ited the Empress Eu genie
lnesday.
e, about 63 years of age,
ugh, died suddenly on Friday

DER AND SUICIDE IN NEW-
ed Anthony Furness, who is
, attempted on Monday after-
ife by cutting her throat, and
take away his own life. Fur-
ker, and lodged in the house of
lrymple, at 21, Peel Street, has
n his wife for some time, and it
paration was owing to his ill-
On Monday afternoon Mrs.
at a club meeting held in a
aple Street, and her husband
nd on seeing her, he said he was
own, but before doing so, he
o some work which he had not
ft the house and proceeded to
Peel Street. The person to
ngs and a neighbour were in
and Furness requested them to
talk to his wife; and they at
afterwards some persons in the
d Mrs. Furness shouting
r some delay, the room was
was seen attempting to cut his
azor. Mrs. Furness, on being
band, struggled very hard, but
him inflicting a wound upon
cutting her fingers. On the
the house, Mrs. Furness was
the house; and Furness t
y his own life, by cutting
re at once communicated with,
called in, and on his advice
l to the Infirmary, where the
as attended to. After being
mary, Furness told the doctor
s throat, but the persons who
ed that they saw Furness cut
It is expected that he will

Markets.

MARKET, Tuesday.—At this day's
small supply of wheat from the
ntity coastwise, with little from
d dull at 1s decline since Satur-
only a retail sale for old at barely
ing barley 6d to 1s. lower, but
beans and peas unchanged. Oats
Flour sold slowly at late rates.
PROVISION MARKET, Saturday.
the prices current at this market
to 0s 0d, barley 0s 0d to 0s 0d
9d per boll. Beef, 7½d to 10d;
al, 9d to 9½d; pork, 9½d to 10d
to 2s 3d; ducks, 2s 6d to 2s 9d;
; guinea fowl 0s 0d to 0s 0d;
; hares, 3s 6d to 3s 9d; wild
each. Pigeons, 1s 3d to 0s 0d;
per couple. Butter, 1s 8d to 1s
7 for 1s. Onions, 1s 0d to 1s 2d
0d to 1s 6d per peck. Potatoes,

ARKET, Tuesday.—Wheat, 54s 0d
y, 18s 6d to 22s 0d per (Hexham)
20s 0d. There was an average
day's market, which met a good
of 1s per qr. on last week's prices,
and sold at the rates of last week,
od samples selling at full rates,
were neglected.
MARKET, Monday.—Good red
to 14s 6d per boll of two bushels;
15s 6d; old red wheat, —s 0d to
—s 0d to —s 0d; barley, 8s 6d to
ties, 0s 0d to 0s 0d per boll; long
ort ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d per bushel;
per boll.
E MARKET, Tuesday.—The show
sale exhibited a decline of 128
of 1,530 sheep, as compared with
pecting quality, that of cattle was
le sheep were the best show on
t. The supply of beef comprised
tanding the falling off in the sup-
week, there was little or no altera-
te of trade; extreme currencies
nd a good clearance was effected.
was 6,900. The high prices of
forth one of the largest and best
was ever shown here in the Stones
and, generally speaking, was in a
ices receded about ¼d per lb. from
'night, and part remained unsold.
. The pork trade ruled slow, and
nals gave way 3d per stone from
were left over.
rime heifer, 9s 3d to 9s 6d;
to 8s 3d; inferior sorts, 6s 6d to
n, 9s 0d to 9s 3d; middling, 7s 3d
d to 7s 0d.; pork, large, 5s 3d to
8s 9d per stone of 14lbs. Sheep,
n, 9½d to 9½d; large fat, 0d to 0d;
tups, ewes, and inferior, 7½d to 8½d

AND STRAW MARKET, Tuesday.—
of hay, and 45 carts of straw in the

ay, £7 0s 0d to £7 15s 0d; this
0d to £7 2s 0d; new land hay, £7
this year's growth, £6 0s 0d to £7
0s 0d to £6 0s 3d per ton. Wheat
d; barley straw, 1s 6d to 1s 10d;
o 2s 6d per thrave.
IRON MARKET, Tuesday.—The
at the meeting of ironmasters to-day,
k, there being but few transactions
of pig iron were, however, firmer,
a conference to settle the Russian
was quoted, No. 1, 49s to 50s; No.
4, 45s. Shipments of iron, when
favourable, continue good, but it is
ave rather increased. There are no
nce noted. Plates and bars are in

IRTHS.
urn Terrace, on the 2nd inst., the
h Johnson, foreman cinder burner,

on the 26th ult., Mrs. McConnell,

ult., Mrs. King, of a son.
the 1st inst., Mrs. Boyle, of a son.
the 29th ult., Mrs. Davison, of a

the 10th ult., the wife of Mr. Wm.

he wife of Mr. Jas. Price, of a son.
the 11th ult., the wife of Mr. Geo.
aughter.
e wife of Mr. Robert Horsley, of a

24th ult., the wife of Mr. Anthony

RRIAGES.
Church, on the 22nd ult., by the
r. Waugh to Miss Waugh, both of

EATHS.
25th ult., aged 17 days, Hannah

25th ult., aged 60, Mr. Lawrence

ult., aged 50, Mrs. B. Coleman.
On the 28th ult., Elizabeth, infant
George Dearing.
the 26th ult., aged 70, Mr. George

th inst., of typhus fever, caught in
his professional duties, aged 34,
R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Ed., for-
Bridge.

hed by ROBERT JACKSON, at his
Works, Front Street, Consett,
y, December 3, 1870.

The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 522. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10TH, 1870. PRICE ONE PENNY.

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, 8½d., 10½d., to 1s. 6d. per yard. This 8½d. cloth is usually sold at 1s. per yard.

FRENCH MERINOES.
1,500 YARDS, Beautiful Colours, in French Merinoes, at 1s. 2½d., 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), 8½d. and 10½d. 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, 6½d., 7½d., 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.

MEMORIAL CARDS FRAMED at Moderate Rates at the
GENERAL PRINTING OFFICE,
AND
WHOLESALE STATIONERY WAREHOUSE,
BLACKHILL.

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

CONCRETE.—In Making (laying) CONCRETE FLOORING, a great deal depends on the Material that the Portland Cement is mixed with. The above Materials, properly Ground and Prepared in large or small quantities, Sold at
JOHN MONTGOMERY AND SON'S
Concrete Stone Works, Leazes Lane. 725a

"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

NORTHERN COUNTIES' LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY (LIMITED).
HEAD OFFICES—
106, CLAYTON STREET, NEWCASTLE.
BRANCH OFFICES—
SUNDERLAND AND SOUTH SHIELDS.
LOANS GRANTED on Approved Personal Security, Mortgages, Deeds, Shares, and every description of available Security.
TRADE BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Personal Inquiry will at all times facilitate Business. Prospectuses free at Head Office or Branches.
371a EDWIN OVENDEN, Manager.

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

WILLIAM FITZPATRICK,
TAILOR, &c.,
ANNFIELD PLAIN,
BEGS to intimate to his Customers and the Public in general, that he is prepared to execute orders for every description of Gentlemen's, Youths', or Boys' Clothing.
N.B.—Gentlemen's own Material made up on the shortest notice, at moderate Prices. 719

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. 889

Business Announcements.

ESTABLISHED 1740.

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

CHRISTMAS
HOLIDAYS.

R. W. SHAW,

BEGS to announce that owing to
CHRISTMAS
AND
NEW YEAR'S DAYS
being on SUNDAYS this year, he will
CLOSE
his places of Business in
FRONT STREET
AND
MIDDLE STREET,
CONSETT,
AND
LEADGATE,
ON THE
MONDAY
following each day, namely,
DECEMBER 26th,
AND
JANUARY 2nd,
in order to give his Assistants their
USUAL HOLIDAYS.

R. W. SHAW,
DRAPER
AND
OUTFITTER
CONSETT
AND
980a LEADGATE.

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

PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
Neatly and promptly executed
AT THE
GENERAL PRINTING OFFICE
AND
WHOLESALE STATIONERY WAREHOUSE,
DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL.

BOOKBINDING in every Variety of Style executed at the GENERAL PRINTING OFFICES, DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL.

Business Announcements.

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

A 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

COMPLIMENTS OF THE SEASON.

7,560
BOTTLES OF WINES AND SPIRITS
HAVE ARRIVED AT
WILLIAM AYNSLEY'S,
THE TEA DEALER,
MIDDLE STREET,
CONSETT.

PARTIES sending Orders by Post or otherwise may rely upon every attention and quick despatch.
Orders supplied to any amount.
For Quotations see Price List below.
A Large Quantity of CHEESES, MIXED BISCUITS, JAMS, PICKLES, AND PICKLED SALMON, LOBSTERS, SARDINES, CALF-FEET JELLIES, &c. 984a

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 K Williams & Co	132,616
F W Cosens	115,814
Boyes & Beckwith	113,476
Lightly & Simon	99,008
Cunliffe & Co	93,285
Tod-Heatley & Co	83,674
Litre Bottle Wine Co	82,551
J Allnutt & Co	82,264
Dent, Urwick & Co	78,884
Bond, Forbes & Co	77,277
D Taylor & Sons	71,943
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	64,920
E S Pick	60,253
Lemon Hart & Son	58,994
Bishop & Son	56,933
Bowerbank & Son	50,180
J Allnutt & Co	49,245
Orme & Co	48,541
J & J Vickers & Co	46,357
Mills & Underwood	47,638
Marshall & Elvey	45,568
J H Furze	45,340
E Field & Sons	40,667
Ormond & 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

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

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

			Per Bottle	Per Doz.	Page
MARSALA SHERRIES *from Sicily*		(For full description of each see Book of Prices)			
Castle VM	*Gold*	MARSALA	1/4	16/	17
Castle A	*Pale*	MARSALA	1/6	18/	17
Castle C	*Pale*	MARSALA	1/8	20/	17
Castle D	*Gold*	MARSALA	1/8	20/	17
Castle B	*Brown*	MARSALA	1/8	20/	17
SHERRY *from Hambro'*					
Castle		HAMBRO' SHERRY	1/3	15/	9
SHERRIES *from Spain*					
Castle 1A	*Pale*	SHERRY	1/6	18/	11
Castle 2A	*Gold*	SHERRY	1/6	18/	11
Castle 3A	*Brown*	SHERRY	1/6	18/	11
Castle A	*Pale*	SHERRY	1/10	22/	11
Castle AA	*Gold*	SHERRY	1/10	22/	11
Castle B	*Brown*	SHERRY	1/10	22/	11
Castle C	*Pale*	SHERRY	2/4	28/	11
Castle CC	*Gold*	SHERRY	2/4	28/	11
Castle D	*Brown*	SHERRY	2/4	28/	11
Castle G	*Pale*	SHERRY	2/10	34/	11
Castle E	*Gold*	SHERRY	2/10	34/	11
Castle F	*Brown*	SHERRY	2/10	34/	11
Castle I	*Pale*	SHERRY	3/6	42/	12
Castle H	*Gold*	SHERRY	3/6	42/	12
Castle J	*Brown*	SHERRY	3/6	42/	12
PORTS *from Spain*					
Castle 1		SPANISH PORT	1/3	15/	13
Castle 2		SPANISH PORT	1/6	18/	13
Castle 3		SPANISH PORT	1/9	21/	13
PORTS *from Portugal* — *PORTS—OLD IN WOOD*					
Castle A	PORT ..	*5 years in wood*	2/0	24/	14
Castle B	PORT ..	*8 years in wood*	2/4	28/	14
Castle C	PORT *Fruity*	*11 years in wood*	2/10	34/	14
Castle D	PORT *Dry*	*11 years in wood*	2/10	34/	14
Castle E	PORT *Fruity*	*15 years in wood*	3/4	40/	14
Castle F	PORT *Dry*	*15 years in wood*	3/4	40/	14
Castle G	PORT *Fruity*	*very old in wood*	4/0	48/	14
Castle H	PORT *Dry*	*very old in wood*	4/0	48/	14
Castle 1867	PORT *for laying down*		2/10	34/	14

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

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

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

Business Announcements.

ROBERT HEDLEY & CO.

are now showing a large

STOCK OF DAMASKS.

to which they particularly invite the attention of Purchasers.

Prices, all wool, double width, 1s. 9½d., 2s. 4½d., 2s. 11d., 4s. 11d., and 7s. 6d.

SILKS.

Splendid BLACK SILKS, at 7s. 9d., 3s. *per yard under value.*

They confidently affirm that this Silk will bear comparison with that at 10s. 6d.

MILLINERY.

A choice and beautiful selection of all the Newest FLOWERS for the Season.

FANCY SKIRTS,
MANTLES,
SHAWLS, and
STAYS,
in great variety.

Blackhill, November, 1870. 960a

Poetry: Original and Select.

ONLY A YEAR.

"ONLY a year," she said, "and then
If still thou lovest, we'll meet again,
Part we must, thy love to try,
Only a year, 'twill soon go by.

"Only a year! 'twill soon be past,
'Twill occupy one winter's blast,
One springtide's smile, one summer's heat,
One autumn's glow, and we shall meet."

Only a year! how short the track
By swift-wing'd memory carried back,
In one brief flash they re-appear,
The joys and sorrows of only a year.

Only a year! how dark the cloud
Which doth the future year enshroud,
Hope may lend its silver rim,
But doubt! alas! its radiance dims.

Only a year! oh, that I might
Pass it swift as fancy's flight!
In one brief space compress the year,
Its hopeful dreams and doubting fears.

Only a year! oh, when 'tis o'er
Wilt thou doubt my love no more?
Wilt thou accept this bleeding heart
And swear that we no more shall part.

SAMOTH MITHS.

Blackhill, Nov. 27th, 1870.

Varieties.

Extracts from PUNCH.

A knowing bird—The "downy" owl.

NOT FORBIDDEN BY THE RUBRIC.—*One more bow for* Mr. Mockonochie. He is required to bow to the decision of the Privy Council.

A VERY GREAT MAN.—*Extra Intelligent Policeman* (to tourists): "This monument is for a countryman o' ma ain—Jeemes Watts the inventor o' steam."

Mrs. Ramsbotham says she likes going to a play on the first night of its performance, because she sees so many imminent men present, and a lot of crickets from the newspapers.

PUZZLING HER TRADESMEN.—The other day Mrs. Malaprop rather astonished the chemist with whom she deals by asking him for some mitigated spirits of wine (for her egg-boiler). It was some time before it dawned upon him that she meant "methylated."

COUNTRY-HOUSE ACCOMPLISHMENTS.—*Major Dangle* (quartered in the neighbourhood): "Your mother asked me to your ball next week, Tom. I suppose I may bring one or two fellows in the regiment? Eh?" *Tom:* Oh, yes, certainly Major! Very dull at this place! Bring half-a-dozen that can ride and shoot, and dance, and spoon a bit, you know!"

Extracts from JUDY.

Why need a gardener never be poor?—Because he can raise his own salary (celery) every year.

A work we may expect to see announced shortly—"The Hen's Cackle," by the author of "Lay Sermons."

If a hole made in a wall by a cannon-ball is called a breach, would two such holes make a pair of —— oh, good gracious.

What is the difference between a fulsome flatterer and a person weary of pledging at a pawnbroker's?—One is sycophant and the other sick of uncle.

"Believe nothing that you hear, and only half of what you see." The latter portion of this advice is only appropriate to drunkards, who notoriously *see double.*

A VERY EXCEPTIONAL CASE.—A retail firm advertising "furs from Paris," informs us that "one large case of skins has turned up, after three months' passage, escaping the perils of 'Flood and Field,' and the vigilance of Messrs. Bismarck, Moltke, and Co." The vigilance of the two gentlemen named is very remarkable, no doubt, but the skins *they* are most anxious about are their own. These advertised skins were saved, most probably, because the sender took pains to *hide* them well.

HE WOULD, IF HE COULD.—*Rude boy* (to gentleman in the hands of two gentlemen in blue): Spare us a copper, sir, please—you've got two on 'em.

IN THE HIGHLANDS.—*Smith* (from London to Jones from the same place, but in his tourist suit): Whom have I the honour of addressing? *Jones* (in his chaffy way): His grace the Duke of Kalliecrakie, sir. *Smith* (in his chaffy way): Bless me. From the petticoats, I should have thought you were the Duchess.

AN ODD FACT.—A royal telegram from Versailles, of the 29th ult., conveys the astounding intelligence that—"The enemy left 1,000 killed on the battle-field, and 1,600 unwounded prisoners, *who increase hourly.*" Truth is said to be stranger than fiction, and this out-Dickens's Dickens. Sam Weller certainly saw one or two besotted teetotallers "swell wisibly afore his werry eyes," but fancy 1,600 unwounded prisoners *increasing hourly!* When will they "leave off?"

THE OLD COMPLAINT.—"Aunt Carry. Is Captain Jinks any better?" "He is quite well, dear. Why do you ask?" "Oh, because I heard him say he would die for you." It was a very old and silly joke of Master George's, but poor aunty blushed dreadfully.

Extracts from Fun.

A DELICATE COMPLIMENT.—*Waiter:* "Let's see,—calf's-head I believe sir. No! Beg pard'n, you're—oh, you're a underdone chump!"

PLEASE, COPY.—Fortune's hand, so a broken-down writing-master assures us, is remarkable for its heavy down-strokes.

AGE COMMANDS RESPECT.—(Vide copybook.)—*Mother:* "Now, Charlie, run and fetch the beer." *Charlie:* "Ugh! it's a-rainin' so 'ard 'tain't fit to turn a dog out in. Can't ye send gran'father?"

NOT A BALD JOKE.—A dispute having long existed among the learned as to the meaning of the statement Jezebel "tired" her head; we venture to submit that it is to be understood that her hair was "done up."

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.—Now that the advocates of the rights of the sex are encroaching on the province of man, it will never astonish us to hear ladies swear. In order to indulge in male-diction, only, of course.

OH, MY COUNTRY!—Mrs. Pralamop, whilst skimming the contents of a morning paper the other day, came among the literary advertisements on an announcement which put her out. "Well," she said, "I do declare! *A Visit to the Land of Hiss.* Why couldn't they say Hengland at once?"

A PLAINTIVE PIPE.—If it be true they are going to deal out the tobacco in rations in Paris, it will put many a pipe out! Poor fellows will get but a bird's eye view of a good smoke—possibly may have to cut Cavendish, whether they choose or not. Pigtail will become the tail of an idiot—signifying nothing! As for tobacconists, it will be a case of small profits, and no returns.

AN O-STRETCH OF IMAGINATION.—The French correspondent of the *Echo* speaking of the state of the meat market in Paris, says he saw exposed for sale the flesh of "Kangaroo, donkey, *ostrich*, bison, and other mysterious-looking *quadrupeds.*" If the ostrich were, like the camel (which *is* its scientific name) called "the *ship* of the desert," a slight foreign pronunciation might set us at all fours again. We wonder what apt-t'ricks of fancy could cass-so-wery emu-sing a mistake!

THIEVES!—This isn't up to the mark of American inventions generally:—"At Cincinnati a new burglar-alarm is exhibited, which not only rings a bell and indicates the window or door attacked, but also turns-on and lights the gas." We have a burglar alarm for which we take out an annual license. It doesn't ring a bell or light the gas; but it just goes down stairs and makes its teeth meet in the calf of the intruder, who is thus induced to give the alarm himself. We have called our invention "Cæsar." It is curly, black and white.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

The news of the war has been very conflicting of late; but, now that more reliable statements arrise, we can see clearly that the main results of recent engagements have been unfavourable to the French. For a time they obtained unwonted success, having crossed the Marne and taken possession of Brie and Champigny; but their triumphed was short-lived; they were driven from these villages by the German besiegers, and up to the time of writing the French have not ventured to make another attempt to break through the lines. What hope, indeed, can they now have of successfully doing so? And then look at the disastrous defeat of the army of the Loire! In fact, the cause of the French seems now altogether hopeless. But they will probably fight with the energy of despair, though we may reasonably expect that in any case the war will not be of long continuance.

Prince Gortschakoff's last despatch and Earl Granville's reply to it have together produced a calming effect on the public mind. There can now be little doubt that a conference of the powers that signed the treaty of 1856 will be held in London; and it is earnestly to be hoped Russia, who will be a party to this conference, will only assist at its deliberations after relinquishing her foregone conclusions. It is only on this condition, says Lord Granville, that Great Britain will be a party to the conference—"upon the understanding that it is assembled without any foregone conclusions as to its results." The decided attitude that Prussia has assumed tends, among other things, to confirm the expectation that Russia will accede to this, and that these diplomatic deliberations will enable us to escape from war.

Great preparations are being made at Windsor Castle for the marriage of the Princess Louise, and it is said that it will be as grand an affair as that of the Prince of Wales or the Princess Royal. The 10th of February has been mentioned as the happy day, but the statement has no better foundation than the fact that this was the date of the Queen's marriage. No day has been decided on, so far as the public are concerned, for the Marquess of Lorne to become a benedict.

We have an *orator* in the shape of Mr. G. F. Train, who has arrived in London—so says the *Observer*. The last I heard of him was that he was in a French Bastille, "shut out from all communication with the outer world (which was at least a benefit to the said outer world). The same journal says that "his first act on arrival, as we are informed, was to call at the Reform Club, and inquire for Mr. Gladstone, Earl Granville, Mr. Forster, and Mr. George Odger. A very doubtful statement this, and it seems for the purpose of poking fun either at the three eminent men or at the one *not* eminent man mentioned. That Mr. Train is not in London, I cannot assert, and certainly do not think it worth while to send to the Langham Hotel, where it is said he is staying, to inquire. A letter from him to Mr. Gladstone is published, dated St. Malo, France, December 2, in which Train asks the Premier's permission (!) "to address public audiences in Ireland and England (notice the *ordo verborum*), as the champion of the new Government, in favour of the French Republic." It is not likely that Mr. Gladstone will either give or withhold his "permission," and Mr. Train will shortly commence a course of bunkum at Exeter Hall—if the committee will allow him. I have more than once heard him speak. His powers of oratory cannot be denied, but his mind is strangely twisted.

Rather a funny case has been submitted to the magistrates at the Westminster police-court, and has been, I think rather funnily decided. A man driving a cart to which another cart is lashed behind drives through the Vauxhall Bridge toll-gate. The toll collector insists upon charging fourpence, which is paid under protest, and then the Cerberus of the toll-bar is summonsed. The defence was that the table of tolls said "for every horse drawing a cart, &c., twopence;" and counsel maintained that "although one horse was drawing two carts, the horse was virtually drawing either in law, and was entitled to be charged for." (Droll English, by the way on the part of the counsel or reporter.) But surely this is putting the cart before the horse with a vengeance, and the magistrate, in deciding in favour of the tollman is giving him *carte blanche* to charge, not for "every horse" but for every cart. Supposing, as the report of the case must eloquently and grammatically puts it, that "the horse was virtually drawing either in law," yet there were not two horses. The fact is that the "table of tolls" does not provide for this not uncommon case, and the bridge people get the benefit of the doubt. These toll-collectors sometimes have some knotty points to determine. For instance a poor fellow without any legs, and wheeling himself on a little low truck, presented himself once on a time to the toll-collector at Waterloo Bridge, and claimed to go through gratis; he was not a foot passenger, he said as he had no feet. "Then I shall charge you as a wehicle," said the tollman, which was decisive.

Gustave Dore it is said, has been missing for many weeks, and no information whatever can be obtained of his whereabouts. He was in London not very long ago, engaged on his work, in conjunction with Mr. Blanchard Jerrold, on London Lower class life. It is to be hoped he will turn up before long.

On dit that Mr. Disraeli intends shortly to make a tour through the United States. If so, he will have to look sharp to go and return before the session commences on the 17th January, for we positively cannot spare him while Parliament is sitting. The House of Commons does not seem complete without him, as we found during his illness last session.

War and rumours of war in this bitter cold weather for beleaguering and beleaguered armies have this year taken away even an Englishman's zest for the reports of Cattle Shows, which for so many years during the first days of December have had such conspicious notices in our newspapers. The remembrances of the famishing capital of France, which occur while we witness preparations for Christmas feasts, furnish the reason, I suppose, why the Agricultural Hall show has not been this year so much talked about as heretofore. We have, however, an influx of country visitors, and the theatres, but more particularly the music-halls, are nightly crowded.

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

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

Correspondence.

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

JUSTICE TO THE COUNTESS.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—In reply to your remarks on my letter headed "Justice to the Countes and her Dupes," I must, in the first place, solicit your charity for any unwarrantable remarks you may find in the present correspondence. Scribbling by myself, subject to periodical fits of mental aberration or incipient dotage, ought to be allowed privileges denied to those placed in more fortunate circumstances. Bacon said that "It was heaven upon earth to move in charity, rest in Providence, and turn upon the poles of truth." Now, sir, your charity is quite conspicuous, when you, in the exercise of a spirit of fairness, condescend to insert my letter, and it is also as closely manifested in your short commentary on these pitiable conditions of mind to which I have periodically been subjected. I can assure you that I thought your little humourous editorial was both candid and fair, and quite in keeping with the mental condition of the writer forming the subject of your remarks. In short, there was nothing offensive in your remarks. You had a perfect right to warn the public of the state of mind under which I occasionally labour. I must, now, according to your request, answer your interrogatives. You wish to be pointed to the "chapter and verse" in which you asserted that the Countess would be successful in getting the Darwentwater estates, and in which you also asserted that she was an "impostor." I do not remember that ever you wrote anything to this effect; nor did I ever hear you say that the Countess was an impostor. With respect to your faith in her successful efforts in getting the estates, you certainly confessed it to me, with your own tongue, and I can assure you that I was so much pleased with a declaration and a confession of that kind coming from one possessed of such a strong and sane mind, and so capable of getting a trustworthy decision on such an important and mysterious matter, that I fancied the time was not far distant when I would be an established guest at the Castle of Dilston. At that very time I pictured to myself all the charms that would naturally attend such a changed and desirable situation of life. Like a panorama all things passed before my mind's eye; but, alas! how fleeting are the dreams of men. I have since learned, sir, that all my expectations have vanished like a vision, and that your decisions like my own, bespeak the frailty of human nature, and the uncertainty of success in getting hold of the good things of this life.

Having now dispensed with my answers to your enquiries, I shall next take the liberty of stating a few reasons why I am induced to support to a certain extent, the claims of the Countess. I have seen a considerable number of those papers on which her claims rest. The celebrated marriage of settlement of 1091 and 1712, I have had the pleasure of seeing, and in the text of that document I read something very different from that what was stated in the remarks of Judge Brett and Mr. Huddlestone, Q.C., at Newcastle, in February last. It was then alleged that no female heirs could inherit the property of the Darwentwaters, and that a claim emanating from such had no foundation within law or equity. That something very different is asserted in the text of the copy of the marriage settlement held by the Countess I am proposed to maintain. The document expressly says the entailed property of the Darwentwaters devolves on male and female heirs for ever. Now, it is well known that an attempt was made in the time of George I. by the Lord's Delegate to overrule the provisions of the marriage settlement, but it failed on account of that document clearly showing that the interest of the decapitated Earl was only a life interest, and consequently his infant son John, together with all subsequent male and female heirs were entitled to hold the entailed property as provided by law. It was for this reason that John held the property for sixteen years after that time, and as far as I know of the existing laws of my country the marriage settlement still stands as a part of the laws of the land, so far as it applies to the relatives of the Darwentwaters. Perhaps I may be told that subsequent Acts of Parliament have nullified the provision of the marriage settlement, and thus sets aside all valid claims of heirs male and female This may be the case; but should it be so in fact, I can only add that no Act of Parliament can either give or take away a claim to property. The right to property exists independent of legislation, and rests on principles acted upon long anterior to the existence of written codes of laws. The letter of the law is only a verbal vehicle, in which the principle of right and justice ought to ride. Written law can only protect not create rights. Such assertions may appear strange in the eyes of those not in their dotage or incapable of making logical distinctions, nevertheless, I maintain it to be a fact. The law-makers of England may have enacted written laws purporting to divest the legitimate heirs of the Darwentwater lords of their rights, but they will never be able to invest any individual or corporate body with the right of property to that which they never created nor had any right to alienate. The law-makers of a nation, sir, when made out of a few privileged orders of society, and who ignore the right of a large majority of a nation's citizens to have a voice in the legislation of their country, have seldom courted right and justice in legislating for the people. English history proves, sir, that millions of acres of land have been unjustly filched from the commoners of England by written laws or Inclosure Acts, by those who assumed the right to divest them of it, and appropriate it to themselves. The Countess does not stand alone in the nefarious doings of our law-makers. On principles of justice, I have long held the opinion, that the industrious classes of England have more honest views than those who unduly claim the right to legislate, and I am fully of the opinion were they to be constituted into a law tribunal to adjudicate on the case of the Countess, and were satisfied that her claims were genuine, they would with one accord grant her possession. No greater farce can be common to the laws and institutions of a nation than that which shows itself in the fact of laws and law-makers punishing people for acts of injustice, when such laws and law-makers are neither able nor willing to practice justice themselves. They take the moral principles of Christianity as a basis for their legislation, and yet there is no section of the community, that more flagrantly violates the principles they swear to maintain and profess to carry out in practice. Truly may it be said that laws are for the rich and christianity for the poor. The former supports the monopoly and arbitrary power of the wealthy, the latter prepares the mind of its pauperised votaries to rest in submission.

I come now to another important document of her ladyship. It is the *will* left by her ancestors bequeathing to her all the property of the Darwentwaters. This will is an elaborate one, and precise in its details, and has every appearance of its being genuine on the face of it. To it was affixed the names of certain nobility, who, if I mistake not, still live, and whose relatives can testify to the fact of such a will being made by her ladyship's relatives, and handed over to herself as being the only surviving heiress to the Derwentwater lands in a certain line. I have also seen numerous other correspondence from the nobility of England, now living, which had been sent to her ladyship, all couched in terms that left no doubt on my mind that the authors of that correspondence knew that she was the genuine person she represented herself to be. Can it be possible that such as Lord and Lady Petre and several others that I could name, should correspond with the Countess, talk familiarly about her relatives, and her claims, and yet at the same time be in concert with her to impose on the British Government and public? To conclude, that such a circumstance is really probable is absurd in the extreme. No other document in possession of her ladyship is so closely connected with persons and circumstances calculated to authenticate her relationship, right, and claims, as that alluded to; and as regards the marriage settlement, it is well known that a copy of the same is kept in the Record Court of London and can be examined at any time for the purpose of ascertaining the fact declared in the copy by the Countess.

To say that the Countess is an impostor, that she is the daughter of Colonel Burke, and that she has come to the possession of all the Darwentwater documents and relics by other means than that of the legal heirship, without tendering one single scrap of evidence calculated to satisfy any candid and philosophic mind thereon, is, to say the least of it, a very undignified mode of settling matters. Such has been said about the Countess and similar unqualified statements have been made relative to the death of John the fourth Earl, but I ask any literary gentleman, where is the proof beyond mere assertion to be found? No such proof has been forthcoming from any source, and from the fact that no such evidence has been given to the world by those best calculated to offer it, and most interested in denying her claims, it is strong, presumptive evidence that they are not able to give, and that they know more about the rights of the Countess and her family relations than serves their comfort and peace of mind in this world.

HOMO.

SCHOOL BOARD FOR CONSETT AND DISTRICT.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—While we are disputing about the validity of the recent election for the Local Board, nobody appears to consider the point whether we are to have a School Board. Whence this apathy? Surely the culture and education of children is as important as the laying down of pipes and sewers. Is it seriously considered, that because there may be sufficiency of school-room for children in Consett and district, there is no need for a School Board? Who, may I ask, are to enforce the compulsory clauses of the recent Act if not a School Board? Who are to perform the various other duties attendant on compulsory education? Is the Vicar of Consett so engaged with Local Board matters that he cannot find time for other duties? What are the Dissenting and Roman Catholic clergymen doing? Do they want to *burke* free r. compulsory education in Consett, so that no child may be educated except in their own way.

POOR BOY.

THE DIPTON EDUCATIONAL MOVEMENT.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—The truth of the statements made in your paper on the above subject by a "mere school-boy" is not at all damaged or derogated by the antagonism of "J. Maddison;" and, therefore, such statements still remain good, and are moreover, incontrovertible. Truth is in itself as valuable, and authentic, and evidently as supportable, from the pen of a "school-boy" as an accomplished person of age and maturity. And, whoever would not listen to and credit the simplicity of truth uttered by the innocent mind of boyhood, upon any subject (and particularly a subject that is likely to affect his own interest) in preference to an interested person, whose every argument is glued to his theme by a spirit of prejudice, and every motive betokening his ambition to honour himself and his friends in unlawful design and action. This character is so formidably intolerable, and unbearable as to be noticed and held in derision and disgust by a "*school-boy.*"

Yours faithfully,
A. PHILLIPSON.

SIR,—With that wily strategy of which Mr. Maddison is abundantly possessed, he endeavours to give you "the true facts of the Dipton Educational Movement," and commences with an unwarrantable attack upon Mr. Phillipson for rendering "false statements;" however, he "charitably" dismisses him from his mind, on account of being a "mere school-boy." I was not aware, sir, that it was merely school-boys who could make false representations, and am yet to persuade so, inasmuch as Mr. Maddison himself, (who, as I suppose, has arrived at maturer years, and beyond the bounds of school-boy delinquencies), is not altogether exempt from making such representations as may mislead. I wish, therefore, to give you a succinct history of the whole matter, and will leave the public to give their verdict. The notices convening the meeting of November 17, alluded to by Mr. Maddison, and which he asserts were placed upon both church and chapel doors: one, I believe, was duly posted on St. Thomas's, but the one for the chapel was sent to a neighbouring member *after dark*, and therefore was not posted, in consequence of which I may safely say seven-eighths of the inhabitants knew nothing about it. The meeting, however, was held, and accepting the explanation given by Mr. Maddison, regarding the presence of Canon Kearney, the rev. gentleman was eventually voted to the chair. On reading the notice convening the meeting, the chairman paused after reading the words "*Take notice that a meeting of ratepayers,*" and stated that he was not a ratepayer, to which two or three replied that it was *only* a preliminary meeting

I wish to draw the reader's attention to that little matter as the meeting was "*only*" or "*not* only," just to suit the "*powers that be,*" and to show the bearing it had upon subsequent proceedings. Mr. Reeman was eventually called upon to give his views upon the course to be adopted, and he certainly did give a nicely prepared programme of how he was to draw funds from certain Church societies, &c., &c. I immediately asked Mr. Reeman, under whose control would the school be placed after its erection? Mr. Reeman replied that it would be under the same management as *Hare Law*. Does this fit with the definition of Mr. Maddison's "sectarianism." This attempt to extirpate all Nonconformist influence over the education of the young soon got wind at Dipton, and a meeting was at once called, which resulted in three Dissenting bodies, mustering to discuss this vital question. The meeting resolved to resist to the utmost any effort to found a school upon sectarian principles, but to co-operate with any effort to raise a school, and to maintain it in conformity with the designs of the "Elementary Education Act." The majority of these gentlemen mustered at the Red Lion Inn, where the committee formed by the first meeting had to meet, pursuant to a resolution passed at that meeting. But the *Hare Law officials* anticipating some attack upon their much cherished redoubt, skulked into a small apartment at the back of the house, capable of containing eight or nine persons, and shut to the door.

Now, sir, I ask, if the first meeting was "*only* a preliminary one," at which persons out of the township and others not ratepayers could attend, of what value was it, and where, when, and how, will the proper meeting be held. Seeing that all rule was laid aside, and a precedent established, I hold that it was only right and proper to attend any meeting which concerned not a few but the whole. Being one of the committee, I protested against such procedure, and was instantly bellowed at by a member of the committee, that if I was not content I must withdraw. Bye the bye, this oddity of human kind can be seen any Sunday morning, mounted with a slouched hat and habiliments to match, stalking upon the summit of that pleasant hill, Pontop Pike! This bellowing, however, was speedily endorsed by Mr. Reeman, who, according to Mr. Maddison, has been so excessively kind. This altogether savours strong of being *free* from sectarianism.

To be brief, I may state the committee ultimately discarded the proposition of Mr. Reeman, so far as the loans from Church societies were concerned, but allowed the clergyman to be at the head of the committee, with the churchwardens as members by virtue of their office. Could the Dissenting population not ask with equal propriety for the society stewards to be placed upon the committee by virtue of their office? The matter here rests for the time being, but there are only one or two more particulars to which I wish to draw your attention, viz., a Mr. Padfield, master at Hare Law school, has made it his business to enter the homes of poor people, and threaten if they did not send their children to Hare Law School they would be fined five shillings. Mr. Reeman has also been kind enough to state that all "adventure" schools similar to that kept by Miss Handcock would certainly be disallowed by law. All this goes to prove the truthfulness of the remarks made by Mr. Phillipson that "we behold a wonderful display of energy and activity on their parts because the questions are affecting their stately position and honour;" and also to prove how unfounded was the allegation made by Mr. Maddison, that it is free from any sectarianism.

The only way, sir, to grapple with this one-sided movement, and to place the matter on a firm and satisfactory basis, is to apply the ground-work of the Act, viz., to establish a School Board; by this means we get an infusion of various elements in conformity with the notions and opinions of each respective district; we thereby comply with the spirit of the Act, and the designs of our legislators by placing machinery in our hands, by which, every child can be educated. Without a school board, we cannot enforce compulsory attendance, and it is well known, however large the school accommodation may be, upon the voluntary principle there will still be large numbers who will not attend. Unfortunately, those who represent large rateable value have a repugnance to the formation of a School Board on the grounds of expense, but as threepence in the pound is thought to be the maximum amount likely to be required for the purposes of a School Board, surely this monetary consideration ought not to outweigh every other advantage which would result from its adoption.

Yours, &c.,
JOSEPH URWIN.

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. [illegible]

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

The sinking of an extensive colliery, said to be one of the largest in the south Durham coal field, has just been completed by the Shildon Coal Company. The new undertaking, which is called the Shildon Colliery, is situated in close proximity to the Shildon Station, on the Darlington section of the North-Eastern Railway.

THE WANDERING JEW AND PRESTER JOHN.—Over all the middle ages we see the weird figure of a man, downcast and grave, who, unhasting, unresting, must march on to the day of doom. The Wandering Jew, sometimes buried in Armenian convents or the deserts of Central Asia, in the burning plains of Africa, or the snowy heights of the Caucasus, suddenly appears in the haunts of more civilised Europe, and tells, as an eye-witness, the sad story of the crucifixion, and his share in the contumely cast upon the God-man. He had thrown himself into the flaming city of Jerusalem under flaming swords; he had fought against Gauls, Germans, and Saracens; but no lance would enter his charmed body—no arrow pierce the heart that longed to be at rest. The wild elephant had crushed him under foot, venomous serpents had bitten him, the hungry lion had torn him, but he could not die until Christ himself should return to judge the world. This legend fills the people with terror and emotion, and probably arose from some eloquent preacher, who thus personified the Jewish nation under the figure of a single man, scattered throughout the world, and undestroyed by persecution. Matthew Paris is the first historian who speaks of it. An Armenian bishop, visiting the monks of St. Alban's had conversed with the Jew about the year 1228, and from that time he appeared at intervals in several of the cities of Europe, dressed in the old Roman costume, much worn, a long beard, naked feet, and a sad, melancholy expression. He refused all presents but a few pence, which he gave away to the poor. At Strasbourg he appeared in 1850, and informed the magistrates that he had passed through their city two hundred years before, which was verified with a reference to the city registers. The last time we hear of him is in the city of Brussels in 1774. Another no less popular superstition was the existence of a king and pontiff, united in one, named Prester John, who had ruled a vast empire for centuries, in which more marvels had been done than in Mahommed's Paradise. No traveller to the east dare put a stop to this absurd belief; some even pretended to know the place. The kings of Portugal sent several expeditions into India and Abyssinia to assure themselves of the reality, for this immortal pope gave many an hour's anxiety to the popes of the west, for fear lest schism should spring from so distant a quarter. There was a curious letter, written perhaps by some partisan of the Reformation, to the Emperor of Rome and the King of France, in the name of Prester John, about 1507, inviting them to settle in his dominions, which he described as the richest and finest in the world. There they would see the fabled phœnix, the griffin, the roc, the seven-horned bull, centaurs, pigmies, and dragons. There sprung the fountain of eternal youth, there grew the Tree of Life, from which was drawn the holy oil used for the sacraments of the church; and when the King and his Court sat down to table, they needed no cooks, for a spiritual *chef* prepared all their dishes.—*Chamber's Journal.*

BREACH OF PROMISE—DAMAGES £1,200.

MARSH v. KENWORTHY.—This case was tried at Manchester on Monday, the plaintiff, Miss Eleanor Marsh, sought to recover from the defendant, Mr. James Kenworthy, damages for a breach of promise of marriage, Mr. Pope, Q.C. and Mr. Ambrose appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Holker, Q.C. and Mr. Jordan for the defendant.

Mr. Pope said that actions of this nature differed very materially in their circumstances one from another. No doubt there were cases in which the law had better be left alone; but there were others, and he submitted with confidence that this was one, in which the lady had no option but to bring her action, because the loss that she sustained by reason of a breach of the contract made with her was of a very serious and cruel character. The defendant was a man of considerable wealth and position, a magistrate of the county, and a gentleman residing at Ashton-under-Lyne, who, if he had performed his promise would have been a substantial match and would no doubt have provided for the plaintiff handsomely. The circumstances were these:—The plaintiff, who was about 23 years of age, was formerly a barmaid at the Thatched House Hotel, in that city. Her acquaintance with the defendant arose from his occasional—indeed almost regular—visits to that well-known house of entertainment. About the month of June, 1866, he commenced to exhibit very marked attention to Miss Marsh. She, at first, treated his advances, naturally, without being unduly uncivil—as the civilities commonly exchanged between gentlemen attending a house of that kind and the ladies employed in the service of the house. She behaved, not only at the outset, but also throughout the acquaintance, with great prudence and circumspection, for whilst at first she extended no encouragement to him, he persevered in his attentions, and at last distinctly proposed marriage, which he desired should take place very shortly. The plaintiff judiciously asked for some little time to consider, because she felt, and told him, that it was a matter which ought to be well considered by both; upon which he said that he had seen and admired her, had watched her character and conduct, and had seriously determined that she should be his wife. She consulted her employers, Mr. and Mrs. Whitteron, who, in their turn, spoke to Mr. Kenworthy, in order that they might be assured that there was nothing in the matter likely to be prejudicial to the interests of the young lady. Mr. Kenworthy gave them the most explicit assurances that he had made up his mind, and that Miss Marsh should be his wife. The first letter which the defendant appeared to have written—at any rate the first that he had upon his brief—was dated Ashton Villa, the 20th September, 1867, and was as follows:—

"My dear Nelly,—I arrived here all safe last night at 10.30. I found the old woman all right, and, better than all, a fine roast fowl all hot, and a good potato to it, some stewed mushrooms, Allsopp together. I felt that I was at peace with all the world, but I would have been better satisfied if you could have partaken of some of it along with me. I was very sorry when it came to part yesterday. I did not like leaving so. I shall make my time here as short as possible. There is more attraction at the Thatched House than there is here. The old woman is just asking me who I am writing to. I said, 'One of my best friends.' 'Oh, indeed,—a lady?' 'Most likely so.' I am going to tell her all about it, and what I shall do. Now Nelly, take care of yourself till I return, and then I shall have the pleasure of spending the night at some place of amusement or other. I hope Miss —— does not think any worse of me for letting her know what sort of a man —— is. Remember me kindly to all, and accept a kiss, my dearest Nell, till I get the chance of another on the steps.—(Laughter.)—Believe me to remain your very faithful lover,

JAMES KENWORTHY.

The defendant appeared to have followed the suggestion contained in the latter part of his note as frequently as possible—(laughter).—for on one occasion he appeared to have contracted a severe cold, which he was advised to cure by the not uncommon remedy of rum and honey; and on the 17th October, 1866, he wrote to his lady-love in terms—not only explicit in regard to the promise to marry, but also conveying so strong a moral lesson that he (Mr. Pope) could not refrain from reading the letter. It was as follows:—

"Cavendish-street Mill, Ashton-under-Lyne, October 17, 1867.

"My dear Nelly,—Here I sit, my head in one hand and pen in the other, a pain in my head fit to crack it, suppose it to be made of steel. Oh, rum and honey, rum and honey, what hast thou done for James! I arrived at Ashton all right, but of course a little would have more, and the result, as a matter of course, was James got drunk. If James had been taken before James Kenworthy, J.P. he would have been fined 5s. and costs, or 14 days, for being drunk and incapable. However, I did not get that mark of distinction. I got home all right in a cab, but no more cold curing with rum and honey. I cannot get down to see you this evening, so I thought I would just let you know I was alive yet. I cannot remember how I left the 'Thatched' last night. I have not the slightest idea when I left, so if I either said or did anything pray excuse me, Nelly. I will call to-morrow morning, and then tell me. Oh Nell, I would do anything for you, my love; but do excuse me if I made a fault last night. It was all through rum and honey, if I did. Accept best love, my dear Nelly, and ever believe me to remain, your true and attached lover,

"JAMES KENWORTHY."

The closing sentence was obviously the apology that a man in Mr. Kenworthy's position would make for having forgotten himself egregiously on the occasion referred to. Without reading a great number of letters——

The Judge: The next, I suppose will give us the honey without the rum.—(Laughter.)

Mr. Pope continued: The effects of the rum having passed off, there could be no misunderstanding as to the engagement. Some time in 1867 owing to a disagreement that she had with Mr Whitterton, the plaintiff gave notice of her intention to leave her situation. Mr. Kenworthy was informed of this, and he suggested that she should go home and reside with her mother for some time before they were married, because he was anxious his friends should not be able to say that he had taken a wife out of the public-house. She acted upon his advice. The engagement continued without cessation until the end of 1869, when, feeling impatient she desired to know when he meant to fulfil his promise. He asked for a few weeks' further time, in order to arrange some business matters with his brother; and from that time until she saw his marriage with another lady announced in the *Ashton Reporter*, he continued to write to her in affectionate terms, always beginning "My dear Nelly," and ending with "accept the usual kisses." Mr. Kenworthy was married to another. For conduct such as his reparation must be made. This was a case in which the damages ought to be substantial, because without any imprudence on the part of the young lady, all the hopes which she had indulged had been dissipated by the course which he had pursued. A gentleman having the income which Mr. Kenworthy had, and living in the style which his letters indicated, ought to provide for the lady whom he had so cruelly treated.

In addressing the Jury for the defendant, Mr Holker said it was perfectly evident, from the letters, that this was not a love match. He admitted that the defendant had behaved badly. He (the defendant) ought to have told Miss Marsh, long before she became aware of the fact, that no marriage could take place. That he would have done if he had been a man of stronger mind. Many a man who acted prudently and straightforwardly in other relations of life, behaved when a lady was in question like an absolute fool.—(Laughter.) He (Mr. Holker) had nothing to say against Miss Marsh. She had behaved throughout with the greatest possible circumspection and prudence. Her conduct had been such as to redound to her honour; and he asked the Jury, in considering what damages she was entitled to, not to forget that she might yet marry and have a happier home than the defendant—with his friends adverse to the match—could possibly have made her.

The defendant was examined in order to show that an exaggerated account had been given of his property and means.

Mr. Holker and Mr. Pope severally addressed the Jury; after which the Judge summed up.—The Jury, after a brief consultation, found a verdict for the plaintiff; damages £1,200.—(The announcement was received with applause.)

Two lines missing in all the editions of Chaucer's "Treatise on the Astrolabe" have at last been found, by the Rev. W. W. Skeat, in the seventeenth manuscript of the work that he has examined in his search for these lines.

John William, *alias* Ryan, general dealer, &c., was charged, at the Southwark Police-court, on Saturday, with having stabbed one Richard Cox, in Blackfriars-road, with intent to do him grievous bodily harm. He was committed for trial.

THE ECLIPSE EXPEDITION.—*Nature* announces that the Eclipse Expedition is now fully organised. The organising committee, who have done about three months' work in a fortnight, deserve, it is added, all praise.

Application is to be made to Parliament next session for power to make railways from the London and North-Western Railway at Euston Station, and the Midland Railway near the St. Pancras Station, to the Charing Cross Railway Station.

REV. HENRY NISBET.—The Rev. Henry Nisbet, agent of the London Missionary Society, and his wife, arrived safely and well in Sydney on the 27th September, and are expected to sail soon for their missionary field of labour in Samoa, Navigators' Islands.

An archæological committee has been appointed in Ceylon to investigate the ruined sacred cities, and to collect inscriptions. Several ancient cities have been cleared of jungle, and many unknown antiquities have come to light. Photographs have been taken of the ruins of Anuradhapura.

THE CENSUS OF 1871.—We understand that the commission for the forthcoming census of 1871 for Ireland has been nominated. The commissioners are—Wm. Donnelly, Esq., registrar-general; Sir Wm. Robert Wilde, M. D.; and Geo. W. Abraham, LL.D. All filled the same posts in the census of 1861.—The census in England will be taken by Major Graham, registrar-general; Dr. Farr and James T. Hammick, Esq., assistants to the registrar-general; and Mr. W. Clode acting as secretary. A staff of a hundred clerks will be specially employed for digesting the returns. In its entirety this is a work occupying three years.—*British Medical Journal.*

PRESIDENT GRANT AND THE CZAR.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Independance Belge* writes:—The emperor Alexander has received an autograph letter from the President of the United States General Grant, in which the chief of the Washington Executive congratulates him warmly on his resolution to have done with the stipulations of the Treaty of Paris denounced by Prince Gortschakoff, and proposes formally the support of the entire American fleet in case of conflict with England. The letter says (this is almost textual) that at the first word of Russia the whole of the navy of the United States will proceed to the Mediterranean and aid the Russian vessels in forcing the passage of the Dardanelles. The existence of President Grant's letter has become known to the English Government. Since then the Cabinet of St James's begins to show itself more tractable on the substance of the question raised by the Cabinet of St. Petersburg."

TOTAL WRECK OF THE SPANISH BRIG VICTORIA.—Intelligence has been received in Liverpool of the total wreck of the Spanish brig Victoria, whilst on a voyage from Havana to the Mersey. In a letter, dated at Nassau, November 15, the agent for Lloyd's at that port, states that the brig Victoria, Captain Cassanevas, which left Havana on October 6th, for Queenstown and Liverpool, with a full cargo of sugar, was totally wrecked on Caysal Bank during a terrific hurricane on the 12th of October, and out of a crew of twelve men, only one, a Frenchman, named Louis Estanare, was saved. The poor fellow was for four days on a small rock, in close proximity to the scene of the disaster, without food or water and when rescued from his perilous position, was in such an exhausted state that his life was despaired of. Estanare states that when the Victoria struck on the Caysal Bank there were seven other vessels on the rocks at the same time, all of which were totally wrecked, but of what became of the crews he is unable to give any particulars. He states, however, that two or three of them were Spanish vessels. An American pilot cutter was cruising in the neighbourhood, and he fancies that some of the crews of the wrecked vessels might have been saved—Another Spanish vessel, named the Jesusa, Captain Ugalde, which also left Havana about the same time as the Victoria, encountered such fearful weather that she became so disabled that the crew were compelled to abandon her. They were afterwards picked up, and have been safely landed at Havre.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.—The will of Sir Thomas Montgomery Cunninghame, Bart., of Corshill, Ayrshire, Scotland, and 16, Princess-terrace, Hyde Park, was proved in London Court, on the 19th ult., by Dame Charlotte Niven Cunninghame, the relict, the sole executrix; and the personalty in the United Kingdom was sworn under £14,000. He has left his real estates in Buckinghamshire to Lady Cunninghame, his relict, for her life, and after her ladyship's decease to his rightful heirs. He leaves his leasehold estates in England, together with all other his personal estate, to her ladyship absolutely. The will is dated April 9, 1869, and is entirely in his own handwriting. Sir Thomas died August 30 last, aged 70. He was nobly descended, and claimed the extinct earldom of Glencairn. He was deputy-lieutenant for the county of Ayr, and lieutenant-colonel of the Ayrshire Militia. The will of Mr. Edward Henry Brabazon Heaton-Ellis, of Wyddiall Hall, Hertford, was proved in London on the 18th ult., under £50,000 personalty, by the Rev. Charles Maxwell, rector of Wyddiall, and the testator's brothers-in-law, Mr. Robert John Fulcher Broughton, Great Marlborough street, and Colonel Robert Nigel Fitzhardinge Kingscote, the joint acting executors and trustees. To the two first named executors he leaves each a legacy of £500, and to Colonel Kingscote 100 guineas. He appoints his wife, the Rev. Alfred L'Estrange, and Mr. R. Broughton, guardians of his children in their minority. To his wife he leaves £1,500 a year, beyond her settlements, and the use of his plate, books, pictures, jewellery, articles of virtu, and furniture for her life. His estates of Wyddiall and all other his real estates he leaves to his only son, Charles Henry Brabazon Heaton Ellis. To each of his younger children he leaves a legacy of £7,000. There are legacies to relatives, friends and servants. The will of Michael William Balfe, composer, professor of music, late of Rowney Abbey, Ware, formerly of Audley street, was proved under £6,000; he appoints his wife, Lina sole executrix, and leaves her all his property. The will of Mr. Lionel Oliver Bigg, late of Clifton, formerly of Bristol, was proved under £60,000. The will of Mr. Charles Stuart, of Norfolk street, Hyde-park, and Spring Grove, Bishopstoke, Southampton, who died at the Isle of Wight, was proved under £90,000. The will of the Rev. Richard Gwatkin, B.D., late of Torquay, formerly of Barrow-on-Soar, Leicester, and Burntwood Lodge, Devon, was proved under £40,000.—*Illustrated London News.*

SIR E. W. WATKIN ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

A meeting of the Droylsden Reform Association was held on Saturday evening; Mr. Wm. Hadwen presiding. Among the speakers were Sir E. W. Watkin, who, referring to the treaty of 1856, said England would not, he believed, have voluntarily submitted to such conditions as were imposed upon Russia; and, if so, was it unnatural that the latter should seek to have them removed? There was a time when people used to be greatly afraid of Russia, until it was dispelled by Mr. Cobden's pamphlet, "Russophobia," and now the same thing seemed to be coming up again. People had the idea that Russia was an aggressive power, but he thought there ought to be some proof of this. He believed the fact was that during the last 100 years, where Russia had added one acre of territory England had added six, and if there was some affinity between her system and that of her Eastern neighbours, why not let her go on? But it was said that if she was not checked she might take India from us. To that he replied that if we were weak enough to permit it, and Russia was strong enough to do it, she ought to take it. We had at present nearly one half of America, the whole of India, Australia, and other possessions, but it was impossible to imagine we should retain them for ever. Let the Russian bear go on with its designs till it trod upon our toes, but if the British lion was aroused perhaps it would get its reward. For his own part he was not afraid. He thought Russia was acting not so much unjustly as foolishly; and if so, why not discuss the thing quietly and try to bring about an amicable solution? Let us try to live in peace with a great power, which Russia undoubtedly was, and from whom we might take some useful lessons. In that country any school boy who could go through a very ordinary course of training could claim his commission as an officer in the army, from which he might rise to the highest station; while here a meritorious soldier might spend his best days in his country's service, and see some stupid noodle rise by purchase over his head. He (the speaker) did hope that this system would soon come to an end. We spent on our army, which amounted to 127,000 men, within one million of the amount for which Russia had 600,000. In Prussia, for six millions less they had 330,000, The same comparison would apply to Holland, Spain, Belgium, and other countries; and if we took our army and the reserves, including that fine regiment they might have heard of, the Cheshire Yeomanry—(ironical cheers)—it cost us £115 per man. In France the cost was about £33, in Prussia £30, and in Russia £20. As for officers—taking sergeants and so on—there were five privates to one officer here, and there were nearly as many colonels as drummer boys—(laughter);—while as to captains, one could almost have them for picking up. In England, Ireland, and Scotland we had, he supposed, about 2,500,000 horses; and suppose these were exempted from taxation in order that we might use them for military purposes when required, we surely should not miss the half million of revenue they produced. Then, as to army materials. We produced more iron, machinery, and the like than any other country in Europe; and if these works were closed for ordinary purposes six months in order to produce cannon and other war materials, we could do more for England in that period then was now done for the whole of Europe. Then came the question of men. He contended that the great difficulty was in soldiers not being allowed to marry, or to have an opportunity of saving money during a short period of service. He believed that in a few weeks we should be ready for any attack, and we should never be attacked if we were ready. He could not see why we should not have more efficient forces by breaking down the army and navy system as privileges and making each citizen feel it his duty to shoulder his musket when required. He believed it was the creed of the Liberal party to preserve peace so long as it could be done with honour, but let us fight here and not go abroad to do it.

ACTION AGAINST A SHERIFF.

A solicitor at Aberystwith, named Ravenhill, was the plaintiff in an action which was heard in the Queen's Bench on Saturday, the defendant being the Sheriff of Cardiganshire. The action was brought for trespass and trover, and also for levying an excessive amount, and with unnecessary violence, in execution of a writ of *fi. fa.* for £42.—The plaintiff's counsel said that his client had suffered considerable losses in respect of building property in Staffordshire, and a judgment upon substituted service of the writ had been obtained against him in 1868 for £42. In the course of his practice at Aberystwith the plaintiff had come into conflict with one of the officers of the sheriff of the county, named Thomas Jones. He had, on behalf of a client, at a sale which was about to be held of the goods of an execution debtor, served Jones with a notice of bankruptcy; under the new act there is no provision for the sheriff's costs if notice of the debtor's bankruptcy be given him before sale; and, as the plaintiff alleged, this matter had been the subject of some ill-feeling on Jones's part. The sheriff of the county was called upon to execute the writ of *fi. fa.* obtained in pursuance of the judgment mentioned, and on the 1st of Aug. last Jones called at the plaintiff's house in an intoxicated state, broke the furniture, abused the plaintiff, and carried his goods off to a place where they were utterly spoilt; they were kept in this place three weeks, and in consequence they sold for less than their value.—The plaintiff, in examination, said he had been 30 years a solicitor.—Objection was taken on the defendant's behalf to any evidence of malice between Jones and the plaintiff before the levy was made, and such evidence was refused when tendered.—The plaintiff said Jones, when he called at his house to execute the levy, drew him aside and offered to let him have his goods at his own valuation if he would withdraw a notice of claim he had made on behalf of a client on the ground of the execution debtor's bankruptcy. The plaintiff refused to sacrifice his client's interests for his own, and Jones then said he would sell the plaintiff's coat off his back. The plaintiff sent for a solicitor, but Jones objected to his seeing him except in his presence. Jones afterwards went away, and returned about seven o'clock in the evening with a common coal cart and removed the goods with great violence, breaking furniture and crockery in doing so. Jones was very intoxicated, and when remonstrated with he said he did not care; that he knew more law than either the plaintiff or the other solicitor; that he had paid damages before and had plenty to pay again; that the plaintiff had not paid for any of his furniture, and it did not matter how much it was broken. The plaintiff afterwards traced a clock of his to a public-house, where he believed it was left in pawn by Jones for drink.—In cross-examination, the plaintiff admitted that he owed his landlord at the time £11. He went out when the levy was made to the County Court and filed a petition for the liquidation of his debts. He gave Jones notice of this. Most of the goods seized were nearly new; they had cost about £80 or £90, and were sold three weeks after the execution for £23.—For the defence, Jones admitted that he had once expressed a desire to ruin the plaintiff, but, so far from neglecting his duty in carefully carrying out the execution, he was liable for £32, the amount of rent claimed by the plaintiff's landlord, having imprudently, in order to save the expense of possession, removed the furniture after notice that rent was due. It was therefore his interest to make the most of the goods he had seized.—The Jury found for the defendant.

The Irish Executive have decided that the militia of Ireland shall be called out for training in the coming spring. The enrolments and re-enrolments will commence at once.—*Irish Times.*

The Baron de Siebold, who is now in England on a mission from the Japanese Government, is visiting all the Japanese students here, to examine and report on their progress in their studies.

IMMENSE SEIZURE OF GUNPOWDER.

On Saturday, at the Thames Police Court, Wm. Munday, a carrier, was charged with unlawfully carrying and conveying 100 casks of gunpowder in two vans only, contrary to the statute. This was a proceeding under the 20th section of the Act 23 and 24 Victoria, cap. 139. It appeared that at midnight on Saturday the 26th November two vans belonging to the defendant, each containing 50 barrels of gunpowder, and each drawn by two horses, drove up to Blackwall Stairs. The gunpowder was about to be placed on board a barge for conveyance in a ship bound to France. Mr. Alstin, acting superintendent of the Thames Police, and Inspector Varley, of the same force, immediately seized the gunpowder, which has since been removed for safety to the stores in Woolwich Dockyard. The regulations prohibit the transit of more than 30 barrels of gunpowder in a cart or waggon at one time. — Mr. Chandler, a solicitor, on the part of the defendant, said he was a carrier, and had not conveyed gunpowder before in any of his waggons, and was ignorant of the regulations. On Saturday evening the 26th ult. the defendant was called on by a clerk at the goods station of the North-Western Railway to convey the powder. Five tons were placed in his waggons, which he was told to convey to Blackwall Stairs, and he did so. The defendant inadvertently violated the law, and he submitted that a very small penalty would meet the justice of the case. There was no charge of blockade running or violation of the laws of neutrality.—Mr. Paget said the act of Parliament was passed for the protection of the public. He asked to whom the gunpowder belonged. —Mr. Chandler replied to Messrs. T. F. Dixon and Co. whose London offices were in great Winchester-street, City. The gunpowder seized was sent from their works in Lancashire.—Mr. Paget looked over the act, and said there was no penalty for violation of the law.—Mr. Pym, the chief clerk, said he had looked in vain for a penalty when he framed the summons.—Mr. Chandler contended that the defendant had committed no offence, and that the Thames police had no authority to seize the gunpowder.—Mr. Paget said he could not inflict any penalty, because the act of Parliament had not named one, but he was of opinion the officers had authority to seize the gunpowder, which he declared to be forfeited. Joseph Bennett and James Bunker, in the employ of Mr. Munday, then pleaded guilty, and were dismissed.

SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.

The annual show promoted by this Club was opened on Monday at Islington. The entries comprised 237 cattle, 182 pens of sheep and 54 lots of pigs. The prizes to be awarded amounts to £2,000. The show, which has been growing in importance since the first year of this century, was better than ever it has been before in the general quality of the stock and the number of entries. One remarkable thing this show illustrates is the great difference in the opinion of judges. The Devons get the preference at Islington instead of Herefords, as at Bingley Hall. Good as the class of aged Devon steers was at Birmingham, they are better at Islington, the whole lot being commended. Two fresh animals came in, Mr. Taylor Glynley being first and Mr. M'Niven second. Her Majesty got a high commendation for one not exhibited before. In young steers Her Majesty got nothing for one that was third at Birmingham. Mr. Senior, who was first at Bingley Hall, was only second, Mr. Taylor getting first. In the Devons not exceeding 2½ years there was a capital display, Her Majesty only getting a high commendation in this class. In heifers, one shown by Her Majesty was placed third, instead of second, as at Bingley Hall. In Herefords, Her Majesty got second for one not mentioned at Birmingham; for another unnoted she got second in another class. There were some valuable animals in sections, the Earl of Darnley and Mr. Groves, Brompton, being chief prize takers. The Birmingham prize and extra prize steer got nothing. In the aged class the same result followed. In heifers, that shown by Her Majesty stood first. Here, as before, in cows the second and third prizes were changed. The shorthorns were very fair. The Earl of Aylesford took the first in his class at Birmingham, but there was some little transposition in other prizes. In shorthorns, Mr. Pulver's ox concluded its victories over all animals this year by winning the 100 guinea cup. This beast has won nearly £400—the largest sum ever gained by one animal. The shorthorn cows were good; the Sussex breed was fair; Norfolk and longhorns poor. The Scotch West Highlands were a good class; but the prize animals were not so characteristic as some of the others. Scotch polled beasts good. Mr. Harris was first, as at Birmingham, in oxen; Mr. M'Combie second. Unpolled heifers: Bruce first, M'Combie put down to second. Welsh and Irish cattle poorly represented; but the Cross oxen were splendid. Drysdale, Kilne, first; Bruce, Newton Smithers, second; Stratford, Thorpe, third. In old crosses there was also a good show. Brown, Linkwood, Elgin, first; Stephens, Conglass second; Scott, Glendronach, third. Martin, first at Birmingham, was out. The sheep were a very good lot, the Southdowns splendid, Lord Walsingham carrying everything in the breed. The Duke of Richmond was also successful. The other classes were likewise fair. Pigs were not so good. The whole of one class, in which the Queen and the Prince of Wales showed, got no award, being of too low merit.

Dr. R. F. Weymouth, the head master of Mill Hill School, is about to publish separately the paper, "On the Pronunciation of Anglo-Saxon and Early English," which he read before the Philological Society, in opposition to the views of Mr. Alexander J. Ellis.

The project of an under-river railway between Liverpool and Birkenhead promises once more to assume a practical shape. The Mersey Railway Company, who in 1866 obtained authority for the undertaking, intend seeking in the next session of Parliament more extended powers for carrying out the work.

HOW THEY MANAGE IN AMERICA.—A New York letter, states that a correspondence has just been published, which shows very forcibly the need for Civil Service reform. The Secretary of the New York Republican Committee wrote to General Barlow, the United States Marshal, demanding from him and his subordinates a contribution to the funds of the party which he coolly assessed at something over twelve hundred dollars. The Marshal, in reply, said he understood that the usual assessment was at the rate of 2 per cent. on the salary, that his salary amounts to only 6000 dollars, that he, therefore, enclosed a cheque for 120 dollars, and that, as to his subordinates, he could not consent to collect anything from them. To this the Secretary returned that the assessment was made, not on the salary, but on the income, which, he intimated, amounted to 50,000 dollars. The Marshal again replied that his salary was only 6000 dollars, that, consistently with honesty, no more could be made out of his office, and that he regretted to find dishonest practices recognised in such a quarter and in such a manner.

The statement that her Royal Highness Princess Louise's marriage is to take place on the 10th of February is incorrect. No time for the ceremony has yet been definitely settled.—*Observer.*

Mr. George Francis Train, who has escaped from Marseilles, arrived in London on Saturday. His first act on arrival, it is stated, was to call at the Reform Club and inquire for Mr. Gladstone, Earl Granville, Mr. Forster, and Mr. George Odger.

A man named George Longmore was committed to Stafford assizes, on Friday, for the attempted murder of his sister in law, Louisa Longmore, by shooting her with a revolver at Wednesbury. Insanity is alleged as the cause of the attempt.

SENSATIONAL MURDER AT MILAN

A criminal trial is about to take place at Milan, the incidents of which cause great sensation in that city. Francesca Petazzi, aged 24, the widow of one Macchi, a tobacconist in Milan, and a young man named Paolo Ferre, also aged 24, a waiter in a cafe, were charged the latter with the murder of the woman's husband on the 26th April last, and the wife with complicity in the deed. The unfortunate man was found dead early on the morning of the 30th, at the foot of the stair leading to his own dwelling, which was immediately above his shop. The corpse was bathed in blood, with six wounds in the chest, inflicted by a dagger or knife, and close beside him lay a candle and a revolver which he was in the habit of wearing when he was detained late by business. The body was removed upstairs, and in his pockets were found a bunch of keys, his watch, and pocket book, the latter containing a good number of bank notes. Amongst other people who thronged to the scene at the news of the tragedy was Paolo Ferre, who had formerly been in the murdered man's employment, and who was observed to be unusually pale and disturbed in countenance. Sinister remarks began to be bruited about in reference to Ferre, whose *liaison* with the wife was a matter of common scandal. It was remarked that though it was five a.m. when Ferre appeared at the scene of the murder, ostensibly having been suddenly roused up by the news, he had a clean shirt on, and his hair and beard carefully trimmed. Upon interrogation he declared that he had worn the shirt for the last three days, and that for two days his beard had not been touched. These palpable falsehoods further armed suspicion, which was heightened by the discovery in his pocket of a card on which was written "Most esteemed friend,—I give you the welcome news that my master has been killed with six wounds in his chest." This minuteness of information, at a moment when the body had not yet been examined, caused him to be at once arrested, and in his room were found some photographs of Macchi's wife, a history of Traupmann, the Pantin murderer, and a shirt and vest that was stained with fresh blood. He denied having any unlawful intimacy with the woman, and declared that on the previous evening he had left the tobacconist's shop shortly before eleven o'clock, and had gone straight home to his room in the house of the brothers Gajo. But the latter deposed that on the next morning they had seen their lodger in bed, without knowing at what hour he had come in, and it was further proved that Macchi had not closed his shop until midnight. A neighbour who was on his way home about that hour deposed that a few minutes after twelve he had been startled by a cry of pain, something like the cry of some animal in Macchi's house, immediately followed by exclamations of "Paolo, Paolo," in which he recognised the voice of the tobacconist, and that a minute or two later he heard the door of the house opened and shut, though he had noticed as he passed that it was already closed. Other witnesses deposed to the extreme indifference displayed by the wife when the murder was discovered. She had married Macchi in 1863, being then 17 years of age, while he was nearly 40—as was said solely to escape from an uncomfortable home, her mother having married a second time. Her reputation had never been of the very best from the commencement of her married life and led to frequent quarrels between herself and husband, who accused her of infidelity with various youths of the neighbourhood. One of her lovers having left Malian to enter the army, she cast her eyes on Paolo Ferre, her husband's servant, remarking that one lover near at hand was better than a dozen at a distance, and Ferre soon responded to her invitations, so that their familiarity both at home and abroad became a matter of common gossip. One day Macchi openly upbraided her with her disgraceful conduct, upon which, haughtily turning to Ferre, who had declared his innocence she said. "Are you not man enough to rid me of him?" The long-suffering husband took no notice of this ominous threat, but about the beginning of February last dismissed Ferre from his employ, permitting him, however, to come occasionally to the shop to assist in making up the liqueurs, &c., which he sold. This however, only aggravated the evil, for Ferre frequently contrived to spend all day with his former mistress. One witness not only openly denounced the wife's disgraceful goings on, but deposed that on the morning after the murder, a dagger belonging to Ferre was found in her bedroom, while she herself, ignorant that any one had found it, was searching anxiously for it in all directions, and also that when Ferre came to the house on the morning when the body was found, he at once ran upstairs and remained in the wife's chamber for some time with her. It was deposed that when her husband's corpse was brought upstairs, she did indeed utter cries of grief, but not a tear was visible in her eyes, and that her first care was to search her husband's clothes for his pocket book, which she at once concealed, omitting to insert in the inventory of his effects either the considerable sum it was known to contain or even her own jewellery. Macchi, seeing that he could not get rid of Ferre, had determined to sell some property which he possessed at Centu, and, after giving up his business at Milan, to seek occupation elsewhere. He had received 1,500 francs in part payment of the purchase money. This his wife was aware of, and also that the rest of the money was to be paid on 15th May. She had a private key of the house door, the only other one being that in her husband's pocket, but it was proved that anyone acquainted with the lock could open it from within by means of a nail or similar instrument. Her album was found to contain Ferre's likeness, and all these incriminating suspicions led to her arrest on a charge of having been accessory to the crime. Ferre was also detected in an endeavour to communicate by letter to the female prisoner, who was in a separate prison, and also to get the people in whose house he lodged to depose on the trial that he had come home the night previous to the murder at eleven o'clock.

Dr. Bischof, the celebrated chemist and geologist, died at Bonn on the 30th of last month.

THE STATE OF CHINA.—A telegram has been received from Mr. Wade, dated Pekin, November 16th, stating that M. Rochechouart had come back from Tientsin, where he considers public confidence completely restored. He expresses himself satisfied with the new Governor-General. There is no alarm elsewhere. British, American, French, and perhaps Russian gunboats will remain at Tientsin during the winter.

"Haddon Hall Historical and Descriptive," is the title of a volume announced for early publication, from the pen of Mr J. Croston, Manchester, the author of a "History of the Ancient Hall of Samelsbury," and other works of a kindred nature. In addition to plans and numerous wood engravings, the volume will be illustrated with 20 photographic views, executed under the superintendence of Mr. A. Brothers.—*Athenæum.*

The early publication is announced of a new and complete work on the "Life and Times of Daniel Manin." At Venice, the unprinted documents relating to the great Venetian citizen, which were collected by his son, General Manin, are now being brought out under the editorship of Prof. Alberto Errera and Signor Felice Finzi, who intend to do for Daniel Manin what has been already done for Cavour and Massimo d'Azeglio.

At a meeting held in Edinburgh, it was arranged that the centenary of Sir Walter Scott, in August next, should be celebrated in that city, and not at Melrose, as was at one time suggested. There will be a grand banquet; and it is also proposed that the centenary should be commemorated in a substantial form by the foundation of scholarships or bursaries in the Scotch universities, or by some other foundation connected with the cultivation of British literature.

Wanted.

TO SHOEMAKERS.—Two REPAIRERS Wanted.—Apply to Mr. G. Handyside, Boot Manufacturer, Consett. 986a

WANTED, an APPRENTICE to the JOINER and CABINETMAKING.—Apply to Mr. John Johnson, Joiner, &c., Sherburn Terrace, Consett. 975a

WANTED, Consignments of Merchandise of every description, Household Furniture, &c., &c., for absolute Sale. Cash advanced. Goods of all kinds Bought and Sold on Commission. Terms moderate.—Mr. ADAM BRODIE, Auctioneer and Valuer, Town Hall Sale-rooms, Consett. 620a
Agent for the West of England Assurance Company.

Christmas Announcements.

LEADGATE WESLEYAN CHOIR

WILL perform Root and Bradbury's Sacred Cantata
"DANIEL,"
IN THE
WESLEYAN CHAPEL, LEADGATE,
On MONDAY, December 26th, 1870.
Conductor—Mr. J. Davison.
Harmoniumist—Mr. J. W. Hedley.
Admission by Tickets—Reserved Seats, One Shilling; Second do., Sixpence.
For particulars see Programmes. 985a

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN SABBATH SCHOOL, BLACKHILL.

THE ANNIVERSARY of the above School wil be held as usual at Christmas. The Rev. A. BAILLIE, the pastor, will preach the ANNIVERSARY SERMONS on Sabbath, the 25th inst., Christmas-day, when collections will be taken in aid of the School. The usual TEA-MEETING will be held on Monday, the 26th, after which the children will recite portions of Scripture, Catechism, and Poetry. Tea on the Tables at Four o'clock p.m.

Tickets, 1s. each, to be had of Messrs. W. Heads, A. Richardson, and W. Lovat, Blackhill, and of D. Imrie, Consett, or any of the teachers. 977a

CHRISTMAS, 1870.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

JAMES LAKE respectfully invites the attention of his customers and the public generally of Consett and Neighbourhood to his well-selected STOCK of CHESHIRE, DERBY, AMERICAN, and EDAM CHEESE, Prime old CUMBERLAND HAMS, and Finest CUMBERLAND, KIEL, and IRISH BUTTER.

Also to his delightfully-fine full-flavoured New Season's TEAS and New FRUITS.

Observe the address—
JAMES LAKE,
NEWCASTLE READY-MONEY GROCERY AND PROVISION WAREHOUSE,
NEWMARKET STREET,
CONSETT. 979a

Public Notices.

THE WINNING NUMBER of the Watch belonging the late Wm. Varly is 388. 978a

CONSETT WESLEYAN CHOIR.

ON MONDAY EVENING, December 19, at 7·30 p.m., the above Choir will perform the Oratorio of "BABYLON," in the Wesleyan Chapel, Consett. Admission: Reserved Seats, 1s.; Second do., 6d. 987a

NOTICE.

F[ARM]ERS, GARDENERS, and others may be supplied with GAS LIME on easy terms, at the Shotley Bridge and Consett District Gas Company's Works, Shotley Bridge.
JOSEPH H. BELL, Secretary.
August 5th 1870. 775a

A MONSTER COMPETITIVE CONCERT

WILL be held in the School-room at Ox Hill Colliery, on Friday, December 30, 1870.
ONE HUNDRED PERFORMERS WANTED.
For the Best Comic Singer, a Suit of Clothes; second Best, a Gold Aluminum Watch; third Best, an Albert Guard.

Best Sentimental Singer, Silver Watch; second Best, Time-piece; third Best, Concertina.

Best Female Singer, first Prize, French Merino Dress; second Best, Gold reversable Broach; third Best, Pair of Earrings.

Entries to be made to the Secretary of the Annfield Plain Provident Society, Kyo, not later than Dec. 22nd. Entrance—1s. each. Professionals bebarred. 989a

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.

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

By order of the Directors,
JOSEPH H. BELL, Secretary.
Shotley Bridge, October 9, 1870. 942a

BEAMISH AND PONTOP AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE Second Annual PLOUGHING and HEDGE CUTTING MATCH of this Society will be held upon the Farms of Mr. R. Hodgson, Stanley Burn, and Mr. H. Rtison, Quaking House, on Wednesday, December 28th, 1870, when the following PRIZES will be competed for:—

Class I.—Wheel Ploughs.
First Prize, £2; Second Prize, £1.
Class II.—Swing Ploughs.
First Prize, £2; Second Prize, £1.
Class III.—Wheel Ploughs (Youths, under 18 years of age.)
First Prize, £2; Second Prize, £1; Third Prize, 10s.
Class IV.—Swing Ploughs (Youths, under 18 years of age).
First Prize, £2; Second Prize, £1; Third Prize, 10s.
Class V.—Hedge Cutting.
(Will be held upon the Farm of Mr. R. Hodgson, Ox Hill.)
To Cut and Scour about three Roods of Hedge.
First Prize, £1; Second Prize, 10s.; Third Prize, a Spade, presented by a member.

The Competitors in all the above classes must be members, their sons, or servants, at this date.

Entries to be made to the Secretaries, or to Mr. Ralph Hodgson, Ox Hill, on or before December 26th, 1870.

Competitors to be on the Ground at Eight o'clock on the morning of the match.

The DINNER will take place at 4·30 p.m., at the house of Mr. Clarkson, Stanley. Tickets, 2s. 6d. each.

JOHN RICHARDS, } Secs.
GEORGE RIDLEY, }
Beamish, 24th November, 1870. 959a

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. Adam Brodie.

CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT SALE OF DRAPERY BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES IN BANKRUPTCY.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION on Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday, December 10th, 12th, and 13th, and following days, the whole of the STOCK-IN-TRADE of First-class LINEN and WOOLLEN DRAPERY now concentrated on the premises known as the Town Hall Sale-Rooms, Consett.

Order of Sale.—Sale to commence at Half-past Six o'clock each Evening, and to be continued from day to day until the whole is cleared out.

Particulars in Bills.
By order of the Trustees,
974a Mr. ADAM BRODIE, Auctioneer.

By Mr. Joseph Oley.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION in Green Street, Shotley Bridge, on Thursday, December 15th, 1870, a portion of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BOOKS, &c., belonging to Mrs. Bell, who is removing from the village,
Mr. JOSEPH OLEY, Auctioneer.
Comprising 1 small Mahogany Bookcase, with glass front; 1 Half-tester Iron Bedstead; 1 Four-poled Bedstead; 1 Mattress; 2 Centre Tables; 1 Mahogany Folding Tea Table; 1 do. Work Table; Long-settle; 1 Kitchen Table and Form; Dressing-table and Wash-stand; 4 Kitchen Chairs; 1 Rocking Chair; 1 Iron Rocking do.; 1 Smoking Arm-chair; Mahogany Night Commode; 3 Fenders and Fire-irons; 1 Camphine Lamp; a lot of China and Earthenware; 1 Fire-guard; Carpets and Hearth-rugs; Poss Tub and Staff, with numerous other articles.

Also, a number of Books of General Literature belonging to the late Mr. M. Bell, and a number of new School Books and School Maps, an Agricultural Implement Apparatus and 14 Astronomical and Physiological Charts for the use of Schools, with a Sun Dial, Pigeon-ducket, and a Dog Kennel.

Sale to commence at Two o'clock in the Afternoon. 983a

By Messrs. Johnson and Son.

FREEHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE AT SUNNISIDE, NEAR TOW LAW.

MESSRS. JOHNSON AND SON beg to announce that they have received instructions to offer for SALE BY AUCTION at the House of Mr. Richard Parnaby, Wellington Arms Inn, Sunniside, on Monday, 19th December, 1870, at Four o'clock in the afternoon, and subject to such conditions as will then be read.

Lot 1.—All that FREEHOLD DWELLING-HOUSE, containing Three good Rooms, with Pantry and other conveniences, and a spacious Shop, with a Frontage of 17 feet, situate in the Front Street, Sunniside.

Lot 2.—All that FREEHOLD DWELLING-HOUSE, situate and adjoining Lot 1, containing Three good Rooms, Pantry and other conveniences, with a Shop and Frontage of 18 feet, in the High Street, Sunniside.

N.B.—The above properties are QUITE NEW and substantially built, and measure from front to back 74 feet; are situate in the Front Street, Sunniside, in the midst of a thriving population, and are well worth the attention of any party wishing a comfortable situation.

Mr. R. Parnaby will show the respective lots, and further information may be obtained from Mr. Patrick Campbell, the owner, Tow Law; or the Auctioneers, Wolsingham.

Wolsingham, 3rd December, 1870. 982a

By Mr. William Raw.

BLACKHILL.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on Friday, Dec. 16, 1870, at Three o'clock precisely, at the Station Hotel, Blackhill, (subject to such Conditions as shall be then read,)
MR. WILLIAM RAW, Auctioneer.
All that Valuable COPYHOLD PROPERTY, situate at Blackhill, County of Durham, in the following Lots, or such Lots as may be agreed upon at the time of Sale:—

Lot 1.—All those Two COPYHOLD HOUSES and SHOPS, situate in Derwent Street, Blackhill, now in the occupation of Messrs. Hedley, at the Rent of £30 per annum.

Lot 2.—All that COPYHOLD HOUSE and SHOP, adjoining Lot 1, now in the occupation of Mr. R. Jackson, at the Rent of £15 per annum.

Lot 3.—All that COPYHOLD HOUSE and SHOP, also adjoining Lot 1, with the STABLE to the same belonging, now in the occupation of Mr. George Peart, at the Rent of £19 per annum.

Lot 4.—All that COPYHOLD HOUSE and SHOP, adjoining Lot 2, now in the occupation of Mrs. Murray, at the Rent of £15 per annum.

Lot 5.—All those Ten COPYHOLD COTTAGES, situate in Walton's Row, Blackhill, and Numbered from 109 to 118 inclusive, now in the occupation of the Consett Iron Company.

Lot 6.—All those Twelve COPYHOLD COTTAGES, situate in Bottle Bank Row, Blackhill, and Numbered from 85 to 96* inclusive, now in the occupation of the Consett Iron Company.

N.B.—The Rent paid for the last Two Lots during the past year was £63.

All the above Property is Copyhold of the Manor of Lanchester, and will be sold subject to such manorial rights as belong to the Lords of the Manor and to the accustomed duties and services.

For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer; John Booth, Esq., Solicitor, Shotley Bridge; Thos. Tate, Esq., Solicitor, Alnwick; or, Messrs. Mullings, Ellett and Co., Solicitors, Cirencester, Gloucestershire. 961a

* These numbers were erroneously printed in our last issue "97 to 108."

Business Announcements.

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

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

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.

NOTICE TO LANDOWNERS AND AGRICULTURISTS.

WILLIAM MURRAY has great pleasure in announcing that he has been appointed District Agent by the Government Contractors for the Sale of PHOSPHO GUANO and WILLMIAN'S GUANO, and will give notice on the arrival of Vessels, when two tons' lots and upwards will be sent direct to Buyers own addresses. Smaller quantities can be had at the Warehouse at Leadgate, where a constant supply will be in store, and samples may be got. The Phospho Guano has long been known as one of the richest fertilizers in Great Britain, and contains a very large per centage of Soluble Phosphates, together with a large proportion of pure Ammonia. Analysis and reports by Dr. Volker, Baron Von Liebig, and Mr. McAdam, who have proved it a most powerful fertilizer, and suitable to all crops, can be had from William Murray, whose district comprises west from Newcastle to Hexham; south, 13 miles from the Tyne; and north, from Newcastle to Alnwick. Buyers in the above district will save both time and trouble by applying direct to the district agent at Leadgate.

Present Prices, as fixed by the Government Contractors, are:—

Messrs. PETER LAWSON & SON, Edinburgh, Managers for the Phospho Guano Company (Limited).

PHOSPHO GUANO.
For 5 tons and upwards ....£11 10 0 per ton.
Small quantities .... 12 10 0 "
WILLMIAN'S GUANO.
For 5 tons and upwards ....£6 10 0 per ton.
Small quantities .... 7 0 0 "

Free on rail at Liverpool or Silloth.

P.S.—Special arrangements made to Purchasers of 25 tons and upwards, and delivered ex-ship in the Tyne. 943a

FOR A GOOD DINNER
TRY
ROBINSON'S DINING ROOMS,
22, Nun Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 724a

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

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

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. 235a
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

NORTHUMBERLAND TURKISH BATHS (near the Cricket Grounds), Northumberland Street.
OPEN
Daily from 7 0 a.m., till 9 0 p.m.
Saturday .. 7 0 a.m., till 10 0 p.m.
Sunday .... 7 0 a.m., till 10 0 a.m.
CHARGES.
First-class Bath .. 2s. 0d. | Do., with champooing. 2s. 6d.
Second do........1s. 0d. | Do., do. 1s. 6d.
Third do........0s. 6d. | Do., do. 1s. 0d.
Ladies—First-class only open on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 7 a.m., to 11 a.m.
Ladies'—Second-class open on Tuesdays and Thursdays, 1s. and 1s. 6d.; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Large Swimming Bath open Daily; also, Vapour and Warm Baths for Ladies' and Gentlemen. 17a

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

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

DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS.
WM. JOSHUA WATSON,
NURSERY AND SEEDSMAN,
TOWN HALL BUILDINGS, NEWCASTLE.
HAS just received his first importation of DUTCH BULBS of the Best Quality only. Catalogues gratis. 847a

ROSE AND CO.'S LIME JUICE BEVERAGES.

THE Finest BEVERAGES of the Season. Entirely free from Spirit and highly Medicinal. Patent Preserved LIME JUICE, CORDIAL, CHAMPAGNE, and CITRONADE.
Sold by Grocers, Wine Merchants, &c.
L. ROSE and Co., Leith, Importers and Patentees.

WILLIAM RAW,
AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,
DURHAM ROAD, BLACKHILL,
County of Durham.
VALUATIONS MADE FOR PROBATE AND LEGACY DUTIES.
Agent to the Liverpool, London, and Globe Fire and Life Insurance Company.
☞ All Orders attended to with care and punctuality
EMIGRATION AGENT. 27

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

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

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES AND HANDBOOK.
300 Pages; Bound, 1s., or by Post for 14 stamps.

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

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

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

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

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

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

ANTHONY MOLE,
TAILOR AND WOOLLEN DRAPER,
92, HINDE STREET, NEWCASTLE.

IN returning thanks for the very liberal support bestowed on him by the people of Consett and surrounding District ever since the commencement of the works in the above place, takes this opportunity of intimating to his numerous friends that he has just opened out a very choice assortment of Woollen Goods suitable for the present season, and having been bought under very favourable circumstances he is prepared to offer the same so as to bear comparison with any house in the trade.

All orders entrusted to his care punctually attended to and a good fit guaranteed. 906a

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.

WILKINSON'S
IMPROVED
Concrete Flooring for Kitchens, Pantries and Passages.
" Flooring for Laundries and Wash Houses.
" Flooring for Schools and Yards.
" Flooring for Stables and Coach Houses.
" Flooring for Barns, Byers, and Maltings.
" Flooring for Workshops and Warehouses.
" Flooring for Cellars and Footpaths.

Was first extensively used at the Works of Sir W. G. Armstrong & Co., in 1858, and has since been laid by the Advertisers at more than 2,000 Places in the Northern Counties, a List of which may be had on Application. It is not affected by Frost, Damp or Heat; has no Smell, and its Durability is guaranteed.

Town Price for 70 Square Yards and Upwards, 2s. per Yard. Country Prices and further Particulars on application to
W. B. WILKINSON & CO.,
PRUDHOE STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. 117a

CURE for TIC-DOLOREUX or PAIN in the TEETH, FACE, and HEAD, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, &c.

BARLOW'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

Business Announcement.

THOMAS ROWE, BAKER & CONFECTIONER, FRONT STREET, LEADGATE.
☞ Pic-Nic and Tea Parties Supplied or Contracted for. 685a

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.

J. & J. PARKER,
GENERAL DEALERS,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT.
FIRST-CLASS English LEVER WATCHES, from Four Guineas. Warranted Two Years.
Eight-Days STRIKING SPRING CLOCK, from One Guinea. Warranted.
Cheap Second-Hand CLOCKS and WATCHES always on hand.
Young's Patent PARAFFIN OIL always on hand.
CLOCKS, WATCHES, &c. REPAIRED.
Work Guaranteed. 957a

NEW MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING ESTABLISHMENT AT BLACKHILL.

MISSES DORMAND,
MILLINERS AND DRESSMAKERS,
DURHAM ROAD, BLACKHILL,
RESPECTFULLY announce to the Public and 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

NOTICE.

J. W. ATKINSON

BEGS to intimate to the Public of Consett and Neighbourhood that he has OPENED THE SHOP in Front Street, Consett, next door to Mr. J. S. Murray, grocer, as SADDLE and HARNESS-MAKER.

All orders intrusted to his care shall have prompt attention.

N.B.—A good assortment of everything connected with the Trade kept in Stock.
J. W. ATKINSON,
SADDLER & HARNESS-MAKER,
FRONT STREET,
CONSETT. 969a

NOTICE OF REMOVAL
During alterations of his premises at
48, CLOTH MARKET, NEWCASTLE,
THOMAS PUMPHREY,
Is carrying on his
TEA AND GROCERY BUSINESS,
AT
No. 2, GRAINGER STREET WEST
(Late St. John's Lane),
NEXT DOOR TO THE SAVINGS' BANK,
And respectfully asks his customers to follow him. 174a

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

SOMETHING WORTH KNOWING.
THE READY-MONEY TEA SHOP
IS NOW OPEN,
WITH A FINE AND SELECT STOCK OF
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.
T. SWAINSTON

DESIRES to call the particular attention of that class of Buyers who ask not the aid of any man's Ledger, but with their cash in their pockets can go to the Cheapest and Best Markets. Take T. S.'s advice and do not enrich railway companies any longer, but lay out your money at home, and buy your Groceries and Provisions at the Ready-money Tea Shop, where you can obtain Goods equal in Price and Quality to those supplied by any house in Newcastle.

OBSERVE THE ADDRESS—
T. SWAINSTON,
THE READY-MONEY TEA SHOP,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT. 711a

OPENING OF THE No. 1 DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,
SHIELDFIELD, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE,
On SATURDAY, AUGUST 27.

M. HETHERINGTON,

HAVING just returned from the Markets, is now prepared to offer GOODS of every description, of a superior Quality, at Prices which will compare with any House in the Town, consisting of FANCY DRESSES of every description; COBURGS, ORLEANS, LUSTRES, MOTTLED and COLOURED ALPACAS, FRENCH MERINOES, STUFFS, WINCEYS, SHAWLS, MUSLINS, LADIES' and CHILDREN'S JACKETS, and MANTLES of every description. PRINTS, CALICOES, LINEN, FLANNELS, CARPETS, DRUGGETS, COCOA-NUT MATTING, and MATS in great variety.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, SCARFS, LACE, STAYS, SKIRTS, and FANCY GOODS in great variety; GENTS' SCARFS, TIES, SHIRTS, COLLARS, UMBRELLAS, HATS, and CAPS, of all shapes and at all prices.

M. H. would call particular attention to the CLOTH and READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT. Having been a number of years in that line of business, both in the Wholesale and Retail, and having had large connections with all the Manufacturers of Woollen Goods, and purchasing all his Goods for Cash, gives him an opportunity of serving the Public with First-class Material rarely to be met with.

The TAILORING DEPARTMENT is superintended by a First-class Cutter. A good assortment of the Latest Fashions in Clothes for the present season. All Orders punctually attended to. A good fit guaranteed.

M. H. would call particular attention to his large STOCK of BOOTS AND SHOES, which for quality and style cannot be surpassed.

M. H., in calling the attention of the inhabitants of Shieldfield to his extensive Stock of every description, feels confident that he can supply them with Goods which will defy competition. All Goods bought for Cash.

☞ Observe the Address—
THE No. 1 DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,
SHIELD STREET, SHIELDFIELD.
Gladstone Omnibus from Grey Street at 9.45, 10·45, a.m., and 12·15, 2·30, 5·0, 6·45, and 7·45 p.m. 818a

...nnouncement.

...KER & CONFECTIONER,
...ET, LEADGATE.
...A PARTIES SUPPLIED OR
...CTED FOR. 685a

...RAMMAR SCHOOL,
...ROAD, CONSETT.
... WYLIE, MASTER.
... usual, in English, French,
... One Guinea per Quarter.

...PARKER,
... DEALERS,
...ET, CONSETT.
...sh LEVER WATCHES,
... Warranted Two Years.
...G SPRING CLOCK, from
...LOCKS and WATCHES
...FFIN OIL always on hand.
...ES, &c. REPAIRED.
...UARANTEED. 957a

...AND DRESSMAKING
...T AT BLACKHILL.
...DORMAND,
...D DRESSMAKERS,
...D, BLACKHILL,
...nounce to the Public and
...t they have commenced
...rust that by punctuality to
...em, and moderate charges,
...0. 962a

...ICE.
...KINSON
...the Public of Consett and
...he has OPENED THE
... CONSETT, next door to Mr.
...SADDLE and HARNESS-
...his care shall have prompt
...nt of everything connected
...ock.
...TKINSON,
...ARNESS-MAKER,
... STREET,
...SETT. 969a

...F REMOVAL
...s of his premises at
...KET, NEWCASTLE,
...PUMPHREY,
...ing on his
...CERY BUSINESS,
...AT
...R STREET WEST
...John's Lane),
...HE SAVINGS' BANK,
...s customers to follow him. 174a

...EET, CONSETT.
... now offering in the Shop,
...r. CARRICK, Middle Street,
... GROCERY, PROVISION,
...PRICES which will command
... that wish to have the Best
... lowest remunerative Prices.
...2s. 6d., 3s. 0d., and 3s. 6d. per
...nsett at any price.
... lb.
...ery best Kiel or Irish 1s. 3d.,
... lb.
..., Flour, at Newcastle Prices
...d every other Article equally
...ality.
...and Pigs, in 1d. Packets, will
...ort time. 853a

...ORTH KNOWING.
...ONEY TEA SHOP
...V OPEN,
... SELECT STOCK OF
...D PROVISIONS.
...INSTON
...articular attention of that
...o ask not the aid of any
...heir cash in their pockets
...d BEST MARKETS. Take
... enrich railway companies
...your money at home, and
... PROVISIONS at the READY-
...ou can obtain Goods equal
...ose supplied by any house
... ADDRESS—
...NSTON,
...NEY TEA SHOP,
...ET, CONSETT. 711a

...E No. 1 DRAPERY
...SHMENT,
...VCASTLE-ON-TYNE,
..., AUGUST 27.
...RINGTON,
... from the Markets, is now
...OODS of every description,
...rices which will compare
...wn, consisting of FANCY
...iption; COBURGS, OR-
...TLED and COLOURED
... MERINOES, STUFFS,
...MUSLINS, LADIES' and
...S, and MANTLES of
...TS, CALICOES, LINEN,
... DRUGGETS, COCOA-
...ATS in great variety.
... RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
...LACE, STAYS, SKIRTS,
... great variety; GENTS'
..., COLLARS, UMBREL-
... of all shapes and at all
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...PARTMENT is superin-
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...ntention of the inhabitants
...ve Stock of every descrip-
...e can supply them with
...etition. All Goods bought
...he Address—
... ESTABLISHMENT,
... SHIELDFIELD.
...n Grey Street at 9.45,
..., 5·0, 6·45, and 7·45 p.m. 818a

Business Announcements.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF CONSETT AND THE SURROUNDING DISTRICT.

CHARLES SCOTT,
from Newcastle,

HAVING taken that Shop lately occupied by Mr. A. BRODIE, Auctioneer, NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT, Intends opening it on SATURDAY FIRST, December 10th, 1870, with a large and well-selected STOCK of FRUITS, VEGETABLES, and POTATOES, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage and support. 931a

To Let.

TO LET, all that HOUSE and SHOP, situated in FRONT STREET, BLACKHILL, now in the occupation of Mr. M. RIDLEY, draper.—For particulars, apply to Mr. RIDLEY, on the premises. 954a

For Sale.

FOR SALE, a COTTAGE PIANO in good repair.—Apply to Mr. S. MACE, Consett. 988a

FOR SALE,

12 FREEHOLD COTTAGES, situate at CONSETT, will be Sold, to pay £12 per cent. per annum; not less than three will be sold in a lot.—For particulars, apply to Mr. JOS. HOWARD, Sharebroker, Consett, Durham. 928a

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

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, that new and substantial HOUSE and STABLE situate at CASTLESIDE, near Consett, as now occupied by ROBERT LAIDLER. The Stable is arranged for, and may be converted into two excellent Cottages.—Application may be made to Mrs. AYNSLEY, or Mr. J. EMERSON, Tow Law, who will treat for the same. 976a

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

FREEHOLD DWELLING HOUSE, containing Three Rooms, with a Garden adjoining, for SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, situate in MEDOMSLEY ROAD, CONSETT, and now in the occupation of Mr. JOSEPH NICHOLSON, who will, on application show the same.—For further particulars and price, apply to Mr. HENRY BROWN, Auctioneer, Newmarket Street, Consett. 964a

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

OWING to a press of matter we are compelled to hold over our report of the Lanchester Highway Board. For the same reason we have to leave out a portion of our report of the Lanchester Police Court.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1870.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

FOR some time past a number of communications have come to us from anonymous correspondents, which, of course, have not appeared. In common with other journalists, we adopted the long-existing rule that we would not insert any communication unless it was authenticated with the *bona fide* name and address of the sender—such name and address not being necessary for publication, but for our own satisfaction. We have strictly adhered to that rule, and mean to do so; hence, it is simply a waste of time and material for any person to write to us about elopement cases from Shotley Bridge, or complaints about pawnbrokers in the district not having the "three gold balls" over their doors, or sentimental lines about a faithless swain, or a furious attack upon the character of our public men, or even upon matters of real interest, unless their name and address be attached. But be it understood that we shall always be glad to receive, as heretofore, communications of general utility, items of news, or intelligent and fair criticisms of current local or general events or topics, from our wide circle of friends. We will also give a hearty welcome to any new aspirants that conform to the foregoing.

CHRISTMAS ANNOUNCEMENTS.

IN a short time our happy and, we are glad to add, peaceful isle will be resonant with the sounds of merry-making: the great festival—Christmas—is at hand. Our tradesmen will be giving their extensive orders to meet the expected increased demand, and our materfamilias will be devising means to make her homestead happy whilst celebrating the cheering anniversary. In all their bustle, there is one order the former would do well not to forget—an advertisement for the *Guardian*, informing the latter where they may get the indispensable requisites to accomplish their purpose. Our efficiency as an advertising medium is now an undisputed fact, to which the tradesmen in the district are becoming alive, and our columns show weekly such an array of various announcements that we may justly feel proud of the position and influence we have now attained. Our circulation is increasing week by week, and latterly we have been astonished at the demand. We sincerely thank our advertising friends for their appreciation of our labours, and we solicit their continued support.

To our many correspondents we feel very much indebted for past favours. The assistance they have rendered our reporters in making our news columns so replete with records of events is beyond all praise. An unusually busy time is again at hand, and we are extremely anxious that the many festivities that will take place in the towns and villages in our district should be given to our readers. Last year we appealed to the secretaries and managers of anniversaries and festive gatherings to forward us reports, and our appeal was well responded to; again we ask the promoters of those social parties, at which we have no reporter, to send us an outline of the proceedings. Of course, it must be expected that we will give the preference to tho e who invite us (with a ticket).

Local and District News.

HOLMSIDE COURSING MEETING.—The third annual coursing meeting at Holmside was commenced on Wednesday, under most adverse circumstances. The "meet" was fixed for Mrs. Jefferson's house, at Holmside, at eight o'clock in the morning, but at that time the snow was descending steadily, and it was decided to await a more favourable turn of affairs in the weather. At eleven o'clock a temporary cessation of the showers was seized, and a "turn out" was made. The "break off" took place at Wheatley Green Lane, about a mile from Holmside, the company numbering about two hundred, gamely facing a fresh squall that was just then commencing. The first field was drawn blank, but the second (a fallow) afforded a hare to which Lady Durham and Hoggers Gate ran their "no go." A long beat then ensued in the direction of Craghead Colliery, three decided courses being got over in as many hours, the beaters finally getting down to Hag Wood. A great number of hares were seen to be on foot at this place, which, however, stuck so close to the cover that only one was forced into the open. The dogs in the slips—Valley and Derwent Valley—were, however, unsighted from the first, and a "no go" resulted. A long beat was again made in the direction of Mr. Herbert's farm, near Burnopfield Colliery, without affording a course, and as darkness was closing in, and the weather, which had been stormy all day, appeared to get worse, the proceedings terminated. An adjournment to the head-quarters was then made, where an excellent dinner was served up. A consultation afterwards took place, when it was decided to adjourn the meeting for a week.

THE TURNER FAMILY AT THE TOWN HALL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.—This talented and accomplished family gave a series of three entertainments in the Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings respectively, to highly respectable audiences. The first night's programme was inaugurated by Mr. F. Medex with an overture—"Fra Diavolo"—which at once stamped him as an artiste of undoubted ability. Miss Turner possesses a cultivated voice, and well she executed the portion of the programme entrusted to her, for which she received hearty applause. Miss M. Turner was as successful as her sister in eliciting the favours of the audience. The duets by the Misses Turner were effectively rendered, and called forth loud applause. Mr. James Turner is a comedian of the first water. His performances are of a refined character, and free from the "too stageyness" of most concert hall comedians. We have seen "Simple Simon" and "Complaints and their cure" in other hands, but in his they are *par excellence*. The second part of the programme was opened by what was termed a musical and magical sketch, entitled "half-an-hour in fairy land." The wielder of the magician's wand being Mr. F. Medex. The illusions were carried out in a surprising and dexterous manner, simply by sleight of hand, to the gratification and amusement of the auditory. Mr. Medex, in addition to this, gave "The Carnivale de Venice" on the Sardian tibia, a musical instrument about three inches in length, and resembling the English picco, amid applause. But one of the most interesting of this gentleman's performances was a couple of American airs on what he designated as an American harmonican, which consists of blocks of pine wood cut to various sizes and thicknesses, strung together, placed on bundles of straw, and manipulated upon by a pair of wooden hammers. The music obtained from this simple contrivance was wonderful. "God save the Queen" brought the entertainments to a close each evening.

LECTURE AT CONSETT.—On Wednesday evening, a lecture was delivered in the Wesleyan Chapel, Consett, in aid of the funds of the new chapel, by Mr. T. French, of Newcastle, the subject being "Reminiscences of a visit to Berlin and the plain of Waterloo." Considering the very stormy weather the attendance was good. The Rev. R. Stepney, of Shotley Bridge, was in the chair, and in a short speech introduced the lecturer, who said the subject of that night was two distinct visits. In an interesting manner he told of his voyage to Berlin, which was in the winter. When he arrived at Hamburg he had his first Continental meal; some told him that horse-flesh was given him to eat, but the landlord of the hotel assured him that it was beef. He was then asked to sign a paper, when he inquired the reason why he should do so. He was told that the Government officials gathered them every day, in order to have the names of every visitor. It was a capital way to trace the whereabouts of rogues. He heard a sermon preached in English, which was a thoroughly evangelical one. It was in an Episcopal Church, raised by private subscriptions, and supported by the same. He went to Berlin, and reached there in gaslight. He described the beautiful buildings, &c., which he saw, and the manner of travelling. He afterwards sailed for Hull, from which place he left, and said he never felt more proud that he was an Englishman than he did when he again set his foot on British soil. His visit to the plain of Waterloo was in the month of August, he being accompanied by two friends. They spent one Sunday in Antwerp, and there witnessed a grand procession; in the procession there was the image of the Virgin Mary, and as it passed along all heads were uncovered, save those of a few Englishmen. They afterwards arrived on the plain, and the lecturer told the history of the memorable spots which they visited. The lecture was well received, and the audience showed their approval by frequent bursts of approval. Votes of thanks were given to the lecturer and chairman, the benediction pronounced, and the company separated.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE BRANCH OF WAR VICTIMS' FUND.—The first parcel of clothing for the war victims, containing 200 articles of warm clothing, has been despatched by the ladies of this branch. To-day (Saturday) the ladies will hold a sewing meeting in the Shotley Bridge Town Hall.

SHEEP WORRYING AT OXHILL.—On Thursday last Mr. Ralph Hodgson, farmer, of Oxhill, captured a dog in the act of worrying sheep at this place. The owner promised to pay for some seven or eight sheep recently worried, and to save further expense the brute was immediately pitched down an old shaft.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION AT LANCHESTER.—Yesterday (Thursday) evening, a meeting of the rated inhabitants of Lanchester was held in the vestry, the Rev. J. Dingle presiding. Considerable discussion took place as to whether the adjoining hamlets of Burnhope, Hamsteels, Holmside, Satley, and Butsfield, should be united in one Board, but the general impression appeared to be that the other townships would work better separate. Mr. W. Thompson stated that the present school accommodation only met half-way the requirements of the Act. In Lanchester alone, he calculated £300 would be required for to increase their school accommodation, and if they included the outlying district about £800 would be needed. The Chairman had written to the Educational Council, but he had not yet received any reply. The meeting was then adjourned to Thursday next, at which time it was expected the reply will have been received.

TOW LAW LOCAL BOARD.—The meeting of this Board was held on Wednesday. Present:—W. Ridley (in the chair), H. Budd, M. Thompson, W. Smith, R. Richardson, A. Reid. The minutes of the meeting held in November, having been read and confirmed, the Clerk reported correspondence with the North-Eastern Railway Company on Bridges, which the Board was requested to take for repair. An agent had waited on the Clerk, with information, but some points were still in doubt. It was laid over for further report. The North-Eastern Railway Company also complained of sewerage matter flowing upon their line, and thought also that a road might be adopted, by the Board; it was hoped a remedy might soon be found for the one, and the other needed settling as between the company and another person before the Board could interfere. A district rate of 6d. in the pound was approved of, signed, and sealed. The report of the Committee for naming streets was taken up, and progress made. The Surveyor's report was read. A copy of award of all roads in the parish of Wolsingham had been obtained. Complaint was made of the quality of the gas, but it was dropped on its being stated that some structural change was being made.

ANNUAL SUPPER AT CONSETT.—Mr. S. Mace, of the Duke of Wellington Inn, Medomsley Road, Consett, in pursuance of his annual custom entertained his friends to supper on Tuesday evening last. The repast, to which about forty gentlemen sat down, was admirably presented, and adds much to the culinary reputation of the landlord and landlady of "the Duke." Ample justice having been done to the good things provided, Mr. Robson, agent for the Chester-le-Street brewery, was heartily called on to preside over the post-prandial proceedings, supported by Mr. D. Brannigan, of Blackhill, as vice. The Queen, Army, Navy, and Volunteers were toasted by the chairman in a few happy and felicitous remarks, and responded to with enthusiasm. The Republic of France was proposed and drank with great cordiality. Prosperity to the Consett Iron Company, Coal Trade of the District, Press, Host and Hostess, Chairman, and Vice-Chairman were given in due order, and replied to. The harmony of Messrs. Siddle, Craig, Musgrove, Pickles, Barron, S. Mace, and other gentlemen enhanced the pleasures of the evening. Song and sentiment followed each other in rapid succession till early morn, when the company separated.

PROPOSED NEW CHURCH FOR LINTZ.—On Wednesday night, a preliminary meeting was held in the school-room, Lintz Colliery, to take into consideration the advisability of building a new church in a convenient place for the populous district of Lintz and Burnopfield. The Rev. J. Mathwin, Vicar of Tanfield, presided. The history of the movement is simply this:—While Richard Hodgson Huntley, Esq., of Carham Hall, Northumberland, was in the neighbourhood, the farmer of High Friarside (Mr. John Murray), who is his tenant, brought under his notice the absence of church accommodation in that populous part, and pointed out a corner of a field, that would be an excellent site for such an erection. The site was at once given, and he has since promised £100 towards the building fund. Mr. Murray at once negociated with the clergymen of the parish, who have taken the matter up, and at the meeting on Wednesday night, sums of money were voluntarily offered, which make the total amount already promised, upwards of £200. On the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. J. Murray, it was resolved to open a subscription list for the purpose of securing funds for the erection a church; and on the motion of the Rev. Mr. Stirrup, a committee was appointed to carry out the foregoing resolution. After a conversation had been indulged in, the meeting adjourned till the first Wednesday in February.

THE REV. PETER McKENZIE AT CONSETT.

On Saturday evening, a lecture in aid the funds of East Castle Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, was delivered in Consett Town Hall, by the Rev Peter McKenzie, of Sunderland. The Rev. R. Stepney opened the meeting by singing and prayer. After which, Mr. T. Gilchrist, as announced, took the chair. After a short address, the Chairman introduced Mr. McKenzie, who was received with considerable enthusiasm. The subject of the rev. gentleman's lecture was "Gideon, the mighty man of valour," and the manner in which it was handled, was both original and interesting. The choice of Gideon to deliver the Israelites from the Midianites was not, said the lecturer, owing to his having bravery, strength, or perseverence, but because he was a servant of the Most High, and did not dishonour his God by bowing his knee to Baal. The rev. lecturer was frequently applauded during the delivery of his excellent discourse and at the close a vote of thanks to him was proposed by the Rev. R. Stepney, which was most enthusiastically responded to. On Saturday, Mr. McKenzie preached at East Castle Wesleyan Chapel after which a tea party was held.

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.

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.

CONCERT AT CONSETT.

Despite the unmitigated severity of the weather on Wednesday evening, a magnificent company assembled in the British School-room, Consett, to hear a number of amateur choristers go through a variety of pieces. The "artistes" were the cream of the district, and the result must have been gratifying to all concerned. Mr. R. Spencer opened the proceedings with an artistic manipulation on the piano, which was followed by a glee. "Wouldn't you like to know?" by Miss Morgan was short, but the assemblage was disposed to be kind, and gave her a "good clap." Mr. R. Jackson, of Leadgate, then made his appearance to give us the sage sentiment contained in "The world is growing older," We were glad to see the old veteran, and his mellow tones seemed to make a favourable impression. Misses Dobbs and Richardson were rather nervous in their duet, "We come to thee, Savoy," but the maidens were well received. The comic element was supplied by Mr. N. C. Siddell, who told us what he must not do to keep "Miss Wobbinson" from saying anything. He got an *encore*, and gave "The Chilly Man." The pathetic song, "The Bridge," by Miss Jenny Thompson, was exquisite, and she received a meritorious re-call. "The Gipsy Countess," by Miss Elsdon and Mr. Jackson, created a *furore*, and Mr. C. Stephenson brought the first part of the programme to a close by giving "The Village Blacksmith." Mr. Stephenson's singing powers are well known, but we think we never heard him in better form than when he was executing this piece; it was a rich treat of itself, the expression throughout was precisely observed, yet so natural were the modulations, that the most refined taste could not but be regaled. The second part was short of the former, Miss Richardson, however, sang sweetly as usual, while Miss C. Thompson's "The Arab's farewell to his steed" deserves mention, as also Mr. Siddell's "Death of Nelson." Altogether, it was a good concert.

LANCHESTER BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

The fortnightly meeting of this Board was held on Thursday in the Board-room, Lanchester, when there were present Messrs. N. Clark (chairman), J. Calvert, G. Hobson, T. Robinson, F. Holmes, T. Humphrey, T. Elliott, J. Wilkinson, W. Cumming, G. Shotton, and G. Alder.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been confirmed by the Chairman.

The Treasurer reported a balance in hand of £1,824 3s. 7½d., and no arears.

The CLERK read over portions of the instructions issued by the Poor Law Board respecting boarding out bauper children.

The general health of the district was reported by Dr. Wilson to be satisfactory.

The master reported the case of a girl who had been punished for using abusive language to the inmates.

The Board then listened to the complaint of an old man named Robert Jewett, who had been at sea about 56 years. Complainant wished to leave the house to go to London where he alleged he could have a home in "The Belvedere Houses" from his long service at sea. His papers were in charge of the master who was instructed to hand them over to the Clerk for examination, and to write to London on the subject.

The Guardians then instructed the master to provide the inmates with the usual dinner at Christmas.

NUISANCES

at Cronniwell by the silting up of the pipes, which was reported in December last year, but which had not been properly remedied, were reported by the nuisance inspector. The officer also reported nuisances at Burnhope where eleven persons had laid ashes on the highway; and at Craghead, Quaking Houses, and South Moor, for want of privy accommodation. In all of these cases notices for the abatement of the nuisances had been served.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

then examined accounts amounting to £219 11s. 3d. which were ordered to be paid, after which the Board proceeded to the relief of the poor.

CONCERT AT SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

The anniversary of the Shotley Bridge Primitive Methodist Choir was celebrated on Sunday by services conducted by Dr. Rodway, of Pelaw, to good congregations, and also on Monday evening by a concert being held in the Wood Street chapel. The chapel was tolerably well filled, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather and the grand entertainment that was announced to take place in the Shotley Bridge Town Hall on the same night. The Rev. John Nicholls, of Shotley Bridge was voted to the chair, and after a few introductory remarks, called upon the singers to open the programme. The first piece to be performed was "Praise the Lord, O Jerusalem," which was a very fair opening to the night's entertainment. "I will lift up mine eyes" went through exceedingly well, with the exception of the bass solo of Mr. Urwin, who, we understand, was singing under very unfavourable circumstances, having been unwell for some time prior to the concert. "Kyrie Eleison" a chorus from Mozart's "Twelfth Mass," containing a great deal of fugue appeared to delight the audience very much. Another chorus called "Immortality" was good, the solo part by Miss Sherritt, who has a rich contralto voice, being sweetly rendered. "Hark, ten thousand voices cry victory," was then sang, which concluded the first part. During the interval the singers were requested to sing an anthem called "Jerusalem my glorious home" and they consented. After a short address from the chairman came another anthem entitled "Praise the Lord ye hosts on high" which was well given. "I will give thanks" was nicely rendered, making a great deal better finish than any of its predecessors. The "Gloria," from the "Twelfth Mass" then came forth with much power, but the time was extremely bad, and approaching the end of which a flatness was disagreeably heard. In the next piece, "I was glad when they said unto me" there was also a slight discord, but, omitting the discordant part, it was decidedly the best performance of the evening, Miss Sherritt and Master Urwin deserving great credit for the manner in which they sang their duet. "Sing, O Sing," a lively and magnificent chorus was taken below its natural pitch, which, we are sorry to say, sealed its fate at starting. It was gone through quite regardless of expression, the piano and forte parts were all about alike, and the statue was never heard, entirely losing the grand effects of this chorus. "Now Lord, we part in thy great name," was well done, the alto voices being heard to great advantage, which ended the concert. Miss Oley efficiently presided at the harmonium. The programme was not a lengthy one but was interspersed with short addresses from several of the gentlemen present, which, (excepting the chairman's address at the interval) we think, were not at all necessary at an entertainment of this description, although they helped to lengthen the programme a little. Concerts of this sort, being composed entirely of anthems, do not meet with the general appreciation of the public unless the pieces differ greatly in effect, not having sufficient change of music. Our opinion is, that if the Shotley friends were to intersperse their programme with solos or duets in place of so many short speeches, their concerts would be more generally appreciated. The meeting was brought to a conclusion with the usual votes of thanks.

"THE BREAKFAST."—This is the centre-piece of Mr. W. Stewart's calendar for 1871. The great tea-dealer's almanac is eagerly looked for every year, as it is always so artistically got up. This year it is a reproduction of Mr. Jules Frayers' admired painting of "The Breakfast," executed in cromolithography by Messrs. Lambert, of Newcastle. The border is exquisitely done, but we think the calendar as a whole is short of last year's; however, the 8,000 copies Mr. Steward has got executed will be everywhere welcome.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE [...] COUNTY COURT.

The last sitting of this co[...]rt for the present year was held in the Town Hal[l ...], Shotley Bridge, on Monday, before H. Stapylton [...], Esq., judge. The majority of the cases taken [...] before his Honour possess but little interest. An[...]other episode in connection with the Derwentwat[...]r drama was gone through, though only formally, a[...]d scarcely attracted any attention beyond the precinct[s] of the court. An action instituted by Mr. W. M[...]oore against Mrs. Brown and Mr. R. Marshall, f[...]or alleged wilful damage, was an unusually protra[...]ted one, and was watched with great interest b[...] a considerable number of farmers and others inte[...]rested in agriculture. The following are the cases:—

AN ADHERENT OF THE "COUNTESS OF [...]ERWENTWATER" PAYING FOR HIS LOYALT[...]Y.

In this case Mr. John Drummond [...], of Grey Mare Hill, was sued for the sum of £33 1[...] 7s. 9d. for rent, due to the Commissioners for executi[...]g the office of the Lord High Admiral of England. [...] Mr. Fenwick, solicitor, Newcastle, represented the C[...]ommissioners; and Mr. W. Brignal, jun., Durham, ap[p]eared for the defendant. The case was briefly dis[p]osed of, not occupying more than a few minutes.—His Honour ordered the amount to be paid at the rat[e] of £10 per month.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

This was an action brought by Mr. W[...]m. Moore, Blackhill, against Mrs. Abigail Brown, [i]nnkeeper, Shotley Bridge, for the sum of £8 15s. fo[r] compensation for damages alleged to have been sus[t]ained by him. Both plaintiff and defendant have [a] field at Medomsley adjoining each other, and origina[...]lly they belonged to one owner. The plaintiff, in [o]rder to protect a hedge which he had recently plant[...]ed, put up a fence, which the defendant pulled dow[...]n and burnt. £4 was paid into court as compen[s]ation. Mr. Blackwell represented the plaintiff, an[d] Mr. Patrick, of Durham, the defendant. The ca[se] was heard before a special jury, with Mr. T. R. Dol[...]phin as foreman.

Mr. BLACKWELL, in opening the case, said that [...] Mr. Moore, in 1848, purchased a field called the [E]ast Field. Although it was purchased in 1848 it was [n]ot till 1854, for certain reasons, he got his conveyan[c]e. The field was described by certain boundaries of [th]e conveyance. The defendant purchased the fiel[d] adjoining in 1855. A quick-set hedge separated them. That hedge belonged to Mr. Moore. Mr. Moore had always removed the manure, foliage, and what he did not require from the ditch on to his fields. Mrs. Brown had even sent a letter to him on one occasion to put the ditch right as it was beginning to be a nuisance. The hedge being so much out of repair, Mr. Moore then planted another, and for the purpose of protecting it had erected a fence inside the ditch. With respect to that Mr. Moore had received a letter from the defendant's solicitors, Messrs. Allan and Davies, Newcastle, charging him with trespassing on her land. They then took up the fencing and burnt it. Mr. Blackwell then proceeded at some length to explain the usage of the country respecting the right of doing certain repairs to land adjoining that of another, which custom, he contended, his client had not violated. He had not gone on to the land adjoining more than 3ft. 9in., which he submitted belonged to him. He would call on Mr. Moore and several witnesses who would speak to the usage of the country.

William Moore said he was the owner of the East Field, at Medomsley. He purchased it on the 21st of October, 1848, but did not get the conveyance till 1854. In 1848 he got leave to repair the fence and delve the garden. There was a thorn fence along the south-east and south-west boundary of the field. The plan was drawn by Mr. Matthew Brodie. The gutter was scoured by a spade or shovel; his tenant did that. On the south-east and south-west the hedge became so bad that he had re-set it. In Sept. he put posts and rails up to protect it. Put them on the scouring side. The fencing was removed on the 26th of September. There was nothing to prevent his cattle from straying on to the defendant's land. He had two horses and durst not turn them out. The area of the field was three acres, one rood, and a few perches. The value of the fence was about £2, and the fog £1 per acre. The keep of the horses was more than what he had charged. He claimed the soil 3ft. 9in. from the centre of the hedge.

James Hunter, farmer, Medomsley, knew both the fields. The custom of the country with regard to the ditch and hedge was 3ft. 9in. with the scouring of the gutter. The scouring was tossed on to the land belonging the fence. Could not exactly say whether the fence was the same distance all the way.

John Smith, farmer, Medomsley, said he knew the two fields for upwards of thirty years. Knew the hedge and the ditch.

Mr. BLACKWELL: As far as you know the plaintiff has not altered the width of the hedge?

Witness: No, sir. Understood the custom of the country to be 4ft. from the outside of the gutter.

Mr. PATRICK: Is that what is called five-quarters?

Witness: That was the term used in the west country, but never had the curiosity to enquire what it implied.

By His HONOUR: Always understood the rails were put up to protect the fence.

William Raw, land agent, Blackhill, said he had surveyed the fields. Rails were put up to protect the fence. They saw that on railways. 3ft. 9in. from the centre was the custom, and those that came beyond the out-edge of the gutter were trespassing.

John Smith, architect, Shotley Bridge, was then called. He had known the fields for forty years. Had seen the ditch partly scoured. The scourings were put on the roots of the hedge. The old one becoming delapidated, Mr. Moore put up another one. The stobs had been taken further back. Before they were removed some were above four feet.

Mr. PATRICK, for the defence, contended that plaintiff had not any right to put up the rails to protect his fence. He had merely put them up to enclose his neighbour's land. The plaintiff had even acknowledged that he did not know whether he was right or not after he received the letter from the defendant's solicitors, and though he scoured the ditch for twenty years he had no right to turn round and say that the land was his. The defendant's cattle had the eatage of the herbage up to the hedge, and by erecting the fence had deprived them of it. Mr. Patrick contended that no such customs existed as the plaintiff made out.

Witnesses were heard, and after His Honour had reviewed the evidence the jury retired. After a brief absence, they returned a verdict in favour of the plaintiff in the sum of £3 10s. over and above what had been paid into court.

ARMSTRONG V. HUNTLEY.

This was an action brought by the plaintiff against Joseph Huntley, saddler, Consett, for the recovery of a saddle which had been left at his shop for repairs. Judgment for defendant.

IMPORTANT TO GARDENERS.

This was an action brought by Mr. F. W. Clark, of Blackhill, against Mr. Robert Dickinson, of Shotley Bridge, in whose service he had lately acted as gardener, for compensation for alleged wrongful dismissal. After hearing the evidence, judgment was given for defendant.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The experience of years has shown that when the human frame has become debilitated from the effects of exposure, excesses or neglect, these pills will repair the mischief taken according to the directions. These pills exercise the most wonderful tonic properties in all cases of nervous depression, whereby the vital powers are weakened, and the circulation is rendered lanquid and unsteady. They improve the appetite, strengthen the digestion, regulate the liver, and act as a gentle aperient. The pills are suited to all ages and habits. A patient writes: "Your pills to be valued require only to be known. During many years I sought a remedy in vain, was daily becoming weaker, but when I heard of your pills, and had recourse to them, they soon restored me."

THE WAR

THE FIGHTING BEFORE PARIS.
BRIE AND CHAMPIGNY RETAKEN.

ROYAL HEAD-QUARTERS, VERSAILLES, Dec. 2nd, 1 p.m.—The King telegraphs to Queen Augusta as follows: "Yesterday there was no fighting, but to-day Champigny and Brie-sur-Marne, the points occupied by the enemy on this side of the Marne, have been retaken by Prussian, Wurtemburg, and Saxon troops."

VERSAILLES, Dec. 2nd, Midnight.—The army of the enemy, after the battle of the 30th ult., occupied the villages of Brie and Champigny, on the Marne, covered by the fire of the forts. At dawn to-day these villages were taken by our troops. About ten o'clock the enemy again advanced with superior forces against our positions of defence between the Seine and the Marne, but after a hot fight, lasting eight hours, he was victoriously repulsed by the troops of the 12th and 2nd Army Corps and the Wurtemburgers.

STUTTGART, Dec. 3rd, 5 p.m.—The following telegraphic message dated Malniac, has been addressed to the King by General Obernitz:—

"Yesterday morning we attacked the position of the enemy between Champigny and Brie. The forces opposed to us were considerable.

"The 1st Wurtemburg Brigade, the 2nd Prussians Army Corps, and the 24th Saxon Division were engaged from seven in the morning till four in the afternoon. A part of Champigny was captured; the position between Villiers and Bocuilly (? Cocuilly) has been maintained.

"Both officers and men distinguished themselves by remarkable intrepidity. Our losses are considerable. The 2nd and 3rd Brigades occupied the position of Sucy, Villeneuve, and St. George, but were not engaged."

DRESDEN, Dec. 3rd.—Prince George telegraphs to-day to the King of Saxony as follows:—

"On Friday morning, at half-past seven, two battalions of the 8th Infantry Regiment took Brie-sur-Marne.

"The Wurtemburg troops at the same time took Champigny by surprise. Later in the day the enemy brought large masses of troops into the field. The combat ended towards three p.m. by our maintaining the captured positions. We incurred considerable losses; the Rifles and the 8th Regiment suffered heavily. These troops, as well as the others, fought admirably. Several hundred prisoners were made."

LILLE, Dec. 2nd, Evening.—It is officially announced here that the sortie of General Ducrot has been successful, and that he is endeavouring to effect a junction with General d'Aurelles de Paladine's army.

At Trembloy, in the Ardennes, a skirmish occurred between the enemy and some Francs-tireurs, in which the latter were victorious.

Abbeville has been occupied by 1,000 Germans.

A column of the enemy is reported to be advancing in the direction of Douelles, department of the Somme.

Nothing fresh from Amiens.

ROYAL HEAD-QUARTERS VERSAILLES, Dec. 3rd, Evening.—There has been no engagement of importance to day, but reinforcements appear to be sent to the enemy before Vincennes.

In yesterday's fighting General Von Treskow's division captured seven guns and 1,800 prisoners, including one general and 20 officers.

ROYAL HEAD-QUARTERS, VERSAILLES, Dec. 4, 3 55, Afternoon.—The enemy neither yesterday nor to-day made any fresh attempts to break through the German lines.

TOURS, Dec. 3rd, Evening.—A private balloon, which left Paris on Thursday evening, descended yesterday, near Le Mans. It does not bring any letters or despatches later than the evening of the 30th. The aeronauts arrived to day at Tours. They declare that the French maintained on Thursday evening the position they had taken during the fighting of the 29th and 30th, and that they were preparing energetically to resume their forward movement. The operations of the sortie had commenced during the night of the 28th, and General Ducrot had given orders to cross the Marne on the morning of the 29th, but, owing to the overflowing of the river, the Marne could only be crossed the next day. On the 29th, simultaneously with the movements of General Ducrot, General Vinoy commenced an attack in the south, and had already advanced, when he learnt that General Ducrot had been obliged to postpone the crossing of the Marne, so that the necessity for combining his movements with those of General Ducrot determined General Vinoy to fall back, though not compelled by the enemy. On the 30th, General Ducrot resumed his forward movements, and gained the successes already known. It is admitted that the Prussians retook Champigny once, but the aeronauts affirm that the French again retook the place. The German telegram asserting that the French had demanded an armistice of six hours for the burial of the dead is incorrect. On the contrary, it is said that the Prussians demanded a suspension of hostilities, which was only granted for two hours by the French.

LOSSES OF THE SAXON ARMY.

DRESDEN, Dec. 4th. Afternoon, 4 P.M. — Prince George telegraphs that the losses of the Saxons, from the 30th ult. to the 2nd inst., amount to 1,500 to 2,000. Four Regiments—the 104th, 106th, 107th, and 108th— ave 15 officers killed and 63 wounded. The number of French prisoners amounts to 3,000 men.

FIGHTING ON THE LOIRE.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 2nd, Midnight.—A Bavarian reconnoitring detachment despatched from a division of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg's army encountered yesterday, between Orgeres and Patay, the enemy's advanced forces, which greatly outnumbered ours, and fell back to their former position. In consequence of this the division of the army formed itself to advance at nine o'clock this morning, when it was attacked vigorously on the lines of Orgeres to Baigneaux. The enemy's forces consisting of the 15th and 16th Corps, were driven back beyond Loigny by the 4th Cavalry Division, followed by the 1st Bavarian Army Corps, whilst the 22nd Infantry Division, supported by the 2nd Cavalry Division, stormed Poupry, close to Artenay up to which place the enemy had advanced. The enemy lost many hundred prisoners, and 11 guns were taken under fire. Our loss is not unimportant, but that of the enemy is considerable.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg has sent the following report of the engagement:—

"JANVILLE, Dec. 2nd.—"At eight o'clock this morning, our troops having advanced a battle commenced in the direction of Bazoches les Hautes. At 9 30 the enemy, after a heavy fight with the 17th Infantry Division, followed by the 1st Bavarian Army Corps, and supported by the 4th Cavalry Division, was driven beyond Loigny. The 22nd Infantry Division, supported by the 2nd Cavalry Division, took Poupry by storm. The enemy was driven back to Artenay. The 10th French Army Corps also was beaten near Loigny, and the 15th near Artenay. Many hundred prisoners and eleven guns were taken.

"The loss of the enemy is considerable. Our loss cannot yet be estimated, but is much smaller."

BOMBARDMENT OF BELFORT.

FONTAINE, December 3rd, 8 p.m. — Last night batteries were erected, from which Belfort is now being bombarded. The Ostrowski regiment has taken up the necessary positions, and has defended itself with great bravery.

LYONS, December 3rd, Evening. — According to ministerial despatches fighting has been going on all day on the road from Antun to Arney Le Duc. General Cremer is vigorously pursuing the enemy.

GREAT BATTLE BEFORE ORLEANS.

ROYAL HEAD-QUARTERS, VERSAILLES, Dec. 4th, Midnight.—The King telegraphs the following to Queen Augusta:—

"After a battle lasting two days, in which the army commanded by the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg was principally engaged, the corps of General Manstein captured this evening the suburb of St. Jean and the railway terminus of Orleans. The other corps are in position to take the town to-morrow, 30 guns and more than 1,000 prisoners were captured. Our loss was moderate. The Wrangel division suffered most severely. Before Paris everything is quiet to-day.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 5th, Noon.—A decisive victory has been gained by Prince Frederick Charles. After the 3rd and 9th Army Corps had driven back the enemy the day before yesterday through Chilleurs-aux-Boisand Chevilly in the direction of Orleans, the German troops carried yesterday evening the railway station of the city, and the Faubourg St. Jean de la Ruelle, by storm, while the army detachment under the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg pushed forward from the westward to the vicinity of the city. Night interrupted further pursuit of this victory. Up to the present 40 guns and upwards of 1,000 prisoners have fallen into the hands of the Germans.

TOURS, Dec. 5th.—No connected or exact account of the fighting on the Loire from the 1st to the 3rd inst. has been received here, but various reports are current to-day, and the removal of the Government is again spoken of. Accounts from Orleans fully confirm the report of the heavy loss suffered on the 2nd and 3rd inst. The *Moniteur* of this morning says that General de Charette, if not dead, is either wounded or a prisoner. He was seen to fall from his horse in the thickest of the fight. General Cathelineau has been taken prisoner. Colonel Fielding, who took part in the last engagement on the French left, has disappeared. The Colonel charged with the French Hussars against the Prussian Cuirassiers.

FRENCH MOVEMENTS BEFORE PARIS.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 3rd, 10 p.m.—The enemy to-day destroyed the pontoon bridges he had erected to the rear of the battlefield of the 2nd inst., near Brie, and withdrew behind the Marne.

DRESDEN, Dec. 5th, 6 Evening.—Prince George telegraphs to the King of Saxony to-day, as follows: "The enemy retired yesterday behind the Marne, evacuating Brie and Champigny. Further offensive movements on the part of the besieged army are improbable. Our total loss from the 30th ult. to the 2nd instant amounts to 76 officers, 2,100 rank and file."

THE GERMAN ARMIES OF THE LOIRE.

A correspondent of the *Daily News* at Chartres, writes on November 26:—

The purpose of the campaign in the south is, by the combined movements of the armies of Prince Frederick Carl and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg to surround and capture the new French Loire Army. Upon the best authority I can give you with great accuracy the positions of the different forces up to yesterday noon. The bulk of the French army, which three days ago was estimated, in the head-quarters of the Grand Duke, at sixty thousand troops, of which one-third were regulars, is marching in a direct line upon this city, a little north of Vendome. For the last ten days the Grand Duke, with his army of between 25,000 or 30,000 men, has been on the march to turn the left flank of the French, and now appears to have succeeded in doing so. Three days ago, after a short engagement, he occupied Le Teil, a small place about seven miles south-west of Nogent-le-Rotren. The day before yesterday his head-quarters were at Montmirail, and yesterday he was expected to move still further in the direction of Blois, on the Loir which is the point of junction of his army with that of Prince Frederick Carl. The Bavarian Corps was marching with him yesterday. The 17th Division occupies the right of his army, and the day before yesterday was at Vibraye; the twenty-second division was on that day at Authon. Yesterday, however, the whole army was preceded by the fourth cavalry division, which had penetrated so far as Epuizay, about ten miles north west of Vendome. The sixth cavalry division, belonging to the army of the Grand Duke, is to-day at Illiers, 16 miles south-west of Chartres, and an engagement in that neighbourhood is every day expected. The bombardment of Paris will, it is said, begin on the 4th of December.

THE NORTH GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

BERLIN, Dec. 5, Afternoon.—In to-day's sitting of the North German Parliament a general debate on the different constitutional treaties took place. The minister, von Delbruck, laid stress upon the point that in framing a new constitution the strengthening of federal elements was essentially necessary. He justified several deviations from the North German Constitution, such as the stipulations contained in the new draught with respect to declarations of war, and a diplomatic committee, whereby the hitherto existing Independence of the Presidency of the Bund would be diminished. Herr Von Delbruck likewise pointed out that the essentially defensive character of the new Confederation should be made clear to the world. The Minister further announced that Prince Luitpold of Bavaria the day before yesterday had presented to the King of Prussia, at Versailles, a letter from the King of Bavaria, in which the latter invites the King of Prussia to assume the title and dignity of Emperor.

The Princes already at Versailles had assented to this proposition. The assent of the other German Princes was expected.

INSIDE PARIS.

The following letter has been forwarded by the Rector of St. Ruan, near Helston, in Cornwall. It has been washed ashore with many others at the Lizard, and had evidently formed part of the burden of the unfortunate balloon which has been lost in the Channel:—

PARIS, Nov. 25.—The following official despatch has been published this morning:—

Gambetta to Jules Favre, Tours, 16th Nov.

The most perfect order reigns throughout the country, and our military resources begin now to be very satisfactory. Besides the 200,000 men on the Loire, the culminating point of which is Orleans, we shall have on the 1st December a new army, perfectly armed and well provided, and composed of 100,000 men. To this must be added 200,000 Gardes Mobiles, who will be ready to take the field at the same date, and form the second line. We occupy strongly Orleans on the two banks of the Loire, ready to resist vigorously any attack. Our success at Orleans has excited to the highest degree the patriotic sentiments of the nation. Our defences are being pushed on at all sides with a prodigious activity. Europe has manifested, in consequence of our recent success, as much sympathy as astonishment. Her doubts as to the existence of our forces are to-day dissipated. This we know from undeniable authority, as well as from foreign journals. All the world agrees to acknowledge that our diplomatic relations are considerably ameliorated. With rare exceptions, we hear no more mention made as to elections or an armistice. The refusal to permit Paris to be re-provisioned has been unanimously blamed and attributed to M. de Bismarck. Every one now sees that this refusal is a stratagem not only for reducing Paris by famine, but to give the Prussian troops lately before Metz time to arrive, and to keep in check our army of the Loire.

Many of our journals, in the race to obtain exceptional information, having not only given details of projected military movements, but a complete plan of the fortifications of Paris, General Trochu has thought it right to publish the following decree:—

It is forbidden to journals to make public or give any accounts of the movements of our troops or the military measures taked for the defence of the city. Any journal which shall act contrary to the decree will be criminally prosecuted before the military jurisdiction.

THE CAPTURE OF ORLEANS.
HEAVY LOSSES OF THE FRENCH.

ROYAL HEAD-QUARTERS, VERSAILLES, December 5th.—The King has sent the following telegram to Queen Augusta:—

"Orleans was occupied by our troops last night, without being stormed. God be thanked."

ROYAL HEAD-QUARTERS, VERSAILLES, December 5th.—Prince Frederick Charles occupied Orleans on the night of the 5th, after having advanced fighting, for three days, with continuous success, and having stormed the railway station and the suburbs. About forty cannon and many thousand prisoners have up to the present fallen into our hands. The enemy is being constantly pursued. Our loss has been proportionately moderate. The 8th Corps of the 1st Army was, on the 4th instant, engaged in several successful fights to the north-east of Rouen, and took one cannon and 400 unwounded prisoners. Our loss was one killed and ten wounded.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 6, Noon.—The following telegraphic despatch has been received from the head quarters of Prince Frederick Charles: The French Army of the Loire is utterly defeated, and Orleans has been recaptured. Up to the last night 10,000 unwounded prisoners, 77 guns, several mitrailleuses and four gunboats on the Loire, have fallen into our hands.

MUNICH, Dec. 6.—The Minister of War has received the following telegram from Prince Frederick Charles: Orleans was occupied by us last night. The 3rd Corps took nine cannon and one mitrailleuse.

SCHWERIN, Dec. 6, 4 p.m.—The Dowager Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg has just received the following telegraphic despatch from her brother, King William of Prussia:—

"VERSAILLES, Dec. 4th, Evening.—Your son has gained three victories in three days. On the 2nd, near Baroches, capturing 12 guns; on the 3rd, near Chevilly, capturing three guns; and on the 4th, north and west of Orleans, where General von Treskow carried three villages at the point of the bayonet, taking 22 guns and 5,000 prisoners. On the 3rd and 4th the armies of the Grand Duke and of Prince Frederick Charles likewise fought around and in the forest of Orleans. General Manstein last night stormed the suburb of St. Jean, and occupied the town during the night. Our losses were not excessive. Here we have had three sanguinary fights in front of Vincennes, alternately taking and losing several villages, until the enemy yesterday entirely withdrew, without being attacked. Our losses are heavy, especially those of the 2nd Army Corps of the Wurtembergers, who fought heroically. The losses of the Saxons are less severe. The intention of the enemy—namely, to break through our lines in the direction of Orleans—was entirely frustrated.

The regining Grand Duchess received the following despatches from the Grand Duke:—

"ORLEANS, Dec. 4.—"Yesterday morning we continued our advance on Orleans as far as Chevilly. Only slight engagements have taken place. About 300 prisoners, one general, seven guns, and a mitraileuse have been captured. Our loss was considerable, especially that of the Mecklenburg troops."

"ORLEANS, Dec. 4.—"We have entered Orleans at midnight, after several engagements. The other army corps will arrive only to-day. Eighteen guns and 4,000 prisoners were taken. There were several brilliant cavalry fights. More to-morrow."

RETREAT OF THE ARMY OF THE LOIRE.

TOURS, Dec. 6, 11 45 a.m.—Despatches have been received from General D'Aurelles de Paladin, stating that the Army of the Loire had effected its retreat intact and in good order. No provision wagon had been captured, as was incorrectly reported.

The Minister of War and Interior has appointed a commission of three members to inquire into the events which led to the evacuation of Orleans. The commissioners are General Barra, Intendant Robert, and Prefect Ricars.

TOURS, Dec. 5th, 11 55 a.m.—The Prussians were between Orleans and Beaugency yesterday. Trains of medicaments for the French wounded were unable to reach Orleans. The Duke de Luyner was killed in the action of yesterday.

BATTLE BEFORE ORLEANS.

TOURS, Dec. 5th, 1 p.m.—The following official report has been published by the Government:—

"After the several engagements fought on Friday and Saturday last, which caused the enemy great losses, but arrested the advance of the Army of the Loire, the general position of the army suddenly appeared disquieting to Gen. Aurelles de Paladine.

"During the night from Saturday to Sunday, the General telegraphed that it was necessary to evacuate Orleans and effect a retreat to the left bank of the river. He, however, still had at his disposal an army of 200,000 men, with more than 500 cannons entrenched in a fortified camp protected by naval artillery. These exceptionally favourable circumstances appeared to enable him to offer resistance, to attempt which, at least, was certainly dictated by plain military duty. General Aurelles de Paladine, notwithstanding this, persisted in his plan of a retrograde movement, alleging that his presence on the spot enabled him to be a better judge than any one else of the real condition of things. After a consultation held in council by the Government, the Tours delegation unanimously agreed to send the following despatch to the General commanding the Army of the Loire:—

"The Government was of opinion that Orleans should be firmly held with the aid of defensive works, and that you should not increase your distance from Paris; but as you assert that a retreat has become necessary and that the troops would hold their ground, the Government charges you to carry out the retreat, the necessity of which you affirm, and by which you represent that greater national misfortunes may be averted than the evacuation of Orleans. I therefore cancel my orders for active and persistent concentration at Orleans and in the circle protected by your defensive works. Give the necessary orders. The Generals at Tours are placed under your chief command. (Signed)

"GAMBETTA, CREMIEUX, GLAIS BIZION."

"This despatch was sent off at eleven o'clock in the morning. At noon General Aurelles de Paladine wrote from Orleans as follows:—

"I change my plans. I send to Orleans the 16th and 17th Corps. I have summoned the 18th and 20th Corps. I am organising the defence. I am at Orleans at my post. (Signed)

"AURELLES DE PALADINE."

"This plan of concentration was exactly what the Minister of War had for the past 24 hours counselled and ordered. The Minister left for Orleans at 11 30 a.m. by special train, in order to make sure that the concentration was being effected. At 4 30 p.m. the train had to stop at a village, La Chapelle, the road being occupied by a detachment of Prussian cavalry, which prevented the further advance of the train. At the same time, a distant cannonade was heard, indicating a battle before Orleans. The Minister of War returned to Beaugency in order to proceed by carriage to Ecoins, thinking that the resistance before Orleans was persevered in. At Beaugency he could not obtain any news. It was only at Blois that, at nine o'clock in the evening, the following despatch was received from Tours:—

"Since noon I have not received any despatch from Orleans, but I am now in receipt of a message from Inspector Rilevet saying your train will be taken on to La Chapelle. I have since received another telegram from General Aurelles de Paladine, saying that up to the last moment he had hoped to be able to avoid the evacuation of Orleans. All his efforts were, however, powerless, and the town would be evacuated that night. There is no other news.

(Signed) "FREYCINET."

THE LOSS OF THE WURTEMBURGERS.

STUTTGART, Dec. 5th.—A telegram from General Obernitz says that the loss of the Wurtemburgers on the 2nd December in dead and wounded was 30 officers, 18 cadets, and 800 rank and file.

FRENCH OFFICERS' PAROLE.

BERLIN, Dec. 2nd, 11 24 p.m.—The *National Zeitung* relates that a few days ago the French officers detained in Belgium were invited to assemble at M. Zachard's, the French envoy at Brussels, where they met M. Richard, the French army inspector, who, in the name of his Government asked them to break their parole, fly to France, and re-enter the army. Officers were wanted and they would be immediately promoted. Many French officers have fled during the last few days from Germany.

ESCAPE OF FRENCH PRISONERS.

GREAT GRIMSBY, Dec. 5, Evening.—The Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company's steamer Grimsby, which has arrived from Hamburg, reports that 30 of the French officers detained there have escaped.

The officers at Hamburg, from Metz, generally censure Marshal Bazaine. The French officers are generally well treated at Hamburg. A number of French rank and file are in new barracks at Altona.

Landwehr troops are being forwarded to the seat of war.

A great number left the neighbourhood of Hamburg on Friday. The Grimsby did not see anything of the French fleet.

A GENERAL TAKEN PRISONER.

TOURS, Dec. 3, 4.40 p.m.—A ministerial despatch of to-day, addressed to the various prefects, says: "The movement of the army of the Loire continues; yesterday a number of engagements took place, which, however, did not result in any appreciable advantage to either party. In one of them General Sonnis was wounded and made prisoner. This incident for a while retarded the march of the 17th Corps. We are holding our positions. The spirit of the troops is excellent. In the east, Autun has been twice attacked by the enemy, and he has been each time repulsed, on the second occasion with important losses.

"There is nothing fresh in the north. A retrograde movement of the enemy appears to become evident."

THE GERMANS IN NORTHERN FRANCE.

LILLE, Dec. 3, Evening.—The Prussians seem to have evacuated Amiens, and to mask their movements by flying columns. Last night they blew up the bridge between Albert and Acheux, which would indicate an intention to secure a retreat and not an advance northwards. Extensive movements are taking place to secure the safety of the fortified cities in the north.

LILLE, Dec. 5.—The Prussians in the North are fully retreating. They have left Albert and the neighbourhood, and it is said they are proceeding towards Rheims.

TOURS, Dec. 3rd, 6 30 p.m.—A decree has been published ordering the residence of the Generals commanding the three divisions in Algeria to be transferred to points near the southern frontier of the province.

Another decree states that a remission of half the amount of the corn tax will be made to Algerian agriculturists who will sow double the quantity of wheat at the next seed time. Other decrees have been issued prohibiting the exportation of fresh butter from France, and creating three inspectors of district camps to report on the state of the camps and the condition of the troops, and to supervise the administration of accounts.

M. Dupuy has been appointed Director-General of the Civil Engineering Department of the French Army. The sharp frost continues.

The Prussians vigorously assumed the offensive yesterday in great force on the French left, and attacked the 16th and 17th French Corps.

The *France* says that the result was indecisive, and that the fighting will be continued to-day. The battle was long, obstinate, and bloody.

The *Moniteur* is silent on the subject.

ESCAPE OF FRENCH PRISONERS AT ANTWERP.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 2nd, Evening.—Fresh attempts to break out were made last night, at Antwerp, by French prisoners. About a dozen succeeded. It is feared that some were drowned in attempting to cross the moats.

FIGHTING AROUND PARIS AND THE LOIRE.

TOURS, Dec. 3.—General D'Aurelle has written to the Bishop of Orleans:—"We have had a series of successes. I do not say victories. I reserve that word for to-morrow."

To-day a general engagement takes place for the junction of the armies of Paris and the Loire, near Etampes.

The position won by the French at Villepain on Thursday has been re-taken by General Von Der Tann.

General Sonnet is reported wounded. On four other points the French were successful.

The balloon mail announcing the success of Ducrot's sortie fell on the house where General Trochu was born, at Belleisle-en-Mer.

General Ducrot is still master of his positions.

General Vinoy's first sortie was unsuccessful, and was tried a second time yesterday.

TOURS, Dec. 3rd, 9 5 p.m.—The French have retaken the positions at Villepain. General Sonnet, having gone too far before his troops, was made prisoner.

The enemy was twice repulsed at Autun, with important losses.

AMERICAN CANNON FOR FRANCE.

HAVRE, Dec. 4.—It is stated here on good authority that the delegation of Tours have ordered nearly 300 rifled cannon in America, and that the whole are to be delivered before the end of the present month.

BREACH OF PAROLE.

BERLIN, Dec. 2nd, 6 p.m. — The *New Prussian Cross Gazette* of to-day says that the fact of numerous French officers decamping in breach of their parole is undoubtedly owing to the machinations of secret agents of the French Government. The *Cross Gazette*, in support of its remarks, draws attention to the recent events at Brussels, and similar occurrences in Silesia.

THE GERMAN POSITION BEFORE PARIS.

Dr. Russell writes from Versailles that it would be vain to try to conceal the fact that in the minds of neutral observers there is an impression that the German position in France is not so strong as it was. The idea may be, and very probably is, false. But the writer is sure it exists.

VICTORY OF THE GERMANS NEAR ORLEANS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE CROWN PRINCE OF PRUSSIA, VERSAILLES, Dec. 4.—There is important news from the South. The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg gained an advantage over the French near Artenay yesterday. Eleven guns and number of prisoners were captured.

THE FRENCH ARMY OF THE LOIRE.

TOURS, Dec. 4.—The *Moniteur* says that the movements of the Army of the Loire are being conducted with extreme prudence, and that the position of the French is good. Engagements succeed each other almost without interruption, upon a vast line of battle and there are alternately successes and reverses; but the French pursue their object all the same, and the generals, well supplied with everything that is necessary, will successfully carry out their plans.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.

At Morpeth, near Shields, on Saturday afternoon a gentleman farmer, named Mr. Sinclair, was riding on horseback towards Morpeth, and when near the Kennel, a mile and a half outside the town, a labouring man, who was lying in the hedge-side with a loaded double-barrelled gun, fired the weapon at Mr. Sinclair, and struck him on the head and face. Mr. Sinclair fell from his horse, bleeding and insensible. His antagonist then threw down the gun and ran towards the river Wansbeck, into which he plunged, for the purpose of drowning himself. The report of the gun attracted the attention of some persons near, and, coming up, they had Sinclair removed to a house where he received medical attention. Meantime, Mr. Gillard, innkeeper at Tynemouth, an expert diver, went into Wansbeck after the would-be murderer, and succeeded in getting hold of him, but by the time he was landed he was quite dead. The man was about 50 years old, and it is said occupied a cottage belonging to Mr. Sinclair, who had given him notice to leave; hence the attack. Mr. Sinclair is expected to recover.

EARL GRANVILLE'S REPLY TO THE RUSSIAN NOTE.

The following despatch has been forwarded by Earl Granville to the English Ambassador at St. Petersburg, in reply to the second circular of Prince Gortchakoff:—

Foreign Office, November 28.—Sir,—The Russian Ambassador has read and given me a copy of a despatch of Prince Gortchakoff of the date of 20th November. It is not necessary for Her Majesty's Government to recur to the important question of international law raised by the circular of Prince Gortchakoff, as they have nothing to add to the declaration on that subject which they have already made.

His Excellency has been good enough to appeal to my knowledge of facts which His Excellency states prevented that consultation and agreement with other parties to the treaty which Russia would have preferred. I am aware that suggestions for congresses to settle other European questions have been made and not adopted.

It has been also stated to me that intimations have been given to some of my predecessors that in the case of certain contingencies, which, however, have never occurred—such as the possession of the Principalities by Austria—Russia would feel bound to call in question some of the provisions of the treaty of 1856; but I am ignorant of any occasion on which Russia, the party most interested, has proposed in any way to this country that a relaxation of the treaty should be taken into consideration.

I cannot, therefore, admit that the Imperial Government can justify this proceeding by the failure of efforts which have never been made. The courteous language in which Prince Gortchakoff's despatch is written, his assurance of the manner in which he would have preferred to open this question, and his declaration of the strong desire for a confirmation of good relations between the two nations, particularly important at this time, encourage Her Majesty's Government to the belief that the obstacle to such relations will be removed.

They observe that His Excellency describes the declaration which has been made by Russia as an abrogation of a theoretical principle without immediate application. If these words are to be construed into an announcement that Russia has formed and stated her own opinion of her rights, but has no intention of acting in conformity with it without due concert with the other powers, they go far to close the controversy in which the two Governments have been engaged.

Her Majesty's Government have no objection to accept the invitation which has been made by Prussia to a conference, upon the understanding that it is assembled without any foregone conclusion as to its results. In such case Her Majesty's Government will be glad to consider, with perfect fairness and the respect due to a great and friendly power, any proposals which Russia may have to make.

You will read and give a copy of this despatch to Prince Gortchakoff.—I am, &c.

(Signed) GRANVILLE.

An explosion of fire damp occurred on Friday night at the Earlswood Colliery, Briton Ferry, Cardiff. Seven men were severely injured.

Mr. W. Johnston, M.P., has been deposed from the office of Grand Master of the Belfast Grand Orange Lodge.

The Staffordshire Potteries Board of Arbitration have decided to have a legal referee present at all its sittings, to decide in case of disagreement by the Board.

ATTEMPT TO BLOW-UP A CHURCH.—A gross outrage has just been committed in the village of Woodchurch, near Wakefield. During the absence of the vicar, the Rev. Mr. Williams has been left in charge. Some of the young men and women of the village having misconducted themselves in church, Mr. Williams, on Sunday night week, in the course of his sermon, expressed in a very decided manner his strong sense of their behaviour, and his strictures have been received in very bad part. Mr. Williams, on going to church early on Thursday morning to prepare for a wedding, found the edifice filled with a very dense smoke, and a powerful smell of powder prevailing; and, on walking into the vestry, he saw lying on the floor a canister capable of holding 2lb of powder, with a spent fuze attached to it. A square of glass in the vestry window had been broken, and through it the canister had evidently been thrown. Little or no damage, fortunately, was done.

CHARGE OF THEFT AGAINST A BARRISTER.—At Bow-street, on Friday, Mr. Arthur Henry Woodham Lamb, barrister-at-law, was brought up on remand before Sir Thomas Henry, charged with stealing several valuable books from the Lincoln's inn library to which he had access, although not a member of the inn. Mr. Archibald Smith (instructed by Mr. Pemberton, solicitor to the Lincoln's-inn) appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Besley (instructed by Messrs. Humphreys and Morgan) defended. Mr. Besley said that it was originally intended to call witnesses on behalf of the prisoner. He still protested his innocence, and left his case in the hands of his legal advisers who now reserved his defence until the trial. He (Mr. Besley) proposed to address his worship on the subject of bail. He believed Mr. Archibald Smith made no strong objection to the prisoner's admission to bail. Sir Thomas Henry said that if Mr. Besley pressed the application he should be compelled to state his opinion of the case which would probably tend to prejudice it at the trial. The matter then dropped, and the prisoner was fully committed to the Old Bailey.

SHIP DESTROYED BY FIRE IN NEWCASTLE HARBOUR.—On Saturday morning a fire broke out on board the Alpha, a brig of 400 tons burthen, lying at Hebburn, opposite the Monkton Guano Works (Messrs. Johnson's). About three o'clock in the morning only the mate and a couple of apprentice boys were on board, the crew, and a Custom House Officer. Smoke was seen by them issuing from the hold, just underneath the captain's cabin, and they attempted to get the fire under by pouring buckets full of water upon it. About seven o'clock the fire engines arrived and commenced to play on the fire. Between eight and nine o'clock the deck fell in, and soon after the masts came down with a crash. Fortunately no other vessel was moored near the burning ship, or the consequences might have been much worse then they were. By noon the fire had done its worst, completely gutting the vessel, and leaving only a charred and smoking hulk floating on the river. The Alpha, which belongs to Sunderland owners, was laden with salt, and only arrived at Hebburn on Friday, intended to commence discharging on Saturday. She was not insured, and thus her value —£1,300 will be a heavy loss to the proprietors. The cause of the fire has not been discovered.

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CONSETT LOCAL BOARD.

The usual monthly meeting of this Board was held in the Board-room Town Hall, on Wednesday afternoon. The members present were—Messrs. J. Dickinson (chairman), J. Calvert, J. W. Davison, T. Carrick, J. Pescod, J. Routledge, E. Charlton, J. Seymour, and W. J. Scott.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and signed.

THE RAGLAN STREET NUISANCE.

The minute referring to Mr. Hall's obstructive erection in Raglan Street having been read over, the CLERK said he would see his solicitor, and would let the Board know what he was going to do.

Mr. CALVERT said he had seen Mr. Ward, Mr. Hall's solicitor, but he did not say that his client had any claims at all, on the ground on which the erection stood. Their conversation had been short, but if he met him again, he would have a further conversation.

On the motion of Mr. SEYMOUR, seconded by Mr. PESCOD, the matter was ordered to stand over.

THE EXTRA LAMPS.

The CLERK intimated that he had written to the Gas Company about the lighting of Consett Hall Road and Knitsley Lane, as agreed to at last meeting. He had received a reply, in which they said they would attend to the work.

The CHAIRMAN explained that the work had been delayed on account of a prior engagement at Snows Green.

Mr. CALVERT suggested that posts should be put on either side of the lamp posts, to protect them from accidents.

The CHAIRMAN and Mr. CHARLTON both remarked that some lamp-posts were now lying on the ground and others were injured.

The INSPECTOR believed that the posts would be a nuisance, as they would enable the youngsters to climb up and put the lights out.

Mr. ROUTLEDGE observed that they need not be high.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that the time the lamps had been disabled should be deducted from their account, and the Gas Company could sue those who had caused the accidents.

Mr. PESCOD believed that the offenders had been discovered, and the Company were treating with them.

PLANS.

A plan of the new bridge over Consett Hall Road was laid upon the table, and approved of.

Mr. J. William's plan of a house and shop in Sherburn Terrace was also laid upon the table. This plan was not passed at last meeting on account of their being no duplicate accompanying it, as required by the Board. The inspector had sent the plan back with a note of instructions, but both were returned to him as sent. It was believed, however, that the parties did not understand the matter, and the CHAIRMAN suggested that the affair be left with the Building Committee, and if a duplicate was forwarded that Mr. Williams be allowed to proceed with the building.—Agreed to.

SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

The CHAIRMAN read over this report, as follows:—I have got the bank at the foot of Brick-flat Lane, and the road from the coal depot to our limits at Blackhill, both coated; and have also made arrangements for ashes, and hope to get the footways levelled and covered shortly. On lowering the Pasture Drift bridge, I found that the side girders would not go in again, and was obliged to get new ones, which will necessarily increase the cost about £2 6s. 8d. The approaches to the bridge are yet to make good. I beg to draw your attention to the narrowness of the road in front of the shops at Blackhill; it is exceedingly dangerous, and the traffic is great; the kerbstone set two feet back would remedy it. A lamp-post has been lying on the road near Carrhouse a considerable time, a loss, of course, to the public as well as the Board. I may also mention that the gas company's agents left the road near the Leadgate crossing in a very dangerous condition, it having settled about a foot in depth. I sent a man to repair it, as the verbal order I had given to do so was unheeded. Mr. Robert Christopher has not removed the gates, for which he was duly served with a notice.

Mr. CHARLTON confirmed the statement of the Surveyor as to the state in which the Gas Company had left the road, and Mr. CALVERT moved that an account be sent to them of the cost of filling it up, which was seconded by Mr. ROUTLEDGE, and carried.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

The CHAIRMAN read over the Inspector's report, which was as follows:—The severe weather during the past month having retarded the work so considerably, I have very little completed work to report. The term of notice for Nelson Street flagging has almost expired. I would suggest that the matter stand over for two months, and in the meantime for tenders to be taken for the work. I served a notice on Mr. Adam Little concerning a cellar in his property, and he desired me to see it filled up by a certain cartman; however, when the cartman in question was applied to, press of work previously engaged for prevented him taking it in hand. I shall, therefore, require an order from the Board to get it done. I also beg to draw your attention to a shutter case in Victoria Street standing about eight inches from the wall, being an obstruction. I asked Mr. Smith, the proprietor, to remove it, but as yet he has not done so. Your authority for a written notice to be served will be necessary. A portion of Victoria Street, near the Co-operative Store, requires flagging, and as they are busy in that direction, it would be well to have it done at the same time. The property, it seems, has recently changed hands. A few tins of the disinfectant powder have been used for a case or two of fever. I should like the Sanitary Committee to go thoroughly through the district, being positive that the good their visit has already effected would be much increased. The tolls collected during the month amount to £2 17s 6d.

Mr. SEYMOUR proposed that Nelson Street flagging stand over for two months, which was seconded by Mr. PESCOD, and carried.

Mr. CALVERT suggested that Mr. Seymour add to his motion that tenders be advertised for, which was agreed to.

Mr. ROUTLEDGE: How much longer will it be before Trafalgar Street flagging is proceeded with?

The INSPECTOR replied that the weather had prevented it from being attended to. Would it not be well to have the side next to the British Schools done at the same time?

Mr. ROUTLEDGE answered in the affirmative, but the subject dropped.

Mr. CALVERT, with respect to Little's cellar, said a notice ought to be sent to him that the person he named had failed to do the work, and that the Inspector would do it.—Agreed to.

Mr. SCOTT moved that the Inspector be ordered to remove the shutter case complained of.

Mr. ROUTLEDGE: Don't be too tight; be careful.

Mr. CALVERT: It is a mistake to have the shutters outside.

Mr. SCOTT: I want the Board to treat all alike. The shutter case is a greater nuisance than Mr. Ord's front.

Mr. ROUTLEDGE said there were others in the place in the same position.

Messrs. CALVERT and SEYMOUR (both together): Make all alike.

Mr. CALVERT seconded the motion, and suggested the addition, "that all similar cases should be dealt with."

A discussion here ensued about the inexpediency of removing steps, scrapers, &c., when Mr. SEYMOUR moved that they all be allowed to stop, which was seconded by Mr. ROUTLEDGE.

Mr. SCOTT: I withdraw my motion.

There being, therefore, practically no motion, the recommendation of the Inspector fell through.

Mr. CALVERT moved that a cart load of ashes be at present laid upon the footpath opposite the Co-operative Store, as the weather would not allow it to be flagged.

Mr. ROUTLEDGE seconded the motion.

Mr. SCOTT: Has the Board to do that?

Mr. CALVERT: It would not be expensive.

Mr. SCOTT: That's nothing.

The CHAIRMAN: Suppose the Inspector requests the proprietor to put down askes in the meantime.—Agreed to.

Mr. SCOTT moved that something be done to enable pedestrians to get across the "Slough of Despond" at the wooden bridge. It was in a fearful condition.

The INSPECTOR; You will surely give me time, gentlemen, to get the work completed.

Mr. SCOTT: A road ought to be made in the meantime.

Mr. ROUTLEDGE: Can you get it finished while the present weather exists.

The INSPECTOR: Yes.

The CHAIRMAN said the Inspector might be requested to hurry the work on.

Mr. SCOTT pushed his motion.

Mr. CHARLTON thought there would be no harm in putting some askes down.

The INSPECTOR: You will surely allow me to put the soil down before I put any ashes on.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that the Road Committee see that the work was pushed to a finish.—Agreed to.

Mr. CHARLTON explained that the reason some of the footpaths were in such a condition was that the Inspector had ordered a large quantity of ashes, but they had not yet arrived.

CAN THE BOOKS BE EXAMINED?

The CLERK said the Rev. F. Steggall had called upon him, and demanded to see the books belonging to the Board for all time back. He told him that he would bring the matter before the Board.

Mr. DAVIDSON: Has any *member* a right to make such a demand?

The CLERK replied that he had looked through the Local Government Act and Archbold on the Poor Law, and he could not find a word about ratepayers or members seeing any of the books. But there was nothing to conceal.

Mr. SCOTT: Are not our books audited?

The CLERK: Yes; and they remain on the table seven days for the public inspection. That is the only time that the Act speaks of the public being able to investigate them.

The CHAIRMAN stated that if it was legal for Mr. Steggall to see them, he could do so; but not otherwise.

Mr. CALVERT said the minute book was the property of the Clerk, and no member could see it outside of the Board, or at any other time than at the Board meeting. No person had a right to demand to see it; the only right the public had being the seven days referred to at the audit. After a short conversation, he moved that Mr. Steggall be not allowed to see the books.

Mr. SEYMOUR seconded the motion.

The CLERK asked leave to make further inquiries about the matter, before he sent the answer to Mr. Steggall.

Mr. CARRICK thought that would be a better plan. If it were legal for Mr. Steggall to see the books, and if he were to demand it, it might put the Board in an awkward position.

Mr. CALVERT was quite agreeable.

The CLERK said, when Mr. Steggall had called on the same errand on a former occasion, he said he had got his authority to demand a sight of the books, from a small book he had inadvertently left at home. He promised on his next visit to bring it with him, but he had not done so. In answer to a member, he said Mr. Steggall wanted information from the books for legal purposes, and if it was refused, he would bring the matter before the magistrates.

The CHAIRMAN and Mr. DAVISON thought that he might employ his time better by attending to his pastoral duties. The Bishop would be displeased if he knew.

Mr. SCOTT believed the Bishop, in his last charge, forbade the clergy from interfering in parochial matters, and Mr. CALVERT said, that round about Bishop Auckland clergymen were prohibited from taking parochial offices.

Mr. SEYMOUR would like the Bishop to know about Mr. Steggall's proceedings as there would be some chance of getting him shifted.

Mr. CARRICK: That is a matter we have nothing to do with.

Mr. SEYMOUR: What! there's plenty o' men cannot get to church on that account!

Mr. ROUTLEDGE: You had better be careful what you are saying.

Mr. CARRICK: It is not for us to dictate what Mr. Steggall should do.

Mr. SEYMOUR: It would look better if he attended to his duties, and leave the other alone.

Mr. CARRICK: The question is, has Mr. Steggall, as a ratepayer, a right to look at the books?

The CLERK: Yes; that's it.

The CHAIRMAN: He'll get an answer in due time.

The CLERK said he would see Mr. Marshall, of Durham, about it.

Mr. SCOTT: On the Board's account, or your own?

The CLERK: The Board's of course.

Mr. SCOTT: You had better get an order.

The CLERK: That's what I am wanting.

After a little more talk, Mr. SEYMOUR proposed, and Mr. SCOTT seconded, that the advice of Mr. Marshall be taken, and that it be sent to the Board in writing.—Carried.

THE LATE ELECTION.

The CHAIRMAN then read over Mr. McNally's application to sit upon the Board. The letter had stood over from last meeting along with other things. [As "Rambler" gave it a week or two ago, it is unnecessary for us to give it again.] The CHAIRMAN drew the attention of the Board to the signature.

Mr. SCOTT: It has three capital letters.

Mr. CALVERT maintained that "Michael McNally" were as three distinct names, as "John Wilkinson Davison;" and required three initials; but it was no use going into the subject of the letter.

Mr. ROUTLEDGE: But can we not come to some conclusion, so that the controversy might be stopped.

Mr. CALVERT: We have no power to unseat any of our members.

Mr SCOTT suggested that a courteous answer be sent to Mr. McNally.

Mr. ROUTLEDGE asked if the returning officer and his assistants proposed doing anything to satisfy the public mind.

The CHAIRMAN said, so far as he was concerned, the election was honestly and faithfully carried out. The greatest care, promptitude, and justice had been observed, and he had but one opinion to give.

Mr. SCOTT: The three assistants are here, and they can speak for themselves. For my part, I acted honestly.

Mr. CALVERT said he acted fairly, as far as his judgment went. Several votes that he had disallowed the first day had been allowed the second day in his absence.

Mr. ROUTLEDGE: But, then, votes have been disqualified on the supposition that the voters could not write, and it has been discovered that they can write.

Mr. DAVISON: What is Mr. Carrick's opinion?

The CLERK: The mistakes can't now be rectified.

Mr CALVERT averred that papers had been passed, that were not signed by the voters.

The CLERK, in speaking of the same papers, said that although the voters could write, they most certainly did not fill their papers up.

Mr. CARRICK: Is it not possible for anything to be done?

Mr. CALVERT: No.

Mr. ROUTLEDGE: Nothing could be done in the matter, unless Mr. Wade were to resign.

Mr. CARRICK asked if it could be fairly shown that a member had been wrongly seated, and a candidate wrongly unseated, would not something then be done?

Mr. CALVERT: The law says the decision of the returning officer is final.

The CHAIRMAN said, if any of the assistants had done anything wrong, let them say so. He did his work faithfully.

Mr. SCOTT: I put down the figures as I was told.

Mr. CARRICK: Here's the question: Did the returning officer allow the two initials at the previous election?

The CLERK: No.

Mr. SEYMOUR: Never.

The CLERK: There were three initials given last year.

Mr. CHARLTON remarked that different returning officers would have different methods.

Mr. CARRICK thought it was a very serious thing if they got no law upon the matter.

The CLERK replied, that the law would be put right.

Mr. CARRICK: But the present?

The CLERK: It cannot be altered.

The subject shortly afterwards dropped.

WHO WILL SUPPLY PIPES?

The INSPECTOR said, he occasionally wanted sanitary pipes, and he wanted to know where he was to get them, as they could not be got at Consett.

A sharp discussion ensued, during which, the CHAIRMAN stated that their firm declined to supply any more pipes to Robert French, and the Board must be careful to tell contractors that they must not go to their works for pipes.

Mr. CALVERT subsequently moved, that when the Inspector wanted pipes he go to Bishop Auckland for them.

Mr. SEYMOUR seconded the motion.

Mr. DAVISON proposed that he go where he likes.

Mr. SCOTT proposed that they be advertised for.

The INSPECTOR: I don't want a stock of pipes.

The question was undecided

MISCELLANEOUS.

The new rate and two agreements were signed and sealed.

The pay-bills were as follows:—Streets and sewers, £97 7s. 10d. Highways, day labour, £11 0s. 8½d.; contract work, £4 19s. 9d.; team work, £4 10s.; tradesmen's bills, £14 1s. 8d.; total, £34 12s. 1½d.

Cheques were signed, and the Board adjourned.

PROPOSED NEW WESLEYAN CHAPEL AT BLACKHILL.

The anniversary meetings in connection with Blackhill Wesleyan Chapel have been held. On Sunday, the Rev. C. H. Bishop, of Wolsingham, preached two able sermons to large congregations, in the Primitive Methodist Chapel, which was kindly lent to the "old body." The tea meeting came off on Monday afternoon, when about 140 did justice to the excellent provision. The following ladies did the needful at the tables:—Mesdames Leybourne, Raw, and Palliser; Misses Grey, Smith, Bell, Kirkup, Robinson, Leonard, and Mackey.

The public meeting at night was held in the place of worship, over which Mr. JOHN ROBINSON presided, and who introduced the object of the meeting very humorously. He said the Lord had put it into their hearts to build a new chapel, and if the people would help them to do so, he would promise them that nothing would be heard within the walls but pure Methodism, which was love to God and love to man. They were all convinced that a new chapel was wanted. When he became connected with the society, it was very feeble, there being only twenty members, and sometimes he was pained to see only four hearers on a Sunday night. They had now a hundred members, and their chapel was filled to overflowing. When he took the office of chapel steward, he got a bill to be discharged, but he had nothing to discharge it with; but, independent of what would be realized from the present services, there was now a balance of £4 8s. 3d. in hand. He then called upon the choir, who favoured the company with the anthem "O be joyful!"

Rev. R. STEPNEY then gave a short speech, at the outset of which he remarked that it was evident that they subscribed to the sentiment that the present days were better than the former; they thought it was "better on before." He was sure that the former days were not better than these, so far as individuals were concerned; they now lived among circumstances more highly calculated to make them happy and useful. The friends at Blackhill were at present endeavouring to embrace such an opportunity, and he rejoiced at the prospect before them; but he rejoiced with trembling when he thought of what had been done and what was being done; the people had been drained to the highest pitch; yet he did not fear. It had been said "It was possible to do whatever we will; for there is generally the ability where there is the will." He was sure from a glance at the neighbourhood, that they ought to have a superior place of worship at Blackhill. They had a mind to work, and no doubt the Lord would give them the ability. He hoped that they would have a good response that night. The quarter-day was at hand, and their representatives would be applying for liberty to build a new chapel. The question would be asked as to what their prospects were? now if they could realise something like £200 at that meeting, their representatives might go cheerfully to the quarter-day.

Rev. T. HIND said the present was a critical period in the history of the society at Blackhill, and that night formed the climax, as the question would be decided whether they were to have a new chapel or they were to remain in the old one. He was glad that such a movement was needed, as there were reasons for their being in earnest. He was not an alarmist, but he thought there was abundant cause for serious thought. Mr. Spurgeon had been saying that the religious opinion of Episcopalians and Nonconformists was in an unsound state. It was not new that a portion of an influential chuch had not only taught philosophic, but avowed infidelity, while another portion was embracing the superstitions of ecclesiastical dotage. There existed also among Dissenters a large amount of philosophic infidelity; ministers of the gospel, who explained away the incarnation, the atonement, and original sin. They could not but be thankful, however, that a large section were preserved from error, and that the various branches of the large Methodist family were sound in the faith. He saw in that an argument why the people should be interested in the erection of Methodist sanctuaries, and such an opportunity now offered itself for displaying their interest. The movement for this new chapel originated with the members; the office-bearers endorsed the idea, their ministers were convinced of its necessity, and he now asked them to carry it out. He would assure them that no infidel lecture would be allowed upon its platform, that the evangelical doctrines of the gospel would be preached, and that men would be warned "to flee from the wrath to come," and would be offered a free, full, and present salvation. They would not seek to proselytize, but to gather men from the world. At present they could not "go out to highways and hedges," as they had no room. They must have three good reasons why they should have a new chapel—the old one must be full, there must be a feeling of unanimity to build, and there must be a spirit of liberality. They had the two former, and they were about to be put to the test to see if they had the latter, without which, the others would be useless. If the amount named by Mr. Stepney could be obtained they would have passed the Rubicon, and all they had to do would be to "take the city." (Applause.)

Rev. C. H. BISHOP, after the choir had given the beautiful anthem "Before Jehovah's awful throne," thought a good case had been made out for their having a new chapel. They had not said the old chapel was too ugly, but that it was too small. The question might be asked, is it a fit and proper time to enlarge your borders?" They had themselves arrived at the conclusion that they must get better premises for the attainment of the great result, the conversion of men. He thought it was a fit and proper time. He did not agree with the sentiment that where there was the will there was generally the ability; he wished it were so. They had the will to build a new chapel. (The speaker paused and the audience applauded. Would they do their best to get it up? Another pause, and the audience answered by a sound of applause). They would have to exert self-denial. After a few more remarks, the speaker asked the office-bearers to distribute the papers that had been prepared amongst the audience, upon which they could state the sum they intended to give, and sign their names.

Rev. T. HIND subsequently made an announcement of the result. Before the meeting commenced £72 had been promised; the collections and the tea meeting had realised £30 7s. 0d.; balance from last year, £4 8s. 3d.; donations and promises, £76 2s.; total £182 17s. 3d. (Applause.)

Votes of thanks were then given to the choir for their valuable assistance, to the trustees of the Primitive Methodist Chapel for their kindness in giving them the loan of the building, to the Rev. C. H. Bishop, &c., and the meeting separated.

FEARFUL COLLISION AT BROCKLEY WHINS.

A shocking railway accident occurred on Tuesday morning at Brockley Whins Station, midway between Sunderland and Newcastle. The 10·30 express from Sunderland had just passed the station when the engine, with four first and second-class carriages, left the line and ran on to the down line. At this moment a coal train coming along the down line was diverted to the up line, and the two came into collision on the 6-foot. The guard's van and the first-class carriage next the engine were smashed to pieces, and the remaining carriages were more or less injured. Five person were killed, namely, Mr. F. Young, manager of the London Comedy Company, playing at Sunderland; Mr. W. B. Ogden, coal owner; Mr. H. Y. Richardson, paper maker, Ayres Quay; Mr. R. C. Turnbull, Sunderland; and the guard Taplin, who had both legs broken. Mr. Britton, commercial traveller, Stockton, had his thigh broken. The stoker of the train had also a leg broken. Over twenty persons, male and female, are more or less injured.

The inquest on the unfortunate victims was held on Wednesday, and the evidence confirmed the report previously current ascribing the disaster to the pointsman Hedley. It was stated that Hedley disappeared immediately after the accident, but he attended the inquest, and after being cautioned gave his version of the circumstances. He stated that after seeing the safety of a preceding train he went and put the signal against the coal train, but forgot to reverse the points, the consequence being that that train ran upon the line on which the express dashed up, with the result already narrated. After a long deliberation the jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deaths of the deceased were caused by Hedley improperly turning the switch, which they considered an error of judgment. Substantially this is a verdict of "Accidental death."

Local Police Courts.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE POLICE COURT.
MONDAY, Dec. 5.—Before H. C. SILVERTOP (chairman), A. TOWN, and T. WILSON, Esqrs.

DRUNKENNESS.

George Stoker, a respectable-looking man, was charged by P.C. Taylor with being drunk on the flags of Consett, on Friday. Prisoner admitted being drunk, and thought he must have been knocked down. The officer said while he was taking prisoner to the lock-up, they came to a young man, and prisoner accused him of having robbed him.—Fined 5s. and costs, 9s. 10d. in all.

Charles McArdle, labourer, Consett, was charged with being drunk and riotous on Sunday at that place.—Supt. Oliver saw prisoner and a number of others fighting in the streets of Consett. They were very violent, and about 300 people were assembled. He apprehended one of the rioters, but several persons rescued his man, and he did not wish to use his truncheon, as a riot might have ensued. In the meantime Sergeant Caygill got hold of the prisoner, who was resisting furiously, so he went to his assistance and they secured him.—Sergeant Caygill corroborated the evidence.—Fined £2 and costs, or one month's hard labour.

James Haines was charged with being drunk on Sunday night at Consett.—Sergt. Caygill said the prisoner and a number of others were brawling in the streets, and he took him up to secure quiet. A person named Shane was called as a witness for prisoner, but he did not improve the case. He was not making any noise, only singing high.—Fined 5s. and costs.

John Parks, miner, Leadgate, was charged with being drunk and riotous on the 6th ult.—Prisoner was brought forward on a warrant, as he had not answered to the summons.—P.C. Firn proved the charge, and prisoner was fined 5s. and 7s. costs.

Frances Brannigan, a very respectable-looking woman, was put into the dock on a charge of being drunk at Blackhill, on the 7th ult.—P.C. Thompson told a sad tale about her conduct and condition, and P.C. Thom said a row at the Rose and Crown was a frequent occurrence.—Defendant said she was thrust out of the house in the disordered state described by the officer.—Fined 2s. 6d. and costs.

Joseph Brittain, labourer, Blackhill, was charged with being drunk and riotous on the 19th ult.—P.C. Thompson stated that defendant was drunk and was badly-using his mother. Three times defendant had been creating a disturbance at that time, and he dared the officers to apprehend him. They had often considerable trouble with him.—Fined 10s. and costs.

CONNUBIAL BLISS.

Edward Flackerty, of Consett, was charged with a similar offence at Consett on Sunday.—P.C. Taylor found the prisoner endeavouring to get into a person's house of the name of Wilkinson, who had complained to him. He was drunk.—Sergt. Caygill said the prisoner was drunk and insolent.—Prisoner said the house he was knocking at was his home, and he had no place else to go to. His wife was at her mother's. He paid rent to Wilkinson for a room.—The officer said prisoner would have to break a door, if he got into the house.—Edwin Wilkinson said prisoner and his wife had had some words, as they often had, and she had locked the door, and gone to her parents' house. He was very sorry that he had been under the necessity of giving prisoner into the hands of the police, as he believed the wife was to blame.—Fined 5s. and costs.—The same prisoner was also charged with assaulting his wife, Mary Flackerty, on Sunday afternoon.—Prosecutrix said her husband had broken everything in the house, and she went to her father's house. Her parents went to where she lived, and took her home. He used her very badly, and threatened to do her bodily harm. He kicked her on the middle of the back down stairs.—Prisoner: Did you not catch hold of my beard?—Yes, when you were going to take the poker to me.—Prisoner: Wilkinson and his daughter could prove that she is a most intolerable woman to live with.—Mr. Wilson: When were you married?—On the 17th of last May.—Prisoner expressed a wish to summon Wilkinson and his daughter as witnesses, and the case was adjourned.—The Chairman advised them to get an arrangement made before next court day.—The wife paid her husband's fine for the first case.

ASSAULT AT CONSETT.

James Agnew, labourer, Consett, was charged by Andrew Campbell, of the same place with assaulting him and doing wilful damage to his property, on the 19th ult.—Prosecutor did not appear, and defendant came forward and said the case was settled. After some conversation, the case was dismissed.

ALLOWING DRUNKENNESS.

Elizabeth Whitfield, beerhouse-keeper, Consett, was charged with allowing drunkenness and disorderly conduct in her house on the 26th ult.—Sergeant Caygill said about seven o'clock on the night in question, he saw a crowd rushing towards Mrs. Whitfield's beerhouse. He went forward, and he then saw persons fighting in the passage, but when they saw him they became quiet. Defendant never made an effort to quell the disturbance, nor did she ask him to assist her.—P.C. Taylor gave similar evidence. Defendant did not request any of them to assist her.—Defendant said a few persons were making a "noration," and she endeavoured to quieten them. She sent a little girl for the police, and when she was away, the police came.—The little girl came forward and proved the latter statement. When in the house, she heard a little bit of a noise in the room off the kitchen; the parties were shouting. She was sent for the police to quieten them.—Defendant added that when the police came forward the row ceased.—A man named Ward said the affair did not last two minutes. Two persons were arguing and when they got up, several ran in between them. There never was a bat struck.—Defendant, in answer to the bench, said she had had the house fourteen years, and had never been before the magistrates on any charge. Dismissed, on promising to send for the police when any disturbance took place in future.

ASSAULTS AT BLACKHILL.

Peter McQuillan, labourer, Blackhill, was charged with assaulting Jane Barnett, married woman, of the same place, on the 27th ult.—Dismissed.

Patrick McBride, labourer, Blackhill, was charged by Joseph Barnett, the husband of the above prosecutrix, with assaulting him on the 20th ult.—Prosecutor, after the above row, was standing at his door-step, when defendant made a kick at a dangerous part, but he warded it off with his hand. His hand was bruised; so much so that it was lamed.—Prosecutor's wife gave similar evidence.—Defendant denied ever being near prosecutor.—Mary Ann Duffy said defendant never lifted "hand nor foot" to prosecutor.—Prosecutor said there was no one present when the offence was committed.—Patrick Wood and Bridget McClusky also swore that defendant never struck prosecutor.—The bench were of opinion that the case was not proved, and it was dismissed accordingly.

Ann Woods, single woman, Blackhill was charged with assaulting Jane Barnett, at the same time and place as above stated.—Prosecutrix detailed the facts stated above, and added that defendant struck her over the temples and on other places. She also threw stones at her, and she would have been badly used but for her husband. She used foul language to her.—Joseph Barnett was the witness in this case, and maintained that defendant struck his wife first about McQuillan's door.—Defendant denied striking prosecutrix, but admitted striking her husband, after he had struck her.—Mrs. McClusky and Jane O'Neil protested that the parties were only shoving each other, but defendant never struck prosecutrix.—The bench were of opinion that this case was not proved either, and it was also dismissed.

Joseph Barnett was afterwards charged with assaulting Ann Woods, on the 27th ult.—Complainant stated that while she was quarrelling with defendant's wife, defendant put his hand upon her breast and shoved her against the wall, and struck her. The witnesses in the other case confirmed this statement, but defendant denied the charge determinately, and the case was dismissed.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.
THURSDAY, December 8, 1870.—Before A. H. TALMADGE, Esq.

THREATENING LANGUAGE AT BLACKHILL AND THE SEQUEL.

Mrs. Jane Scott, a woman of middle age and respectable appearance, was placed in the box, charged with using threatening language to Mary Wilson, a young woman, at Blackhill, on the 5th ult.—Complainant on being sworn stated that between eleven and twelve o'clock in the evening of the day in question defendant came into the house whilst she was quilting and used most abusive language to her without any reason, threatening that she would watch her as she went to the Paper Mills and thrash her.—Ann McElhone said she was quilting in the complainants house at the time mentioned and heard the defendant using threatening language, saying she would watch her and knock her "daylights out."—The prosecutrix's mother gave corroborative evidence.—Defendant denied the charge imputed to her. It should have been, she thought, Mary Wilson that ought to have been summoned. On one occasion Wilson's brother came into her house and broke all that he could lay his hands on. He (the prosecutrix's brother) had passed himself off as a young man when she afterwards found out that he was a married man and had children. She had kept him for fifteen weeks during "the strike" and and now this was the way she was used. Mr. Talmadge thought that both parties were to blame, and dismissed the case.

Markets.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At this day's market, with only a moderate attendance, the demand for wheat was less active than on Saturday, and the trade ruled quiet at the prices of that day, being an advance of 1s per qr. since this day week on new English samples, whilst foreign sorts are not quotably dearer. Flour quiet. Barley for malting slow; grinding sorts unchanged. Oats a quiet sale at late prices. Beans and peas firm.

HEXHAM CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—Wheat, 56s 0d to 63s 0d per qr.; barley, 18s 6d to 22s 0d per (Hexham) boll; oats, 16s 0d to 16s 6d. There was only a small supply of wheat at to-day's market, which met a good demand at an advance of 2s per qr. above last week's prices. Barley in good supply, with a fair sale at late rates. Oats plentiful, with a slow sale at a reduction of 6d per (Hexham) boll on previous quotations, and at the close of the market a good portion remained unsold.

DARLINGTON CORN MARKET, Monday.—Good red wheat sold from 13s 3d to 14s 0d per boll of two bushels; white ditto, 14s 0d to 15s 6d; old red wheat, —s 0d to —s 0d; white ditto, —s 0d to —s 0d; barley, 8s 6d to 9s 0d; grinding qualities, 0s 0d to 0s 0d per boll; long oats, 2s 6d to 3s 4d; short ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 7d per bushel; beans, 13s 6d to 14s 0d per boll. There was some south country wheat sold by merchants at 56s per qr. The show of wheat was good, and prices advanced 1s per qr.

LONDON CORN MARKET, Wednesday.—The market was firm. English and foreign wheat well maintained. Town flour unaltered; country marks rather in favour of the sellers; American dull. Oats quiet, owing to higher prices being demanded by factors. Barley, beans, and peas unaltered. Maize firm.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The show of stock presented for sale exhibited a decline of 2 beasts and 400 sheep as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, cattle varied a good deal; while sheep were only middling. The supply of beef comprised 1,089 head. There was a decided improvement to note in the beef trade to-day, and all kinds moved freely off at an advance of fully 3d per stone on the rates of this day se'nnight. Buyers were numerous, and a good clearance was effected. The number of sheep was 6,500. The mutton trade ruled steady, and the rates of Tuesday last were fully maintained, with a tolerably good clearance. Pigs—930 were shown. Trade was in a somewhat sluggish state, and prices receded about 3d per stone from last week, and part remained unsold. A few lots of very nice Cumberland squeakers were shown, which sold at prices ranging from 10s to 10s 6d per stone.

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

WAKEFIELD CATTLE MARKET, Wednesday.—Good beef was again very scarce, and prime fat beasts were readily disposed of at fully 10s per stone of 14lbs. Mutton was freely offered, but there was a poor demand, and rather lower prices were accepted.

MIDDLESBOROUGH IRON MARKET, Tuesday.—There was a full attendance on 'Change this morning, and the announcement of the decrease of stocks of pig iron for the month of November had a most favourable effect in strengthening the tone of the market. Some transactions took place before the state of the stocks was known; but afterwards makers seemed almost unanimous not to sell at present rates, and prefer waiting till matters are more settled. Prices are about No. 1, 49s 6d to 50s 6d; No. 3, 46s 6d to 47s; No. 4, 45s to 45s 6d nett cash.

BIRTHS.

BLACKHILL—At 103, on the 4th inst., Mrs. McKenna, of a daughter.

At Blackfine, on the 1st inst., Mrs. Boyle, of a son.

CASTLESIDE—On the 3rd inst., Mrs. Hetherington, of a son.

CASTLE DENE HOUSE—On the 4th inst., the wife of Mr. J. H. Hudson, farmer, of a son.

MARLEY HILL HOLE—On the 28th ult., Mrs. Young, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

GATESHEAD—At the Catholic Chapel, on the 26th ult., Mr. Wm. Robinson, miner, to Miss C. McCamley, both of Marley Hill.

At the Register Office, on the 26th ult., Mr. Joseph Elliot, miner, to Miss Margaret Harrison, both of Marley Hill.

DEATHS.

CONSETT—At 257, on the 1st inst., aged 11 weeks, Isabella Little.

At 148, on the 3rd inst., aged 9 months, Michael Hagan.

On the 3rd inst., aged 22, Mr. James Rodgers.

HIGHGATE—On the 3rd inst., aged 6 months, Thomas Huddlestone Muir.

On the 7th inst., aged 11 months, Bernard Carr.

BLACKFINE—On the 8th inst., aged 45, Ellen Johnson.

OXHILL—On the 6th inst., aged 39, Mr. Jos. Milburn, banksman.

Printed and Published by ROBERT JACKSON, at his Steam Printing Works, Front Street, Consett, SATURDAY, December 10, 1870.