded. For his services in command of a brigade in repulsing the Miguelite army he was created a knight commander of the Portuguese order of the Tower and Sword, and shortly afterwards was presented with a colonel's commission in the Portuguese army. In 1835 and the following year he acted as brigadier general in the British Auxiliary Legion in Spain, and took part in almost every engagement. In May, 1836, we find him commanding the Irish Brigade in the successful attack on the heights before San Sebastian, and for his services on this occasion he was nominated a knight commander of the Spanish order of San Ferdinand. More recently he held for many years the chief commissionership of the police force at Manchester. Sir Charles married in 1841, Louisa Hannah, only daughter of the late Major Martin Curry, of the 67th Regiment of Foot. Sir Charles Shaw died at Homburg, where he had been residing for some years past, and, as he had the Waterloo medal, was buried with military honours. Prussian and French officers attended.—*Times.*

Pere Hyacinthe, whose real name is Loison, has returned to Paris, where his mother and brother reside. He does not intend to leave the Roman communion, but will not return to the monastery, and is not permitted to preach. Just before setting out from England, he gave a sitting at the deanery, Westminster, to Mr. Sydney Hodges, who has succeeded in making a very effective sketch of the great preacher.

The Grand Jury of Monogan, have granted £500 compensation to Mrs. McMahon, for the murder of her husband at Emyvale, on the 12th of July last. Judge Fitzgerald, in opening the commision referred to the murder, that it appeared to have arisen out of that spirit so rampant in the north of Ireland. He could not find words sufficiently strong to mark his abhorrence, of the wicked childish and folly of these celebrations.

Mr. Robert Brodie, who died recently in Paisley, has left his estate, thirty acres in extent, as a public park for the town.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday at which were present Mr. Gladstone, the Lord Chancellor, Viscount Halifax, Mr. Bruce, Earl Granville, Lord Kimberley, Mr. Cardwell, the Duke of Argyle, Mr. Lowe, the Hon. C. Fortescue, Mr. Goschen, the Marquis of Hartington, and Mr. Forster.

REGIMENTAL MOVEMENTS.—The following will, we believe, be the programme of Indian reliefs for the season 1871-72. The regiments to go out will in all probability be the 44th, 70th, 54th, 1st battalion 18th, and 68th, the 18th going to Malta to relieve the 38th, which will proceed on to India. The corps to come home are the 1st battalion 19th, 79th, 38th, 3rd battalion Rifle Brigade, and 10th Fusileers. The 1st battalion 60th Rifles is to be brought home from Canada during the summer or autumn. —*Army and Navy Gazette.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Monday morning a fatal accident happened in the neighbonrhood of the new station belonging to the Great Northern Railway Company, whose line passes through Warrington, from Manchester to Liverpool. A number of workmen were engaged pulling down the drill shed of the Warrington Volunteers, when the east gable end, which had been under-pinned, toppled over, and fell upon two men, one of whom (Robert Price) was killed, and the other (Thomas Needham) had his legs broken, and is not expected to recover.

A VESSEL THREE DAYS IN A STORM.—DEATH OF ONE OF THE CREW FROM EXPOSURE.—On Monday, the schooner Keturah, Captain Morgan, of Plymouth from Rio de Janeiro, with a cargo of coffee, bound to Christiania, put into Shields harbour. The captain reports that when about 70 miles west northwest off Stavanger, on the 7th February, the vessel was overtaken by a gale, which lasted three days, during which considerable damage was caused, the deck being completely swept by the sea, which carried away the longboats, deck houses, bulwarks, &c. The crew suffered greatly from the storm and intense cold. One of them, named William Eales, forty six years of age, belonging to Plymouth, died on the 10th of February, from the effects of exposure. His body was afterwards committed to the deep. At one time, it may be stated, such was the condition the crew were in that they gave themselves up for lost.

DISCOVERY OF A LARGE QUANTITY OF STOLEN PROPERTY.—On Monday afternoon, two of the Liverpool detective officers, Fitzsimmons and Hale, made a discovery of a large quantity of property which had been stolen at different times lately in Liverpool, in a cellar of a house No. 9, Dawson-street. The officers were searching for a quantity of tobacco which was stolen from the shop of Mr. Bennion, of 42, Heyworth-street, Everton, on Saturday night. They not only found the tobacco, but a large quantity of other articles, principally wearing apparel, which had been stolen from houses in different parts of the town, which had been broken into; and up the chimney of the cellar they found a silver lever watch, stolen from a man who had been knocked down in Dennison-street, about a week ago, and for which robbery two women are in custody, and also a large gold breast pin in the form of a shield, with a coral figure of a female head in the centre. The cellar was kept by two men, Richard and Walter Evans, father and son, the former seventy-eight years of age, and who formerly it is said, for several years, was a member of the Shrewsbury town council. The Evanses were taken into custody.

BURNING OF THE PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMER FAVORITA.—By the arrival of the South American mails we have some particulars of the destruction by fire of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer Favorita whilst at anchor in the harbour of Callao, on the 23rd of January. It appears that the Favorita had arrived at Callao as usual on the morning of the 23rd from Pisco, Chincas, Tambo de Mora, and Ceno Azul, bringing some freight for Callao as well as in transit, consisting of rum, spirits, wines, &c. The fire began a little after midnight, but from what cause was not known up to the departure of the mail, although two of the crew had been arrested on suspicion of having set fire to the vessel. It was only ascertained that the fire began aft, near the passenger saloon, from whence the fire extended so rapidly that, in half an hour after, when assistance came from the vessels of war and merchantmen, all hope of extinguishing the fire was gone. The excitement along the shore was very great, more than 1,000 persons being on the beach, whilst inumerable boats put off towards the burning vessel. At 2 a.m. the entire steamer was enveloped in flames, and only some packages of cabin furniture could be saved. At this juncture two small steamers belonging to the Company, aided by the boats of the captain of the port, succeeded in getting the Favorita in tow, and beached her near the arsenal. Fortunately no lives were lost.

SUFFERING AT SEA.—A CREW FROSTBITTEN.—Intelligence from New York states warrants had been issued for the arrest of Captain Peabody and the first and second officers of the ship Neptune, which had arrived at New York on the 11th inst. from Liverpool. The charge against these men is one of brutal and inhuman treatment of a portion of the crew of the vessel. It appears that when the Neptune reached the Banks of Newfoundland she encountered heavy weather, and was put under small sail. She leaked considerably, and the pumps were always kept going; and it is alleged that the men being poorly provided with clothing and shoes, were compelled to work the pumps by officers in charge of the vessel, whilst others of the crew were exempt from the labour. Some of these unfortunate men were compelled to go to hospital. The names of those who were seriously bitten are:—James Moore, hands and feet badly frostbitten; Edward Reice, one finger lost off left hand, and others so badly gangrened that it was feared he would lose the remainder of his fingers. Edward Lux has the fingers of both hands gangrened, and it would be necessary to amputate some of them. Francis Albreay has his fingers gangrened and feet frostbitten; William Oliver, hands and feet frostbitten; James Miller, hands frostbitten; George Banks, fingers badly gangrened, and amputation will be necessary; feet also bady bitten; and Charles Johnson, hands badly gangrened and feet frostbitten.

DOUBLE SUICIDE IN SOHO.—Some excitement was occasioned, in the neighbourhood of Great Pulteney Street, Soho, on Sunday, by a report that Mr. Longnon, residing at No. 27 in that street, had committed suicide, having previously murdered his wife. That both Mr. Longnon and his wife are dead is true, and that they died from the effects of pistol-shots is also a fact. Mr. Hoght, (the surgeon who examined the bodies) and the inspector of police, give it as their opinion that the wife committed suicide, by firing off a pistol into her mouth and that her husband, shot himself through the heart. It is supposed that the wife first killed herself, for immediately after a report of the firing of a pistol was heard a fall was noticed in the back room of the first floor, and was followed by another report and a fall in the front room. The deceased persons had resided in the house for about four years. In the coat-pocket of the man was found a letter written to his mother-in-law, asking her to take charge of his two children. Several reasons have been assigned for the commission of these shocking acts; but nothing can be definitely known until the opening of the inquest. The police at the Vine-street Police-station, are in possession of two breach loading pistols, one of which was found by the side of the deceased woman in the back room. The children of the deceased are now in St. James's Workhouse, having been taken there by the relieving overseer, who, it was stated, occupied the parlour in the same house as the deceased.

Public Notices.

GEORGE TEMPERLEY, of Consett Park, has a Boar Pig, of excellent breed. Terms 2s. 6d. each Sow. Cash to be paid at the time. 111b

CONSETT FLORAL SOCIETY.—The Secretaries beg to announce that a Meeting of the above Society will be held in the READING-ROOM, on TUESDAY EVENING next, at Eight o'clock. 126b

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

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 by 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 B. BELL, Secretary.
Shotley Bridge, October 9, 1870. 942a

DARLINGTON AND DISTRICT PERMANENT BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

PATRONS.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF CLEVELAND, K.G.

F. A. MILBANK, Esq., M.P.
CAPT. BEAUMONT, M.P.
J. HENDERSON, Esq., M.P.
B. SAMUELSON, Esq., M.P.
J. W. PEASE, Esq., M.P.
E. BACKHOUSE, Esq., M.P.
J. T. WHARTON, Esq.
W. T. SCARTH, Esq.
H. W. F. BOLCKOW, Esq., M.P.
HENRY PEASE, Esq.
DAVID DALE, Esq.
JOHN DODDSON, Esq.

TRUSTEES.
MR. HENRY FELL PEASE, Brinkburne, Darlington.
MR. HENRY MADDISON, Harewood Grove, Darlington.
MR. ARTHUR PEASE, Hummersknott, Darlington.
MR. WM. RUSSELL, Jun., Green Park, Darlington.
MR. CHARLES RUTTER FEW, Parkside, Darlington.

DIRECTORS.
Seven Members Elected Annually.

TREASURER.
Mr. R. F. LAIDLER, Westbrook Villas, Darlington.

INSPECTORS.
Mr. JOHN WINDALE. | Mr. DAVID HUNWORTH.

AUDITORS.
Mr. WILLIAM T. ORD | Mr. JAMES DINSDALE.

SOLICITOR.
Mr. FRANCIS T. STEAVENSON.

BANKERS.
Messrs. JONATHAN BARNETT AND Co.

SECRETARY.
Mr. GEORGE S. GIBB.

The Shares in this Society are £10 each.
The Monthly Subscription is 10d. per Share, payable on the first Monday in each month.
Interest on Subscriptions allowed at the rate of Five per Cent. per Annum.
Payments made by Borrowers become Less Year by Year, as the Debt is reduced, Interest being charged at the rate of *Five per Cent. per Annum*, on the Balance of Account each year.
There is no Sale of Shares nor Charge for Premium or Commission.
Profits divided every Five Years.
DEPOSITS received of Twenty Pounds and upwards.
Further information may be had from
Mr. JOSEPH WOOD, AGENT,
Trafalgar Street, Consett.
139b

Public Notices.

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

NOTICE.

I, JOSEPH HOWARD, Medomsley Road, Consett, an duly authorised and empowered to Collect all DEBTS belonging to the estate of Mr. JAMES BROWN, of Annfield Plain, Grocer.
Dated this 22nd day of February, 1871. 142b

PROPOSED PERMANENT BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THE Inhabitants of Consett, Blackhill, Leadgate, Iveston, Annfield Plain, Dipton, Castleside, Manchester, and surrounding neighbourhood are respectfully informed that a MEETING will be held for the purpose of establishing a PERMANENT BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY for the above places, at the TOWN HALL BUILDINGS, in CONSETT, on MONDAY EVENING, the 13th day of March instant, at Eight o'clock, when Members will be enrolled, Officers appointed, and the Rules submitted for approval and enrolment, pursuant to Act of Parliament.
The advantages of a Permanent Benefit Building Society over a terminating one are of great and undoubted nature. This will be explained at the meeting. A Permanent Society is eminently suited for the neighbourhood, as members can enter and withdraw from the Society at any time. A Permanent Benefit Building Society affords an excellent and safe investment of small sums, on good security, without withdrawing them from the control of the Shareholders.
N.B.—Working men and others are earnestly requested to attend.
Consett, 2nd March, 1871. 140b

NEW BUILDING SOCIETY for Blackhill, Consett, Leadgate, Shotley Bridge and District, to be held at the LIBRARY, BLACKHILL.

THE SECOND DERWENT BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

Shares £120 each, from a Subscription of 10s. 6d. per month; ½ Shares £60 each, from a Subscription of 5s. 3d. per month.
Entrance Fee, 2s. per Share.
No Stewards' Fines.

PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM JENKINS, Esq., Consett Hall.

VICE-PRESIDENT.
Mr. RICHARD LATIMER, Elm Park.

TRUSTEES.
Dr. W. M. RENTON, Shotley Bridge.
Mr. ROBERT MARSHALL, Highgate.
Mr. THOMAS RIDLEY, Bendilsdale Lane.
Mr. R. W. SHAW, Consett.

SOLICITOR.
R. M. ALLAN, Esq., Newcastle-on-Tyne.

INSPECTING OFFICERS.
Mr. JOHN SMITH, Architect, Shotley Bridge.
Mr. THOMAS MUSK, Builder, Do.
Mr. M. COUTLAND, Wood House, Ebchester.

STEWARDS.
Mr. JAMES PALLISER, Blackhill.
Mr. A. E. TYRRELL, Do.

AUDITORS.
Mr. PATTINSON OSBORNE, Shotley Bridge.
Mr. WILLIAM RAW, Blackhill.

The FIRST SUBSCRIPTION MEETING of the above Society will be held at the LIBRARY, BLACKHILL, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 22nd, 1871; Chair to be taken at Seven o'clock.
Rules for the management of the Society, as revised by the Committee, will be submitted for the approval of the meeting, after which the further enrolment of Members will take place, and the first Subscriptions received.
Ninety-five Shares, representing the sum of £11,400, have already been taken up in this promising Society.
WILLIAM WILSON, Secretary.
Shotley Bridge, March 2nd, 1871. 141b

Public Notices.

GARDEN SEEDS.

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

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 B. BELL, Secretary.
August 5th 1870. 775a

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF GUANO.

MESSRS. ORD AND MADDISON beg to inform their customers that in consequence of the French Government having cancelled their orders for Peruvian Guano they have succeeded in making arrangements to Reduce the Price of the Patent Ammonia Fixed Peruvian to £12 10s. per ton. 133b

PALESTINE; OR, AN EVENING IN THE HOLY LAND.

MR. G. PARKINSON, of Sherburn, will deliver a LECTURE in the TOWN HALL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE, on TUESDAY, March 14th, 1871. Subject:—"Places and Incidents in Palestine."
Doors open at Seven; Chair to be taken at Half-past Seven o'clock.
Tickets to the Lecture—Front Seats, 1s.; Area, 6d.; and Gallery, 3d.—may be had of Messrs. W. Robinson, Medomsley; R. Town, Shotley Bridge; T. Bulmer, Derwent Cottages; S. Leybourne, Benfieldside Station; and at the door. Proceeds to be applied to Medomsley New Chapel. 128b

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Partnership lately subsisting between us, the Undersigned JOSEPH PORTER, the younger, and ROBERT RAMSEY, as Grocers and Provision Dealers, at Boundary House, near Durham, in the County of Durham under the style or firm of "PORTER AND RAMSEY," has this day been Dissolved by mutual consent, so far as the above-named ROBERT RAMSEY is concerned; and that all debts due to and owing from the said firm will be received and paid by the said JOSEPH PORTER, the younger.
Dated this Twenty-seventh day of February, 1871.
JOSEPH PORTER, JUN.
ROBERT RAMSEY.
Witness—JOHN HEATON,
Durham. 134b

NOTICE.

THE Shop lately occupied by RALPH ORD & Co., and now in the occupation of R. W. SHAW, will be CLOSED NEXT WEEK for the purpose of extensive Alterations.
The Re-opening will be announced in due course.
R. W. SHAW.
146b

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. John Murray.

SALE OF BOILER, LEAD-POTS, WEIGH MACHINE, BAGS, BARRELS, LARGE IRON POT, WOOD SHEDS, HALF-INCH DEALS, SIEVES, OLD BRICKS, FLAGS, &c.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at Pontop, on WEDNESDAY, March 8, 1871,
Mr. JOHN MURRAY, Auctioneer,
1 Boiler, 6ft long by 3ft deep; Lead Pot, 6ft long by 4ft wide, and 2ft deep; large Iron Pot, holds about 200 Gallons; Weigh Machine, by Pooley; Lead and Iron Pipes; large Screen; Water Barrel; Coal Tar-Barrel; a lot of Bags; 3 Coal-rakes; 2 Sieves; Wheelbarrow; 2 Wood Shades, about 2,000ft ½-inch Deals; a lot of other Wood (all kinds); a quantity of Fire Bricks and Quarl Flags; Pig Troughs, &c., &c., besides a variety of other Useful Articles.
Sale to commence at Two o'clock. 126b

By Mr. Joseph Wray.

FREEHOLD DWELLING HOUSES FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at the BLACK HORSE INN, BURNOPFIELD, on MONDAY, March 13th, 1871, at One o'clock in the afternoon precisely,
Mr. JOSEPH WRAY, Auctioneer,
All those Six Substantially-built FREEHOLD DWELLING HOUSES, with Out-offices and other conveniences thereto belonging, situate at LINTZ COLLIERY, near BURNOPFIELD, in the County of Durham, in the occupation of the LINTZ Colliery Company, or their under-tenants.
The Property have all been recently built, and are in first-rate condition. The tenants will shew the premises.
For further particulars, apply to Mr. BATY, at the Brickworks, near Lintz Colliery aforesaid; to Mr. L. C. LOCKHART, Solicitor, Hexham; or to the AUCTIONEER, Hexham. 133b

By Mr. Joseph Oley.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at the KING'S HEAD INN, SHOTLEY BRIDGE, on MONDAY, March 13th, 1871, part of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, a PIANOFORTE, &c., &c., belonging to Mr. JOHN STOKOE (declining business).
Mr. JOSEPH OLEY, Auctioneer.
Sale-office, Wood Street, Shotley Bridge. 127b

EDMONDBYERS.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at EDMONDBYERS, on THURSDAY, March 23rd, 1871, all the FARM STOCK, FARM IMPLEMENTS, DAIRY UTENSILS, and part of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, belonging to Mr. ROBT. THOMPSON (declining Farming).
Mr. JOSEPH OLEY, Auctioneer.
Comprising 2 Useful Draught Mares; 4 Milk Cows, Calved and in Calf; 7 two-years-old Steers and Heifers; 5 Yearling Ditto; 1 Fat Plough Gear; Lamb to a Leicester Tup; 7 Mule Hogs, forward in condition; 1 Leicester Shearing Tup, in do.; 1 Horned Tup, fat; 1 Long and 2 Coup Carts; 1 Iron Swing Plough; 1 Ribbing Plough; 1 Iron Scuffler; Large Wood Roller; 1 Pair of Harrows; 1 Two-Horse Grubber; Corn Crusher; Turnip Drill; Grindstone; Windering Machine; Gentleman's Riding Saddle and Lady's Side Saddle; 2 Riding Bridles; 1 set of Cart Harness; 1 fr. Plough Gears; Sheep Troughs; Dairy Utensils, including Hand and Barrel Churns; with part of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, including Tables, Chairs, Dressing Tables and Washstands, Dressing Glass, 2 Water Butts, Kits, &c., &c. 131b
Sale to commence at One o'clock in the afternoon.

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. W. Nicholson.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE SALE of Mr. THOMPSON'S FARM STOCK, &c., at Cold Rowley, near Castleside, will take place about the latter end of March next. Particulars and date will be given in future advertisements.
W. NICHOLSON, Auctioneer.
Sale-office, Hermitage, Satley,
February 20, 1871. 114b

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. CRAWFORTH, 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. William Raw.

SOUTH SNODS, NEAR SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

MR. WM. RAW having received instructions from Mr. GEORGE ROSSON, South Snods, near Shotley Bridge, who is declining Farming, will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION the whole of his Valuable FARMING STOCK, IMPLEMENTS, and part of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, on WEDNESDAY, March 15, 1871, comprising
1 Brown Draught Mare, in Foal; 2 excellent Young Cows, in Calf; 1 Gelt Cow, fresh; 1 Heifer, three-years-old; 4 Steers and 1 Heifer, two-years-old; 2 Steers and 1 Heifer, one-year-old.
SHEEP.—10 Gelt Cheviot Ewes and 19 Mule Hogs.
IMPLEMENTS.—1 good Long Cart; 23 Sheep Hurdles, nearly new; 2 Sheep Hecks; 4 Sheep Troughs; 2 Stack-yard Ladders; 1 Turnip Cutter; 1 large Rake; 1 Wheelbarrow; 1 Grindstone; 4 Cow Tubs; 1 pair of small Blacks and Shaves; Neck and Head Collars; Hames, Chains, and Traces; Hoes, Rakes, Forks, Cow Bands, &c.; 1 Gentleman's Riding Saddle and Bridle, nearly new; 1 Lady's Riding Saddle; 1 large Water Barrel; 1 Corn Bin; Sacks and Pokes.
DAIRY UTENSILS.—1 Barrel Churn, Butter Tup, Mugs, Dishes, &c.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—1 Mahogany Centre Dining Table; 6 Mahogany Chairs; 6 Kitchen do.; 1 Clock; 1 good Weather Glass; 1 Mangle; 1 Meal Chest, three compartments; 1 large Kitchen Table; 1 Oak Table; Bell-rack; 2 sets of Fire-irons; with numerous other useful articles.
Sale to commence at One o'clock.
Sale-office, Blackhill, Feb. 21st, 1871. 130b

Wanted.

WANTED a Youth to the GROCERY and PROVISION TRADE. Apply to THOS. SWAINSTON, Ready-Money Tea Shop, Consett. 107b

WANTED TO BORROW, £100, £300, £400, and £990 upon ample Freehold Pro. erty—Apply to Mr. JOS. HOWARD, Accountant, Consett. 143b

WANTED, a Steady, Active MAN, one that can do agricultural work and drive a pair of horses.—Apply to Mr. WM. TURNER, Station Hotel, Blackhill. 137b

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

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

TO MASONS.

WANTED Immediately, a MASON accustomed to work at Brick-kilns and Coke Ovens. To a steady workman, good wages and constant employment will be given.—Apply at the LANCHESTER COLLIERY OFFICE. 144b

CONSETT WATERWORKS COMPANY.

WANTED to PURCHASE any class of SHARES herein,
Apply to—
WM. RICHARDSON,
STOCK & SHARE BROKER.
WEST HARTLEPOOL.
106b

For Sale.

SPRING TARES FOR SALE,—Apply to EDWARD DIXON, Ebchester. 90b

MALT SCREENINGS FOR SALE.—Apply to Mr. E. DIXON, Ebchester Mill. 9b

FOR SALE, 50 Tons of Excellent OLD LAND HAY, won without a shower of rain.—Apply to JOHN PARKER, Butcher, Leadgate. 119b

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a HOUSE AND SHOP, with Stable and Garden behind, situate at BLACKHILL.—Apply at the Office of this Paper. 138b

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, A HOUSE AND SHOP, also a BUILDING SITE attached, situate at Blackhill.—For further particulars apply to Mr. JOHN COLLINSON, Middle Street, or to Mr. JOHN ROUTLEDGE, builder, Consett. 913a

TO CARRIERS AND OTHERS.

FOR SALE, 1 Powerful GREY MARE, 1 SPRING WAGGON, 1 Strong COUP CART, and 1 Set of HARNESS.—Apply to J. LUMLEY, Carrier, Annfield Plain, who is declining Business. 129b

VALUABLE AND DESIRABLE BUILDING SITES for SALE by PRIVATE CONTRACT, situate at Blackhill, Bantam Grove, 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

KYO, IN THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,
ALL that FREEHOLD DWELLING HOUSE and SHOP, containing Three Rooms, Kitchen, and Cellar, situate at Kyo, and now in the occupation of Mr. HENRY HERDMAN, Grocer and Draper, where a large and increasing business is carried on.
The above Premises can be inspected on application to the tenant, and further particulars may be obtained from Mr. WILLIAM BELL, late Sergeant of Police, Shotley Bridge; or
JOHN WATSON, Solicitor,
Saddler Street, Durham.
Durham, March 1, 1871. 147b

Business Announcements.

GREAT STOCK-TAKING SALE.

CLEARING OUT our whole STOCK previous to alterations.
GREAT REDUCTIONS.
BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.
COME IN TIME!
ROBERT HEDLEY & Co.,
BLACKHILL.
An APPRENTICE wanted. 125b

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

J. AND J. PARKER,
JEWELLERS AND PHOTOGRAPHERS,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT.
DEALERS in GOLD and SILVER LEVER WATCHES, expressly made for them with J. & J. Parker, Consett, engraved on the works. These Watches are seldom equalled for Quality and Price. A written guarantee with every watch.
Clocks and Watches repaired on the premises by a practical workman. All work guaranteed. 87b

ENLARGEMENT OF THE NEWCASTLE READY-MONEY TEA AND PROVISION EMPORIUM

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

SUPERIOR ALES.

IN thanking the Trade for that liberal support bestowed upon our Agent, we earnestly solicit a continuance of such favours, through him, assuring our friends that nothing shall be wanting on our part to retain their confidence.
J. & J. MORISON & THOMSON,
BREWERS,
EDINBURGH.

D. HBANEY, SOLE AGENT,
North of England Offices, Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Whitehaven. 113b

NEW MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING ESTABLISHMENT AT BLACKHILL.

MISSES DORMAND,
MILLINERS AND DRESSMAKERS,
DURHAM ROAD, BLACKHILL,
RESPECTFULLY announce to the Public and to their Friends that they have commenced business as above, and trust that by punctuality to all orders entrusted to them, and moderate charges, to merit public patronage.
Blackhill, Nov. 24, 1870. 962a

CURE for TIC-DOLOREUX or PAIN in the TEETH, FACE, and HEAD, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, &c.
HARLOW'S CELEBRATED POWDERS quickly remove these painful affections, and are well suited for all Diseases originating in NERVOUS DEBILITY. They contain nothing injurious, but are, in every respect, conducive to health. The ingredients are of the most invigorating character, going alone to the cause of the complaint. Testimonials from many well-known philanthropists, Medical men, Clergy, Wesleyan, Baptist, and other ministers, who have given extensive distribution to this sterling remedy, shall be sent FREE on application; and, in submitting these to notice, I distinctly state that every attestation is genuine; the whole of them furnish evidence which will bear the strictest investigation, and which every doubtful reader is requested to scrutinize.
The Powders are sent Post paid to all parts of the Kingdom, on receipt of 33 letter stamps, by the sole Proprietor, SAMUEL BARLOW, Chemist, Darlington; and sold by most Chemists, in Packets at 2s. 9d., and, for the convenience of the poor, in Half-packets at 1s. 6d. each. 955a

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 Medicines 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. 96b

JUST PUBLISHED, POST FREE FOR TWO STAMPS,
A GUIDE TO THE CURE OF NERVOUSNESS. By HENRY SMITH, M.D. of the University of Jena, author of the "People's Guide to Health," &c.
A Medical work on the New Special Treatment, by Medicines only, of Nervous, Mental, and Physical Debility, Lowness of Spirits, Indigestion, Dimness of Sight, Painful Dreams, Want of Energy, and Premature Decline; with Instructions for the Management of Health and Vigour, by the New Special perfect restoration to Health and Vigour, by the New Special Treatment. The Warning Voice (160 pages) is illustrated with Cases and Proof Testimonials. Gives Advice and Rules for Cure by the use of Abuse of Electricity for the cure of Nervous Diseases. Which letters from Patients who have tried the so-called Remedy, proving that Electricity is not Life, and will not Cure Nervous Debility. Free by post for two stamps.
Address, DR. H. SMITH, 3, Burton Crescent, London, W.C.
IMPORTANT TO COUNTRY PATIENTS.
Consult a Medical London Physician without Fee.—DR. SMITH will, for the benefit of Country Patients, on receiving descriptions of their cases, send him information, with advice and directions for the most successful restoration to Health.
Address, DR. HENRY SMITH, 3, Burton Crescent, London, W.C.

Just Published for Two Stamps,
TO THE NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED.
READ THE "SECRET FRIEND," by DR. BARNES, who has for many years given his exclusive attention to the treatment of Nervous Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Palpitation of the Heart, Noises in the Head and Ears, Indecision, Impaired Sight and Memory, Indigestion, Prostration, Lassitude, Decrease of Spirits, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Timidity, Self-Distrust, Dizziness, Love of Solitude, Groundless Fears, and many other Maladies, which, if neglected, bring the sufferers to an early Death.
This valuable work, "THE SECRET FRIEND," is illustrated with numerous cases and testimonials, and not only gives the cause but the means of cure. Hundreds of cases which had been thought hopeless have been restored to perfect health and vigour after all other means had failed. Sent post free on receipt of two stamps.
Address, DR. BARNES, 30, Thornhill Crescent, Caledonian Road, London, N. 958a

NERVOUS DEBILITY and all NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, whether the result of early errors or otherwise, are by very simple and inexpensive means quickly cured in both France and Germany. The advertiser, a resident in this country, will be happy to send, free to all applicants, full particulars of the mode of treatment there adopted, on receipt of a directed envelope. All persons may cure themselves, and thus not run the risk of being victimized. Address, MONS. A. DUVAL, 18, Newmarket Street, Birmingham.
HEALTH AND MANLY VIGOUR.—A Medical Man of 30 years' experience in the Treatment of Nervous Debility, Spermatorrhœa, and other affections which are often acquired in early life, and until sufferers for marriage, and other social duties, has published a book, giving the full benefit of his long experience, gratis, with plain directions for the recovery of health and strength. A single copy sent to any address on receipt of one stamp.—Address to the SECRETARY, INSTITUTE OF ANATOMY, BIRMINGHAM. 916a

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACTS.

DISTRICT OF CONSETT.

AUDITOR'S SUMMARY of RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS for the Year ending 29th SEPTEMBER, 1870.

Dr.	£	s.	d.
1869, October 1.			
To Balance in Treasurer's hands	49	8	1
To Balance in Collector's hands	6	13	7¾
To Balance in Inspector's hands	4	17	4
	60	19	0½
RECEIPTS.			
FROM GENERAL DISTRICT RATE.			
1st Rate made November 3rd, 1869, at 1s.	525	17	7½
Recoverable Arrears	1	18	6
	527	16	1½
Less Empty	15	6	1
Not Recoverable	1	17	3
	17	3	4
	510	12	9½
2nd Rate made May 4th, 1870, at 1s.	669	14	3
Less Empty	13	13	7
Not Recoverable	3	15	0
	17	8	7
	652	5	8
FROM EBCHESTER HIGHWAY.			
Balance		0	4
Subscription on Fire Extinguishing Account	3	0	0
On Private Improvement Account	39	19	0
Market Tolls	20	11	2
Encroachment Rents	3	4	0
	£1,281	12	0

Cr.	£	s.	d.
PAYMENTS.			
GENERAL DISTRICT RATE.			
In respect of HIGHWAYS.			
Labour	85	3	9
Contract Work	97	17	3
Materials	48	19	11
Team Work	68	12	3
Tradesmen's Bills	1	15	9
Surveyor's Salary	10	0	0
	302	8	11
Sewerage	137	5	1
Public Street Improvement	43	12	7
Public Lighting	156	10	0
Fire Brigade	16	17	0
Salaries	50	0	0
Do. Medical Officer	8	8	0
Collector's Commission	27	16	10
Stationery	4	2	4
Advertising	2	14	9
Rent	8	0	0
Bank Commission	0	13	0
Tools and Smith Work	11	11	6
Carriage and Stamps	0	6	4
Audit Fees, &c.	6	11	6
Justice of the Peace	6	6	0
Election Expenses	2	10	0
Cattle Trough and Carriage	4	2	9
Share of Cost with Leadgate Local Board in respect to Rating of Railways	38	13	6
Costs before Magistrates	0	7	6
	712	14	2
In respect of PRIVATE IMPROVEMENT	106	5	3
Balance in Treasurer's hands	14	9	0
" Collector's "	3	13	2
" Surveyor's "	6	16	6
	160	3	8
	£1,281	12	0

I have examined the several Accounts, of which the above is the Balance Sheet, and I have compared the various items of Receipt and Expenditure with the Books and Vouchers relating thereto, and I certify that the same appear correct and legal, and that the above Balance of £149 14s. 0d. due from the Treasurer agrees with the Balance which, by his own Book, appears to have been due from him at the time of closing such Account.
Dated this 13th day of February, 1871.
JAMES RADFORD, District Auditor. 132b

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.
Equally emphatic is the opinion of Baron Justus von Liebig, who says—That the result of his researches proves that no Manure has as yet come to his knowledge so rich in soluble Phosphates and other efficacious soluble ingredients. The Phospho Guano surpasses nearly by its more correct and constant composition the best sorts of Peruvian Guano, and of its superior efficacy there cannot be the slightest doubt.
Williaman Island Guano. Pacific Guano Phosphate.—Most excellent Guano for light land and well worth the attention of Landowners and Agriculturists.
PHOSPHO GUANO COMPANY (LIMITED).
PETER LAWSON & SON,
GENERAL MANAGERS,
EDINBURGH AND LONDON.
DISTRICT AGENT—
WILLIAM MURRAY,
LEADGATE. 95b

Business Announcements.

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,
104b CONSETT, DURHAM.

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, Concertinas, 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. 65b

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. E. 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 also Well-Fitting, a point upon which comfort and durability so greatly depends.

All Orders will Receive Prompt Attention.

D. H. has also Opened his Back 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.) 494

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

GEORGE HOBSON,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL MILLER, and SEEDSMAN,
GROCER, DRAPER, & PROVISION MERCHANT,
Harperley Steam & Water Corn Mill,
near Annfield Plain,

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

Fine Seed Peas, Spring Tares, Seed Barley, &c., &c., on hand. 145b

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

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. 950

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. 5b

POSENER'S PATENT PIPES,
1d. Each.
In Case Post Free, 9d.,
AT
SINCLAIR'S
TOBACCO WAREHOUSE, 726a
NUN STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

McEWAN'S CELEBRATED EDINBURGH ALES AND INDIA PALE ALE,
Are daily rising in public estimation.
Newcastle Stores and Offices—
Fountain House, Charlotte Square.
843 JAMES C. McINTOSH, Agent.

GEORGE B. FROST, WIRE WORKER, WEAVER, and BLIND MAKER, Wholesale and Retail Manufacturer of Sieves, Cages, Fire Guards, Lime and Gravel Screens, Riddles, Flower Stands, and Wire Work of every description, both Useful and Ornamental.

No. 18, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

☞ Dealer in British and Foreign Birds. 420a

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED HAT SHOP IN NEWCASTLE.

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

THOMAS COCHRANE,
19, GRAINGER STREET,
(corner of nuns' street)
118a NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

THOMAS PUMPHREY
Respectfully announces that he has removed his
TEA AND GROCERY BUSINESS
to his
NEW AND COMMODIOUS PREMISES,
on the old site,
No. 48, CLOTH MARKET, NEWCASTLE. 122b

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

JOHNSON ROBSON,
PAINTER, GLAZIER, GILDER, AND PAPERHANGER,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his numerous Friends for the liberal patronage accorded to him since commencing Business, and respectfully intimates that he

HAS REMOVED

to the premises lately occupied as a Temperance Hotel by Mrs. Sinton, and next door to Mr. Strachan, Plumber,

DURHAM ROAD, BLACKHILL,

and trusts by strict attention to Business and moderate charges to merit their continued support.

A large supply of paperhangings always in stock. 63b

TO ALL WHO KEEP HORSES, CATTLE, COWS, PIGS, &c.,

JOHN HUME AND SON,
CORN MILLERS, &c.,
Newcastle-on-Tyne,
Have always on hand a large quantity of
OATS, whole and crushed.
BEANS, whole and split.
WHITE PEAS.
Excellent HORSE CORN.
PEA MEAL, pure.
BARLEY MEAL, do.
BEAN MEAL, do.
INDIAN MEAL, do.
BOXINGS, SHARPS, and BRAN.

All of the best quality, and warranted pure and free from any adulteration whatsoever. Price List on application. Wholesale prices charged for quantities.

Branch establishment at
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT. 22b

MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.

JOSEPH MURRAY is now offering in the Shop, lately occupied by Mr. Carrick, Middle Street, Consett, every article in the GROCERY, PROVISION, and FLOUR TRADE at PRICES which will command the attention of Families that wish to have the Best Quality of Goods at the lowest remunerative Prices. He is now Selling

Teas at 1s. 8d., 2s. 0d., 2s. 6d., 3s. 0d., and 3s. 6d. per lb., the very best in Consett at any price.
Sugar, 3½d. and 4d. per lb.
Soap, 3d., 4d., and 4½d. per lb.
Butter, 1s. 0d. and 1s. 2d., very best Kiel or Irish 1s. 3d., per lb.
Bacon, 5d., 6d., and 8d. per lb.
Superfines, and Best Fines, Flour, at Newcastle Prices all the year round, and every other Article equally Cheap, according to quality.
Moller's Cod Liver Oil.
Thorley's Food for Cattle and Pigs, in 1d. Packets, will fatten pigs in a very short time. 853a

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

NOW READY FOR DELIVERY single and double Furrow Ploughs; Zigzag, Chain, and Flexible Harrows; Grubbers; Rollers; Corn and Seed Drills; Chaff Cutters; Corn Crushers; Oilcake Mills; Turnip Cutters and Pulpers; Sheep Racks; Tinkler's Prize Churns; Washing, Wringing and Mangling Machines; Sewing Machines, &c. For particulars and prices apply to

HOBSON & LIDDELL,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT, MANURE, AND OILCAKE MERCHANTS,
HARPERLEY MILLS,
and
5, RYEHILL STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Town Warehouse—South-West corner of Cattle Market.

Agents for the "Northern Fire and Life Assurance Co." Established 1836. 889a

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EDITORIAL NOTICES.

Martin Cleghorn writes to contradict the assertions made by his father-in-law at the police-court Shotley Bridge, which we published last week.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1871.

PRUSSIAN EXACTIONS.

Prussia has shown that she knows how to make war; and also that she does not know how to make peace. Never in modern times have such conditions of peace been imposed upon a nation as those which the French negotiators have been obliged to accept at Versailles. Virtually they fall little short of the conditions put forward some time ago as a feeler, and the mitigation of which was apparently intended to give an air of moderation to the present exactions. It is true the petty demands for cession of ships and colonies have been given up, but in the far more important matters of territorial cession and pecuniary indemnity the Germans have shown a rapacity which will be condemned by the whole civilised world; while they will not even spare their prostrate victim the keen humiliation of a march of the German troops through Paris. As regards territory, not only is that annexed which is German by nationalty and presumably required for the defence of Paris, but districts which are purely French and which are not required for military defence, are seized upon. In fact, Germany takes the utmost that she dares to demand without rousing all Europe against her. But it is in conjunction with the enormous money indemnity imposed upon France that the monstrous character of the territorial transfer becomes the more apparent. After deducting the amount of the heavy requisitions made upon the French, the indemnity, to be paid in French Government stock created for the purpose, will be so great as to cause an additional charge of £10,000,000 on the French national revenues, over and above the extra burdens created by the war loans. The object is clear; it is to tie France by both hands, so that she can never recover her liberty of action except by the assistance of some other power. The indemnity alone would be repudiated almost certainly within a few years if France remained in possession of a defensible frontier; and, on the other hand, if Metz were torn from her without her finances being utterly crippled, France would employ all her available money resources in military preparations for recovering that stronghold. To protect their greedy appropriation of territory, the Germans have placed upon France a pecuniary burden which must prevent her maintaining an army available for war with a great power. Perhaps they are "wise in their generation;" but we cannot believe that, apart from justice and humanity, such unheard-of exactions will prove wise in the long run. No divine, no moralist, no politician, no lawyer, no public writer, nor, we should think, any individual out of Germany, will consider that France is morally bound by the conditions to which she now puts her signature under coercion. The Germans seem, indeed, to acknowledge this themselves, for they reply upon material guarantees reciprocally supporting each other. What they hope to accomplish for a number of years is to remove from France all power of repudiating her present engagements extorted by force. But if it should ever happen that Germany was at war with some other great power, the world will naturally expect to see France burst her bonds, repudiate her extorted engagements, and at least attempt to take a terrible revenge upon the foe who took such cruel advantage of his victory. The unison of Germany need be thoroughly cemented without delay, for she will always have a task and an anxiety on her mind in keeping a neighbouring great country virtually in subjection and vassalage. Such a crushing of one country to make another was not at all necessary. Germany was strong enough to have accepted moderate terms of peace; but she has proved to the world that if she has the strength of valour, she has not its generosity. She begins her new career under the restored Empire with a character for cruelty and repacity which prevent the other nations of Europe from sympathising with her political development, and will make every state suspect, if not fear her, as a possible foe or oppressor. For France the deepest sympathy everywhere will be felt, and it will be strange indeed if the feelings entertained by the nations towards Germany and France respectively do not before many years have passed cause a combination or coalition which will undo the merciless oppression that is now perpetrated in the eyes of the world.

Local and District News.

Ebchester Road Improvement. — The Highway Committee of the township of Ebchester met on Thursday last, at the house of Mr. Browell, Ebchester, to receive tenders for the new road to be constructed from the railway station to the village. —J. Carr, Esq., presiding. After an examination of the tenders, the contract of Mr. George Robson was approved, and the work was given to that gentleman. The work, we understand has to be proceeded with as soon as possible.

Grand Ball at Consett.—Under the auspices of the committee of the Consett Cricket Club a ball was held in the Town Hall, Consett, on Tuesday evening. The interior of the hall presented a gay and animated appearance on the occasion. A numerous company assembled in the gallery, and appeared to manifest considerable pleasure in the proceedings in the area. The ball was led off to the inspiring strains of the ever-popular Tyneside anthem—"The Keel Row"—by Mr. G. Collinson, of Consett, and Mrs. Brown, of Derwent Cottages. Dr. Benson officiated as M.C., and acquitted his duties with the greatest urbanity and tact. A quadrille band under the direction of Mr. E. Todd, of Newcastle, was in attendance and played a choice selection of the most popular dance music of the day. About twenty couples took part in the various dances, which were kept up with great spirit and animation long after the tocsin had sounded the advent of early morn.

Tanfield Lea Penny Readings. — The second of a series of these popular entertainments was given on Saturday evening last, in the Tanfield Lea Reading Rooms, under the Presidency of Mr. G. Ridley, Shield Row Hall. The attendance was very large, many not being able to gain admission. After a few opening remarks from the chairman, the programme was gone through in a highly creditable manner, and to the great delight of the audience. The entertaining pieces read by Mr. H. Previll, and Mr. Joseph Armstrong were well chosen, and read with great pathos. "Darby Doyle's great swim from Cork to Quebec," was very attractive, by Mr. P. Young, but his recitation of "Mary Queen of Scots," was par excellence, many of the audience shedding tears. The singers were Messrs. Lloyd, Tyzack, and Andrews. There was also a new attraction this time in a band under the leadership of Mr. J. Nicholson, which was very entertaining, and was attentively listened to. After a vote of thanks to the readers, singers, band, and chairman, the company dispersed highly satisfied with the evening's entertainment.

Weardale and Shildon Waterworks Company.—From the directors' report of the above company we extract the following:—The revenue account shows that the net income of the company for the half-year amounts to £916 4s. 9d., out of which the directors recommend the payment, on the 22nd inst., to the proprietors registered in the company's books on 30th January, 1872, of a dividend of 4s. per share clear of income-tax. This will absorb £800, and leave £116 4s. 8d. to be added to the £204 16 01d. undivided in August last, making a balance of £321 1s. 8d. The allotment of the first 4,000 shares having been completed, the directors have suspended issuing more to the public, and intend to offer the remaining 2,000 to the present shareholders *pro rata* at an early date. The progress of the works at Waskerly Reservoir has been satisfactory since the works were taken by the company into their own hands up to the middle of December. Since then they have been almost entirely stopped by the severity of the weather; thus two months have been lost. The weather having now changed, the works have been resumed, and it is expected, circumstances being favourable that the reservoir may be ready for filling in the course of the spring. The mains from Waskerley to Shildon are laid, with two slight exceptions.

The E. D. Christy Minstrels at Consett. —The clever and popular E. D. Christy Minstrels gave two entertainments in the Town Hall, Consett, on Friday and Saturday evenings. On the first named evening the hall was filled by a large and respectable audience. Part first of a capital programme was inaugurated with an overture by the united troupe, followed by Mr. R. Smith with a comic song for which he received the plaudits of the audience. Messers G. Robson, E. Sanderson, and Robson, came next in succession with both sentimental and comic songs, for which they were accorded the most hearty applause. The enthusiasm of the audience was aroused to the highest pitch when the band gave out the Marseillaise, and it showed unmistakeably on which side their sympathies inclined. Of the execution of the piece itself but little comment is needed, for it was given with considerable taste and expression. In response to an *encore* the hymn again was repeated amid reiterated applause. Part second was as ably carried out as its predecessor, and in which Messrs. R. Robson Sanderson, Smith, and Elliot took part to the entire satisfaction of the audience who testified their approbation by repeated applause and *encores*. A clarionet solo by Mr. R. Smith was a skilful performance and fully merited the *encore* he received. The entertainment on Saturday evening was equally as successful as that on Friday, though the audience was not as select as could be desired.

Entertainment at Blackhill.—On Saturday evening last an entertainment of a miscellaneous character was given in the Low School-room, Blackhill, (kindly granted for the occasion by the Rev. F. B. Thompson,) in connection with the Blackhill Sons of Temperance. The attendance was good, and Mr. W. Shimmin, of Consett, was voted to the chair. He said, from what he saw around him, he knew that his duties would be comparatively light, but he was always willing to do whatever he could for the cause of temperance, and concluded by calling upon the choir, which was under Mr. G. Shimmin, to sing "Oh, Lord, with Pity." Mr. John Paton, of Blackhill, followed with a reading, and then Mr. Lax, of Shotley Bridge, was called upon to recite "The Battle of Neville's Cross." Mr. Lax is a well-known reciter, but we never heard him to better advantage than on this occasion, he threw his whole soul into the piece, and the consequence was, that the audience had a treat that they don't enjoy every day. The choir then followed with "The Crystal Spring," which was given in a very creditable manner. "The Temple of Woe," by Mr. Leybourne, is a very interesting reading but is rather too long for a gathering of this character, however, if there were any present at the meeting that indulges in a "little sup," we hope that it will be the means of turning them back, as it pointed out that it was just through the indulgence in "little sups" that men ultimately became drunkards. We now have to notice another recitation, but this time by a junior, Miss Ellen Unsworth, who gave a piece entitled "Britain's Reproach," in a manner that would have done credit to person many years her senior. Miss Unsworth quite electrified her audience as she proceeded through her piece, and at the conclusion, she was greeted with an amount of applause that showed how much her performance was appreciated. The choir than sang in very good style "Merrily o'er the waves we go," after which Mr. J. Thompson, G.W.A., of the Newcastle Grand Division, addressed the meeting. He gave a history of the sons since the formation of the order in America, and spoke at considerable length on the evils of intemperance, by showing that it was better to be teetotal. Owing to the absence of two gentlemen whose names were on the programme, A. M. Unsworth sung a song entitled "Ella Leene," and Mr. John Paton recited "Mary Queen of Scots," in a very creditable manner. The choir next sung "Nay, John," a temperance melody, with very good effect, but some of the trebles lagged a little. "The Newcastle Apothecary," by Mr. Lax, was a rich store of fun, and elicited the hearty plaudits of the audience. After the choir had sung "I've heard the praise of rosy wine," the usual votes of thanks were accorded, and after the singing of the National Anthem, a pleasent evening's entertainment was brought to a close.—*Correspondent.*

A petition from Shotley Bridge was presented in the House of Commons, on Thursday night last, by Sir H. Williamson, against the proposed increase of expenditure for the army.

Sacred Concert at Leadgate.—On Saturday evening, the Shotley Bridge Primitive Methodist choir gave a concert of sacred music in the Primitive Methodist Chapel, Leadgate. Mr. A. Seed occupied the chair, and Miss Oley presided at the harmonium. The company was not large. The generality of the pieces were well rendered, but Mozart's "Gloria" deserves special mention. The audience seemed to be gratified with the effort of the choir, and Mr. T. Hunter, while moving a vote of thanks, spoke in eulogistic terms of the manner in which the singers had acquitted themselves.

A "Fasting Girl" Case at Berwick.—A servant girl, named M'Cade, was on Saturday evening attacked, and has almost ever since continued in a state of stupor and sleep. Occasionally she wakes for brief periods, when she appears in perfect health, but suddenly she sinks into a profound sleep, and becomes unconscious to everything going on around her. On Monday afternoon she was taken from the house where she had engaged as a servant to her aunt's house and on the way she was again seized with stupor, and had to be assisted the remainder of the way. Drs Jamieson and Maclagan are attending to the case, which has excited a good deal of interest.

Presentation at Stanley.—On Saturday evening, the friends of Mr. John Pearson, a student at the Primitive Methodist Theological Institute, presented him with a small purse of gold. A fruit banquet was held on the occasion in the Primitive Methodist school-room, Stanley, which was presided over by Mr. James Scott. Mr. M. Richardson, in a neat speech, made the presentation, and congratulatory addresses were delivered by the Revs. A. Lattimer and J. Welford; Messrs. T. Brabban, J. Gibson, and J. Barrass. There was a large attendance, and the whole of the proceedings were of a gratifying character to the young gentleman.

"The Rainbow Stories."—We have had sent to us the first and second instalments of this series, and if the successors are equal to them, it wil doubtless be a popular venture. These stories are a continuation of the "Magnet stories," and are published by Messrs. Groombridge and Sons, London. "Phil Thorndykes's Adventures" is the title of the first. The scene of the hero's exciting experience and noble acts is the troublesome Argentine Republic, and the little book is well adapted to youths. The second is a nice little story for girls, "The Rift in the Rock," in which the early life of a foundling is graphically told by Mr. S. C. Hall. The books are neatly got up, their tone is good; and their price—4d.—is moderate.

Narrow Escape from Decapitation.—Yesterday (Thursday) an accident occurred on the Newcastle and Consett Railway to the guard of the train. Just as the train, leaving Newcastle at 5·20 p.m, was approaching Lintz Green Station, John Nesham, the guard of the train, put his head out of the van to see if the way was clear. Unfortunately he did not notice the bridge which spans the line a little below the station, and in consequence he was brought in violent contact with the parapet of the bridge. On reaching Lintz Green Station he was observed covered with blood, having sustained severe injuries to his forehead. He was able however to attend to his duties, but his escape from instant death may be considered truly miraculous.

"A History of the Sale and Use of Tea in England.—The Licensed Victuallers' Tea Association have published a pamphlet of sixteen pages under the above title. Eleven years ago Mr. W. E. Gladstone, when Chancellor of the Exchequer, was instrumental in getting a bill passed enabling shopkeepers to sell wines. The victuallers were aggrieved, as it affected their legitimate trade; and the teetotalers are now aggrieved, as it gives increased covert facilities for ladies drinking; thus it forms a common ground of agreement between two irreconcilable factions. As a retaliation, the victuallers formed a tea association, which has been very successful, and for the promotion of which this interesting little *brochure* is issued. It contains a number of racy anecdotes, and should be read by all who use, what Cowper styles "the cups that cheer, but not inebriates."

Stabbing at Quebec.—At Durham Assizes, on Monday, John Ingleby, 40, pitman, was charged with feloniously wounding George Burdess, with intent to do him grievous bodily harm, at Quebec, near Esh, on the 11th February. Mr. John Edge prosecuted. On the night of the 11th of February, the prosecutor was standing at the corner of a public-house at Esh, talking to John Harrison and P. C. Cowen, when he saw the prisoner come out of the house, cross the road, and on returning again he struck at Harrison with a knife he held in his hand, cutting his trousers and inflicting a slight scratch in the thigh. He then wheeled round on Burdess, whom he struck on the thigh, inflicting a deep and dangerous wound. He then ran away, but was caught by P. C. Cowen with the knife in his hand, and disarmed. In defence, he alleged that the prosecutor and Harrison had knocked him down and robbed him and that he had used the knife in self-defence. —The jury found the prisoner guilty. His lordship expressed doubts of the prisoner's sanity, and ordered him to stand down until inquiries could be made respecting him. Prisoner was next day sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

Brutal Assault by a Young Man upon his Mother at North Shields.—About twelve o'clock, on Tuesday night, Mrs. Sarah Logan Macdonald, living at North Shields, was most brutally assaulted by her son, Patrick Macdonald. Arriving at home in a state of intoxication, Macdonald took up the coalrake, and with it knocked his mother down, and then dealt several blows with its edge on her head and face. A few minutes afterwards, Sergeant Turnbull and another policemen, entered the house, and found Macdonald fighting with his father, while his mother was lying on the settle with her head and face covered with blood. Macdonald was taken to the police station, followed by a number of people, who seemed disposed to inflict immediate punishment upon the ruffian. Mrs. Macdonald was attended by Dr. B. Bramwell, who found a wound on the forehead, one under the chin, and another on the left cheek; and also that the edge of the coalrake had penetrated the upper lip, and knocked out several teeth. Mrs. Macdonald's recovery is considered improbable. Macdonald was brought before the magistrates on Wednesday morning and remanded.

Action against a Clergyman for his Daughter's Wedding Trousseau.—In the autumn of last year the eldest daughter of the Rev. Henry Cleveland, rector of Romaldkirk, near Barnard Castle, married Captain Younge, of the Royal Artillery. She had reached the mature age of twenty-seven, and in anticipation of her marriage, she instructed Mr. Whiteley, a draper and milliner carrying on business in Westbourne-grove, Bayswater, to supply her trousseau. She conducted the whole of the correspondence, and the goods were entered in Mr. Whitley's books to her account, but after her marriage the bill, which amounted to £155 5s., was sent in to her father. We are not surprised that he was a little indignant, and that he ultimately repudiated it. The daughter was of age, she had had a reasonable allowance, and a few years before had received a legacy of £170. If the lady believed in woman's rights, we are afraid it was only in the sense that she should have the right to incur debts, but that her father should pay them, and this seems to have been the theory of Mr. Whiteley. Though he dealt with the lady, he looked to the father for the money, and as the latter refused to pay, he brought an action which was tried at the Durham assizes on Monday, and decided in his favour, but the court stayed execution until the fourth day of Term, so that we shall probably hear something more about the case before it is done with.

THE WAR

THE TERMS OF PEACE.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 26, 2 25 p.m.—MM. Thiers and Favre have signed a treaty of peace providing for the cession of Alsace and Metz, but restoring Belfort to France.

The money indemnity to be paid by France is five milliards of francs, and the German troops are to retain possession of several French fortresses until the payment is complete.

To-morrow (Monday) the Prussian army will enter Paris as far as the Place de la Concorde.

VERSAILLES, Feb. 26.—The announcement of the signing of the treaty of peace has produced a general feeling of relief in Paris.

The reduction of the amount of indemnity from the sum first named, and the restoration of Belfort to France, are considered as gratifying concessions on the part of Germany.

Every preparation has been made here for the entry of the army into Paris, on Monday, in brilliant array. Gentlemen from Paris, to-day, say that the inhabitants will close their houses and remain invisible during the march.

PARIS, Feb. 24, Night.—There is no truth in the statement that the Germans have turned Krupp cannon against Paris. I have just returned from visiting all the German works from Montretout to Bagneaux. There is not a single cannon in them.

The delay in closing negotiations arises solely from the unwillingness of M. Thiers to consent to the entry of the Germans into Paris. All else is arranged, but the German military authorities are inflexible on this point.

In all 7,000 Orsini bombs and 2,000 Beaury bombs have been found; the former were made by the Committee of Barricades, the latter by secret Red Societies. Large quantities are said still to be hidden.

THE CONDITIONS OF PEACE.

PARIS, Feb. 25th Evening.—Peace is certain. The conditions have been accepted by M. Thiers, M. Jules Favre, and the fifteen delegates, and are as follows:—

France cedes Alsace and Metz, but Belfort will be restored to France.

The war idemnity is five milliards of francs (£200,000,000).

A portion of France and some fortresses, such as Sedan, will remain in possession of the Germans until the conditions of peace have been fulfilled.

The Germans will enter Paris on Monday, and will occupy the quarter of the Champs Elysees from the Arc de l'Etoile to the place de la Concorde.

Peace will be proclaimed as soon as the Assembly at Bordeaux has ratified the conditions.

PARIS, Feb. 23rd.—It is stated that in the negotiations between M. Thiers and Count Bismarck the principle of a cession of territory, demanded by Prussia as a *sine qua non*, has been accepted, although, naturally, M. Thiers is striving to restrict the application of the principle as much as possible. To save Metz is what he is especially seeking, and Count Bismarck is almost satisfied with the fortress being dismantled, but the military party, supported by Count Moltke, is strongly urging the King to insist upon the complete cession of the fortress.

REPORTED ENGLISH INTERVENTION.

PARIS, Feb. 26th.—The *Journal des Debats* of this morning speaks of a despatch having been sent by the English Government to Prussia manifesting favourable intentions on the part of Great Britain towards France, but without its having had yet any efficacious result. M. Thiers was again at Versailles on Saturday.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 25th.—The *Independance Belge* gives, as terms of peace, the cession of Alsace, including Thionville, but not Metz, which France will retain on condition of its being dismantled; payment of an indemnity of £120,000 sterling, of which part must be paid by April 1; occupation of Paris forts until this part is paid; occupation of Champagne till the whole is paid."

REPORTED PROLONGATION OF THE ARMISTICE.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 25th, 9 30 p.m.—"The armistice is extended to Wednesday next, March 1.

"M. Thiers, with his colleagues and the members of the Commission of the Assembly, will reach Bordeaux on Sunday. The Assembly will meet immediately on their arrival or on Monday. The sitting will be secret. It is believed that 24 hours will suffice for the deliberations of the Assembly, and there is no doubt that the conditions of peace will be ratified by a decisive majority."

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

VERSAILLES, Feb. 24th, Midnight.—M. Thiers and M. Jules Favre have to-day had a long conference with Count Bismarck. The exact terms upon which peace is concluded are still a profound secret, but they resemble what has already been announced from here. They will certainly be submitted on Saturday for ratification to the fifteen delegates of the National Assembly.

Peace is certain, and the armistice will not be prolonged.

The Prussian army will enter Paris on Monday.

PARIS, Feb. 25th. It is believed that the preliminaries of peace were finally settled yesterday. The conditions are still unknown, but are said to be very hard, and count Bismarck is represented as having shown himself pitiless.

The *Rappel* says M. Thiers and the members of the Commission will probably leave to-day for Bordeaux, and the preliminaries will doubtless be submitted to-morrow (Sunday) to the National Assembly. It is hoped that the majority of the Assembly will be willing to accept them at the same sitting, and this renders a prolongation of the armistice unnecessary.

Yesterday numerous deputations of the National Guard and various committees of republican associations defiled in procession through the Place de la Bastille on the occasion of the anniversary of the 24th of February. A crown was laid at the foot of the column, and shouts were raised of "Long live the republic!" Order was not disturbed.

It was said that M. De Noailles has refused the embassy to St. Petersburg on account of his wife being a Polish lady. M. Duchatel will go to Madrid as French ambassador.

The *Siecle* says it does not understand how President Grant in his message could compare the institutions of Germany with the intitutions of America, and adds: "This comparison will surely have astonished M. De Bismarck himself."

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

CASSEL, Feb. 24th.—Preparations continue to be made for the departure of the Emperor Napoleon, which is likely to take place on the 28th instant.

THE ORLEANS PRINCES.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 25th.—The *Gazette de France* publishes an extract from a letter said to have been adressed by the Count of Paris to a friend in Bordeaux which says:—"What may be well done in France by the representatives of France will be well done; anything that might be attempted from without would be premature and fruitless. I have no thought of personal ambition, but will labour sincerely for the solution which may appear best calculated assure to France that free, stable, and honest government of which she stands in need. If a political agreement is to be obtained it is upon the basis of the constitution that all stipulations should bear. The chief thing is to obtain support from the triumph of those classes which will guarantee us a Liberal Government. Personal questions cannot be subject of any conditions. The idea of stipulating an abdication is inadmissible. We must reject it absolutely. It is necessary to be firm upon questions of principle only—not upon questions of person."

PRUSSIA MOURNING FOR HER DEAD.

The *Telegraph* says Prussia will observe a period of six weeks profound mourning for the victims of the war.

HOW THE PEACE WAS ARRANGED.

VERSAILLES, Feb. 26th Morning.—There is every reason to suppose that the preliminaries of peace were signed before the statesmen at Count Bismark's went to bed. The French and German representatives were eagerly discussing the terms of peace up to a late hour last night, and the result was not known in Versailles when 12 o'clock struck. The sore point was Metz. The French tried hard to retain that famous city—to retain it without fortifications if necessary, but still to keep the place as part of France. The Germans urged that Metz must belong to them, to secure them against invasion. M. Thiers pleaded the nationality of the inhabitants; but he was reminded that those among them who did not like to become Germans had been promised ample time in which to wind up their affairs, sell their property, and retire into France. No time could be spared, for only a day intervened between them and the possible advance of Prince Frederick Charles against the southern department. There had been a hint of renewing the armistice, which Count Bismarck had thought quite reasonable if done for a consideration; but M. Thiers had resolved that it would be better to pay for no more delay. No time could be spared, and most of the minor points of the German programme were soon adopted. I think it will be found that the entry into Paris was among them; but M. Thiers struggled hard about Metz. He knew that the Assembly at Bordeaux would be very difficult to convince in the matter. To give up Metz is the bitterest pang of all to Frenchmen.

So the hours wore on, and the anxiety to know what had been arranged grew more feverish. It was a beautiful starry night, with scarcely a breath of wind, and with lamps burning in many a window of Versailles. The King of Wurtemburg had arrived in the midst of the negotiations. The Crown Prince of Prussia, just returned from Chartres, had been entertaining a party at dinner, and there were receptions in the quarters of more than one superior officer; but where every one would have liked to be allowed a peep was into the cabinet of the German Chancellor.

The secret had been so well kept as to the terms intended, and the terms discussed, that not even Count Bismarck's secretaries really knew his plans. A few high personages about the Court and the headquarters had an inkling of what was to be done, and that was all. Up to 9 or 10 o'clock certainly the staff was dying to know the progress of the great diplomatic encounter. and rumours were still worth listening to. We have had very consistent rumours on some points it is true.

REJOICINGS IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, Feb. 27.—The city is in the greatest excitement. The principal streets are crowded, and many houses are decorated with flags. Large crowds are assembling before the Royal Palace, and great preparations are being made for a general illumination this evening.

THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY TO THE KING OF BAVARIA.

MUNICH, Feb. 27.—The King of Bavaria has received the following telegram from the Emperor of Germany, dated to-day, 10.55 a.m.

"With a heart filled with thankfulness, I announce to you that the preliminaries of peace were yesterday afternoon signed here by which Alsace, without Belfort, Lorraine with Metz, was ceded to Germany. Five milliards are to be paid, and portions of France are to remain occupied until the amount is paid. Paris will be partially occupied if the ratification at Bordeaux follows. We are now at the end of a glorious but bloody war, which was forced upon us with frivolity without parallel, and in which your troops have taken so honourable a part. May the greatness of Germany be consolidated in peace!"

THE CONDITIONS OF PEACE.

VERSAILLES, Feb. 26th, Afternoon.—The Germans will enter Paris, though they will avoid the outward form of a triumphant entry. They will gradually appear upon the scene, and hold only a part of the city. The French troops will withdraw from the part of Paris given up to the Germans.

The war expenses—five milliards—are to include every claim against the French. The Germans will hold several frontier fortresses beyond the line in pledge for the payment. Lorraine will be divided between France and Germany. Nancy certainly remained to France, and Metz almost as certainly being yielded to the Germans.

The entry into Paris has only been quite settled a very little while. Moltke thought it a good thing to do. Count Bismarck doubted the expediency of doing it. The Parisians themselves helped as much of any one to turn the scale. When there came out letters and newspaper articles by the dozen maintaining that the Germans ought not to enter; that they would, in fact, think twice about entering, it was resolved to show the city that it had been really captured. There will be a short occupation of more or less of Paris by the German troops, and then when peace has been signed, the conquerors will hurry away to prepare for the joyous entry into their own capital.

PARIS, Feb. 26, 9 30 P.M.—The streets are full of people. The French troops are being withdrawn from several points, with a view to the entry of the Germans. There is no sign of any violent proceedings on the part of the people.

THE TREATY OF PEACE.

PARIS, Feb. 27th.—The signature of the preliminaries of peace took place yesterday afternoon between five and six o'clock. As already announced yesterday, France cedes to Germany Alsace with Metz, but Belfort will be restored to France. The war indemnity to be paid by France is fixed at five milliards of francs—two hundred millions of pounds. This amount is to be paid within three years, until when the French fortresses and certain territory now occupied by the Germans will remain in their possession. Since the armistice expired yesterday at midnight, and the ratification of the preliminaries of peace by the National Assembly must be reserved, a prolongation of the armistice until the 6th of March was stipulated for in the preliminaries. The entry of two German army corps into Paris will take place immediately.

PARIS, Feb. 26th.—An official despatch has been sent by the Government to all the prefects, informing them that the preliminaries of peace have been signed, and recommending them to inform the military commanders of the fact. M. Thiers will will arrive to-morrow at Bordeaux.

M. de Rothschild was summoned yesterday to Versailles to negotiate with the three German financial plenipotentiaries, who are MM. Bleichsroder, Schlittmann, and the Count de Henckel. The directors of all the railway companies have also been to Versailles to-day in order to arrange with the German negotiators as to the best measures to be taken for the quickest evacuation of French territory by the German troops. The departure of the troops will be preceded by a very rapid review of the troops in the Champ de Mars. It is said that all the elections in the Departments of the Bouches du Rhone and Vaucluse will be annulled, in consequence of the decree of the Government of the National Defence relative to disqualifications not having been promulgated in those departments. General Deligny has declined to take his seat as a deputy.

PARIS, Feb. 24th.—The greater portion of the Paris journals announce that they will not appear if the Prussians enter they city. All the papers urge the people to protest by silence and by remaining within their houses, with closed shutters, during the Prussian entry.

IMPORTANT PROCLAMATION TO THE FRENCH PEOPLE.

The following proclamation has been issued:—

PROCLAMATION.

REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE.

Inhabitants of Paris.—The Government appeals to your patriotism and your wisdom. You have in your hands the fate of Paris and of France itself. It depends upon you to save them or to ruin them.

After a heroic resistance, hunger alone has forced you to surrender your forts to the victorious enemy. The armies which might have come to your help have been thrown back behind the Loire.

These incontestible facts have obliged the Government and the National Assembly to open negociations for peace. During six days your negotiators fought the ground foot by foot. They did all that was humanly possible to obtain the least damaging conditions. They have signed preliminaries of peace, which are about to be submitted to the National Assembly.

During the time necessary for the examination and the discussion of these preliminaries, hostilities could have recommenced, and blood would have flowed, without the prolongation of the armistice.

This prolongation could only be obtained on the condition of a partial and very temporary occupation of a quarter of Paris.

This occupation will be limited to the quarter of the Champs Elysees. The enemy will not have power to enter into Paris with more than 30,000 men, and they will have to retire as soon as the preliminaries shall have been ratified, which can only be a small number of days.

If the Convention were not respected, if the armistice were broken, the enemy, already master of the forts, would occupy by main force the whole city. Your properties, your *chefs d' œuvre*, your monuments, to-day guaranteed from danger by the Convention, would cease to be so.

The misfortune would reach throughout France. The frightful ravages of war, which has not yet passed the Loire, would extend to the Pyrenees.

It is then absolutely true to say that the question involved is that of the salvation of Paris and of France.

Do not imitate the error of those who refused to believe us when, eight months ago, we adjured them not to undertake a war which was to be so fatal.

The French army, which has defended France with so much courage, will occupy the left bank of the Seine, to ensure the loyal execution of the new armistice. It is for the National Guard to unite itself with the army to maintain order in the remainder of the city. Let all good citizens, who have honoured themselves at its head, and who have shown themselves brave in the presence of the enemy, resume their ascendant, and this cruel situation of to-day will end by peace and the return of public prosperity.

A. THIERS, Chief of the Executive power of the French Republic.
JULES FAVRE, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
ERNEST PICARD, Minister of the Interior.
Paris, Feb. 27, 1871.

OFFICIAL FRENCH STATEMEMT.

PARIS, February 27.—The following official communication, signed by M. Ernest Picard, has been published this morning:—

"The preliminaries of peace have just been signed and will be submitted to a vote of the National Assembly. A fresh armistice for some days has been arranged. It provides for the cessation henceforth of all contributions and requisitions of war which were every day increasing in severity. Notwithstanding every effort, it has not been possible to prevent the entry of a portion of the German army into certain quarters of Paris. We need not express the sentiments inspired in our breasts by this trial which the Government would have wished to spare Paris. The German negotiators proposed to abandon the intention of making any entry into Paris if the important fortress of Belfort was definitively ceded to them. The reply made was that if Paris could be consoled in her suffering it would be by the thought that that suffering obtained for the country the restoration of one of its bulwarks so often rendered illustrious in past times, and once again so recently by the resistance of our soldiers. We therefore make an appeal to the patriotism of the inhabitants of Paris, and implore them to remain calm, united, and dignified in their misfortune. This will be at the same time an honour and a source of strength to those whom fortune has betrayed, and should constitute also a hope in a better future. The entry of the German troops will take place on Wednesday. They will occupy the space between the Seine and the Faubourg St. Honore and a portion of the Place de la Concorde, as far as the Ternes. The effective strength of the troops who will enter will not exceed 30,000, and they will evacuate the city immediately the preliminaries of peace are ratified by the National Assembly. The German army will make no requisitions, and will be quartered in buildings belonging to the State. The French army will occupy the left bank of the Seine. No one will be allowed to enter the territory occupied by the Germans with arms or in uniform."

The consultative commission which assisted the French negotiators leaves on Tuesday for Bordeaux, and the debate upon the preliminaries by the Assembly will commence at once.

A decree of the 25th inst. appoints M. Pouyer Quertier Minister of Finance.

AGITATION IN PARIS.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—Yesterday evening there was a great patriotic agitation in Paris, caused by a rumour of an immediate entry of the Prussians. The rappel was sounded in all parts of the city, and the National Guard hastened to the Champs Elysees and to different points on the ramparts to repel the enemy; but no disturbance took place, and quiet was restored by midnight. This morning the excitement is still very great. Numerous crowds assembled around the placards containing M. Picard's communication. It is stated that the whole of the quarter occupied by the Prussians will be enclosed by barricades, and the military authorities will take every precaution to prevent a conflict.

PARIS, Feb. 28, 7 p.m.—The members of the Commission of fifteen deputies met to-day at noon. It is stated that they will start this evening for Bordeaux. M. Picard will, however, remain in Paris.

The popular agitation has continued the whole day, but up to the present no disorder has occurred. The National Guard have withdrawn all the pieces of artillery which were on the Place de Wagram, and have taken them to the Place des Vosges.

A manifesto signed by the editors of forty-three newspapers published in Paris exhorts the population, in view of the critical state of things, to preserve the calmness and dignity which the present circumstances render necessary. The editors also state that during the Prussian occupation their papers will not be published.

The Bourse and the theatres will be closed during the same period.

The German soldiers will not be allowed to leave the quarters which they are to occupy. All the approaches are to be occupied by the French troops.

The powder magazine at La Villette was yesterday pillaged by some soldiers and the National Guards.

A general concourse of people remain on the Place de la Bastille.

The *Francais* says the occupation of the departments south of the Seine will cease after the Assembly have voted the treaty of peace, and of the other departments after the payment of five hundred million francs. The occupation of the fortresses will cease after the payment of the whole indemnity.

The papers approve the course of M. Thiers in agreeing to the entry of the Prussian troops into Paris rather than give up Belfort.

THE NATIONAL GUARDS DEMAND ARMS.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 27.—A despatch from Paris states that a call to arms was made last night by the National Guards, who proceeded *en masse* to oppose the entry of the Prussians.

THE GERMAN ENTRY INTO PARIS.

It is asserted that in any case the Emperor and the Imperial Prince will not enter Paris.

The *Telegraph's* special correspondent says the Prussians will enter Paris on Wednesday morning at ten o'clock. In entering Paris, 30,000 men, commanded by General Von Kameke, will take possession of the quarter between the Seine fortifications and the Faubourg St. Honore, to the Rue Royale. The bridges over the Seine will be barricaded by the French, and sentries will be placed in the Faubourg St. Honore to prevent the Prussians crossing out of their zone. The Germans will remain until the ratification of the treaty, and will then leave by the Avenuetde Neuilly and the Point du Jour.

SHOCKING OUTRAGE IN PARIS.

PARIS, Feb. 27th.—The *Journal Officiel* announces that a lamentable incident occurred yesterday at the Republican manifestation which took place on the Place de la Bastile. A band of rioters seized a police agent, and, after fastening him to a board, threw him into the Seine. Upon the unfortunate man attempting to regain the shore he was driven back into the stream with stones, where he finally was drowned. A magistrate who attempted to save him was obliged to take refuge in a neighbouring barrack to avoid a similar fate.

THE CONDITIONS OF PEACE.

GREAT AGITATION IN PARIS. MANIFESTO OF THE REDS.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—The republican demonstrations upon the Place de la Bastille were continued yesterday. A vast concourse of people assembled bearing wreaths of immortelles, with which they decorated the column of July, around which stood National Guards and *francs tireurs* wearing immortelles in their button-holes.

Numerous acts of violence were committed, and the people attacked several times the guardians of the peace. One of them was accused of having been a former sergent de ville, and was mobbed and trampled to death. Two of his companions who attempted to come to his rescue were thrown into the canal and pelted with stones.

Shortly after noon it was rumoured that the Germans intended entering Paris at midnight, and the wildest excitement ensued.

A detachment of the National Guard proceeded to the spot where the cannon had been parked which had been presented to the Government by the different battalions and corporate guards, and proceeded to remove them to prevent them from falling into the enemy's hands. There were not sufficient horses to draw away the guns, and the men harnessed themselves to the carriages and drew the guns to the Place da la Bastille and the Madeleine. The whole line of route was crowded with people who cheered them lustily. Crowds stood upon the Place de la Concorde around the statues of Strasburg and of Uhrich. An orator proposed that they should be removed lest they should fall victims to German vandalism. The excitement increased as the evening advanced. A meeting of National Guards was held, and it was resolved to remain armed during the whole night. The National Guards of Belleville and Montmartre came down armed and swelled the crowds in the Rue Sainte Honore and Rue de Rivoli, shouting "*Vive la republique!*" "*A bas la Prusse.*"

The line regiments from the Prince Eugene Barracks marched down towards the Bastille. No collision, however, took place, and the troops marched off towards Vincennes. The rumour of the entry of the Germans seemed to be confirmed by the movements of the Mobiles, who evacuated all their quarters upon the route the Germans had proposed taking, camping in the wooden huts of the Champ de Mars.

Crowds of people, their numbers increasing each moment, gathered upon the Boulevards Montmartre and in the Rue Drouet. About eleven a dispute arose between a captain of Mobiles and some National Guards who were seated in a cafe, and the captain openly avowed that orders had been received to fire upon the National Guards who should commence or countenance any disturbance. A great amount of fighting and scrambling took place, but the better class of people prevailed upon the mob to retain their fury for the enemy. The boulevards were impassable from eight till midnight. At one o'clock this morning a strong body of National Guards, fully armed and equipped, marched down the Rue Royal to the Champs Elysees, where they encamped for the night, saying that they would in case of the entry of the enemy show him what resolute men could do.

At five a regiment of the line marched down towards the Avenue de la Grande Armee, and were alternately cheered and hissed by the National Guards. At six the National Guards returned with trumpets blowing and drums beating. Two proclamations were posted up, one signed by the Minister of the Interior, Ernest Picard, dated 25th, announcing that the preliminaries of peace had been signed that day, and that a fresh armistice of a fortnight would put a stop to the requisitions and war contributions which were daily increasing; but that in spite of all the endeavours of the negotiators the Germans had determined to enter and occupy some portion of the capital or else retain possession of Belfort. It was therefore, preferable to consent to the entry into Paris and retain Belfort, and it was hoped that the Parisians, by their calmness and dignity, would show themselves worthy of a better fortune.

The other proclamation was a semi-official one stating that the entry of the German troops had been agreed upon between the French and German military authorities, to take place upon Wednesday at ten in the morning; that the Germans would not exceed 30,000 in number; and that they would evacuate the town when the peace had been ratified by the Assembly. No requisitions would be made. The French army would stand on the left bank of the Seine, the Germans occupying the space between the Barriere and the Faubourg St. Honore, from the Place de la Concorde to the Ternes.

Crowds of angry people stood around these proclamations, and loud and deep curses were showered on the heads of M. Favre and M. Thiers.

At two o'clock the crowd made a move towards the Luxemburg, but strong pickets of gendarmes prevented anyone crossing the Pont de la Concorde, and the building itself was guarded by a regiment of Chasseurs a Cheval. The gardens of the Tuileries were occupied by infantry of the line, and the Mobiles stood in readiness in front of the Invalides. At a late hour this afternoon information was received that the aspect of Belleville and Montmartre was most revolutionary, and serious disturbances are anticipated.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 27th.—M. Favre has telegraphed to General Leflo that the preliminaries of peace have been signed. Hostilities are to be absolutely suspended. Nothing is known here of the terms. The negociators are expected here hourly. There was no sitting of the Assembly to-day. All is quiet here. The two Red factions have united.

THE GERMAN ENTRY INTO PARIS.

VERSAILLES, Feb. 27th Evening.—Everything is prepared for the entry of the German troops into Paris, which will begin on Wednesday unless contrary orders should be given. The final orders will only be issued to-morrow. In case the partial occupation of Paris should be positively adhered to, the Prussian Guard will enter on Friday. The Emperor William will remain this week at Versailles.

The Prince of Wales held a Levee on Saturday afternoon on behalf of the Queen.

Lord Lisgar, Governor-General of Canada, has been appointed Lord-Lieutenant, for the County of Cavan.

The Dublin magistrates have sentenced an American named Talbot, to forteen days imprisonment for declaring himself a Fenian.

Professor Jowett's long-expected translation of Plato has appeared. It is published in the Clarendon Press, is in four volumes, and the price is £3 6s.

A number of paid schoolmasters, are being appointed to the metropolitan police. Hitherto city missionaries have in many cases peformed the work gratuitously.

Mr. Millais has on the easel a fine work of Moses on the hill-top, surveying the fight between Israel and Amelek, his hands being supported by Aaron and Hur.

The Marquis of Normandy, accompanied by the Marchioness and suite, will leave England, for Melbourne, in April next, to assume his duties as Governor of Brisbane.

The members of the London School Board do not anticipate that they will commence active operations before the end of the year. It will probably be three years before a complete scheme of schools for the metropolis is carried out.

Captain Hall, the Arctic explorer, is going to make another attempt to reach the North Pole. He will set out in about three months, winter in the Arctic regions, and he hopes to reach the North Pole, on a sledge drawn by dogs, before the summer of 1872 is over.

It is reported that further changes of an extensive character are at once to be made, in the disposition of the Royal Artillery at home, by which a portion of the force is to be stationed in every military district, and form part of the local division of regulars and reserves.

THE LODGER FRANCHISE.—The last registration of voters for the parish of St. Matthew, Bethnal-green, contains the names of five lodgers only, although there are no fewer than 40,000 in the parish who are qualified for votes. For the whole borough of Hackney only 45 claimed, out of about 70,000 who are in a position to do so.

M. Clement Duvernois, the ex-Imperial Minister resenting the publication of his private corespondence, seized by the police, declares that he will soon commence the publication of certain documents, showing evidently that M. Gambetta has offered several times his services to the Imperial Government, and had been supported by it at the time of the elections.

OUTRAGES BY ENGLISH SAILORS.—The West Indian mail steamer Elbe, which arrived at Plymouth on Sunday, brings intelligence that the Columbian Government has demanded that the men belonging to her Majesty's ship Zealous, who took part in a riot in the Alcade of Taboja, shall be given up for trial. The disturbance was caused by the sailors insulting the inhabitants. The Columbian Government has also demanded 5000 dols. from the English Government for the sufferers.

THE GERMAN AND FRENCH AMBASSADORS.—Count Bernstorff, Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia, arrived at Windsor on Friday afternoon, and had an audience of Her Majesty to present his credentials as German Ambassador. The Duc de Broglie, Ambassador for the Government of France, also arrived, and had an audience of the Queen to present his credentials, Earl Granville being present on both occasions as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

FEMALE EDUCATION AT CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—The attendance at the lectures for women at the Cambridge University, shows an increas this term, of more than one-third. The number of tickets sold is 151, and the average attendance of the ladies is over 100. The committee has just received a gift of three exhibitions of £40 a year, each for two years. The first will be awarded for success in the senior local examination for girls, to be held in December next. Two other exhibitions, of £25 and £10 respectively, with free admission to three courses of lectures for one year, will be given for the success in the Cambridge examination for women over eighteen years of age, to be held in July. A house will be opened in October next for the reception of the exhibitioners and others who may go to Cambridge to attend these lectures. Inquiries should be made to Mr. H. Sidgwick, Trinity College, or Mrs. Venn, Petersfield House, Cambridge.

INSUFFICIENT PREPAYMENT OF NEWSPAPERS.—The following notice has been issued by command of the Postmaster-General, dated February 23:—"A large number of newspapers posted for places abroad are found to be prepaid with a halfpenny stamp only, and are consequently not forwarded. It is clearly stated in the printed notices upon the subject of the use of the halfpenny stamp, which have been issued to the public, and from the rules laid down in the *British Postal Guide*, that a postage of one half-penny is sufficient only for newspapers sent through the post between places in the United Kingdom, and for inland book and sample packets weighing not more than two ounces. A great many newspapers are also posted for foreign parts much beyond the prescribed limit of eight days from the date of publication. It is very desirable that those who post newspapers and book and sample packets for the colonies or foreign countries should carefully consult the *British Postal Guide*, where all necessary information is given in regard to postage and other matters; as a disregard of the rules not only imposes much unnecessary trouble upon the department, but it is also likely to cause disappointment and annoyance to the public themselves."

FATAL WAGER.—On Saturday, an inquest was held at Ramsbottom, before Mr. J. B. Edge, of Bolton, coroner, over the body of Edward Emery, 23 years old, a plumber, late of Pendleton. It appeared from the evidence of Charles Turner that on Friday afternoon the deceased went into a beerhouse, where he met two men, named Wilson (a block printer) and Greenhalgh (a labourer). Some conversation ensued with regard to the death of Peter Livesey, a tailor and draper, who had been accidentally drowned in a lodge at Ramsbottom on the previous afternoon while in a state of intoxication, and Emery said he would have gone in the lodge to seek for his body on Thursday night if the people would have allowed him. The witness offered to bet the deceased that he could not swim across any lodge; a bet of 2s. each was made, and the deceased and the two other men then left the house.—Jeremiah Wilson, who acted as "referee," said the deceased was not sober nor yet drunk; Greenhalgh was the worst in liquor. On leaving the beerhouse they went to "Devil's Hole Lodge." Witness tried several times to persuade the deceased to desist from the wager, but it was of no avail. He said he could walk across the lodge, which was a distance of 80 yards. The deceased stripped himself on the bank and dived into the water from a height of about five feet. He was about a minute before he came to the surface, and then he began to swim across. When he had got about two-thirds of the distance, he suddenly turned on his side and sank, never rising again. Witness, who could swim, said, "The poor fellow's gone; he's drowned;" and immediately went home, while Greenhalgh "took down" a lane. There was a mill within a few yards of the lodge and a row of houses. On getting home, he said, "Yon Emery's drowned, poor fellow." He went home because neither he nor all Ramsbottom could have saved the deceased. When witness went home he got into bed, he was so shocked.—A Juror; You began to think you had got into a bit of a hobble? Witness: I don't know.—It sobered you, didn't it? I have been sober ever since.—The deceased's body was found the same evening.—The jury returned a verdict that the deceased was accidentally drowned, when swimming across a lodge for a wager, whilst intoxicated.

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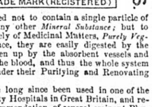
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CONSETT LOCAL BOARD.

On Wednesday afternoon, the usual monthly meeting of this Board was held in the Board-room, Town Hall. The members present were—Messrs. J. Pescod, J. Calvert, E. Charlton, J. Seymour, W. J. Scott, W. Aynsley, W. Jenkins, J. Routledge, and J. W. Davison.

On the motion of Mr. Scott, seconded by Mr. Aynsley, Mr. Calvert was called to the chair in the absence of the Chairman through indisposition. The minutes of last meeting were read and signed.

STREET NAMES.

A circular was read from the Census Committee, which was specifically the same as those submitted to the other Boards, of which we have given the import. During the conversation which took place it was stated that the streets had names, but the plates wanted to be put up. The Inspector was in treaty for the plates for streets and numbers for houses, all of which, it was thought would be ready before the census. The enumerators would have no difficulty in finding out the places.

The Clerk was instructed to write to Mr. Thompson, the registrar, stating that the Board was willing to give what assistance it could to the enumerators.

On the suggestion of Mr. Jenkins, a copy of the enumerator's return was ordered to be got for the Board, as it would be very interesting for the members to know the accurate figures given.

PROPOSED POLICE COURT FOR CONSETT.

When the minute was read over stating that there had been no reply from Col. White to the application of the Board for a police court at Consett, Mr. Jenkins asked what steps had been taken to get a court here? The member was at once informed of the proceedings.

The Clerk, in answer to Mr. Jenkins, said the application had been sent to the proper quarter, and the proper means had been used to get it heard.

The Chairman, in reply to Mr. Jenkins, explained that when the question first came before the Board, it was thought to be inconvenient that the court was no nearer than Shotley Bridge. Most of the cases were from Consett and Leadgate, and a court here would be more convenient to the police.

The Clerk intimated that the lease of Shotley Bridge court-house was nearly out.

Mr. Routledge observed that the magistrates might think it would be safer to try the cases out of the place; but the Chairman thought it would be the safer plan to try the prisoners here, as they had to be dragged through the mob to get to the other courts.

Mr. Jenkins said it was a question of accommodation. He hardly thought it was right that prosecutors, witnesses, defendants, and all concerned should be dragged to Lanchester or to Shotley Bridge. For instance, if the Clerk or any body else had a scuffle with parties in the Board-room, why should they have to go to Lanchester to get it settled, when it could be done on the spot. (A laugh.)

The conversation was continued, and a motion was made that Col. White be again written to.

Mr. Jenkins made an inquiry about some land adjoining the police-station, when he was informed that it belonged to the Consett Iron Company. He said he had been applied to about land for building purposes near the police station, but he would like to know what the Board thought of building a place for the magistrates to meet in. It was their object to get as many people to come to Consett as they could.

PLANS.

A letter was read concerning the plan of Mr. Willan's proposed house and shop in Sherburn Terrace. It set forth that the parties were unaware of the Board requiring two plans, as they thought one was sufficient, and they now had not one to stamp, the original being so much altered that the Board would not deem it satisfactory. They solicited a stamped drawing of the one in the possession of the Board to work upon.

After a short consultation, the application was agreed to.

The plans of the New Wesleyan Chapel, Consett, was laid upon the table, as a matter of form, those who presented them—Messrs. Davison and Routledge—stating that they did not think they were bound to do so. The designs were very much admired, and the Board got duplicates of them.

OVERCROWDING.

The question of overcrowding had been left at last meeting in the hands of the Nuisance Removal Committee, and when the question was asked if they had done anything in the matter, Mr. Charlton asked in return, "What can be done, if dwellings are not provided?"

The Chairman said there were a number of lodging-houses not fit for the number of persons that were in them, there being five or six persons in one room.

The Inspector added that he had been through the public lodging houses, and had restricted them to a certain number, but he found that the private houses were the worst.

Mr. Davison drew the attention of the Board to the fact that there were houses within their district unfit for human habitations. There was one in particular in Medomsley Road, where a small shop was kept.

The Inspector (after inquiries had been made as to the locality of the shop): Oh, that's "the healthiest house in Consett." (Laughter.)

The Clerk explained that Mr. Calvert, who was agent for that property did not use those exact terms quoted by the Inspecter. He said it was the "airiest" house in Consett.

Mr. Davison thought the Board should pay some attention to that subject.

Mr. Routledge having said that it was reported there was no privy accommodation for the property there, the Chairman stated that there was.

Mr. Aynsley said Mr. Joseph Howard had told him on the previous evening that there was nothing of the kind, but the Chairman again affirmed that there was, and any of the members were at liberty to inspect the place for themselves.

Mr. Routledge asked if there was a privy for each house?

The Chairman, No; not for each; but one for every two. If the Board thinks that the habitation referred to is unfit, I have no objection; and if the Board take steps, I will feel it my duty to concur.

Mr. Jenkins thought it was a very delicate matter; and unless there were really good gronnds for turning the people out, they should not take any steps.

Mr. Charlton was of opinion that they as a Board could not do it. They would have to get a magistrates' order, after the unfitness had been declared by the Board's medical officer.

Mr. Routledge believed that the Sanitary Act, 1866, gave them powers without the magistrates' order.

Mr. Jenkins thought if the houses were dangerous to the public health, the Board might then decide; but it was a very delicate matter to interfere with the rights of individuals, and the interests of property owners.

Mr. Scott then moved that the Nuisance Removal Committee inspect the buildings they think unfit for human habitation, and report at next meeting.

Mr. Routledge, in the course of the subsequent conversation, thought the best way to remedy the evil would be for the owner to give extended facilities to build.

The Chairman said he had offers to build, but he believed the owner would not accept them, as he received such good rents from the present property. In answer to Mr. Jenkins, he said the Board had closed two houses before.

Mr. Jenkins then sated that the present one should be treated in the same way.

The Chairman afterwards explained that the present landlord had the property for only two lives, and they were advanced; hence, he wished to lay out as little money as possible.

Mr. Routledge replied that he got it easy enough, at which the Chairman answered that it cost him nothing, and he would have nothing to lose.

Mr. Davison contended that it should be put in tenantable repair.

Mr. Jenkins asked if there was anything the Board could do to induce people to build? Was the Board laying any restrictions on?

Mr. Routledge believed that the Board had been the means of restricting buildings. What with flagging and private improvements, working men could not build.

The Chairman said it was a great mistake not to borrow the money at the outset for the sewerage, streets, &c. If that had been done, there would not have been such a strain upon the ratepayers.

Mr. Routledge stated that at Tow Law there had been only two sixpenny rates per annum, and they were going on very smoothly. In answer to Mr. Jenkins, he said their Board rate was 2s. for the year, and the total rates amounted to between 4s. and 5s.

Mr. Charlton thought Tow Law was no criterion, as they had no highways; the Chairman added that they had few gas-lamps; and the Clerk stated that our rates were now for gas and highways.

Mr. Davison seconded Mr. Scott's motion, which was carried.

CONTRACTOR'S BONDS.

The bonds of Messrs. Kell and Walker, whose tenders were accepted at the last Board meeting, were laid upon the table to be signed and sealed. Mr. Kell's bondsmen were himself and Mr. H. Rogers, and Mr. Walker had not his filled in. The Clerk wanted them signed and sealed that day, and he would see that bondsmen were got. Objection was taken to that, and he replied that the Board had done so before, whereupon a rather warm discussion followed.

Mr. Jenkins strongly objected to the contractor being a bondsman for himself. Let the Board say that they require two sureties.

Mr. Charlton concurred, as also did several other members, and the Clerk said the bonds would be got ready for next meeting.

Mr. Scott moved that there be two sureties, independent of the contractor, provided for every bond for the due performance of work entered into between the Board and contractors.

Mr. Seymour seconded the motion, which was carried.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

This document stated that Nile Street was not yet finished, but would be so in ten days. Material had been obtained for Nelson Street, which would soon be laid. On the whole, the sanitary condition of the district was tolerably good, but he would advise the Committee to inspect it. The amount collected for street tolls was £1 5s. 6d.

THE SURVEYOR'S REPORT

stated that the severe weather had told heavily upon the roads, as they had no proper foundation; and the prevention of which would incur great expense. Footpaths had been repaired, but the high winds had lifted the ashes. The pay-bills were—Highways: day labour, £8 8s. 4d.; contract work, £9 8s. 3d.; materials, £23 3s. 8d.; team work, £5—total, £46 0s. 3d. Streets and sewers: establishment expenses, £3 10s.; private streets, £10 12s. 3d.; public streets, 19s. 4d.—total, £15 1s. 7d.

Mr. Charlton believed it was incumbent upon the Board to keep the footpaths in good condition. There was a footpath to the Tin Mill, along by a wall side, which was originally made by the Shotley Bridge Iron Company, and which was transferred to the Board with the road by the Pasture Drift, in a bad state, and it was the province of the Board to keep it in repair. The workmen walked upon it every day, and it was only right that they should have it in proper repair.

A consultation took place as to whether it was a private or a public road. The general impression was that it was the former, and had never been given to the Board. Mr. Jenkins then said that Mr. Charlton and he would look after it.

A CONTRACT BOOK.

Mr. Jenkins asked if the Board had a book for entering copies of contracts into, to which the Chairman answered in the negative. The former then asked what objection there could be to having such a book, so that every bargain and contract made on behalf of the Board might be kept? It would be a better plan than having them in loose sheets, and it was what all large establishments had. They should put every one into it.

The Chairman said the minute-book only referred to such contracts being made.

Mr. Jenkins: The full details do not appear?

The Chairman: No.

Mr. Jenkins then moved that a good, substantial book be got for that purpose, and that it be the duty of the Clerk to see that every contract and engagement made on behalf of the Board, in all its details be entered therein.

Mr. Pescod seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. Jenkins, after inspecting the accounts, and in the course of a few remarks about the grumbling and discontent there had existed amongst a section of the ratepayers, asked the Board to get into a proper system of keeping their books and doing their business, so that they might say to any of the ratepayers, "There are the books, you can look at any of them you please." (Hear, hear.) Let them assure the ratepayers that they were as jealous of their honour and respectability as them, and let them conduct their business in such a way as to defy them. He would suggest that all work required to be done be ordered by the Board as nearly as possible. He did not wish to reflect upon any one, but he conceived it to be more business-like to go direct from the Board.

The Clerk and the Chairman stated that that had been the plan heretofore, except work that required immediate attention.

In the subsequent debate, the mode of working the order book was talked over, and it was understood that the Inspector report to the Board from time to time what stores were needed, and the Board would give permission to order them. As to the contract book, every existing contract had to be filled in, and all others would be ignored that did not appear there.

THE AUDITOR'S REPORT.

The Clerk read the following report from Mr. James Radford, the district auditor:—I have audited the accounts of your Local Board for the past year and herewith send summary of receipt and expenditure. The Vicar of Consett and Mr. Collinson attended the audit, and requested adjournments on the ground that some books and accounts were not open for inspection within the time prescribed before audit—viz., (1) that rate receipt cheque was not there on the Monday; (2) nor minute book on Tuesday or Wednesday; (3) nor a bill of Mr. French's for £19 0s. 1d., besides contracts, estimates, or lists of prices; also that, except for the year under audit, the Minute book was tied up with string so as not to be visible as to former year's proceedings. After hearing what was urged by your clerk and surveyor and Mr. Calvert on the other side, I decided to proceed with the audit, and then to consider if it would be necessary to adjourn, as all the books and papers appeared to have been produced, and could then be examined if desired. The Vicar was present while I went through the expenditure item by item (and Mr. Collinson part of the time). Objection was made to some of Mr. French's bills. None appeared to exceed £10, and which was admitted to weaken the objection, and I saw no reason for not passing them. After the expenditure was gone through there appeared to be no occasion for adjournment, and the Vicar appeared to be satisfied with my decision and left before I proceeded with the examination of the rates and other receipts. By remaining till the last train I was able to finish the audit, upon which little further observation arises, the books, &c., being generally in good order. I have to remark, however, (1) That the amount of rateable value is omitted in "the estimate" for the first rate. This is immaterial as the rate appears to have been got in as far as possible. The rate-book is properly signed by five members, independently of being sealed (see the case of Reg. v. Worksop Local Board 29 *Justice of the Peace* p. 759 and article thereon 28th ult.). 2nd. The collector's commission, according to my calculation may have been estimated at rather less than it appeared to come to by £8 5s. This had to be arranged between him and the Clerk. 3rd. No security has been taken from the Treasurer, as I understand the Board had a delicacy in asking for it in consequence of his being a member of a banking firm. This, however, is no valid reason, as the same gentleman gives security in other like cases. The 39 sec. 11 and 12 Vict., c. 63 is imperative upon the Board to require security.

Mr. Jenkins remarked that, looking at the little commotion that had been kept up, he would suggest that the certificate appended to the ledger by the auditor be published along with the summary. The reporters might be requested to copy the whole of auditor's report.

The Clerk thought some pieces might be left out.

Mr. Jenkins strongly animadverted upon the spirit of secrecy exhibited by the Clerk. There had been too much of that—trying to hide things from the public.

The Clerk said the piece referring to the treasurer was rather a delicate matter, as he conferred a favour upon the Board.

Mr. Charlton stated that the same gentleman gave security to other Boards, and Mr. Jenkins contended that they should have it.

The Chairman then said that as he was the only member of the Board present at the audit, he wished to say a few words about it.

Mr. Jenkins (interrupting): We have nothing to do with the meeting between the Vicar and the Clerk. No doubt the presence of Mr. Calvert would do something to soften matters, but we can't do better than let it drop.

The Chairman: Mr. Steggall made an assertion that we had been paying 20 or 25 per cent. more for pipes than we could have got them from Ord and Maddison ——

Mr. Jenkins (again interrupting) asked if that was a matter they had to discuss now?

The Chairman said he was only going to make a statement.

Mr. Scott thought they should not go into it; but he wished to speak about a statement made by the Clerk. He stated that the Board had ordered him to tie down the minute-book. He was not aware that the Board had given any such instructions, and it should not bear the blame. He wanted to know if the Board did give such orders?

The Clerk replied that he never said the Boaad had told him to do so. He was only acting upon legal instructions that he had received.

Mr. Scott, Mr. Jenkins, and Mr. Routledge asked if Mr. Marshall had instructed him to do as he did during the audit? Was he instructed to have the books tied down while the audit was proceeding?

The Clerk said he was but he could have done so legally upon his own responsibility.

Mr. Jenkins: Have you those instructions in writing?

The Clerk said he had not. He then detailed his visit to Mr. Marshall's. He had done so speedily after he got orders from the Board, as Mr. Steggall was in haste for his reply. He got all his instructions without writing, the letter not being sent till a month after, which did not contain one-fourth of what Mr. Marshall had told him. He had anticipated that there would be some ado at the audit, and he asked Mr. Marshall specially about it, as he was was busy, and had acted accordingly.

Mr. Scott said his motion, by which the Clerk was instructed to get advice from Mr. Marshall, had nothing to do with the audit.

The debate was carried on by Messrs. Routledge, Chalton, Jenkins, Scott, and the Clerk, during which Mr. Jenkins remarked that the Clerk had been acting for the Board when he tied down the minute-book, and the Chairman stated that there could be no objection to the Clerk getting all the legal information he could. It was regarded us unfortunate that the advice had not been in writing, as there was an impression that the Clerk had acted on his own responsibility.

Mr. Jenkins remarked that it was another losse business habit of the Board, not getting all their advice in writing. Mr. Marshall should not have given it except in writing.

Mr. Routledge wished to know if the Clerk wanted it to go to the world that Mr. Marshall had directed him to tie down the minute-book while the audit was proceeding.

The Clerk: Yes.

Mr. Jenkins thought, under these circumstances, that it would be well for the Board to endorse the action of the Clerk. It would strengthen the Board if he had done it by legal authority.

Mr. Davison moved that the Clerk, on behalf of the Board, write to Mr. Marshall requesting him to repeat in writing what he told the Clerk by word of mouth respecting the tying down of the minute-book.

Mr. Seymour seconded the motion, which was carried.

On the motion of Mr. Jenkins, the auditor's summary and certificate was ordered to be advertised in the local papers; and that a copy of that part of the auditor's report referring to the treasurer be sent to him, and the recommendation be carried out.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Surveyor reported that Knitsley Lane and the road to Consett Hall had been lighted according to the instructions of the Board.

Cheques were signed, and the Board adjourned.

Mr. Wilkie Collins is engaged upon a new novel.

Salt Lake City has gained more than 5,000 inhabitants since the year 1860.

In Sydney 30,000 persons have signed a petition in favour of the Permissive Bill.

The wife of Bishop Stewart and her four children were burned to death at Kanab, Utah, a few days since.

Master McGrath arrived at Windsor Castle on Wednesday morning, and was presented to Her Majesty. Her Majesty ordered the animal to be photographed.

Entertainment at Consett.—The usual weekly musical and intellectual entertainment in Consett British School-room, on Wednesday evening, was attended by a select and intelligent company. Mr. Spencer opened the programme with a fantasia upon the pianoforte, and during the evening he accompanied the vocalists. Mr. J. Cross gave "The May Queen" in an expressive style, and Miss H. Richardson sung several songs, each time she appeared receiving an *encore*, which was deservedly earned. Mr. Hutchinson did the comic business, and succeeded in making the company laugh. The performance of Miss Okell and Miss Steggall upon the piano were of a high order, the "Musical Box" of the former being a good imitation. The Vicar, the Rev. J. Child, and the choir also took part in the proceedings.

Presentiments of Death.—Asked in his thirty-sixth year to write a requiem, Mozart sadly replied, "It will be my own then;" and he died as soon as he had finished it. "Did I not tell you truly," he said, musing over the score as he lay dying, "that it was for myself that I composed this death-chant?" Flechier, the great French divine, dreamt that he was to die, and ordered his tomb. "Begin your work at once," was his final instruction to the sculptor, "for there is no time to lose;" and no sooner was the house of death finished than its intending tenant entered upon possession. "What is to be the subject of your next design?" asked a merry party of friends of Hogarth. "The end of all things," was the reply. "In that case," said one, jokingly, "there will be an end of the artist."—"There will," rejoined Hogarth, with a depth of solemnity that was strange in him. He set about the plate in hot haste, broke up his tools when he had finished it, entitled the print "Finis," and a short time after its publication lay stretched in death. "Poor Weston," exclaimed Foote, as he stood dejectedly contemplating the portrait of a brother actor recently dead, "poor Weston! Soon others shall say, 'Poor Foote!'" In a few days he was borne out to his burial.

LANCHESTER BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

The fortnightly meeting of the Guardians of the Lanchester Union, was held in the Board-room, Lanchester, on Thursday.—Mr. N. Clark, presiding. The following gentlemen were also present: Messrs. G. Hobson, W. Ritson, J. Collinson, J. Elliott, G. Alder, W. Cumming, J. Wilkinson, T. Robinson, J. Bowey, T. Humphrey, and Major Joicey.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read over by the clerk, after which

THE CORRESPONDENCE

was read. Nothing of public importance had been received during the past fortnight. The Ulverston Union forwarded a copy of a petition in reference to parochial taxes, in which that union prayed for all property to be rateable. The chairman said they all concurred in the sentiments of the petition, and, had signed a similar onesome time ago. Parliament was now moving in the matter, and no doubt some measure would soon be adopted by which all property would be liable for rating. The Board concurred in the remarks of the Chairman, and thought that as the question was now before the House it would be useless to take further steps in the matter, as they had already sent a petition to the same effect.

MEDICAL REPORTS.

The report of Dr. Watson, Dr. Bolton, and Dr. Wilson were then read over. Dr. Wilson reported that he had no cases of small-pox, and that the general health of his district was satisfactory. Dr. Bolton, stated that the health of the inhabitants of Medomsley and districts was improved; fever had almost disappeared, and no cases of smallpox has occurred. Dr. Wilson reported the health of his district as good.

The balance in the hands of the Treasurer, was £1,692 4s. 8½d.

VACCINATION CASES.

The Clerk reported that in the Tanfield district all the parties who had been written to had had their children vaccinated, except five, while in the Lanchester district out of 190 persons to whom he had written, only about 20 had neglected to comply with the Act. He purposed taking out summonses against those who had not complied, next Thursday.

The Chairman observed that the Guardians were opposed to prosecution if other methods would answer, but failing these they had no other alternative.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

then examined various accounts which were passed.

NUISANCES.

The Inspector for the Eastern district of the Union reported that he had served notices to the owners of property at Craghead, South Moor, Lintz Colliery, Havanna, Lanchester, and Burnhope for the removal of nuisances arising from defective privy accommodation.

The Board then proceeded to the relief of the poor, after which

THE ASSESSMENT COMMITTEE

met and signed the several supplementary Valuation Lists. The Committee then adjourned.

LANCHESTER HIGHWAY BOARD.

A general meeting of the waywardens comprising the Lanchester Highway Board, was held at the house of Mr. Whinney, Black Bull Inn, Lanchester, on Thursday when there was in attendance Major Joicey, presiding, M. Kearney, Esq., J. L. Smith, Esq., E. T. Smith, Esq., Messrs. N. Clark, G. Hobson, J. Wilkinson, T. Cummins, G. Walker, W. Bulman, T. Elliott, and T. Humphrey.

The Clerk read over the minutes of the preceding meeting which were confirmed.

INCREASED EXPENDITURE.

The Surveyor asked for instructions from the Board in reference to the extra roads which would now have to be kept in repair by the Lanchester Highway Board. At present a portion of the work upon the roads over which he had charge were let by contract, and other portions were done by his workmen. He wished the Board to say whether he was to act with the other roads from the Elisha and West Auckland trust, and also with the roads formerly under the Durham Turnpike trust in the same manner? He had prepared estimates for the repair of the roads formerly under their trusts. For the Auckland turnpike he calculated they would require about £90, and for the Durham turnpike £77; total, £167. He had also made a calculation to show the amounts payable towards this amount by the respective townships according to their rateable value.

The Chairman proposed that the contracts for these roads be also let by tender.

Mr. W. Bulman seconded the motion which was carried.

THE DIVERSION OF ROAD IN TANFIELD TOWNSHIP.

The Surveyor reported that the North-Eastern Railway Company had agreed to build the bridge necessary for the division of the road in this township, provided the ratepayers be at the expense of making the new road.

CONTRACTS FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

The Surveyor said that he had received estimates for the repair of the roads in the following townships: Burnhope and Hamsteels, George Clark; Cornsay, George Ridley; Edmondbyers, John Hutchinson; Esh, Robert Harrison; Rowley, John Milner; Roughside, John Hutchinson; Healeyfield, W. Heatherington; Hunstanwort, John Barron; Muggleswick, John Leybourne; Tanfield, George Smith. The whole of these contracts had been approved by the waywardens of the townships named. The tender were then accepted.

THE NEW BRIDGE.

Mr. E. T. Smith then rose to propose that a bridge be erected over the river Browney, near Haddrick's Mill. In doing so he said the Browney was the boundary of two townships—Lanchester and Cornsay. He had seen great difficulty in getting flocks of sheep across the stream at that place, and even horses refused to cross at certain times. The erection of this bridge would be a great convenience to many who were now put to great inconvenience. The population had greatly increased during the last few years by the enterprise of gentlemen who had embarked in the coal trade. Towards the construction of this bridge he would, as a large ratepayer have to pay his full proportion. The payment of the amount could be borrowed, and the amount spread over a term of years to make it easier for the ratepayers. The Cornsay ratepayers, he thought, could not object to the proposal, as the bridge would be a great convenience to them. He trusted, therefore, that the Board would support his motion.

Mr. J. L. Smith seconded the motion.

The Surveyor then submitted his plans for the bridge, which he estimated would cost about £200.

The motion was then put and carried unanimously.

THE FORD BRIDGE.

The plans of the Ford Bridge were also submitted by the Surveyor.

The Chairman remarked that the bridge looked very well upon paper, and enquired the cost?

The Surveyor replied rather under £300. The span of the bridge was 30 feet, and the height from the face of the penning to the centre of the arch was 15 feet.

The Clerk, in reply to a question proposed by Mr. Kearney, said that the whole amount for the two bridges (£500) could be borrowed in one sum, which would save expense.

Mr. Kearney then proposed that the sum of £500 be borrowed by the Highway Board—£400 to be charged to the township of Lanchester and £100 to the township of Cornsay—such sum to be repayable by instalments.

Mr. N. Clark seconded the motion, which was carried without a dissentient.

THE PAY-BILLS

for the past month, amounting to £69 8s. 1d., were then ordered to be paid, after which the Board adjourned.

Table-turning and spirit-rapping have recently made their appearance in Lahore much to the astonishment of the natives of that place.

Markets.

THE CORN TRADE.

The *Mark Lane Express* in its review of the corn trade says:—With the exception of two nights' frost, one of which was rather sharp, we have had a mild and fine week, with very little rain. This has enabled farmers to get on the land, and commence their spring sowings, of which a good begining has been made under favourable circumstances. But the late changes have brought increased complaints of mischief done to the autumn sown corn, and now that the sun has shown its power, there appear to be many brown patches in the meadows. These, when examined, show the roots of the grass considerably injured, if not destroyed, by small dark grubs, and they cast a shade on the prospect of cutting a good hay crop this season. It is well known that hot summers greatly multiply insect life, the fruit of last year being much affected in this way. So with our present losses by frost and grub, though the season is fair as respecting weather it does not give much promise. In the early part of the week the cessation of a French demand caused wheat prices to fall back, but later on there was a firmer feeling, with some speculative purchases at the late decline: and with almost every foreign market firm, and but scanty arrivals, there seems little probability of rates being long depressed.

CORN MARKETS.

Newcastle Corn Market, Tuesday.—At this day's market there was a small supply of wheat from the growers, and a moderate coasting arrival, but nothing from abroad. The trade was not brisk, but an advance of 1s per qr. on the rates of this day week was obtained, on both English and foreign. Malting barley, unless fine, sold slowly, at previous terms; grinding rather dearer. Malt, beans, and peas, unchanged. Oats 6d. dearer. Flour firm, and mostly held for more money.

Durham Corn and Provision Market, Saturday.—The following were the prices current at this market this day:—Wheat 0s 0d to 0s 0d; beans, 12s 8d to 0s 0d per qr; oats, 5s 6d to 6s 9d per boll. Beef, 8d to 10d; mutton, 8d to 10d; veal, 9d to 10d; pork, 8d to 9½d per lb. Chickens, 2s 0d to 2s 6d; ducks, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; hens, 1s 0d to 1s 6d; guinea fowl 3s 0d to 0s 0d; geese, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; hares, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; turkeys, 6s 0d to 6s 6d each. Pheasants, 0s to 0s 0d per brace. Pigeons, 1s 0d to 1s 3d; rabbits, 2s 3d 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, 10 to 12 for 1s. Onions, 2s 0d to 0s 0d per peck. Apples, 1s 0d to 1s 4d per peck. Potatoes, 8d to 9d per stone.

Darlington Corn Market, Monday.—Good red wheat sold from 12s 9d to 13s 9d per boll of two bushels; white ditto, 14s 0d to 15s 0d; old red wheat, —s 0d to —s 0d; white ditto, —s 0d to —s 0d; barley, 8s 0d to 9s 0d; grinding qualities, 0s 0d to 0s 0d per boll; long oats, 2s 9d to 3s 0d; short ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d per bushel; beans, —s 0d to —s 0d per boll.

Hexham Corn Market, Tuesday.—The supply of wheat was small, but owing to the very great demand for seed corn prices had an upward tendency, and the whole sold readily at 1s per qr. more money. Barley and oats were in average supply, and a fair amount of business was transacted at fully late prices.

London Corn Market, Wednesday.—Market firm. English sowing wheat 1s dearer; foreign firm. Flour unchanged. Barley unaltered. Oats 6d dearer. Maize firm. Beans and peas without change.

CATTLE MARKETS.

Newcastle Cattle Market, Tuesday.—The show of stock presented for sale exhibited a decline of 150 beasts, but an increase of 1,628 sheep, as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, that of cattle was very middling for the time of year, while sheep were below the average. The supply of beef comprised 1,370 head. Prime cutting heifers, which were exceedingly scarce, were in active request, and moved freely off at 9s 9d per imperial stone. First-class oxen experienced a steady demand at prices ranging from 9s 3d to 9s 6d; but for the middling and inferior classes trade was rather sluggish and the tendency in favour of the buyer, with a tolerably good clearance. The number of sheep was 6,508. The mutton trade ruled steady, a few pens of superior hoggets would realise fully 10d per lb., but the general top figure for mutton was 2½d, and a total clearance was not effected. Pigs—896 were shown. The pork trade was completely devoid of animation, prices declined 3d per stone from the rates of this day se'nnight, and part were left over.

Prices:—Beasts, prime heifer, 9s 6d to 9s 9d; secondary sorts, 8s 0d to 8s 6d; inferior sorts, 6s 6d to 7s 0d; first-class oxen, 9s 3d to 9s 6d; middling, 7s 3d to 8s 0d; cows, 5s 6d to 7s 0d; pork, large, 4s 3d to 6s 3d; small, 7s 3d to 7s 9d per stone of 14lbs. Sheep, good vendable mutton, 9¼d to 9½d; large fat, 0d to 0d; middling, 8d to 8½d; tups, ewes, and inferior, 7¼d to 7¾d per lb., sinking offal.

Darlington Cattle Market, Monday.—There was a fair show of fat beasts, for which there was a good demand at late rates. Best beef 8s 9d to 9s 6d; secondary sorts, 8s 0d to 8s 6d. Best grazing cattle realised from £13 to £16; secondary sorts, £10 to £12 10s. Calving cows were in fair supply, and were well sold, prices ranging from £18 to £25 each. Sheep were in small supply, and prices remained generally unchanged. Pigs commanded good prices.

Wakefield Cattle Market, Wednesday.—The supply of beef and mutton being rather below the average and there being a good attendance of buyers, a brisk business was done at a slight advance in price. Beef sold at from 8s 6d to 9s 9d per stone of 14lbs.; and mutton at from 8d to 10d. There was only a slow trade in milch cows, lean cattle, and pigs.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

Newcastle Hay and Straw Market, Tuesday.—There were 96 carts of hay, and 41 carts of straw in the market.

Prices: old land hay, £6 0s 0d to £7 15s 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, £5 0s 0d to £6 5s 0d per ton. Wheat straw, 2s 4d to 2s 9d; barley straw, 2s 3d to 2s 7d; and oat straw, 2s 10d to 3s 3d per thrave.

Middlesborough Iron Market, Tuesday.—To-day there was an average attendance on 'Change at Middlesborough. The market was firm, and 47s was asked for No. 3. Peace having been declared, it is expected that there will be a greater demand for pig iron than there has been, and quotations will be higher. Manufactured iron makers find an improvement in various departments Rail makers are busy, and the inquiries are very numerous. There is now a prospect of prices improving a little. For plates and angles there is an increased demand.

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 Consett Hall, on the 27th ult., the wife of Mr. Adamson, hind, of a son.

Blackhill—At 110, on the 24th ult., Mrs. Muldoon, of a daughter.

At Blackfine, on the 23rd ult., Mrs. Nicholson, of a son.

Shotley Bridge—At Cutler's Hall, the wife of Mr. John Gamble, mason, of a son.

Tantobie—On the 5th ult., the wife of Mr. J. Arkless, of a son.

East Butsfield—On the 27th ult., Mrs. Raper, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

Crookhall—On the 2nd inst., aged 59, Nicholas Hoge.

Staniforddam—On the 24th ult., aged 2½ years, Eliz. McCardle.

Tantobie—On the 26th ult., aged 23, Christiana Mary, the beloved wife of Mr. J. Arkless.

Langley—At West House, on the 27th ult., aged 82, Mr. John Cumming, farmer, for many years guardian for Langley township.

Tow Law—On the 25th ult., aged 86, Mr. George Wilkinson.

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