The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 900. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1ST, 1877. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Business Announcements.

JOSEPH OLEY,
AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER,
10, WOOD STREET,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE. 228c

J. BATES
HOUSE CARPENTER, JOINER, UNDERTAKER, HARDWAREMAN,
HARVEY STREET, CONSETT. 576k

A. PHILLIPSON,
AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER,
DIPTON,

Is prepared to undertake Auction Sales, and, by strict attention and efficiency in this business, hopes to share public patronage. 255k

FURNITURE, HARMONIUMS, PIANOS, SEWING MACHINES, &c., supplied, and payment taken by easy instalments to suit the convenience of all classes.—For prospectus, enclose addressed envelope to Hire Company (Limited), Strawberry House, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 81k

JOHN JENKINS,
AUCTIONEER,
HOUSE AGENT, AND APPRAISER,
TRAFALGAR STREET, CONSETT.

PARTIES leaving the Neighbourhood can have their Furniture, &c., turned into Cash on the shortest notice. 660a

JAMES FROSDICK,
29, JOHN STREET, CONSETT,
BELLMAN AND BILLPOSTER.

Lessee of all the principal and largest Posting Stations in the district. All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. 524k

MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS.

GEORGE HOPE,
SCULPTOR, GENERAL CARVER, AND MARBLE MASON,
BURNOPFIELD.
MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEAD STONES, AND TABLETS
EXECUTED IN MARBLE, STONE, OR GRANITE.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.

ANY Person Removing, Altering, or Tampering with any Meter, Pipe, or other Property of the above Company, without first obtaining the said Company's permission, will be prosecuted according to Law.
By order of the Directors,
August 21st, 1875. M. RIGNEY, Secretary.

D. DOVER,
RESPECTFULLY intimates to his Friends and the Public that he has Opened a New Shop, near to Dr. Benson's Surgery, Wesley Terrace, Dipton. Jewellery, Watches, and Clocks sold, cleaned, or repaired. Dealer in Hardware, Books, and Stationery. Agent for "Stokes on Memory."

TO BUY SCOTTER'S BOOTS.
ADMITTED by thousands to be the Cheapest and Best Boots ever offered to the Public. To be had only at his own Shops,
3, SHAKESPEARE STREET, CONSETT;
23 and 14, Nun Street, and 46, Dean Street, Newcastle;
102, High Street, Gateshead; 141, Market Street, and 12, Union Street, North Shields; Station Road, South Shields; 53, Ormonde Street, Jarrow; 7, South Street, Middlesbrough; and Bridge Street, Morpeth. 32k

JAMES PALLISER,
FAMILY GROCER, AND GENERAL PROVISION MERCHANT,
6, FOUNDRY ROW, BLACKHILL.

Patent Medicines of various kinds on hand.
Dealer in Pianofortes, Harmoniums, Violins, and other Musical Instruments.
Agent for the Royal Life and Fire Assurance Company and the Union Permanent Building Society.

JOHN STREET AND PITT STREET WINE, ALE, AND SPIRIT STORE.

WINES.
Old Port from 1s. 6d., 2s. 7d., and 3s. 10d. Finest Sherry, 1s. 10d., 3s., and 3s. 10d.
Sparkling Champagne.
Edinburgh and Burton Ales, in Sparkling Condition.
Matured Malt and Glenlivet Whiskeys.
Dunville and Co's Fine Old Irish Whiskey.

H. NICHOLSON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER. 231k

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
33, NEW BRIDGE STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON, E.C.

THE Ninth Triennial Cash Bonus just paid. The Tenth Bonus will be declared in 1879. Prospectuses, Reports, Balance Sheets, and any information to be had of
Mr. G. J. ROBINSON,
GROCER, TEA DEALER, AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL. 93k

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

CHARLES D. SCOTT,
PLUMBER AND BRASS FOUNDER,
NEWCASTLE,

HAVING been requested by some of the leading business men of this locality to OPEN A BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT in Consett. He has now much pleasure in stating that he has taken the Shop,
10, NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT,
Where all orders entrusted to his care will receive his best attention and will be executed by competent workmen. 240k

FOR NEWSPAPERS AND STATIONERY, TRY

J. COCKBURN
(Successor to Mr. T. BATEY),
STATIONER, NEWSAGENT, BOOKSELLER, AND PRINTER,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

ORDERS for the Daily Delivery of Newspapers punctually attended to

PICTURES FRAMED AND BOOKS BOUND At reasonable Charges. 452h

WILLIAM MOSLEY,
JOINER AND UNDERTAKER,
DIPTON,

RESPECTFULLY intimates to the inhabitants of Dipton and surrounding district that he is now prepared to supply COFFINS at little more than half the usual price paid in the district, viz.:—
Children's Coffins, in Deal, from 2s. 6d.
Adults' do. do. 22s.
Children's Coffins, covered with Black Cloth, from 6s.
Adults' do. do. do. 40s.
Designs on application.
☞ FURNITURE REPAIRED AND REPOLISHED.

Note the Address—
WILLIAM MOSLEY,
(Next Door to Mr. J. A. CURRY, Butcher),
HIGH END OF DIPTON. 341k

Business Announcements.

B. MOODY,
WATCHMAKER, ENGRAVER,
JOSEPH HARRISON,
CHIMNEY SWEEP,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

All Orders punctually attended to.

W. WILKINSON,
11, TRAFALGAR STREET, CONSETT,
BILLPOSTER, Distributor, and General Advertiser for Consett and District. Lessee of all the Principal and Largest Posting Stations in the District.

FURNITURE REMOVED. 730h

MRS. I. ELSDON,
RESPECTFULLY intimates to her Friends and the Public that she has commenced business as GENERAL PROVISION DEALER, in VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT, and has always on hand HOME-MADE BREAD, TEA CAKES, &c.
SOUP and BROTH ready every day.
TEA, COFFEE, and other Refreshments provided on the shortest notice. 177g

NOTICE.

WILLIAM KNOX
HAS much pleasure in announcing that he has entered upon his NEW PREMISES, at MOUNT PLEASANT, CONSETT, where he intends carrying on Business as HOUSE CARPENTER, JOINER, &c., and trusts, by strict attention thereto and keeping a staff of good Workmen, to merit a share of Public support.
N.B.—Estimates given for general Repairs, Shop Fronts, &c. 617f

GOOD NEWS
FOR THE
INHABITANTS OF CONSETT AND DISTRICT.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED.

OPENING OF A GOOD
FAMILY BOOT AND
SHOE WAREHOUSE
IN MIDDLE STREET,
CONSETT.

R. LONGSTAFF, the PEOPLE'S CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER, has OPENED a BRANCH SHOP, in MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT, with the Largest and Handsomest Stock in the neighbourhood of every description of LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, and CHILDREN'S Fashionable BOOTS and SHOES.

The Inhabitants of Consett and District will now be able to select from a large and well-assorted Stock, and purchase the best quality of BOOTS and SHOES at lower prices than are usually charged for very inferior Goods.

LONGSTAFF'S
FAMILY SHOE WAREHOUSE,
4, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,
Next Door to Mr. W. AYNSLEY, the Tea Dealer;
and at
18, NEWGATE STREET, BISHOP AUCKLAND;
22, MARKET PLACE, DURHAM;
CHURCH STREET, CROOK;
And
HIGH STREET, SPENNYMOOR.

NOTICE TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

GEORGE HOBSON
TAKES this opportunity of thanking his numerous Friends for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him during the many years he has been in business, and begs to inform them that he has now got his Mill under thorough repair, and, with the addition of extra CRUSHING and SPLITTING MILLS, he is now in a position to fully meet the requirements of his Friends and the Public. Particular attention will be paid to Grinding, Crushing, or Splitting Grain for Farmers and the Trade.

Try G. H.'s CRUSHED OATS and BEANS for Horses.
Try G. H.'s CRUSHED MIXED HORSE FEED.
Try G. H.'s MIXED COW FEED.
Try G. H.'s CHICKEN FOG FEED.
Pure BARLEY MEAL, PEA MEAL, INDIAN MEAL, and every other Article in the Trade on the most reasonable terms.

HARPERLEY STEAM AND WATER CORN MILLS,
(Warehouse, Catchgate),
NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN,
ESTABLISHED, 1817. 238g

Business Announcements.

THE QUICKEST PASSAGE ON RECORD.

ON May 28th, the celebrated steamers, "London Castle" and "Glenaegle," steamed off together with upwards of six million pounds of NEW SEASON'S TEA from the Hankow district. After a desperate race of thirty-eight days, the "London Castle" arrived in the London Docks one day before the "Glenaegle," this being the quickest passage on record. Late in the morning she arrived, at eight her hatches were opened, at ten the teas were offered on the market. The importers expected high prices; the dealers prudently refused to buy except in small lots. While the importers halled, five other steamers arrived with fifteen million of new teas. Steamer after steamer followed each other, until not less than thirty million pounds of new tea was thrown on the market. This, with the large stock of last season's teas on hand, produced a panic in the market. Down came the old seasons teas to a price unknown in the history of the tea trade. We, like prudent dealers, have been watching the market, and secured large lots at the lowest point, and hasten to offer you a GOOD USEFUL TEA AT 1s. 8D. PER POUND. Don't doubt its quality on account of the price. We recommend it with the greatest of confidence as the most wonderful tea ever sold at the money.

Another word about INDIAN TEA:—For many years we have directed the attention of our friends to the wonderful power and quality of this new growth of tea. It is a pleasure for us to repeat that this year the Indian tea planters have far surpassed other years in the perfection of growth. We have to inform you that we have secured, regardless of cost, the early picking of the finest gardens in India. We stake our reputation on our opinion. Finer and more perfect growth of teas have never been offered. You cannot make a mistake if you ask for Indian tea at any of our establishments. WE KEEP ONLY THE FINEST QUALITY! We would like you to test the correctness of our judgment, well knowing you will thank us for our opinion.

WILLIAM STEWART AND SON, THE TEA DEALERS,
NEWCASTLE, 33, GRAINGER STREET; 32, MOSLEY STREET; 33, SANDHILL.
SUNDERLAND, CORNER OF FREDERICK ROAD, HIGH STREET. 254h

ITALIAN WAREHOUSE
AND GENERAL GROCERY AND PROVISION ESTABLISHMENT.

WILLIAM AYNSLEY,
THE TEA DEALER,
3, MIDDLE STREET, 11, NELSON STREET, CONSETT; AND FRONT STREET, LEADGATE,

IS SELLING HIS

Best Superfine FLOUR at 2s. 4d. per stone.
Best Finest FLOUR, 2s. 2d. per stone.
Best HOUSEHOLDS, 2s. per stone.
Best BOXINGS, 11s. 6d. per sack.
BRAN, 6s. 3d. per sack.
SCOTCH OATS, 17s. per sack.
CRUSHED OATS and BEANS, 17s. per sack.
Good FAMILY TEA, 2s. per pound.
Good SUGAR, 3d. per pound.
CRYSTALLISED SUGAR, 3½d. per pound.
LOAF SUGAR (Broken), 4½d. per pound.
First-class BUTTER, 1s. and 1s. 2d. per pound.
Finest KIEL BUTTER, 1s. 4d. per pound.
Pure BLADDER LARD, 8d. per pound.

TEAS OF THE FINEST PICKINGS.
THE NEW INDIAN TEAS AT 2s. 8d.,
SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED FOR STRENGTH AND FLAVOUR.

FINEST CUMBERLAND, IRISH, AND AMERICAN BACON.
WESTPHALIAN HAMS.
CUMBERLAND, IRISH, AND KIEL BUTTER.
PRIME STILTON, CHEDDAR, DUBLIN, GLOUCESTER, CHESHIRE, AND AMERICAN CHEESE.
PICKLED LOBSTERS, SALMON, SARDINES, CHICKEN, KIDNEYS,
PIGS' FEET, HAMS, AND TONGUE.

MARMALADES, JAMS, AND JELLIES.
CANDIED FRUIT, RAISINS, FIGS, PRUNES, &c.,
SPICES OF ALL KINDS.

AGENT FOR "EN AVANT" FRENCH YEAST.

☞ ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

NOTE THE ADDRESS:—

WILLIAM AYNSLEY,
THE TEA DEALER,
3, MIDDLE STREET, 11, NELSON STREET, CONSETT; AND FRONT STREET, LEADGATE.

W & A GILBEY'S WINES & SPIRITS—The seals and labels on all WINES and SPIRITS bottled by W & A GILBEY may be accepted as an absolute guarantee of their purity and genuineness. Under the Act of Parliament 38 & 39 Vic., Cap. 63, the purity of any Wine or Spirit can be verified on application to the Local Government Analyst.
From W & A GILBEY'S List of 200 varieties two descriptions of each class of WINES and SPIRITS are quoted below, the first on account of its moderate price, and the second for its fine quality combined with greater age.

AGENT—
W. AYNSLEY, *Grocer*, CONSETT and LEADGATE

PRICES THE SAME AS AT HEAD ESTABLISHMENTS

WINES	Per Bottle	Per Dozen
Castle 1A PORT *from Portugal* A good-bodied well-matured Wine. 4 years old	1/9	21/
Castle B PORT *from Portugal* A fine full-flavored fruity Wine. 5 years old	2/6	28/
Castle 1 SPANISH PORT *from Spain* A full-bodied fruity Wine. 2 years old	1/8	18/
Castle 4 SPANISH PORT *from Spain* The finest Spanish Port produced. 10 years old	2/10	32/
Castle 1A *Pale* SHERRY *from Spain* A pure Spanish Sherry. 3 years old	1/6	18/
Castle C *Pale* SHERRY *from Spain* A good type of nutty Sherry. 5 years old	2/6	28/
Castle VP *Pale* MARSALA *from Sicily* A delicate Dinner Wine. 3 years old ..	1/6	16/
Castle C *Pale* MARSALA *from Sicily* The finest Marsala produced. 7 years old	1/8	20/
Castle A CLARET *from France* A pure Medoc Wine. Upwards of a year in bottle	1/	12/
Castle C CLARET *from France* A fine flavored and well-matured Medoc Wine	1/6	18/
Castle 1 CHAMPAGNE A pure Sparkling Wine for ordinary use	Quarts 2/3 Pints 1/3	25/ 15/
Castle 3 CHAMPAGNE A high class delicate Champagne	Quarts 3/6 Pints 1/11	42/ 22/
Castle SAUMUR *Silver Foil* 1/3 fine dry Sparkling Wine.. ..	Quarts 2/1 Pints 1/3	25/ 14/6
Castle SAUMUR *Gold Foil* A fine old dry Sparkling Wine	Quarts 2/6 Pints 1/6	30/ 17/

SPIRITS	Per Bottle	Per Dozen
Castle UP GIN Highly rectified at W & A Gilbey's own Distillery. 35 per cent. under proof	2/	24/
Castle PROOF GIM Highly rectified at W & A Gilbey's own Distillery. Strength, proof ..	2/10	34/
Castle UP IRISH WHISKEY Distilled from fine Malt. 33 per cent. under proof	2/3	27/
Castle OLD IRISH WHISKEY Finest old Dublin Whiskey. Strength, proof	2/6	30/
Castle UP SCOTCH WHISKEY Distilled from fine Malt. 33 per cent. under proof	2/3	27/
Castle SC SCOTCH WHISKEY Finest old Scotch Whiskey. Strength, proof	2/6	30/
Castle UP BRANDY Has much of the fine flavor of Cognac. 33 per cent. under proof	2/3	27/
Castle PROOF BRANDY Has much of the fine flavor of Cognac. Strength, proof ..	2/	24/
Castle D COGNAC An excellent Cognac Brandy of fine flavor. 33 under proof ..	2/	24/
Castle FO COGNAC The finest old Champagne Brandy. Strength, proof	2/9	37/
Castle UP JAMAICA RUM A well-matured Jamaica Rum. 33 per cent. under proof ..	2/3	27/
Castle JO JAMAICA RUM The finest old Jamaica Rum. Strength, proof	2/3	30/
Castle 1 HOLLANDS A pure Dutch Spirit from Rye Wheat. 14 per cent. under proof	2/6	28/
HOLLANDS (*Silver Stream*) A fine old Dutch Spirit, bottled abroad. 14 under proof	2/6	33/

RE-INTRODUCTION OF MADEIRAS AT MODERATE PRICES

Large stocks of old Wines, estimated at Five Million gallons, having accumulated in Madeira, growers have been compelled to submit to a considerable diminution in prices, and there appears therefore every prospect of these Wines, of which W & A. Gilbey have recently made important shipments, coming again into general use, especially as even their full body and nutty character they are particularly suitable for consumption in this country.

Castle MADEIRA A full-flavored nutty Wine from the Island .. 3 years old	2/3	28/	Castle GRAND MADEIRA An excellent quality Wine from the Island .. 7 years old	3/6	42/

All Bottles (except for Sparkling Wines) are charged 1d. each, which is allowed when returned.

Business Announcements.

THOMAS ROWE, BAKER & CONFECTIONER,
LEADGATE AND CONSETT.
☞ PIC-NICS AND TEA PARTIES SUPPLIED OR CONTRACTED FOR.

ROBERT SEWELL,
AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER,
1, TRAFALGAR STREET, CONSETT.

J. PARKER,
JEWELLER, &c.,
2, FRONT STREET, CONSETT.
CLOCKS and WATCHES Cleaned and Repaired. Country Orders attended to.

WEDDING RINGS! WEDDING RINGS!!
WEDDING RINGS!!!

A PRESENT to each Purchaser of our GUINEA GOLD RING.

F. A. AND E. WELCH,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
ANNFIELD PLAIN. 318k

THOMAS ROBINSON,
CONSETT CARRIER,
RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that he has obtained the CARRYING BUSINESS, lately pursued by Mr. MICHAEL HARRISON, Dipton. Orders left at Mr. SKELTON'S, Commercial Inn, Consett, will receive his careful and prompt attention. Times—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. 416k

A. PHILLIPSON,
AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER,
WILL be happy to supply Household Furniture, Ironmongery, Paper Hangings, Mangles, Music and Musical Instruments, of all kinds, of the best quality, and at prices which will recommend them to all who will make an inspection at his Show Rooms, Front Street, Dipton.
Pianos tuned, Harmoniums, Concertinas, Watches, Clocks, &c., neatly repaired.
A Liberal Discount for Ready Cash. 235k

VALUABLE AND DESIRABLE VILLA AND OTHER BUILDING SITES FOR SALE,
IN LARGE OR SMALL PLOTS,
ON THE BENFIELDSIDE ESTATE.

APPLY TO
WILLIAM RAW,
AUCTIONEER, VALUER, SURVEYOR AND COMMISSION AGENT,
BLACKHILL,
278g CO. DURHAM.

PERFECTION IN ARTIFICIAL TEETH AND PAINLESS DENTISTRY AT MODERATE CHARGES.

MR. T. F. WATSON, DENTIST,
36, CLAYTON STREET (Corner of Newgate Street), NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE,
RESPECTFULLY calls attention to the Superiority of his Rugosite Suction Palate and Dental Coral.
☞ TEETH STOPPED OR EXTRACTED. 55h

QUEENSLAND EMIGRATION.

SAILINGS FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

The "Robert Lees," from London to Brisbane, 11th December. The "Scottish Knight," from London to Rockhampton, 18th December.
Female Domestic Servants free.
Apply to the Local Agents, Mr. Adam Brodie, Public Accountant, Town Hall, Consett, or Mr. J. T. Appleton, Auctioneer, Spennymoor; or to the Agent-General for Queensland, 32, Charing Cross, London, S.W. 844h

BLACKETT STREET TEA AND GROCERY WAREHOUSE,
91 & 93, BLACKETT STREET,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-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 lb. All kinds of Drysalters' Goods cheap and of the best quality. Hotels and Families supplied at wholesale prices.
TERMS—CASH. 879a

LADIES' SCHOOL, WEAR TERRACE, BISHOP AUCKLAND,

PRINCIPAL:—MRS. CLEMINSON.

SEVERAL of the Pupils have passed the Local Examinations of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Durham. The result of this year's examination—Six pupils passed the various English subjects, one in first-class honours; five passed in French, four Universal Prizes gained; and four passed South Kensington Science and Art Department, one Prize gained. 190h

GREAT REDUCTION IN FURNITURE.

PARTIES NOW FURNISHING will do well to visit W. WILKINSON'S Establishment, Catchgate, where they will find a well-selected Stock of Household Furniture; also, Flocks, Feathers, and Rabbit-down, Ready-made Ticks, Brass and Iron Bedsteads (very cheap), Washing and Wringing Machines, and Paperhangings, in newest designs.
Wholesale Agent for Hardy and Bury's Patent Picks. Travellers in the Trade supplied with Clocks, Watches, Hardware, Jewellery, Spectacles, Telescopes, and Field and Opera Glasses at Wholesale Prices.

JOHN BRADBURN & CO.,
DYERS
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

GOODS entrusted to us are Dyed and done-up in the most skilful manner, and give universal satisfaction.
Agents in Consett—CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.
Agent in Blackhill—Mr. A. TURNER, Tailor and Draper.
Agent in Leadgate—Mrs. BELLERBY.
Agent in Shotley Bridge—Miss TELFORD.

N.B.—Goods are forwarded to Newcastle every Friday, and are returned within fourteen days. 437k

JOHN W. DAVISON
CABINETMAKER, FURNITURE BROKER, IRONMONGER, &c.,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT,
AND CATCHGATE,
HAS now on hand the largest and best made, Stock of FURNITURE in the district.
IRON BEDSTEADS in great variety.
MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, FLOCKS, RABBIT DOWN, &c.
A large Stock of New Patterns in PAPER HANGINGS.
PERAMBULATORS. HARDWARE.
Agent for the HOME WASHER and MANGLING MACHINES.
BURY'S and HARDY'S PATENT PICKS and SHAFTS.
Licensed Dealer in SPORTING and BLASTING POWDERS. 673k

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

... beyond the simple announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, will be charged for as Advertisements.

...IAGES.

...on the 20th inst., Mr. John ...Mary Ann, eldest daughter of ... both of Leadgate, ...ister Office, on the 17th inst., ... Elizabeth Stobbs, both of ...

...Mason to Isabella Moor, both ...

...urch, on the 16th inst., John ...eldest son of Mr. W. Short, ... only daughter of Mr. R. ...

...TH S.

...Street, on the 19th inst., aged ...

...15th inst., aged 66, Mr. Thos. ...

...nfieldside House (the residence ... 18th inst., aged 70, Joseph ...Wales. 542k

...On the 4th inst., aged 53, Wm. ...

...n the 21st inst., aged 34, Wm. ...

...14th inst., Isabella wife of T. ...

...ewtwater Road, on the 20th ...Smith, wife of the late John ...domsley.

...Robert Jackson, at the ...ace, Front Street Consett, ... 24th, 1877.

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE

The Marquis of Lorne contemplates crossing the Atlantic next year. He wants to have some shooting with Lord Dunraven, who has visited America more than once, and written some capital books thereon. They are to shoot moose next summer, this lady has achieved a very considerable success in opera, and her performance as Siebel in "Faust" has been highly praised by the critics.

***

The reports from the Indian famine districts are still encouraging. In some places the harvesting of the earlier crops has been completed, but a considerable time will yet elapse before the bulk of the erable time will yet elapse before the bulk of the produce is ready to be converted into food. A statement issued at Madras shows that since the first appeal for relief subscriptions have come in at the rate of £10,000 daily. The amount remitted by the Lord Mayor of London reaches the splendid total of £446,000.

***

In addition to the wagers and presents he received for his great feat at the Agricultural Hall, Gale is now obtaining a handsome allowance from Music Hall proprietor, in consideration of his allowing himself and his champion belt to be exhibited nightly at 9.45 punctually. So great is the public curiosity to see Gale that I am told the speculation is a paying both parties, which is perhaps the only thing to be said in its favour.

***

There Ali is a very unfortunate person to deal with. He is very avaricious. For years he has been asking from us all the gold and silver which he could get; but when pressed to do anything in return he has refused. At present his troops are well armed with rifles, and he has breech-loading guns; but these he will not trust out of his sight, being apparently fearful that they might be turned against himself. The Russians are trying very hard to get him on their side, not with any idea of a Russian invasion of India, for I do order that he might stir up the tribes against us and keep us so well occupied there that we should not be able to use our army elsewhere.

***

I do not think it is generally known that the telephone in a rudimentary form has been in use for many years among the Tamil coolies of Ceylon. The use of electricity is, of course, unknown to them, but they have an apparatus which works well for a distance of from fifty to a hundred yards, and they be said to bear the same relation to Mr. Bell's instrument that the old semaphore telegraph which was in use thirty years ago bears to Sir Charles Wheatstone's electric telegraph. The Ceylon contrivance consists of two tins, the bottoms of which have been knocked out, and one of their ends is covered with a bladder. Through this bladder an ordinary thread, fifty, ninety or even a hundred yards long, is passed, connecting the two tins, and the telephone is complete.

***

It becomes very doubtful if, in the present unsettled condition of France, the Paris Exhibition will be held next year. It is a serious matter when the mischief chooses as his chief ministers a soldier who swept the streets with grapeshot at the *coup d'etat* of 1851. Foreigners will not like sending their treasure to a city which may any day be declared in a state of siege, and the streets of which may be blocked with barricades. The Parisians themselves are expressing their fears that visitors will find only empty stalls. Meanwhile, our own artistic fellow-subjects are endeavouring to get up an exhibition in another part of the world. In Melbourne the citizens are talking of a grand exhibition, to which the Prince of Wales is to be invited. I have no doubt that the prince would very much like to go. He is ardently fond of travel.

***

No surprise is felt at the refusal of Professor Tyndall as well as of Mr. Browning to accept the Rectorship of St. Andrew's University. The honour is, our is a very dubious one, as our public men are beginning to see. The bulk of the students at the Scotch University are mere boys, and the vote for the man or that at the bidding of their leaders. There is, therefore, no real compliment implied in the election of a particular person to the Lord Rector, as there are three University elections every year, they each require a Lord Rector every three years, most of our prominent public men have already occupied or been offered the chair, and I am told that I fancy, will find some difficulty in procuring Lord Rectors of mark in future. St. Andrew's, after two disappointments, has elected Lord Selborne by 15 votes over Mr. Gathorne Hardy.

***

The Marquis of Bute's present to Glasgow University must be call such wonderful to what Mr. Newdegate calls the hierarchy. If there is one thing more than another against which the Roman Catholic priesthood should set their faces, it is secular education, and especially teaching which is not under their control. That their most hopeful and wealthiest proselytes should thus endow a purely secular University at the very time when the hierarchy is about to be established in Scotland, and any amount of money will be wanted for endowments and cathedrals, is inexplicable in the highest degree. But it ought not to be surprising. It is no secret that the marquis is very little amenable to priestly influence, and that the priests of him there are not wanting some to say that but for his marriage with a very fervid Catholic he would ere this have left the Roman Church, and become a very good young to have well considered the step he was taking. The marquis is by no means a second Duke of Norfolk in his relations with the Roman communion.

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I have just had an opportunity of learning from a very influential and well-informed quarter certain details respecting the tribal war now waging on our Indian frontier. The matter, I am told, is not so serious as has been supposed. The truth is, we have a frontier over 700 miles in length; on the other side of it lie countless savage tribes, much given to raids and robbery, and not at all scrupulous about taking life in the pursuit of their calling. Thus we must always expect to be having outbreaks of this kind from time to time, and the wonder is that we do not have more. With respect to our present trouble with Quettah, it has been effected with the full consent of the Khan of Khelat and his tributaries. They were carefully dispatched, and requests being held to our good offices. Major Sandeman, who had been extremely successful in his dealings with the native tribes, was sent to the newly-joined chiefs. Of course he had to be accompanied by an escort of sufficient strength to maintain his position. He soon found that the Khan was almost entirely by blame, and that his feudal chiefs had just grounds of complaint. But we have been careful to avoid wounding the Khan's *amour propre*. Our representative at his capital is a soldier, and not a civil agent; and his escort remain at Quettah. The reason why our presence there has made the Amee of Cabul so angry is that it gives us a new and easy road by which to march upon Afghanistan should we desire to do so. He now wants to make out that the Khan is his feudatory, but it is too late, for only a few years ago, when at issue the question of the Ameer doing something on behalf of the Khan, he declared that that was our affair, as the Khan was really our feudatory.

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Some of the papers have been remarking, apropos to the Duke of Norfolk's marriage, that the Queen's gift on such occasions is always the same—an India shawl—and the question is frequently asked, Whence do these shawls come? They come from the Maharajah of Cashmere, and are a part of the tribute which he has to pay to the Empress of India every year. He used to send also a certain number of the goats, from whose hair the shawls are made, it being hoped that we might be able to acclimatise them. But they did not thrive, and I believe that that part of the tribute has been given up.

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English opera singers who Italianise their names have often been laughed at, but it is their fault, I am assured not. I am told, for instance, that a lady who has been singing somewhere in the north under the name of Miss Purdy was obliged to transform herself into "Madlle Perdi" before she appeared at her Majesty's.

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THE KAFFIRS OF SOUTH AFRICA.

On Wednesday evening, the Rev. W. H. Milward delivered a lecture in the Consett Wesleyan Chapel on the habits, &c., of the Kaffirs of South Africa. There was a large audience. Mr. John Elliott occupied the chair, and, in speaking of mission work, said sixty-two years ago they had forty-two members only, and one missionary (John McKenny) and that missionary was prohibited by Government from preaching the gospel. Reading rapidly, what a change! Five years after that they had the Government awarding a salary of £75 a-year to a missionary, and since then the work had prospered, and he supposed there were now some hundred missionaries and 16,000 or 17,000 members. (Applause.)

The Rev. Mr. Milward was then introduced. He remarked that he had been unable to find time to put his ideas on paper, and consequently what he should have to say to them would be more in the form of a "conversation" than a lecture. He did not intend to speak of the missionary aspect of Kaffirdom, but should merely deal with Kaffirs, their manners, habits, language, and the number of other tribes. After describing the country, the lecturer said it was difficult to class the Kaffir amongst the nations of the earth. The Kaffirs, so far as outward appearance was concerned, was, as a missionary described him on one occasion before the speaker went out to Africa, the *beau-ideal* of a man. Generally speaking, no men were tall, well-proportioned. Of course their hair was different to ours, and many of them had the thick lip and flat nose of the negro. Some of them were very dark, almost black, while others were brown or copper-coloured. But a large proportion of the Kaffirs were light brown in colour, and their courtesy was nearly Arabic. They had difficulty in class them amongst the nations of the earth. They seemed to know nothing as to their past history, and the probability was that their ancestors intruded themselves into their present homes. As to their language, it was very peculiar, and altogether unlike many African languages. After spending some time among the Kaffirs, and picking up their language, he imagined it would be of considerable service to him at Natal. He found, however, that the structure of the language was different at the latter place. They seemed to be nothing in common between the two languages, the only word which he met with during the whole time he was among the Kaffirs, and which corresponded with the language he spoken in Western Africa, being the word used for "light." The lecturer here gave his hearers a sample of the Kaffir language, remarking, at the finish, that the audience would see that there was not much similarity between English and Kaffir. The language was in many respects exceedingly full, and in other respects it was not. With regard to colours the Kaffirs had a word for every tint, and in this respect it was fuller than our own. In describing the colour of cattle, for instance, the Kaffir would not say a spotted cow, or a red cow, but he had a distinct word by which another Kaffir was able at once to know what he was meant. So, again, with regard to grasses, trees, &c. The grasses in that country were very varied, and the Kaffir had a distinct word for each variety. In describing flowers, however, his language was scant—there was no poetry in him. He was highly attractive in them, and in his eyes there was no difference between a rose and a pink—both were merely "flowers." The "flowers" the Kaffirs had best were cattle. Kaffirs spoke grammatically, (and in order to learn to speak the language correctly it was necessary to observe definite rules. This, he thought, seemed to indicate a higher and more civilised origin than their present condition suggested to them. As to the character of the people they were said, as he had told them, poetic or romantic, like the North American Indians. Neither were they philosophical or metaphysical, but they were exceedingly practical and also vigorous, when they chose to be. As a people they were selfish. They were exceedingly acquisitive, and the result was that as soon as an Englishman landed in the country a Kaffir was sure to turn up to ask him for a present. They were also exceedingly untruthful. A Kaffir never gave a straight answer to a question, but generally answered it by asking another. It was said by some that that Kaffirs were honest. A Kaffir, it was true, was sometimes sent hundreds of miles with large sums of money in his possession, but the fact of the money reaching its destination in safety was not the result of the man's honesty, but arose through his ignorance of what he was carrying, and perhaps partly from a dread that Englishmen were quick to punish cases of theft. To sum than up, they were "earthly, sensual, and devilish." As to their dress, it could scarcely be said that they walked about in skins, for the simple reason that they hadn't them. But if they were dressed at all, their apparel generally consisted of part of a cow, deer, or calf's skin, and in some cases it was the tail of a cat or tiger. On festive occasions the Kaffir had perhaps a strip of tiger skin put round his head in the shape of a crown, and six or eight ostrich feathers, three or four feet long, were stuck round it and gave the wearer an exceedingly stately appearance. All the men, in fact, were fond of feathers, and in this respect they were akin to a resemblance to the ladies of our own country. (Laughter.) When he came over to this country and saw the ladies dressed in their ostrich feathers he wondered to himself if they were going to imitate the Kaffir men. (Renewed laughter.) The law required the people to clothe themselves from the neck to the knee, but they were day they were little given to it, in the country as naked as they were when born. The only apparel they wore on such occasions were some little strips of skin round the legs and arms. They were bracelets, these consisting of bone, ivory, brass, copper, or beads. The women wore armlets extending from the wrist to the elbow. Sometimes these were made of braided grass, at others they were of a formed of pretty pieces of skin, or consisted of the entrails of some wild beast. Rings they were very fond of. On festive occasions the Kaffir men appeared with their spears, clubs, and shield, the latter being about 5ft. high and 30in. broad, and made of buffalo hide. The men painted their faces all manner of colours, blue, red, white, and yellow. On one occasion, in going through the country with his family, he came upon a number of people who were going to a marriage ceremony. Among them was one a tall fellow, who had painted one leg red, the other being left its natural colour. His face and other parts of his body were similarly distributed. His wife, his spear, clubs, and shield he presented a formidable appearance. He skipped about more like a buck than a man, often leaping above his own height, the Kaffirs being marvellous jumpers. The hair was an important part of Kaffir dress. For instance, if they examined the head of a child from six to ten years old, they would find that the hair had been carefully carefully into a number of small tufts. These had been carefully plaited, and the result was that they had a hundred horns three or four inches in length all stuck all over the head. Others had two-thirds of the hair shaved off, much to their own comfort, no doubt, as this doubtless led to a diminution of the many hunting grounds. (Laughter.) Kaffirs had their barbers or hairdressers just as we had in this country, and it was customary for a Kaffir to be in the hands of his barber for a fortnight at a time, at the end of which time he was deemed presentable. When a man got married he adopted an entirely different fashion to that observed previous to marriage. Until he became a man, and no man was a man till he was married—(laughter)—he was a boy. As soon as he was married, however, he was a man, and this was shewn by the peculiar way in which he dressed his hair. A lot of fat was first prepared, then some thing a little bit sticky was procured, perhaps glue or gum). The hair was tied round his head in rings, and each ring afterwards received a coating of glue. A layer of fat, mixed up with red ochre, was next added, and by-and-by he had a number of rings, resembling India-rubber or gutta-percha, about his head. They were as hard as cocoa-nuts, and remained for years. Whenever they saw a Kaffir in the head-gear they might feel sure he had graduated as a man. (Laughter.) The girls, too, had their fashions. (Laughter and applause.) At the stations and elsewhere girls were to be found with their heads covered with tar, twenty, thirty, forty and fifty balls, which stood bolt upright. Suppose a young lady became a bride, however, there were no alterations. In daily life she had her hair dressed during the first year of her married life for the relatives who had given her husband the cattle—a week or fortnight being required, he imagined, before a young ladies of this country would not relish. (Laughter.) Kaffirs were firm believers in witchcraft. Illness they attributed to the machinations of some evil-minded individual. The witch-doctor was summoned, and, as usual, a sacrifice had to be offered. Having gone through his incantations and partaken of the feast set before him, the witch-doctor pointed out the culprit, perhaps a child of the kraal, or a person living at the kraal adjoining. If the witch happened to be a boy, he was tortured in various ways to induce him to make a confession, fire being in some instances resorted to. Sometimes, not having time to prepare a fire, they put their victim to death with their spears or beat out his brains with their clubs. If the person accused happened to live at a distance they went to his hut at night, and, after they had been in possession of somebody, induced him to leave his hut, whereupon they pounced on him, bound him, and then drowned him like a dog. Upon other occasions they erected poles, and the accused, having been fastened to them, was left to a death of starvation. At other times, if this punishment was deemed insufficient, the poor wretch was taken to an ant-hill, and the ants having been angered by having water thrown on them, they slowly devoured him. Another mode of putting witches to death was by placing red-hot stones on the tenderest part of the body, the stones tearing portions of skin and flesh away. If the supposed crime of witchcraft was great the victim was burned, and afterwards tied to a number of saplings bent and fastened to the ground. At a given signal the young trees were released, and in springing back to their upright position the legs and arms of the doomed man asunder. His wife was sometimes dealt with in the same way. His cattle were sometimes confiscated, a portion being given to the person supposed to have been afflicted by his evil influence. Generally speaking, however, they went to his relatives, supposing these had not also been put to death. Kaffirs also believed in ghosts, omens, and dreams, and while on a journey they would often return home, travelling long distances, to ascertain whether some bad dream was foretold in fact or not. Mr. Milward related several instances of superstition that had come under his own notice, and, in conclusion, said he hoped his remarks would give his audience some insight into the character of the people whom he had been describing, and that what he had said would lead them to take a deeper interest in missionary work. (Applause.)

Mr. Davison proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer, and said he was certain that most of the audience, if not all, had been very much interested by the lecture, particularly the ladies.

Mr. Imrie seconded the motion, which was carried by acclamation.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman brought the proceedings to a close. There was a collection after the lecture, the amount realized being £5 4s.

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Throat Irritation.—Soreness and dryness, tickling and irritation, lead to coughing and affecting the voice. For these symptoms use Epps's Glycerine Jujubes. Only in boxes, labelled "James Epps & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London." 247b

An Evening Beverage.—Epps's Cacaoine (Quint-essence of Cacao) is equally liquid and refreshing as tea, affording moreover a sterling support to the system. Unsweetened, Eac packet (1d.) is labelled "James Epps & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London."

Near the General Post Office, Newcastle, is the St. Nicholas' Square Fire-proof Safe Depot, where there is the largest assortment of Fire-proof Safes (from £3 to £30). Deed Boxes, Cash Boxes, &c.; also Wringing and Washing Machines. Send or price lists to J. R. Hall, above address.

W. J. Mallet, Esq., M.D., of Burlington Street, Manchester, says:—"I have used Dodd's Quinine Wine, and consider it in many cases an agreeable and efficacious way of administering quinine." This pleasant and popular medicine is the best and most economical tonic for all cases of indigestion, or neuralgia, ague, debility, spasms, and all derangements of the stomach. The genuine is manufactured only by Joe Dodd, chemist, Carlisle, and bears his name on the Government stamp.

Advice to Mothers!—Are you broken in 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 is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Manufactured at New York, and at 493, Oxford Street, London.

Throat Affections and Hoarseness.—All suffering from irritation of the throat and hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." These famous "lozenges" are now sold by most respectable Chemists in this country and on the Continent, and are rapidly becoming a favourite with all who are troubled with a "hacking cough," a "slight cold," or bronchial affections, cannot try them too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and Asthmatic affections. See that the words "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are on the Government Stamp around each box.—Manufactured by John I. Brown and Son, Boston, United States. Depot, 493, Oxford Street, London.

Shakespeare has truly said "The Economy of Nature provides a Remedy for every Complaint." The great difficulty, however, is to discover the remedy, and, in most cases, this can only be done by long trial and patient research. To find an effective remedy for Rheumatism and Lumbago, Asthmatic affections. See that the words "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are on the Government Stamp around each box.—Manufactured by John I. Brown and Son, Boston, United States. Depot, 493, Oxford Street, London.

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EXECUTION AT DOLGELLY.

Cadwalladar Jones was executed at Dolgelly on Friday morning for the murder of Sarah Hughes. No reporters were admitted. The culprit woke at five, and remained with the spiritual adviser till about eight, when, after having confessed, walked with a firm step to the scaffold. He died without a struggle. Marwood was the executioner.

SAVAGE ATTACK ON A WARDER.

A fearful outrage has been committed in the Lowes Naval Gaol, James Brake, the chief warder, went round to visit the prisoners, when suddenly one of them seized him by the throat, and, having thrown him to the ground, battered him over the head with a heavy shoe block. Brake was fearfully mutilated. The prisoner was taken before the Visiting Justices and remanded.

GREAT FIRE NEAR MANCHESTER.

A most destructive fire has occurred in the warehouse of the London and North-Western Railway Company at Heaton Norris. When the borough fire brigade arrived on the scene the building was one mass of flame from end to end, and the roof collapsed. The warehouse was about 100 yards long by 50 in width, and stored with large quantities of cotton, grain, oils, spirits, &c., which, owing to their combustible nature, burned so rapidly that it soon became apparent that the most strenuous exertions on the part of the brigade would be of little avail in saving the property. The belfry of Christ Church caught fire but was immediately put out. The strength of the fire and the force of the wind blowing large pieces of burning material to a long distance, thereby greatly endangering the property in the neighbourhood, and it is stated that which was at that time blowing a perfect hurricane, it soon became apparent that the most strenuous exertions on the part of the brigade would be of little avail in saving the property. The belfry of Christ Church caught fire but was immediately put out. The strength of the fire and the force of the wind blowing large pieces of burning material to a long distance, thereby greatly endangering the property in the neighbourhood, and it is stated that quantities of burning cotton were carried to Norwood, a distance of over a mile. Ten thousand bales of cotton are said to have been stored in the warehouse at the time, which, together, with the large quantities of other goods, has been totally destroyed; and all that is now left of the once valuable contents is now a mass of debris lying with bare walls. The warehouse has been standing on near the main line, it is not improbable that sparks flying from the passing engines may have been the cause of the conflagration. The extent of the damage estimated is about £200,000.

INTERESTING MARRIAGE QUESTION

A curious affair is about to be heard before the Court of Appeal at Aix (Bouches-du-Rhone), which exercises a jurisdiction over the French Consular Courts in the Levant. Prosper Ossana, native of Smyrna, married in 1859 Prince Karadja, an Ottoman subject professing the Greek religion, the ceremony being only performed in the Catholic church of St. Antoine-de-Padoue, at Constantinople. After some years of cohabitation, during which several children were born, the husband paid less and less attention to his wife, and frequently remained absent from her for more than a year at a time. An affection at length sprang up between the Princess and M. Ossana, a Frenchman of good family, and formerly Attaché at the Embassy at Constantinople, and the wife endeavoured to have her first marriage declared null and void on the ground that it was not celebrated in the Roman Catholic Church. The Greek Patriarch, when appealed to, declared that a union between two persons of different religions was valid without the canon law of the Orthodox Church. Provided with that decision in writing, the Princess and M. de Vandeuvre presented themselves before M. D'Obigny, Consul-General at Constantinople, to have the banns between them published, but he refused to do so on the ground that the first marriage of the woman was legitimate. They then summoned the French agent before the Consular Tribunal, and the verdict being against them, they have appealed to the Court of Aix to overrule the decision of the Consul, on which the judges will have to decide is the validity of the marriage with Prince Karadja.

AN AMERICAN CURE FOR DRUNKENNESS

The Commissioners appointed by the Common Council of Boston, Massachusetts, to enquire into the punishment of drunkards have lately made a report, in which they state that they have visited many penitentiary institutions in the large cities of the United States, and that generally the penalty for drunkenness is a fine of ten dollars, with an alternative of ten days' imprisonment. They are of opinion that this is not so much a punishment of a drunkard as of his family; for they either pay it for him or are pinched by the loss of the money from his wages. A very slight imprisonment is a short term they think it rarely does any good. Although it may free the prisoner's system of alcohol, it does not destroy the appetite or stimulate it. They consider that total abstinence is necessary for any lasting benefit in that direction. They therefore recommend "a new departure" in the treatment of drunkards, namely, reformatory institutions. Without at all entering upon the question of their criminality or penal deserts, the Commissioners suggest that the treatment shall primarily at the time of conviction, leaving the matter of their just punishment to be incidentally though necessarily involved. To this end they would be sentenced to a given punishment, but committed to an asylum for such protracted period, one year or more as experience has proved to be necessary, with discretion in the hands of the proper authorities to shorten the duration by any absence on well-defined conditions "attended, perhaps, by a continued helpful oversight." In other words, the Commissioners recommend that the punishment for confirmed drunkards be imprisoned for a term of not less than one year.

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At the meet of the Fife fox-hounds the other day at Scotscraig, a box of matches took fire in the pocket of one of the riders. The flames set fire to the horse's mane, terrifying the man's shoulder, and causing other injuries.

A correspondent writes to say that she picked in Rodwell, near Weymouth, on the grounds of a dozen and a half ripe strawberries the last week in October.

Cardinal Manning still remains at Paris. Although his health is improving, his progress towards recovery is very slow, it is constant and satisfactory.

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Two gentlemen, named Donoghue and Donovan, residing in county Limerick, have been accidentally drowned while fishing.

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A navvy, named John Smith, thirty-seven years of age, has been found frozen to death, in the new cutting at Lower Stone Stratton. Liquor, it appears, he was employed in watching. The night was intensely cold; and it is supposed that he lay down while under the influence of liquor.

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Speed.—A match, which began to commence at five minutes past twelve on Monday the feat of walking 500 miles in six days, at the Public Drill Hall, Clifford, Leeds, was successfully accomplished 98 miles without leaving the track.

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Rook pounds of beef lose one pound by boiling, and one pound by frying; by roasting and one pound three ounces by baking; four pounds of mutton lose fourteen ounces by boiling, one pound six ounces by frying, and one pound four ounces by baking.

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Taking the entire 21 English grazing counties and comparing them with the 13 born counties, it appears that the fattening division consists of 6·9 per cent. of the total number of cattle in England proper.

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The best-seasoned wood contains, by actual experiment, at common temperature, about one-tenth of water.

given to her guardian her husband failed to time agreed on her a present or a sum of might remain unpaid. the debt remained, the and if these were not he would also take the ttle were paid. More- way was compelled to of her modest life for her husband the cattle- he imagined, that the would not replace. rm believers in witch- to the machinations of The witch-doctor was bribe had to be offered. antations and partaken e prepared for him, the ion, perhaps a child ng at the kraal adjoin- t to be a boy, he was to indicate him to make s instances resorted to. to prepare a fire, they h their spears or beat circle in the centre at a distance they went lling him they were in d him to leave his hut him, and him, and . Upon other occasions s accused, having been to a death of starvation. nishment was deemed h was taken to an an- been angered by having ge had devoured him. witches to death was by he tenderest part of the flesh and flesh time of the accused was ayed, and afterwards tied with flock in the vici- l the young trees were back to their natural and arms of the accused ras sometimes dealt with ttle were sometimes con- the person supposed to ful influence. Generally ent to his relatives, who- lso been put to death. ests, omens, and dreams, hey would often return ons, to ascertain whether ded in fact or not. Mr. stances of superstition own notice, and in con- remarks would give his the character of the peo- hing, and that, what is takes a deeper interest in se.)

vote of thanks to the was carried, that most of the en very much interested

motion, which was carried

Chairman brought the ere was a collection after ived being £5 4s.

Soreness and dryness, ring cough and affecting ould use Epps's Glycerine ULSE JAMS Epps's Glycerine Co., London. 247k

SE.—Epps's Cassaine is equally liquid and ing mercury, nothing required. Each packet rs & Co., Homœopathic 247k

Office, Newcastle, is Fire-proof Safes, Cash- assortment of Fire-proof ed Boxes, Cash Boxes, ashing Machines. Send above address.

M.D., of Burlington "I have prescribed Todd's ir it in many cases as a way of quickly and ul popular medicine is the ely known in all cases of , ague, debility, spasms, headache, rheumatism, e Todd, chemist, Carlisle, Government stamp.

—Are you broken in- ffering with the gout? to a chemist and get a SOOTHING SYRUP. It will mediately. It is particu- ildren during the period e child from pain, and the bright as a button." It ens the gums, allays all pain, e bowels, and is the best ry and diarrhœa, whether or causes. Mrs. Winslow's Medicine Dealers every- Manufactured in New Street, London. 247k

AND HOARSENESS.—All ches, bronchial and soreness at the almost immediate of "Brown's Bronchial Lozenges" are not to be ists in this country at troubled with a "hacking or bronchial affections, the slightest attempt to ful Pulmonary and that the words "Brown's the Government stamp are Imitations may cause I Have Used." 493, 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. per box.

d said "The Economy d for every Complaint," ever, is to discover the s, this can only be done ' Dr. De Jongh's Light Assimilation and kindred object of earnest research o great measure of suc- ed. There can be no ntradiction, that at the ANELAUDE is the only Liver Complaint, in which, when fairly tried, has it ed cure; and thousands of bed health, who have ly prescribed to the ough they had all tried e hope of obtaining relief e than the paper in which medicines that have been plaints. Beaded, if you ed Light Brown Cod Liver bottle of Vickers' Anti-Lac- functions, and the analysis ge, which are given with ay you have tried a hun- ut much benefit, we will ut you will bless the mo- ught, and were persuaded, ANTI-LACTIC A trial. It is as a beneficial effect on ed Christs, in bottles 2s. 9d. each, or from the sole Proprietors, Lower Thames 493k

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

ROUMANIAN CAPTURE OF LOVITZ.

THE GARRISON OF PLEVNA.

THE CAPTURED ENGLISH DOCTORS.

FIGHTING IN MONTENEGRO.

THE ATTEMPT TO RELIEVE PLEVNA.

CAPTURE OF PROVITZ BY THE ROUMANIANS.

The following are the details regarding the capture of the Turkish position of Provitz :—"The day before yesterday, on the 22nd inst., the main Russian force, under General Schuvaloff, having driven the Turks out of their position opposite Provitz, occupied it, and commenced attranching themselves, dragging up artillery to the almost inaccessible heights, with the object of inducing the Turks to believe that an attack in front was intended. Throughout the day and night of the 23rd, and during the following morning, the Russian troops kept up a perpetual skirmishing fire in this manner, the attention of the Turks at Orkhanie and Etropol was divided by means of a feigned advance, executed by detachments from Gratza, in the direction of Orkhanie, and by two columns proceeding along both banks of the Icker against Etropol. The main blow was, however, prepared against the Turkish left flank and rear. On the 21st a column, under General Ranch, crossed the mountains over steep precipitous paths, being compelled at times to make use of dynamite in order to force their way. The artillery was dragged up by the men themselves. After forty-nine hours uninterrupted struggle with incredible difficulties, the column reached the almost inaccessible position held by the Turkish left flank. At noon on the 23rd General Ranche's troops drove the enemy from his position, the Turks in their flight leaving behind them nine guns and a number of ammunition waggons. The Turkish officer and seventy men were taken prisoners."

CALLING OUT THE CIVIC GUARD IN TURKEY.

An Imperial irade has been issued, calling out 150,000 Civic Guards in Constantinople and the provinces, for the purpose of maintaining order in those districts during the possible absence of the regular forces. The Christian inhabitants are summoned to take their share in this levy. The Irade takes its ground upon the terms of the Constitution, by granting the equal rights and duties of all Ottomans. The Civic Guard is destined to constitute an army of reserve, and will be employed in case of need for the defence of Adrianople, Boulair, and Constantinople. This army of reserve, consisting of 150,000 men, will be under the orders of special commanders. The statement made by Doctors Douglas and Vachell the English surgeons who were made prisoners at Teliche, at the Russian headquarters, has created a bad impression at Constantinople here. It caused a circular to all English surgeons and doctors serving with the hospital staff of Turkey, impressing upon them that if taken prisoners they should not communicate any information which might be of any service to the Russian, either from a military or political point of view. Baker Pacha, accompanied by Messrs. Allix and Brincour, will set out on Monday next to join Mehemet Ali Pacha.

THE GARRISON OF PLEVNA.

The *Times* correspondent at the Russian headquarters at Bogot says:—"I have read a statement from a correspondent with the Turks, dated from before Plevna every man had a warm overcoat and good boots. Well, I have seen between 7,000 and 8,000 prisoners captured in the vicinity of Plevna, and one-third of them had no overcoats at all, and four-fifths per cent. wore boots. I have also seen several hundreds of the garrison of Plevna itself, and scarcely any of them had boots, while not one had a warm coat, hood or overcoats. There is a large number of Jews shut up in Plevna, who went there to purchase the clothing of the infantry brought by Osman Pasha's army and Circassians from the battle-fields around, and it is not impossible that a goodly proportion of the boots and overcoats intended for the soldiers of Osman Pasha found its way into the collections of these speculators, who were caught inside the Ottoman lines when the Guard cut the Sofia road."

THE ATTEMPT TO RELIEVE PLEVNA.

The Russians are making a rapid advance southward on the purpose of relieving the besieged army to wards Sofia. We are, however, indications that Mehemet Ali will advance, not from the south, but from the west, by way of Vraca, with the object of effecting a junction with the garrison of Osman Pasha. Mehemet Ali will probably try to reach Mahala, on the Iskar river, from whence Plevna is distant only 30 miles. In Litkoi, which is 15 miles from Mahala, for 8,000 horses, and it is believed that they will form a part of the winter quarters of the army after its surrender at Plevna. Osman Pasha's troops are suffering greatly from want of food. Scarcely any bread is now to be obtained in Plevna.

FIGHTING ON THE LOM.

A telegram dated Bucst, Monday, says—The Russian outposts on the eastern front are being continually attacked by the Turks. Fighting is going on, for example, two tabors of Turkish infantry, with artillery and a regiment of cavalry, drove in the outposts at Opaka and Polomirci on the Lom. Reinforcements of Russian troops from the Danube promptly sent reinforcements to the front, and the assailants were driven back beyond Karaitz. According to the latest reports of Osman Pasha's losses were considerable, while on the Russian side there were only two men killed and three wounded. The same morning Turkish companies, while in search of cattle, drove back a Russian outpost near Kroptscha, but immediately afterwards withdrew. At 11 a.m. a patrolling party of Hussars were surrounded near Brestovitza by Turkish troops and with a loss of one man killed and one wounded. Official advices from the Schipka Pass state that Gourny weather has prevailed there during the last three days.

THE CAPTURED ENGLISH DOCTORS.

A telegram from Vienna says—The Russian surgeons Douglas and Vachell, captured at Teliche, have been here for some days under strict guard, and are to be sent off to St. Petersburg. Dr. Douglas is seriously ill with dysentry, and has not been able to leave his bed since he arrived at Bucharest. The strongest representations have been made to the Russian authorities to forego this further severity, but in vain. Colonel Mansfield applied personally to Prince Gortschakoff to at least delay the transport of Douglas, whose life will be endangered by being moved. The reply was that orders had been received from head-quarters, and must be carried out; nor did the Russian authorities here telegraph to the Grand Duke for a modification of such orders. The whole proceedings towards these gentlemen is simply outrageous. They were sent out duly accredited by the Stafford House Committee, and should have been at once returned to the Turkish army, or set at liberty to go where they pleased. Their property has been taken from them, and they are treated as prisoners of war. To send Vachell on a journey that, in the present blocked state of the lines, may last weeks, is absolutely inhuman.

FIGHTING IN MONTENEGRO.—TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER OF THE TURKS.

SCUTARIA (ALBANIA), Sunday.—A correspondent writes:—"I regret to state that the onslaught of the Montenegrins has been marked with the most wanton barbarity on their part, not only of the armed foes, but also of the non-combatant population, men, women, and even children, who have committed the most shocking excesses on the unprotected Turkish peaceful villages dwelling near the frontier. Such of these unfortunate people as have escaped are flying in all directions for their lives. Where they can do so they drive their cattle before them, and such others hold goods as they can hastily collect and carry away with them. Everywhere the population is struck with terror."

WRECK OF A STEAMER AND LOSS OF FORTY LIVES.

A Reuter's telegram from New York states that the United States steamer Huron, from Portsmouth to Mare Island, ran ashore on the coast of North Carolina, during a gale, at one o'clock on Saturday morning. She carried four guns, and her crew consisted of fifteen officers and 119 men. Of this number only four officers and fifty seamen were saved. The captain perished. The vessel is completely submerged.

ROBBERY OF MAIL BAGS.

The mail bags from Warwick to Oxford and all parts of the West of England have been stolen at Leamington, where they were thrown from a slow train to be transferred to the eight o'clock express. The following morning a youth named Harris, employed by Messrs. Jacks and Warwicker, found them broken open in his masters' field, adjoining Shrubland Hall, about a quarter of a mile from the railway station. Letters had been ransacked for valuables, but it is believed the booty obtained was small, the bags not containing any single registered letter, and cheques and post office orders being almost valueless.

THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER OF INDIA.

With regard to the north-west frontier the *Bombay Gazette* says:—"We are afraid that the public have not been told the whole truth about the preliminary state of affairs in Khelat. How is it that no mention has been made of the important fact that a force of four 40-pounder Armstrong guns is to be mounted on the native fort of Quetta, which is now being lowered in order to allow the guns to be put up? It is further contended that the political authorities to blow up the difficult passage in the Bolan Pass, between the Sir-i-Bolan and the Dasht-Bowlet, for the purpose, we presume, of making this pass easier for the progress either of kafilahs or troops. We have heard that a sinister disturbance has already taken place in Khelat. On the occasion of the Khan's late marriage, the infantry are said raised a riot because they were in arrears of pay. The *emeute*, however, was suppressed."

A WOMAN SHOT AT A RIFLE RANGE.

Last Saturday an accident occurred, at Southport, to a woman named Ann Hewitt, the wife of a porter at the Manchester Infirmary, which will very much prove fatal. The unfortunate woman was on Saturday with two others walking along the shore pick ing up shells which were lying about in the vicinity of the 26th L.A.V. The corps were at the time shooting with the rifles, and the women were several times warned, by the marker and by the police, to keep away from the range, but they took no notice whatever of the warnings. At length a bullet missed the target, and, hitting some object, ricochetted, and went some 700 yards, striking Hewitt on the left. It then struck Mrs. Hewitt on the left side of the head, about two and a half inches above the left ear, the ball going in a downward direction. The shot cannot be supposed to be shooting with the corps at the time, and he at once attended the unfortunate woman. On arrival at the hospital, the bullet was successfully extracted, but it is feared inflammation may set in. Although she cannot speak, she is yet conscious, but the woman is in a very critical condition.

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

An *Observer* telegram, dated from Berlin, says:—The proposals recently made by the Austro-Hungarian Government for a Treaty of Commerce based on the principle that Austria and Germany should be treated respectively with regard to commercial matters on the footing of the most favoured nation has met with no acceptance here, on the ground that it would not be compatible with German interests. The attitude adopted the other day by the National Liberal party in the Prussian Diet on the occasion of the interpellation introduced by the Clericals, persists, with reference to the disposal of the revenues derived from King George's sequestrated estates in Hanover, has given great satisfaction to the Court. A leading article on the new French Ministry in the *Post* expresses a hope that the Republicans will not be excited to violent excesses by the provocation of the party, which has unexpectedly suddenly come to retain the control of public affairs in their own hands on account of the critical state of the Pope's health, but will proceed quietly with the formation of the new Cabinet, the survival of the administration, and with vote any grants necessary for the administration of the State. The *Post* further assumes that the Elysée is completely under the influence of the Orleans party, and that the Marshal is prepared, if necessary, to maintain the present dictatorship by a *coup d'état* whilst keeping up the appearance of legality. The *Post* says that the Republicans will in reality play into the hands of the French Ministry by any aggressive action; and asserts that the leading men of the Republican party oppose the army on their side by holding out the prospect of a war with Germany in the event of England and Austria gradually drifting into hostilities with Russia.

FEARFUL SUFFERINGS OF A SHIPWRECKED CREW.

The crew of the brigantine Emilie, some have arrived at the Liverpool Sailors' Home, having abandoned their vessel in the Atlantic. It appears that the Emilie, which was of 199 tons register, left Newfoundland, for Sydney, Cape Breton, on the 20th of October, in ballast. The vessel experienced very heavy weather from the time of starting, and on nine days one she was struck by a terrific sea, and thrown on her beam ends, and that time the crew had to shift her ballast to right her. A week after leaving Newfoundland the weather became worse, and after beating about in this condition for two days they were fallen in with on the 9th of November by a steamer. The latter launched a boat to the crew's helpless sailors off, but the sea was so strong that the boat could not reach the vessel, and it had to return to the steamer, which stood by for twelve hours. By this time all the time the sea was so wild had increased so much that it was impossible to render any further assistance, and the steamer passed on her course. Two days afterwards the Liverpool Morning Star drove in sight and bore down upon the brigantine, and remained by it a night and a day before the sea had sufficiently moderated to allow of the lowering of a boat. This safely accomplished and the crew taken off. Two days afterwards, during the prevalence of heavy weather, the Morning Star sighted a vessel flying the letter I, Captain Cox ordered a boat to be lowered, but it could not be pushed from the side of the vessel. It was therefore decided that the vessel should be towed into port. In the morning, however, the other could not be seen, a severe gale having sprung up in the meantime and parted them. Captain Cox tacked about in search of the vessel, but could find no trace of her, and he then continued on his voyage to Conway, where he landed the crew of the Emilie. The men were seven in number, and when rescued were greatly exhausted. They are all natives of Esmoe, and speak in high terms of the humane conduct of Captain Cox and his crew.

MONUMENT OF ROBERT BRUCE.

A monument to King Robert Bruce at Stirling was on Saturday inaugurated with great solemnity. The two-handed sword of King Robert was borne in the procession by the Grand Marshal. Sir James Alexander presided at the ceremony. The statue was formally uncovered by Lady Alexander, and a salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the castle. After a speech by Provost Christie, who accepted the monument in the name of the magistrates and Council of Stirling, the Rev. Dr. Bruce addressed the assembly, tracing the history of the movement which originated the monument, the edifice occupies a commanding position in front of Stirling Castle, being placed on a spot whence may be seen the battlefields of Stirling and Bannockburn.

LORD CARNARVON ON THE WAR.

Lord Carnarvon, speaking at Dulverton, the other night, referred at length to the war. He said we had arrived at a critical juncture—what is regarded the war, critical, no doubt, as regarded the position of this country, critical as regards the attitude of the great Powers. We were told to be careful of England's great prestige. He did not believe that the position or the honour of England was suffering or had suffered in any way. He was sure it was no loss of power to remain quiet; and he was sure that all true and right cause should arise the Government would not find the country backward to support them, or to support them in maintaining the peace between nations. In a right and just cause, at the call of duty or honour, we should be perfectly competent to defend every interest we had in England or abroad.

HERR LUBOWSKI.

Herr Lubowski, who is under arrest on a charge of having caused the life of Prince Charles Hohenzollern, is now believed to be of unsound mind. He is being watched in an isolated cell.

The Fishery Commission has awarded to Great Britain a sum of 5,500,000 dols. The President and Messrs. Defore and Galt agreed with, and the United States Commission dissented from the decision.

Shove has been fulling in the Mill at Stroud since the 12th inst., and now lies so deep in the pass that the diligences have been chanced for sledges.

The Russians are imposing taxes on the Bulgarians. Russian deserters arriving at Karahassankiot report that the Muscovites are in want of provisions.

The *Standard* remarks that it is time orders have been given countermanding the embarkation of Russian troops in Bulgaria, we are at length within sight of the end of the struggle.

The total loss sustained by the Russian armies in the field is stated to have been 71,705 men.

Six new men-of-war are expected form the United States at Cronstadt and Nicolaieff.

In the Queen's Bench, the other day, Mr. J. H. Wadman, a merchant, of Gl sgow, recovered £1,900 from Mr. Barnard and others, directors of the Kingston Iron Ore Company, on the ground that he had been induced to subscribe for shares in the company by fraudulent misrepresentation.

A large hotel at Nevington, Hull, has been destroyed by fire. The building, known as the Victoria Hotel, was worth about £7,000, and its contents were consumed. The owner, who is also the occupier, is only partly insured. His wife, and family had a narrow escape from being suffocated.

The Freemasons of Scotland have arranged to present Lady Octavia Shaw Stewart with a bust in marble of her husband, Sir M. R. S. Stewart, Bart., Lord-Lieutenant of Renfrewshire, as a mark of their appreciation of the admirable manner in which Sir Michael discharges the duties of Grand Master Mason of Scotland.

According to the report of the National Library in Paris for the year 1876, the number of readers admitted to the two reading rooms was 106,327, by which 154,381 books were used; 45,300 publications were deposited; 4,565 articles were acquired, amongst which were duplicates from the National Museum of Buenos Ayres.

An incident has been had at Manchester on the body of John Smith, who, last week, attempted to murder his wife, and afterwards to cut his own throat. He has been taken to the infirmary, where he was watched by a police officer. In his temporary absence from the room, through the window, three storeys high, and died almost immediately. Verdict, "Suicide whilst in a state of unsound mind."

The excavations at Tempelborough, near Rotherham, have attracted the attention of the Archæological and Topographical Association, and the council of the Association have paid a visit to the scene of the explorations, accompanied by a number of local gentlemen interested in the Roman remains which have been from time brought to light. Mr. Wadsworth, F.S.A., gave an interesting statement of his opinions with respect to the discoveries.

An appeal case was heard on the Quarter Sessions for Lancashire, "The Queen v. Dodd," has been decided in London. No counsel appeared either for prosecution or prisoner, and the sole question involved was whether a duck was "an animal" within the meaning of the 24 and 25 Vic., c. 100, secs. 61 and 62. All the judges, Cockburn, C.J., Blackburn, Mellor, Lush, and Hiddlestone, were of opinion that it was not, and the conviction was therefore quashed.

A bet of a somewhat novel nature was taken the other day at Wishaw. A bricklayer named Thomas Gourlay backed himself for a sovereign to supply a brick containing 3,000 bricks in twenty minutes. The stipulations being that he should use nothing but his two hands and not lift more than two bricks at a time. A wagon with the requisite number having been placed at Wishaw Distillery, the bricklayer set to work and successfully completed the task in 15 min. 29 sec., thus beating time by about five min.

In the Queen's Bench Division, the case of Hume *v.* Marshall has been before the Court for some time on a motion for entering judgment for plaintiff, with a certificate for costs. Plaintiff and defendant were members of the Dilettanti Society, in which Hume was for alleged libel and slander, implying that the plaintiff was in the habit of getting intoxicated. His lordship confirmed the verdict of the jury as regards the damages awarded by them, but said he would reserve the question of costs for further consideration.

Professor Goldwin Smith, before distributing the prizes to the scholars of the Oxford School of Art, delivered an address, remarking that it would appear to be to policy on the part of the Government to foster the Science and Art schools, as it was in product of finished skill and cultivated taste that England must strive to retain a supremacy. The decidedly character of English goods has tended to do with their establishment in foreign markets, and if South Kensington could do anything to remedy that it would be very desirable.

The explorers at Olympia have come upon traces of a system of waterworks. The Temple of Hera, discovered last year, seems to have been the centre of the arrangements of water. Thence the drain branched off to the south, to the Prytaneum, and eventually into the Alpheus. Four channels have been found to run from the Temple to the north, and passing one the north-eastern corner and eastern side of the Temple of Zeus, and through the western side, into the Alpheus. Stones and pipes are semicircular and of Roman stone, and they are covered with flagstones on the top.

A Government periodical, published in the last *Gazette of India*, contains some curious statistics relative to the destructive violence of the Indian wild animals. Last year 40,000 cattle were destroyed by panthers, and 24,000 by wolves; and 23,327 wild animals and 271,000 snakes were killed by the people. The rewards paid have been expended in rewards. In the current year 19,273 persons and 34,830 cattle have been killed, and 21,574 rewards have been given. In Oudh, the total province the deaths from this cause increased from 617 in 1876 to 1,068 in 1876. [illegible]

The Lord Mayor of London has received the following telegram:—"Bhow, who has been shoot twenty-seven years in the public service, and who retired on a pension last June, has been charged at the Bow Street Police Court, London, with attempting to obtain large sums of money belonging to the Treasury. Pleader has been committed as collector of debts due to the Government. It is now discovered that the total amount he had received in that capacity is not applied to his own purposes. It is understood that the amount of the embezzlement would be about £3,000. The hearing was adjourned, and bail refused.

The *City Press* hears that efforts have been made to secure to the people of London as a permanent boon St. Paul's Cathedral have been successful, and that an agreement will shortly be signed by the Dean and Chapter and the Corporation for this purpose. The contemplated improvements include lowering the railings, remodelling the ground, planting trees, and making the necessary pathways. Negotiations are pending with regard to Trinity Square and Tower Hill with a view of one or both being taken by the Corporation and thrown open to the public.

THE LADY AND THE TELEGRAM.

A story is going the rounds (says the *Bombay Gazette*) which if not strictly *vera*, is at any rate humorous enough to be told. A young subaltern left his regiment a short time ago on sick leave, and put up at the best hotel, not a hundred miles from Poonah, where he was immediately smitten by the attractions of a lovely maiden who was staying there. He proposed, was accepted, and the happy day was fixed. The colonel, however, disapproved of sub-lieutenants getting married, and particularly of the marriage of the sub in question. As he happened to be a friend of the young man's father, he thought to prevent the union of the fond couple by sending a peremptory telegram couched in the following words:—"Join at once." The son of Mars was in despair. He presented himself before the intended with the fatal message in his hand, and anything but a look of pleasure on his countenance. But she only was cast to the occasion. With a look of ineffable simplicity and virgin innocence, she cast her eyes on the ground and remarked, "Dear me! I'm glad your colonel approves of the match, but what a hurry he is in! I don't think I can get ready in an hour, but I'll do my best, because, of course, love, the commands of your colonel must be obeyed." The young warrior was puzzled. "Don't you see, my darling," he said, "that this confounded telegram puts a stopper on our plans? You don't seem to understand the telegram. It says, 'Join at once.'" "Join at once." The lady's blushes redoubled, but with a look of arch simplicity she raised her lovely eyes to her lover and replied, "Why, to it you, my darling, who don't seem to understand it, I'm quite willing to, plainly, 'Join at once,' by which he of course means get married immediately. What else can he possibly mean?" The effect of a bombshell could not be of bewilderment in the young hero's classic features, and, bestowing a regular *fin de siècle* chaste salutes on her rosy lips, he departed, and his honeymoon was enabled to answer the colonel's telegram in forty-eight hours afterwards in these words—"Your orders are obeyed. We were joined at once."

MR. MACKONOCHIE AND HIS CRUCIFIX.

A correspondent writes:—"A letter from the Bishop of London and the Rev. A. H. Mackonochie respecting the erection in the Church of St Alban a picture and the Virgin Mary, before which flowers and candles are placed, and a crucifix and suspended opposite the pulpit. The bishop wrote to Mr. Mackonochie on the 27th of June pointing out the illegality of the proceedings, and directing their removal. After some correspondence on the subject, Mr. Mackonochie wrote on the 17th of October, 'respectfully, but firmly,' declining to remove the crucifix and picture, which, he said, had occupied their present position for about five years, and were deeply valued by the people, especially the latter, as standing without fear for the two cardinal doctrines of Christianity—the Incarnation and the Atonement. Moreover, such objects of devotion are held to be sanctioned by the law by the judgment in the Exeter Cathedral reredos case—a fact," Mr. Mackonochie said, "which is of no importance to me, but is to the bishop's and Judge's point of view." The bishop replied on the 6th of November, repeating his order for the removal of the ornaments. As to the plea of their usefulness, Dr. Jackson said, in the strong plea was made in reference to the question he might perhaps reply "that the doctrines really taught by pictures and crucifixes, whether in the Church of England or elsewhere, is proved by the logic of facts to be not so much the Incarnation and Atonement as Mariolatry, and what is only distinguishable from Paganism by a refinement more subtle, perhaps, than ordinary minds." In conclusion, however, was not the expediency, or even the legality, of the ornaments, but whether Mr. Mackonochie was entitled to disregard the lawful and of conscience to obey the commands of his bishop. Having received no reply to this letter, the bishop wrote again on the 22nd of November that he should be compelled to proceed in the matter by monition from the court of his diocese. Mr. Mackonochie replied on the 22nd, stating that pressure of work and illness had caused the delay in the bishop's letter, and adding, "I am for every reason deeply grieved that your lordship should take proceedings in court, but I am bound to say that I see no course in my side to stay them, and have quite made up my mind to take the consequences."

THREE MONTH'S RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

A summary has been issued of the accidents and casualties which have been reported to the Board of Trade as having occurred on the railways in the United Kingdom during the months of July, August, and September, 1877. Accidents to trains, rolling-stock, and permanent way, 28 cases of serious injury to persons, two of whom were passengers and five servants of companies, and injury to 228, of whom 207 were passengers, and 21 servants of companies. During the same period there were reported eight collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains, by which 51 passengers and one servant were injured; 12 collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, &c., by which 116 passengers and eight servants were injured; five collisions between goods trains, by which 17 persons were injured; two collisions between mineral trains, by which one servant was killed and three injured; four cases of passenger trains or parts of passenger trains running into the stations or sidings at too high a speed, by which one servant was killed and eighteen passengers and three servants were injured; thirteen cases of trains running through the gates at level crossings by which one servant was injured. Two cases of the bursting of boilers, by which one was killed and two injured; two collisions between engines in steam, by which one servant was killed and two were injured; 153 cases of the failure of axles, by which nine passengers were injured; and two other accidents to passengers from causes other than accidents to trains, rolling-stock, or permanent way, by which one was killed and one passenger was injured. Accidents to passengers from causes other than accidents to trains, rolling-stock, or permanent way, 1,334 cases of injury to passengers, arising from their own want of caution or misconduct; accidents to persons passing over level crossings, footpaths, and bridges, 234—29 of the killed and 156 of the injured being passengers. Of these twelve were killed and 21 injured by falling between platforms and trains; one killed and 102 injured by falling on to platforms, ballast, &c.; when getting into or alighting from trains; seven were killed and seven injured by falling down carriage or engine doors; five were killed and thirteen injured by falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains; and eight were killed and 30 injured by falling off bridges. Sixteen persons were killed and ten injured whilst passing over railings at level crossings, viz., fifteen by being struck by trains, and one by coming in contact with the live rail. Two persons were killed and one injured in an occupation crossing, and two injured at foot-crossings. Fifty-six persons were killed and 37 injured when trespassing on the railways; and 13 persons were killed and 14 injured by causes not specified in the above returns. Total number of persons killed or injured by railway accidents during the three months there were 146 servants of companies or contractors reported as having been killed and 462 injured, in addition to those mentioned above.

Post Office Savings Banks are to be adopted in the United States.

A "Tramp Clamp," for a five-mile walk every morning before breakfast, is the latest addition to the treadmill system at San Jose, California.

A case of judicial error at Freiberg is causing excitement in Southern Germany. After a man had been found guilty and kept in prison for eight years, he was released on the discovery, the real culprit has confessed on his death-bed.

MOBBING A BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM AT WIDNES.

On Monday morning, a somewhat lively scene was witnessed in the vicinity of the Widnes parish church, the occasion being the marriage of a Scotchman to a fair young damsel of sixteen. A large concourse of people assembled round the church, and during the time the ceremony was being performed the greatest possible excitement prevailed. A number of rough-looking fellows proceeded in the length of strapping, with which they bound up firmly the churchyard gate, so that egress by that means was simply impossible. Then they armed themselves not only with rice but Indian corn, brooms, &c. By this time, the ceremony being over, the wedding group made their appearance in the churchyard, and were attacked right and left by the mob. The scene created a good deal of fun, and the bride and bridegroom appeared to take it all in good part. Ultimately they managed to get out of the churchyard through a gap in one corner, but while proceeding home along the street they were repeatedly attacked and pelted with rice and corn.

TRIPLE EXECUTION AT LEICESTER.

On Tuesday morning John William Swift, James Satchwell, and John Upton, all convicts, were executed in Leicester Gaol for the wilful murder of James Tugby, a pedlar, at Higglescote, on the 31st of August. Rainhard Marwood was the executioner. The convicts and the deceased were drinking together on the night in question, and left the public-house at closing time, and proceeded in the direction of the railway bridge, where shortly afterwards a disturbance was heard. Early on the following morning the body of Tugby was discovered, and from the marks upon it he had evidently been subjected to a most cowardly manner, there being every indication that he had been kicked to death. His jaws were broken, and he received a number of severe bruises. The three prisoners were apprehended, and each made statements incriminating the other. The trial of the deceased took place before Mr. Justice Archibald on the 6th of November. They were found guilty, but recommended to mercy on the ground that they were drunk at the time of the commission of the deed. They were sentenced to death, but after their condemnation efforts were made to procure a respite, but without success. The men have paid every attention to the ministrations of the chaplain, and have persisted in the assertion of their innocence. The repre entatives of the Press were not allowed to be present at the execution of the deed being allowed to be present. The three men passed a quiet night and walked firmly to the scaffold. Death in each case appeared to be instantaneous.

WINNING JOCKEYS.

The racing season which has just concluded has been remarkable for the unrivalled successes achieved by the most popular jockey of the day. Mr. F. Archer—for this is the name of the rider whose luck on grass has been so conspicuous—has won no fewer than 318 races in the eight months since March 20, when the first meeting was held in London. In this period, consisting of 216 days, exclusive of Sundays, he has ridden the astonishing number of 602 races. Mr. Archer's "winning mounts" amount, as we have said, to 318, and his losing mounts, or those which he has failed to obtain a place, to only 190, while in 120 races he carried off the second prize. In short, speaking in round numbers, this champion of the jockey's wins a race a day, come in once second or third, and only one remaining race comes without honours past the post. The rider who comes next to F. Archer this year is Constable, who rode about 368 races, and has obtained a very poor total compared with the wondrous 218, or with the 165 losing mounts with which Constable is credited. The winning jockey this year has steadily increased the tale of his victories for the last six years. In 1872 they were only 27, in the next year 57, in 1874 107, and then on to 147, 173, 207, and finally 218. During the whole of the year 1877 no other jockey has ever secured above 100 firsts, and that was Constable, who, in 1873, scored 109, leading the victor of this year by two points, Fordham figuring in the same list for 96 firsts, and T. Cannon for 85.

THE WOMAN CARTRIDGE.

The woman Cartridge, who was respited at Memphis, Tennessee, ago, has been sentenced to imprisonment for life.

The South-Eastern Railway Company have conveyed to Dunkirk, in Belgium, by special steamer, the second horse from the Cobham stud, which were valued at £12,000.

William Todd, the man charged with being concerned in the Aberdeen jewel robbery, has been brought up in custody from Edinburgh, and he was made for his delivery to the county police.

The Earl of Cawdor has presented a scholarship of £25 a year, tenable at the College of Mrs. Hamilton's Thomas Phillips' foundation, to be natives of the county of Carmarthen.

The Government have at last released Ameer Khan, the Wahabee convict. The prisoner is a very old man, suffering from failing health. This act of leniency is generally approved in India.

The judges of the Queen's Bench have refused a rule for a new trial in the case of Inman *v.* Craven, in which a verdict was found for the plaintiff against a Sheffield ironmaster for breach of promise of marriage.

The Metropolitan Police Commissioners are deliberating about adding 3,000 men to the police force of the Metropolitan District. The force now numbers 10,266, of whom about 670 are serving in her Majesty's dockyards.

The contractors for the new law courts in London have entered into an arrangement with Messrs. Bass for the foreign season, who live on the works. A large importation of men from Germany is expected.

The usual demonstration in honour of the anniversary of the Accession of Queen Victoria to the throne took place at Giesevein Cemetery, Dublin, on last Sunday afternoon. About 4,000 people assembled. There were no speeches, and all passed off quietly.

At Oldham Police Court, Enoch Dunkerley, managing publisher to an industrial co-operative society, has been committed for trial on the charge of falsifying accounts to the amount of £515, and stealing moneys belonging to the employers.

John White, seventy-five years of age, and who had been a "Bow Street Runner," has died, in Francis Street, Westminster Bridge Road, London. Deceased was formerly a waterman, and during his latter years appears to have suffered from severe poverty.

The residence of Sir Joseph W. Bazalgette, at St. Mary's, Arthur Road Wimbledon Park, has been entered by a gang of burglars, who succeeded in carrying off a quantity of silver plate and money.

The Government of Madras have ordered the question of the increased consumption of spirits in the Presidency to be investigated. One Guardian attributes this to the fact that the medical officer was underpaid, and that he, as a consequence, prescribed stimulants instead of drugs. Another Guardian has gravely decided to ask the medical officer for an explanation.

Cremation in Madras is said to be managed better than in any other part of India. The bodies of Hindoos are placed on an open funeral pyre, which speedily gives forth an unpleasant odour, but the vultures and dogs of Madras are the only animals in India that will snort of mud-pie, and baked until nothing remains but the ashes, which are then collected and sent to the river.

The Royal Academy proposes to institute in the approaching Winter Exhibition of Works of Deceased Artists, a collection of pictures by Hogarth. The Academy, including Reynolds, Bonnor, and Gainsborough. The Queen has promised to lend to the Academy the portraits of Hogarth's pet Monkey and Mistress and Angelo's drawings from Windsor for the Winter Exhibition of 1878.

The acquisition of a harbour and sealing station to the Sandwich Islands by the United States of America having tended to greatly increase the influence of that power in the Pacific, it has been considered advisable that, as a rule, one or more of her Majesty's ships shall always be detached for service in the neighbourhood of these Islands, so as to represent the British flag.

At Fire Street Police Court, London, Edmund Moore and Stephen Osborne, respectively chief and second mates of the British ship Mary Ellen Chapman, have been committed, the former for trial, and the latter to be detained, on a charge of manslaughter, on board of one Hills, a Chilian, while lying in the River Delaware. Prisoners were committed for trial, the one for assault and the other for shooting with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

ANY Person or Persons found TRESPASSING or KILLING GAME upon Derwent Grange Farm, near Castleside, will be Prosecuted according to Law.
By order,
WILLIAM R. DICKINSON.
373g

NOTICE! NOTICE!!

ANY Person found Trespassing in pursuit of Game, gathering Mushrooms, Brambles, &c., on Middle Heads, Oliverford, Middles, Knitsley Grange, Allen Heads Lyerdeon, Rowley, Dean Head, and Healeyfield Farms will be Prosecuted as the Law directs.
July, 1875. 713g

PEACE OR WAR!

MR. WILLIAM POLLARD, of Manchester, Secretary of the International Arbitration Association, has engaged to deliver an ADDRESS, in the Temperance Hall, Shotley Bridge, on Tuesday, 11th of December, 1877, on "Richard Cobden: his Life and Work."
Chair to be taken at Half-past Seven o'clock, by Mr. EDWIN O. TREDELLES.
All interested in the welfare of nations are invited.
Admission Free. 566g

THEATRE ROYAL, CONSETT.
Managers.. Messrs. HILLIER and WILLMOTT.

OPEN FOR THE WINTER SEASON, ON MONDAY, DECEMBER 3RD, 1877.

On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, will be produced HILLIER'S Great American Drama,

CAMILLA;
OR,
THE WILD FLOWER OF THE WILDERNESS.
Concluding each Evening with
A NEW FARCE.

Prices and Time as usual. 568k

DIPTON WESLEYAN CHOIR.

A GRAND EVENING CONCERT will be given in the Wesleyan Chapel, Dipton, by the above Choir, on Wednesday, November 28th, 1877, when Selections of Music from the following Oratorios will be performed, viz.:—Handel's "Messiah," "Samson," "Dettingen Te Deum," Mendelssohn's "Elijah," &c.
For particulars, see Programmes.

SOLOISTS:—
MISS GUTHRIE,
Soprano, Newcastle-on-Tyne;
MISS HENDERSON,
Contralto, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Conductor, ... MR. S. SWALWELL.
Harmoniumists, ... Messrs. G. DODDS and T. LUMLEY.

Chair to be taken by J. B. BOWES, Esq., Newcastle.
Doors open at 6-45 p.m.; Concert to commence at 7-30.
Admission:—Second Front Seats, 1s. 6d.; Second do., 1s.; Third do., 6d.
Tickets may be had of Messrs. W. LUMLEY, GRENNEL, and FENWICK, Arnfield Plain; T. SHOTLEY, East Castle; J. DAVISON, Leadgate; J. GRDLING, Tantobie; S. SALWELL, Dipton; also, from the Members of the Choir. Proceeds in aid of Dipton Wesleyan New Chapel. 489k

JOHN MILLBURN, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to the Act of Parliament of the 22nd and 23rd Victoria, chapter 35, entitled "An Act to further amend the law of Property and to relieve Trustees," Notice is Hereby Given that all Creditors and other Persons having any claims or demands upon or against the Estate of JOHN MILLBURN, late of Medomsley, in the County of Durham, Butcher and Farmer, who died on the 19th day of March, 1877, and whose will was proved in the District Registry at Durham of the Probate Division of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice, on the 3rd day of November, 1877, by ROBERT HEDLEY and JOHN ELLIOT SIMPSON, the Executors therein named, are, before the 31st day of January next, required to send in the particulars of debts and claims to us, the undersigned, or in default thereof, the said Executors of the said JOHN MILLBURN, deceased, amongst the parties entitled thereto, will have regard only to the debts and claims of which we, the Executors, shall then have notice.
And Notice is Hereby Further Given, that all Persons owing any debts or sums of money to the said testator, or to his Estate, are requested to pay the same forthwith to us, the undersigned.
Dated this 23rd day of November, 1877.
ROBERT HEDLEY,
Middle Street, Consett, Butcher.
JOHN ELLIOT SIMPSON,
High Bradley, Farmer.
554k

To Lend.

TO LEND, £200 on Mortgage of Freehold Property. —Apply to ADAM BRODIE, Town Hall, Consett.

To Let.

TO LET, at Templetown, a HOUSE.—Apply to R. EDWARD FARMER, Templetown. 498k

TO LET, or SELL, a HOUSE, containing Seven Rooms, situate in Harvey Street, Consett.—Apply to J. BATES. 544k

TO LET, a Butcher's SHOP and HOUSE, situate at the foot of Front Street, Consett.—Apply at the *Guardian* Office. 644k

TO LET, for Entertainments, the Co-operative Hall, Dipton.—Applications to be addressed to the SECRETARY. 503k

TO LET, a Two-stalled STABLE, in Store Street, Consett.—Apply to ADAM BRODIE, Town Hall, Consett. 501k

TO LET, a comfortable and convenient HOUSE, situate in Consett Station, Scaller How, Estate in Durham Road, Blackhill. Entry on 11th November next.—Apply to WM. RAW, Auctioneer, Blackhill. 382k

TO LET, in Newmarket Street, Consett, a SHOP, with Parlour, Plate-glass Front, good House and large Cellars, lately in the occupation of MR. JAMES LAKE. Apply to MR. A. BRODIE, Town Hall, Consett.

TO LET, a DWELLING-HOUSE, pleasantly situated in Durham Road Terrace, Consett, recently occupied as a Confectioner's Shop, and containing Kitchen and Sitting-room on Ground Floor, Two Bed-rooms, Wash-house, and large Yard, with Gas, Water, and all other Conveniences. For particulars, apply to JOHN SIMPSON, Cabinetmaker, Annfield Plain.

TO LET, at Rose Mount, Medomsley Road, Consett, a HOUSE, containing Front Parlour, Three Bed-rooms, Kitchen, Wash-house, and other Conveniences.
Also, a FLAT of Two Rooms, one of which contains an excellent Kitchen Range.—Apply to W. STOBBS, next door to the Premises. 509k

TO BE LET, and entered at May-day next, CROOK HALL FARM, in the Parish of Lanchester, and County of Durham, containing 260 Acres, of which 88 Acres are in old Grass Land. The Landlord is prepared to put up a new House upon the Farm. Plans and further particulars can be obtained on applying to Mr. GODDARD, Belsay, Newcastle-on-Tyne, who will receive offers up to the 14th prox. 534k

ROWLEY FARM, NEAR CASTLESIDE,

TO BUTCHERS, GRAZIERS, COWKEEPERS, AND OTHERS.

TO BE LET, by Tender, for a term of Seven Years from the 15th May next, several GRASS FIELDS on Rowley Farm, situate near Castleside, Two Miles from Consett, and within Three Minutes' Walk of Cold Rowley Station. Each Field to be Tendered for separately, and the highest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted. The plan and conditions of letting can be seen at the Office of Mr. ADAM BRODIE, Land Agent, Town Hall, Consett, who will receive Tenders up to the First day of February, 1878. 556k

Business Announcements.

WINTER FASHIONS.

LARGE ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.

ENGLISH AND MILBURN,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRAPERS,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT; AND FRONT STREET, DIPTON 478k

JAMES LAKE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
6, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,
HAS received a First-class lot of NEW SEASON'S JAMS in 2lb., 4lb., 7lb., and 14lb. Jars.
Also, a Splendid lot of CHEESE and HAMS which he can guarantee not to be excelled either in PRICE or QUALITY.

CONFECTIONERY, GROCERIES, AND PROVISIONS
Supplied to Shops at Newcastle Wholesale Prices.

COME AND INSPECT THE STOCK. 377k

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

IT is FIVE Years since Mr. MARKHAM'S first attendance at Consett, and during that time he has Re-modelled or and made to Fit the Mouth 278 Sets and partial Sets of Artificial Teeth, which have been obtained fro m unskilled pretenders to dentistry, who seek to give no satisfaction but to get payment, not caring whether the Teeth Fit or not. Sufficient testimony can be given by some of those patients, who would not scruple to make anew of the manner in which they have been imposed upon.
ARTIFICIAL TEETH FROM 5s.; OR FULL SETS FROM £2 10s.
Before the 31st day of January next, Attendance every Monday, from Eleven until Three o'clock, at the Surgery, Mount Pleasant, Consett, and at 40, Northumberland Street, Newcastle, where Mr. W. MARKHAM has been established 47 Years. 126k

ELEVEN REASONS
WHY
PURCHASERS OF SEWING MACHINES
SHOULD TRY
WILLIAM HALL'S ESTABLISHMENT, DIPTON.

1st—Because they can purchase Machines, on the Hire system, at 2s. 6d. per Week.
2nd—Because they can get a Special Liberal Discount for Cash.
3rd—Because W. H. keeps a large Stock of different kinds to choose from.
4th—Because they will receive *personal instruction free* for so long as they require it.
5th—Because they can learn more from an hour's *personal* Instruction than they can from a book in a month.
6th—Because they will receive their Machine, carriage free, to their own door.
7th—Because they can have any make of Sewing Machine *they like.*
8th—Because W. H. depends on his customers for increasing his business by recommending him to their friends and acquaintances.
9th—Because W. H. has sold hundreds of Machines within a few miles and, therefore, can give testimonials from persons that are well known.
10th—Because all sorts of extras can be always had.
11th—Because W. H. keeps a good supply of Needles, Oil, Oil Cans, Screws, Screw-drivers, Cottons, and all kinds of Fittings.

OBSERVE THE ADDRESS—
WILLIAM HALL,
FRONT STREET, DIPTON, LINTZ GREEN. 438k

MARBLE CHIMNEY PIECES. KITCHEN RANGES.
REGISTER, GILL, HALL, AND SHOP STOVES.
GAS COOKERS, HEARTH TILES, &c.

DINNING AND COOKE, HOT WATER ENGINEERS,
91, 93, AND 95, PERCY STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 689h

MRS. COCKBURN'S
REGISTER OFFICE FOR SERVANTS,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT. 502k

MRS. HOWARD,
VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT,
BEGS to inform the Public that she has Opened a Register Office for Servants. 662k

J. STUTTERS,
ORGANIST OF CONSETT CHURCH,
GIVES LESSONS on the Organ and Pianoforte. Terms on application. Pianofortes tuned.

2, CEMETERY ROAD, BLACKHILL. 449k

BENSON'S WATCHES, Watch and Clock Maker to the Queen and Royal Family, and by special appointment to the Prince of Wales and Emperor of Russia, Old Bond Street and (Steam Factory) Ludgate Hill, London.

BENSON'S WATCHES of every description, suitable for all climates, from £2 to 500 guineas. Chronographs, Chronometers, Keyless, Levers, Presentation, Repeaters, Railway Guards, Soldiers, and Workmen's Watches of every kind.

BENSON'S ARTISTIC ENGLISH CLOCKS, decorated with Wedgwood and other wares, designed to suit any style of architecture or furniture; also, as memorials for presents. Made solely by Benson. From £5 5s.

BENSON'S PAMPHLETS on TURRET CLOCKS, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, Illustrated, sent post free each for two stamps. Watches sent safe by post. Benson's new work, "Time and Timetellers," 2s. 6d.

MCCOURTY,
PRACTICAL WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
JEWELLER, AND OPTICIAN,
NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT,
HAS on hand a Select Stock of GOLD and SILVER GOODS, of the usual Reception in the Trade to choice from at the Lowest Cash Prices. Goods made to Order, and Repairs in all the various Branches done on the Premises by Practical Hands. 460k

JOHN COULTHARD
(Late R. MORGAN),
WHOLESALE & RETAIL SPIRIT MERCHANT,
DIPTON.

J. C. respectfully informs the Public that Mrs. COULTHARD has commenced Business as MILLINER, DRESS, JACKET, and MANTLE MAKER. All Orders entrusted to her will be executed with neatness and dispatch and according to the most approved styles. 454k

GREAT SALE OF SEWING MACHINES
AT JOHN POTTS',
DRAPER, &c., CONSETT.

TO TAILORS, DRESSMAKERS, AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.

J. P. intends clearing out his whole STOCK of SEWING MACHINES at 20 per cent. discount for Cash, which is equal to 4s. in the pound. Also, a splendid PIANOFORTE, taken for debt, will be sold at Half-price. The above will only be sold for Cash on these terms.

JOHN POTTS,
DRAPER, CLOTHIER, &c.,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT. 565k

LADIES requiring SERVANTS, should call at MRS. JOHNSON'S Register Office, Sherburn Terrace, Consett. 533k

LOOK! LOOK!!—For Washing Machines, Posa Tubs, Pails, &c., or repairs of every description, go to W. BENNOW, Cooper, Front Street, Consett.

A HANDSOME PRESENT
GIVEN to persons recommending a good Canvassing Agent where I have none, for selling goods, requiring no outlay. Tea-dealers, Insurance Agents, and Travellers of all kinds makes successful agents.—Address, A. J. WHITE, 36, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.

NEW CORN MILLS, GIBSON STREET, CONSETT.

NOTICE TO FARMERS, &c.

HAVING recently ERECTED a MILL, I am now in a position to supply a Pure Article at the lowest price, and hopes by strict attention to receive the Public support.
N.B.—Parties can have Barley, Peas, Beans, and Indian Corn ground, and Oats crushed at moderate terms by
J. WHITEHEAD,
GIBSON STREET, CONSETT. 628k

JUDSON'S DYES.—18 Colours, Sixpence each.

RIBBONS, WOOL, SILK, FEATHERS,
Completely Dyed in 10 minutes without
soiling the hands.

Full instructions supplied. Of all Chemists and Stationers.

JUDSON'S DYES.—DYEING AT HOME.—Judson's simple DYES are most useful and effectual. Ribbons, silks, feathers, scarfs, lace, braid, veils, handkerchiefs, cloaks, garments, Shetland Shawls, or any small article of dress can easily be dyed in a few minutes without soiling the hands, violet, magenta, crimson, mauve, purple, pink, pomona, claret, &c.
JUDSON'S DYES.—PHOTOGRAPHIC PAPER POSITIVES or PHOTO-PRINTS should be dipped in hot water, then submitted to a hot bath of JUDSON'S DYES. Beautiful effects are thus produced in Green, Pink, Brown, and many other beautiful colours.
Judson's Dyes for general tinting!
JUDSON'S DYES.—PRINTS, GRAINING, FLOWERS, and DRAWINGS may be dyed most exquisite colours, Greens, Crimson, Purple, Scarlet, &c., by simply dipping them in a solution of JUDSON'S DYES. Charming Bouquets may be composed.
JUDSON'S DYES.—INK—INK—INK.—A Sixpenny Bottle of JUDSON'S DYES, Violet, Red, or Magenta, will make half a pint of brilliant writing ink in one minute by simply adding hot water.
JUDSON'S DYES.—For Colouring Architectural Plans, &c. Much trouble may be saved in grinding up colours to a uniform tint. They may be used either with a brush or pen. Rose Pink, Purple, Canary, Crimson, Orange, Green, Blue, Magenta, and 12 other shades.
JUDSON'S DYES.—For Staining Wood, diluted with water. They sink deeply into the fibre and will not rub off. They form the most economical stain on record. Light Brown for mahogany colour is excellent; No. 2 Black for walnut; Canary for satin; also Black, Lavender, Magenta, and many other colours.

SIXPENCE PER BOTTLE
OF CHEMISTS AND STATIONERS.

Business Announcements.

BONE SETTING.

JOHN ANDERSON, Hurbuck, near Knitsley Station, successor to the late THOMAS ANDERSON, the Bone Setter, receives patients at the above address. In every case where a cure is possible a cure will be made.

STANDARD LUBRICATING OIL COMPANY, LIMITED, 93, CANNON STREET, LONDON.

Contractors to Her Majesty's Government.

All descriptions of LUBRICATING OILS, saving 25 per cent. Agents Wanted. Full particulars on application.—HENRY DUNCAN, General Manager. 530k

Contracts.

THE CONSETT LOCAL BOARD invite Tenders for doing all the CARTING required by the Board, from January 1st to December 31st, 1878, at a price per day for Man, Horse, and Cart.
Tenders marked "Leading," will be received up to Tuesday, December 4th, 1877.
The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.
By order of the Board,
JOHN ELLIOTT, Clerk.
Local Board Office, Nov. 15th, 1877. 517k

TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS are invited for the ERECTION and COMPLETION of a VICARAGE HOUSE, at Stanley.
Plans and Specifications may be seen, and forms of Tender obtained, on application to MR. DANBY, Stanley National Schools.
Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tender for Stanley Vicarage," will be received by the Rev. J. CRENNELL, Stanley, Chester-le-Street, on or before the 17th December. 513k
The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

For Sale.

FOR SALE, Three INCALVING COWS.—Apply to J. W. DAY, Shotley Bridge. 527k

TO BE SOLD or LET, a HOUSE, containing Eight Rooms, situate in Delves Lane.—Apply to JOSEPH MURRAY, Consett. 530k

FOR SALE, a very good Bay COB, nearly 15 hands high, quiet to ride and drive, and warranted sound.—Apply to JOSEPH A. CURRY, Butcher, Dipton. 515k

FOR SALE, a Grey PONY, 6 years old, 14½ hands High.—Apply to JOHN GRANT, Templetown, Consett.

FOR SALE, a superior and newly-erected FREEHOLD DWELLING-HOUSE; also, excellent and profitable COTTAGE PROPERTY.—Apply to ADAM BRODIE, Town Hall, Consett.

FOR SALE, New and Second-hand CONVEYANCES of every description.—Apply to MR. ADAM BRODIE, Auctioneer, Consett, or to JOHN BRODIE, Jun., Shotley Bridge.

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. J. Jenkins.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

TOWN HALL SALE-ROOMS, CONSETT.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday, December 10th, 1877, a large quantity of Valuable Modern HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
MR. JOHN JENKINS, Auctioneer.
Particulars in Bills and future Advertisements. 561k

By Mr. A. Brodie.

VICTORIA SALE-ROOMS, CONSETT.

ADAM BRODIE, Auctioneer, Valuer, and Public Accountant, undertakes the SALE by AUCTION, or otherwise, of Farming Stock, Stocks-in-Trade, &c., on advantageous terms. Cash advanced on Goods for absolute Sale. Fire, Life, Accident, and Fidelity Guarantee promptly effected. Passage and Emigration Agency; Free and Assisted Passages granted.
Office: Town Hall, Consett. 402k

TO FARMERS, GRAZIERS, AND OWNERS OF LIVE STOCK.

MESSRS. HEDLEY and BRODIE, Agricultural Auctioneers and Live Stock Salesmen, Town Hall, Consett, are prepared to undertake the Sale by Auction, or otherwise, of every description of Live Stock and Agricultural produce, and trust, by careful attention to all commissions with which they may be favoured, to merit the confidence of the Agriculturists of the District. Valuations for probate, Insurance or Farming Stock effected through the London Insurance Corporation (Established 1720). 744h

By Mr. W. Nicholson.

LANGLEY PARK, NEAR WITTON GILBERT.

MR. WM. NICHOLSON has been honoured with instructions from MR. JOHN BURLINSON, to SELL BY AUCTION, on Monday, December 10th, 1877, the whole of the following:—Blacksmith's Tools, Hardware, Coup Carts, &c., Coup Cart, new; less do. do., new; Wheels and Axles for do.; 2 Tons of New Iron, suitable for country work; large quantity for colliery work; Anvil, nearly new; Pair of Bellows, do.; Pair of Vices; 1 Hammers; Swages; Chisels; Stocks and Dies; Punches; Drills; Washers; Bolts; Nuts; Rivets; Coals; 6 dozen of Shoe Shovels; 4 cwt. of Bar Cast Steel, from 3in. to 1¼in., suitable for mason's tools; bar do., 2in. square; quantity of Mason's Tools and Hammers; 2 Grindstones, 1 large and 1 small, with New Frame; 4 dozen of Hammer Shafts; 600 Pantiles; Cleat and Hooping Iron; patent Free-range, the specialty of the district; large quantity of Zinc Buckets and Coal Scoops; Dust Pans; Metal Pans; Kettles; Girdles; Frying Pans; 6 Feeders; 6 Sets of Coal Cleek Irons; Steel Gripes and Forks; Shovels; Back Bands; Cow Chains; 60yds. of useful Small Chain; 4 dozens of new Picks and Shafts; Door Pad, Tin and Box Locks; Bands; Door Bolts; Back Flaps; Butt Hinges; Iron and Brass Door Fasteners; Wrought-iron Wall and Spring; Screw-nails; Scwt. of Out Clasp Nails, 1¼in to 6in.; Brooms; Curry and Mane Combs; Window Fasteners and Pulleys; Mule Pinners; Hammers; Garden Rakes; Scales and Weights, &c.
Sale to commence at One o'clock. 369k

Lost.

LOST, from a Field near the Broome, Three LAMBS keeled on the rump and marked with 2 T on near side; also, One SHEEP, keeled on the head and 2 T on near side.—Anyone bringing the same to R. TODD, Butcher, Leadgate, will be rewarded. 555k

LOST or STOLEN from Lesson Grove, near Satley, on Friday, 16th November, a Light TERRIER DOG, answering to the name of "Jip." Anyone finding and bringing it to MORRISON ROBSON, Lesson Grove, will be rewarded; anyone detaining him after this notice will be prosecuted. 564k

Wanted.

LADIES requiring SERVANTS will do well by applying at MRS. COCKBURN'S Register Office, Front Street, Consett. 503k

YOUNG WOMEN of Good Character, who require Situations as Servants, will call on MRS. COCKBURN'S Register Office, Front Street, Consett. 504k

WANTED, after Christmas, either constantly or to go home at the week end, One BOARDER, or Two, if sisters, as companions to the son of a gentleman in a good position. An Elementary Education for any proposed pupil. Age, second to none in the Kingdom.—Address, at 7, Tait, Bonfieldside Academy, Blackhill.

TO INVESTORS AND CAPITALISTS.

WANTED, £500 on Mortgage of substantial and well-let HOUSE PROPERTY, situate in the most central part of Consett, and producing a net annual rental of upwards of £70.—Apply to MR. ADAM BRODIE, Town Hall, Consett. 557k

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, DEC. 1st, 1877.

INDIAN FRONTIER DISTURBANCES.

THE little war just undertaken against the Jowakis—a troublesome tribe on our Indian frontier—will be viewed variously both in this country and in India. There are those who, deprecating altogether any approach to further conquests, regard with suspicion even attempts to put down disorder. On the other hand, there are not a few who believe it to be the duty of this country to take every opportunity of annexing or "protecting" the provinces surrounding our possessions. True statesmanship—that is to say, the statesmanship professed by Lord LAWRENCE, Lord NORTHBROOK, and we believe we may say Sir BARTLE FRERE—consists rather in being satisfied with what we have than in increasing our already heavy responsibilities. For some years past it has been the great aim of our Indian authorities to protect and not annex. But there must be many persons holding this doctrine who would find it difficult to deny that incursions without provocation such as lately been made by the Jowakis must be put down with a strong hand, even though punishment should lead to the appointment of a British President, or to the setting up of a new native authority. In fact, the time of demarkation is so fine between what is necessary to be done and what from a certain point of view is dangerous that no wonder somewhat grave apprehensions are felt. The only consolation is the fact that at present counteracting influences exist which in former days were unknown. However eager military adventurers may be for opportunities of distinguishing themselves, however desirous a new Governor-General for rivaling the fame of DALHOUSIE, a conviction has arisen, and is rapidly growing, to the effect that we have made conquests enough, and must cease to extend our dominions. And this conviction rises up like a ghost whenever—as at the present moment—we are tempted to put down insurrections and to punish marauders. General KEYES, in such an undertaking as the present, must of necessity act a great deal on his own responsibility. Even little wars are uncertain, no one knowing how, when once begun, they will terminate. A commander, even though he may not be ambitious, may soon find himself hurried on to commit deeds he would have shrank from before taking the first measures. Prudence, as taught by modern policy, would demand that as soon as the troublesome marauders are beaten our troops should withdraw. But, unfortunately, the same course cannot be pursued as was adopted in Abyssinia. Consequences have to be considered in the present case. It will scarcely serve our purpose to have the Jowakis in a state of anarchy, nor would it be wise to afford an excuse for a neighbouring ruler—not over-friendly to us as it is—to keep these people in order. SHERE ALI has given many proofs both of his ambition and cunning. He is at a respectful distance now, and we wish to keep him so. While, therefore, anything like a prolonged occupation of these border countries is to be deprecated, we are not sure that our soldiers must take their departure until things are restored to the same condition so far as government is concerned as they were before. To punish and prevent are our sole objects, and it cannot be too strongly impressed upon those who are sent to put down the Jowakis that Great Britain would view with something like displeasure any further addition to her Indian territories.

Local and District News.

SETTLEMENT OF THE CLYDE IRONWORKERS DISPUTE.—A conference took place in Glasgow on Tuesday, between the Clyde shipbuilders and operative ironworkers who had been locked out and had not yet returned to work. A proposition from the employers that the men resume work on Monday, provided the employers undertake to consider the wages question six months hence, was adopted by both parties, The men therefore will resume work on Monday.

GOVERNMENT AND THE DOGS.—A correspondent writes:—"It is understood that Government will next session deal with the question of the tax upon dogs. The large number of dogs kept unpaid for is a flagrant violation of the Act, and been for a long time complained of. The present mode of issuing dog licenses and levying the tax is anything but effective, it being well known that many persons, especially in country towns, keep two or three dogs, only taking out a license for one. It is proposed to transfer the licensing to the local authorities and bring the entire element to bear on the dog nuisance, which in some towns has become intolerable."

RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT PEAWSWORTH COLLIERY.—On Monday night, about six o'clock, an interruption of passenger traffic occurred on the North-Eastern Railway between Newcastle and Durham. It seems that about the time stated a goods train was being shunted on the south side of Pawsworth Station, when three of the waggons left the metals, and after tearing up the six-foot way for some distance, overturned, depositing their contents on the "up" and "down" lines, which were in consequence blocked. Telegrams were sent on to Mr. Page at Durham, and also to Newcastle, and in a short time a break-down gang were engaged clearing the lines. In the interval trains were sent on to Durham by the old line, *via* Leamside, and were in consequence a little late.

FLORIDINE.—FOR SWEET TEETH AND HEALTHY GUMS.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" in a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all decaying impurities, hardens the gums, prevents further decay, gives to the mouth a peculiar freshness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath, entirely free from all unpleasant odour arising from the use of tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," composed in part of honey and wax, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest purifier of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Perfumers. Prepared by HENRY C. GALLOWAY, Oxford Street, London.

DISESTABLISHMENT MEETING.—A meeting was held on Monday evening, in the Temperance Hall, Moderate Row, Consett, when Mr. J. Revens, B.A., delivered a lecture to a large audience, in reply to a Church Defence lecture given by Mr. H. B. Reed. The meeting was occupied by Mr. H. B. Stobbs, who, after making a suitable speech by pointing out the objects and courses of the meeting, so as to prevent any one from giving proper opportunity for questions and information. On the motion of Mr. Revens, seconded by Mr. James Armstrong, a resolution was subsequently passed by acclamation, declaring in favour of two opposing votes, approving the principles of the Liberation Society, and declaring it to be the duty of national justice and religious advantage to put an end to the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church of England.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—These celebrated Constitutionals.—When climatic changes, or other causes, have undermined the health, and the system appears to arise and augment the existence of disease, Holloway's medicaments daily prove their invaluable, even under the most untoward circumstances. This well-known and highly-esteemed ointment possesses the finest balsamic virtues, and will speedily heal without inflaming or irritating the surface of the skin or most sensitive sore. Holloway's Pills are infallible for curing bad legs, bad breasts, bad veins, swelled ankles, erysipelas, bad wounds, and every variety of skin disease. Observe the directions and orders Holloway's remedies exercise a most beneficial and favourable action, and, where cure is impossible, they will certainly relieve. Under such circumstances they are invaluable, and by their use hundreds daily but certainly arrive at that happy consummation. They are invaluable in the cure of scrofula, or king's evil, and all scrofulous complaints. They are invaluable in the cure of sores, ulcers, and wounds of every description.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT DIPTON.—An inquest was held before J. Chessman, Esq., Coroner, at the house of Mrs. Chessman, Hill Top, Dipton, on Monday last, in view of the body of Richard Jackson, who was killed on the 21st ult. by the falling of a stone in the Shield Row seam at Dipton Colliery. R. Dickinson, Esq., was sworn as jury foreman, and Mr. Hodgson, resident manager, who was present, clearly showing the particular part of the workings where the accident occurred. After hearing the evidence of Mr. Hodgson, and also of Mr. Vosper, deputy, and that of a putter employed at the same place as deceased, the jury unanimously returned a verdict of accidental death, entirely exonerating any one from blame. It may state that the owner of the property, Mr. Dickinson, through Mr. Hodgson, has in the most handsome manner towards the widow and family of the deceased, he having provided a beautiful coffin, suitably mounted, besides defraying the funeral expenses attending the interment. The funeral took place on Sunday at 3 o'clock, in the presence of a large concourse of people.

DEATH FROM AN OVERDOSE OF OPIUM.—AN INQUEST AT SUNDERLAND.—On Tuesday evening was held at the Bodega Hotel, Nile Street, Sunderland, on the body of Eliza Wiseman, the wife of William Wiseman, a night watchman in Austin's shipbuilding yard, and residing at 2, Nile Street. A son of the deceased, a little boy of his mother had been ill a long time past with heart disease and bronchitis, and had acquired the habit of taking chlorodyne whenever he felt unwell. Margaret Wilkinson, living with the latter, stated that deceased had been confined for some months, and the doctor had been attending her. On 20 drops of chlorodyne being given to her on Sunday morning she became unconscious. Wiseman breathing heavily, and on her husband in Dr. Blumer was sent for. He arrived at 9 o'clock and administered mustard and other emetics to counteract the effects of some medicine. On the latter witness saw that the bottle was nearly empty, and deceased must have taken a large parts full, and deceased must have taken a large dose during the night. Dr. Blumer was sent for again in the night. Dr. Blumer arrived in the morning, but the woman died about 9 o'clock. Other evidence having been taken, returned a verdict that Mrs. Wiseman died from an overdose of laudanum.

FATAL GUN ACCIDENT AT TUESDAY AFTERNOON, a melancholy accident occurred to a young man who was enjoying himself with a gun on the farm of Mr. J. P. Balls, Pelaw Main, in company with his brother, Mr. Morris, of Grey Street, Newcastle, and another person. Mr. Morris went to Gateshead on a day's pleasure in the afternoon, Mr. Morris, junr., took his gun, stock first and muzzle last, and proceeded to the top of a field, in order to another of the party, who had been shooting, and when the weapon went off, and the charge was lodged in his groin. His immediate companion assured him he was not seriously injured, and would prove fatal. His father and brother were inclined to take a more hopeful view, and he was conveyed to the house, and was found to be suffering from internal organs that had been injured. A careful examination of the wound showed that the charge had launch bone in the thigh, and that the shot having acted like a bullet, had penetrated the thigh bone. The unfortunate, athletic looking young man was then conveyed to his home in a cab, and by the mail to break the sad news to his relatives.

COUNTY COURT WORK.—Before His Honour Judge Fowler, of the Registries of the County Courts of Durham, have collected the following information relative to the business transacted in each of the Courts in the County during the year 1876. The information worthy of perusal, and there can be no doubt that upon comparing the total amount sued for, they will find that there ought to be a cheaper and more speedy method to recover these small debts. The Consett Court—There were 20,338 plaints entered, amounting to £54,000; 1,714 cases were determined, and judgments obtained for £31,000, exclusive of costs. £1,744, and fees, £8,916. There were 1,714 cases determined, 297 warrants of committal were issued, 297 warrants of committal were executed, 2 persons were imprisoned, 3,925 executions against goods were issued, and 1,714 executions against the person. The Stanley Court—There were 2,239 plaints entered for £5,000, exclusive of costs, £2,112. In the Bishop Auckland Court there were given for £2,816, exclusive of costs, £1,114. In the Durham Court there were given for £4,447. Of these, 1,163 were determined, judgments given for £2,906, exclusive of costs and fees, £717. During the year 1876 the judgment summonses issued were 1,163, the number of committment issued was 20 and the number executed 20. In the South Shields Court judgments were given for £4,763, exclusive of costs, £47. In the Sunderland Court judgments were given for £8,457, exclusive of costs, £280. In the Wolsingham Court judgments were given for £715, exclusive of costs, £90. In the Hartlepool Court judgments were given for £1,928, exclusive of costs, £247. In the Seaham Harbour Court, judgments were given for £1,625, exclusive of costs, £38.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford Street, London.

DISESTABLISHMENT MEETING.—On Tuesday evening, in the Templars' Hall, Medomsley, the Rev. J. Browne, B.A., delivered a lecture to a large audience, in reply to a Church Defence Association lecture given by Mr. H. B. Reed. The chair was occupied by Mr. H. B. S. Thompson, who concluded a suitable speech by pointing out the intended course of the meeting, so as to preserve order while giving proper opportunity for questions and thorough information. On the motion of Mr. John Weddle, seconded by Mr. James Armstrong, a resolution was subsequently passed by acclamation, and with only two opposing votes, approving the principles of the Liberation Society, and declaring in favour of the national justice and religious advantages to be secured by the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church of England.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Debilitated Constitutions.—When climate, age, or hardships, have undermined the health, skin diseases are prone to arise and augment the existing weakness. Holloway's medicaments daily prove most serviceable, even under the most untoward circumstances. This well-known and highly-esteemed unguent possesses the finest balsamic virtues, which soothe and heal without inflaming or irritating the most tender skin or most sensitive sore. Holloway's Ointment and Pills are infallible for curing bad legs, varicose veins, swelled ankles, erysipelas, scaly skin, and every variety of skin disease. Over all these disorders Holloway's remedies exert a quick and favourable action, and, where cure is possible, gradually but certainly arrive at that consummation. They are invaluable in the cure of scrofula and scurvy.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT DIPTON.—On Saturday last, an inquest was held before J. Graham, Esq., at the house of Mrs. Cheesman, Hill Top, Dipton, on view of the body of Richard Jackson, 16 years of age, who was killed on the 21st ult. by a fall of stone in the Shield Row seam at Dipton Colliery. The owner, R. Dickinson, Esq., was represented by Mr. Hodgson, resident manager, who produced a plan clearly showing the particular part of the colliery workings where the accident occurred. After hearing the evidence of Mr. Hodgson, manager; Thomas Vosper, deputy, and that of a putter named Burdiss, employed at the same flat as deceased, the jury unanimously returned a verdict of accidental death, entirely exonerating any one from any blame. We may state that the owner of the colliery, Mr. Dickinson, through Mr. Hodgson, has behaved in the most handsome manner towards the friends of the deceased, he having provided a beautiful cloth-covered coffin, suitably mounted, besides defraying all expenses attending the interment of deceased. The funeral took place on Sunday at Hare Law, in the presence of a large concourse of people.

DEATH FROM AN OVERDOSE OF CHLORODYNE AT SUNDERLAND.—On Tuesday evening, an inquest was held at the Bodega Hotel, Nile Street, Sunderland, on the body of Eliza Wiserman, 55, wife of William Wiserman, a night watchman at Mr. Austin's shipbuilding yard, and residing at 1, Nile Street A son of the deceased, a letter carrier, said his mother had been ill a long time and was troubled with heart disease and bronchitis, and was in the habit of taking chlorodyne whenever she got cold.—Margaret Wilkinson, living with the deceased, said the latter had been confined to bed about four or five months, and the doctor had been attending her. She gave her 20 drops of chlorodyne on Saturday night. Deceased had been accustomed to take that quantity for a long time. Witness got a 2s. 9d. bottle on Saturday night and gave deceased the 20 drops, but on Sunday morning she became alarmed at Mrs. Wiserman breathing heavily, and after calling her husband in Dr. Blumer was sent for, and came at ten o'clock and administered mustard and hot water and afterwards some medicine. On the Sunday morning witness saw that the bottle was only about three parts full, and deceased must have taken an extra dose during the night. Dr. Blumer used the stomach pump, but the woman died shortly after it was used.—Other evidence having been given, the jury returned a verdict that Mrs. Wiserman died from an over-dose of chlorodyne.

FATAL GUN ACCIDENT AT MORPETH.—On Tuesday afternoon, a melancholy accident happened to a young man who was enjoying a day's shooting on the farm of Mr. J. F. Baldwin, The Gubeon, Morpeth. It appears that Mr. Morris, shipbuilder, Pelaw Main, in company with his son, Mr. Dixon of Grey Street, Newcastle, and another friend, had gone to The Gubeon for a day's sport. About four in the afternoon, Mr. Morris, junior, was handing his gun, stock first and muzzle to him, over a fence to another of the party, who had not got hold of it, when the weapon went off, and the whole charge was lodged in his groin. He immediately fell, and assured his awe-stricken companions that his wound would prove fatal. His father and other two friends were inclined to take a more hopeful view. A cart was procured, and he was taken to the Sun Inn (Mr. James Arkle's), at Morpeth High Church. It was about five o'clock when they got there. Dr. Logie was sent for, and he responded without delay. He found the young man in the agonies of death. His examination of the wound showed that no skill could have saved his life, the shot having so injured the internal organs that the hemorrhage could not be staunched. The haunch bone itself was shattered, the shot having acted like a bullet. Deceased was a tall, handsome, athletic looking young man of twenty-two years of age. His father and friends returned by the mail to break the sad news to his family and relatives.

COUNTY COURT WORK.—From the records of the Registrars of the County Courts, just issued, we have collected the following information respecting the business transacted in each County Court in this circuit during the year 1876. Our readers will find the information worthy of perusal, and we have no doubt that upon comparing the cost and fees with the amount sued for, they will come to the conclusion that there ought to be a cheaper process introduced to recover these small debts. The Judge sat 134 days. There were 20,838 plaints entered for trial, with debts amounting to £64,573. Of these 13,757 were determined, and judgments obtained for £34,446, exclusive of costs, £1,744, and fees, £8,914. During the year there were 1,258 judgment summonses issued, 637 heard, 297 warrants of commitment issued, 93 debtors imprisoned, 3,928 executions against goods, and 128 sales made. In the Durham Court, judgments were given for £8,861, exclusive of costs, £362, and fees, £2,112. In the Bishop Auckland Court, judgments were given for £2, 816, exclusive of costs, £185, and fees, £12,114. There were 1,791 plaints entered for trial in the Shotley Bridge Court, with debts amounting to £4,447. Of these 1,163 were determined, and judgments given for £2,961, exclusive of costs, £93, and fees, £721. During the year there were 170 judgment summonses issued; 101 heard; 49 warrants of commitment issued; 20 debtors imprisoned; 332 executions against goods issued, and 24 sales made. In the South Shields Court judgments were given for £4,753, exclusive of costs, £474, and fees, £1,146. Judgments were given in the Sunderland Court for £8,457, exclusive of costs, £280, and fees, £2,967. In the Wolsingham Court judgments were given for £715, exclusive of costs, £90, and fees, £160. Judgments were given in the Hartlepool Court for £4,348, exclusive of costs, £242, and fees, £1,128. In the Seaham Harbour Court, judgments were given for £1,623, exclusive of costs, £28, and fees, £366.

BLANCHLAND.—On Monday evening sen., a concert was given in the large room of Lord Crewe's Hotel (in aid of the Library), which proved to be the most successful ever held in the village. The Library, which consists of about four hundred volumes, required a few new works, and it was proposed that an evening's entertainment should be given, and as such is usually successful at Blanchland, the managers made sure of having a "bumper house," especially after having secured such performers as the Misses Unsworth, Rev. Dixon Brown, Mr. Lax, and R. A. Storrar, Esq. The weather, which was rather unpropitious during the day, cleared up towards evening, and by seven o'clock the room was crowded, many being unable to find seats. To particularise each piece would be superfluous, but yet, at the same time, we would fail in our duty if we did not mention a few which took immensely with the audience. The readings were highly appreciated by them, especially that from "Pickwick," while the recitations of Mr. Lax—which never fail to please—were given in a first-class style, and as the comic element was anything but dormant during the evening, his second piece came in for greater applause, although we thought the first piece much superior. Mr. Storrar rendered his songs in a very pleasing manner, and the applause which greeted the appearance of the Misses Unsworth was quite sufficient to satisfy the wishes of any *nervous person*, but as neither of the ladies appeared to suffer the least from that unfortunate failing, it had the effect of causing them to excel any of their previous performances which we have had the pleasure of hearing from them. The songs of Miss Nellie Unsworth were sung with much spirit, and by the vociferous applause which she received after each piece, the audience appeared to be highly delighted with her singing. Miss Unsworth's songs were sung in her old style, such as is seldom heard at a village concert, and being a great favourite with the Blanchlandites was encored in every song. The choir sang their pieces well, especially "Let the hills resound," which was given with great boldness and precision. Mr. Oliver, organist, and Mrs. Hort, schoolmistress, Hunstanworth, ably presided at the harmonium. The chair was occupied by the Vicar, who introduced each performer to the audience with a few well chosen remarks. Subjoined is the programme:—

Part Song,—Let the Hills resound .... Choir
Song—Honest and true .... Mr. Crament
Reading—The death of Lord Marmion (Sir W. Scott)...Rev. Dixon Brown, Unthank Hall
Song—Come birdie come .... Miss Unsworth
Song—The Miller of the Dee .... R. A. Storrar, Esq. Bamborough Castle.
Recitation—The fearless de Courcy .... Mr. Lax
Duet—Silent River (Encore) .... Misses Unsworth
Song—Massa's in de cold ground .... Mr. Oliver
Song—Rogue Riley (Encore) .... Miss Nellie Unsworth
Glee—Beam of light .... Choir
Song—To the Woods .... R. A. Storrar, Esq.
Song—Oh, give to me those early flowers (Encore) .... Miss Nellie Unsworth.
Reading—From Pickwick .... Rev. Dixon Brown
Song—The British Lion (Encore) .... Mr. Oliver
Song—Bother the men—by request (Encore)...Miss Unsworth
Recitation—The birth of Erin .... Mr. Lax
Duet—The cousins (Encore) .... Misses Unsworth
Song—He isn't a marrying man (Encore) .... Mr. Cramant
Finale—God save the Queen.

Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.

SCEPTICISM UNMASKED.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—Anything from the pen of our old friend, "John Tait," is always read with avidity. His letter last week, with the above title, was a brilliant effort, and gives Mill a proper "milling." I have sent a paper to him, and he will doubtless have read his relative's production. I trust he won't have brain fever by the time he gets through it.

FUDGE.

Blackhill, Nov. 27th, 1877.

P.S.—Since penning the above I have been told that Mill denies the statement that there was ever an intermarriage of his family with the Taits'. Mill further states that he never possessed an organ, or any musical instrument whatever, except a concertina, and, beyond once speaking to him about a contract at Blackfine, never had any dealings with him in his life. As my old friend Plato says in his "Lady of the Lake"—*Ad libitum a priori beau monde compos mentis dernier ressort ex nihilo nihil fit functus officio habeas corpus hors de combat in memoriam sic est vita verbum sat sapienti!*—F.

TOM LOUGH.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—The following facts in relation to the late Tom Lough, several of whose eccentricities were recorded in your paper a few weeks ago, will doubtless interest many of your readers. The article is contributed to the *Newcastle Weekly Chronicle* by Mr. John Emmerson, of the Ducrow Inn, Newcastle, and, as will be seen, has evidently been written in ignorance of poor Tom's death.—

Yours, &c.,

A.B.C.

Shotley Bridge, Nov. 27th, 1877.

As the name and fame of the late distinguished sculptor, Mr. John Graham Lough, is now being brought so prominently before the public, will you permit me to call attention to an incident connected with his early life, which was told me by his brother Thomas some thirty years ago?

John, when a very small boy, distinguished himself by forming clay models, representing animals of different descriptions. These models he was in the habit of placing on the garden wall to dry. One day a gentleman, named Silvertop, who chanced to be passing the house, had his attention attracted by the figures on the wall. He examined them minutely, and was struck with their beauty and symmetry. His curiosity being excited, he knocked at the door and enquired for the artist. The little boy John Lough was introduced to him, and from that moment Mr. Silvertop took a deep interest in the lad—had him educated, and placed in a position to carve his way to the fame he so eminently achieved.

And now, with your permission, I will give a brief sketch of the life and character of the eminent sculptor's brother. Tom (as he was always designated) was a marvellously eccentric and whimsical character, considered by many to be "cracked" to all intents and purposes. Be that as it may, he was a decided genius in his particular line. He was what might be termed a wandering minstrel, going from place to place, performing on the violin at public-houses for the amusement of visitors—and, by the way, I still own an old fiddle which he delighted to play upon whenever he favoured me with a visit at Wolsingham, where I then resided. Being left-handed, he was rather an awkward-looking fiddler; nevertheless, his hornpipes and strathpeys were tolerably rendered. Tom sometimes indulged in the muse, but it cannot be said that his poetical effusions were of a high order. As a a rule, his productions were doggerel; yet, nevertheless, a good idea would sometimes ooze out of his funny brain.

But his great forte was in drawing figures on the stone floor with a piece of cinder. I have seen a good deal of his performance in that line, such as Bacchus, the god of wine, the flying horse, the mermaid, and many other things of the sort, which with the left hand he would throw off with amazing rapidity, and which were always so life-like and true to nature that everyone was astonished who saw them. Whenever Tom was about to commence drawing, he invariably betrayed a very peculiar and whimsical notion. He always declared that he could not do any drawing so long as anything *white* was hanging in the room; consequently, everyting in the shape of towels, napkins, sale bills, &c., had to be removed before he would begin. He could not even bear to see his own naked hand, but had it carefully covered with a dark-coloured handkerchief before he commenced operations.

Tom often told me that he gave his brother Jack (as he always called him) his first lesson in drawing on a stone flag behind their house with a piece of chalk.

One day, at my request, he drew his "Bacchus," which he had done for me many times before, but on that particular occasion he took special pains with it. When he had finished his work, it was evidently done to his own satisfaction, for he looked at it admiringly for a considerable time, and then suddenly broke out with the following strange address to the figure itself:—"Ah, man, I've myed mony a drucken feller in ma time, but thor sartainly is the druckenest beggor aa ivor myed i' ma life!"

I visited the international Exhibition in the year 1851, and after my return Tom soon paid me a visit, and his first question was, "Did ye see ony of wor Jack's wark, for aa hear he hes a lot o' things there that's astonishin' the natives?" I endeavoured to describe to him several of his brother's works, and especially that beautiful group, the "Mourners," which was so universally admired. Tom shook his head mournfully, and exclaimed, "Aye, but if Silvertop had ta'en *me* by the hand, as wad have myed as clivvor a feller as ever wor Jack wes, an' clivvorer tee." He had a decided impression that *his* talent was quite superior to that of his brother. I threw out a hint that besides the bare talent, some other qualities were requisite for the making of a great man—such for instance, as the indomitable perseverance and steady plodding industry which his brother displayed. Tom still maintained that it was a piece of luck that made his brother Jack what he was.

After an absence of several years from Wolsingham, I returned to the old place, when, four or five years after my return, who should turn up one day but my old friend, Tom Lough. Poor Tom! Time had told upon him in more respects than one, for he appeared dilapidated and in distress. After being regaled with something substantial to the inner man, Tom once more drew for us his Bacchus on the kitchen floor, and to all appearance both he and his god were as drunken as ever. Since that time (about ten years ago) I have entirely lost sight of him, and although I have made frequent inquiries, have not yet been able to ascertain whether he is dead or living.

THE POLICE.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—Will you kindly favour me by inserting in your paper the following complaint against a Consett policeman? He, in company with another policeman, came to our shop on November 24th, and inquired if I had sold or removed a watchguard from the window during the morning. I told him I had not even had occasion to put my hand into the window that morning. He said "that is very strange," and then added, addressing me, "do you think a man is an *ass*, and does not know his own guard when he sees it in a shop window?" I asked him if I was not as good to believe as Mickey Matthews. He replied, "what am I to think when a man tells me he has seen his watch guard in your shop window?" He also said I had seen Matthews looking in at the window, and I had removed the guard. I told him that if Mickey Matthews said his guard was in my shop window he told a lie. I was both annoyed and grieved at being so charged, and protested against it very vigorously—and who would not have done so? To be asked if I thought a man was an *ass* because I would not confess his guard was in my shop window, a place where it never had been, and to be told I had removed it from the window on no other ground, I presume, than that Mickey Matthews thought one of the guards in the window was like his guard, Mickey Matthews being at the door and in the shop together during the whole of the time. The policeman went a short distance from the shop door, and I followed and asked him if he still thought I had Mickey Mathews' guard. He said "yes." I told him he was no better than Mickey Matthews to say so. He came back to the shop again when I let him see, and, at his request, took away the only second-hand guard I had in the shop, and gave him the name of the person from whom I bought it. He then told me "that for my impudence he would put the case in force against me." At night of the same day he brought the guard back again, when I again asked him if he was satisfied that I had not the guard. He said "he was not satisfied that I had not the guard; that if I was an honest woman I would not have made such a fuss about it." But, sir, honest people do not like to have their honesty called in question through the mistake of Mickey Matthews or even a policeman. The fact is, sir, neither Mickey Matthews, nor any other person, ever at any time saw second-hand watch guards exposed in our shop windows for sale. I do think, sir, that the officer in question very much exceeded his duty in calling my honesty in question on such grounds as he did. We have been in business in Consett ten years, without ever the slightest trouble on any such grounds, but a gentleman with a little "brief authority" (he has not been here long) tells me that he believes Mickey Matthews in preference to me, and this, too, in his official capacity. While wearing the blue cloth he ought, at least, to be impartial, and lay aside his preferences. I suspect if he had been dealing with a man and not a woman he would have been more choice in the language he used. What he said the last time he was in the shop was said in the presence of two persons, a man and a woman, with whom I was doing business. When leaving the shop he expressed his belief that I had the guard, and that he would watch me for the future. This, sir, I think a step too far, to be told by a policeman that he will watch me. Well, let him watch as long as he likes, and vigilantly, too. I hope I like to respect the laws of the land, and do what is right, quite as much as he likes to enforce the keeping of the laws.—Yours, &c.,

M. B. WOOD.

Consett, Nov. 28th, 1877.

Local Police Courts.

CONSETT PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, Nov. 15.—Before A. TOWN, Esq. (chairman), and J. PRIESTMAN, Esq.

DRUNK.—Hugh Glancy, labourer, Consett, was summoned by Sergt. Thornton for being drunk. Fined 5s. and costs.——Ellen Malone, married woman, Leadgate, who did not appear, was charged by P.C. Firn with being drunk at Leadgate. Defendant seems to have put her fist through the window of a neighbour's house. She was fined 5s. and costs.——George Dixon, of Oxhill, for being in a helpless state of drunkenness near Tantobie, was fined 10s. and costs, defendant not appearing.——Patrick Dagnan, labourer, Consett, an old man, was chaaged by Sergt. Thornton with being drunk in Middle Street, on Saturday night. In default of paying 2s. 6d. and costs he was sent to gaol for seven days.—William Craddock, labourer, was charged by P.C. White with being drunk in Shakespeare Street, on the 15th ult. Defendant not appearing was fined 10s. and costs. —— James Hines, Consett, charged by the same officer with a similar offence in Trafalgar Street, on the 18th ult., pleaded guilty and was fined 5s. and Costs.——John Devanney was summoned by P.C. Bain for being drunk at Blackhill. Defendant pleaded guilty and was fined 5s. and costs.——Owen O'Neil, miner, Leadgate, was charged with being drunk on licensed premises at Leadgate. P.C. Firn said on the 26th October, between eight and nine o'clock, he saw defendant going about the street very drunk. At ten minutes to ten he found defendant in the "Golden Lion" public-house, and he was then asleep. At half-past ten he returned to Lumley's house and the defendant was still asleep.—He was fined 5s. and costs.——Thomas Connolly, White-le-Head, who was represented by his wife, was charged with being drunk at Tantobie. The offence was proved by P.C Dobson and defendant was fined 5s. and costs.——Andrew Graham, fireman, Hobson Colliery, and James and Jessie Campbell, of White-le-Head, were summoned for being drunk on the 17th ult. The woman was fined 1s. and costs; the man were ordered to pay 5s. and costs.

FIGHTING AT TANTOBIE.—Charles Fawcett and Silas Nicholson were summoned by P.C. Dobson for committing a breach of the peace by fighting. Fawcett pleaded not guilty. The officer said on the night of the 17th ult., at eleven o'clock, he found defendants fighting on the road. They were on the ground, and had their coats off. Fawcett asked Nicholson to go down the lane.—Fawcett, in defence, said Nicholson attacked him and he was compelled to defend himself.—The Chairman said if Nicholson assaulted him he could have got a summons against him. He had no right to fight in the street.—Defendants were bound over in the sum of £5 each to keep the peace for six months.

WILFUL DAMAGE.—Two lads named William Swinburn and William Watson were summoned for damaging a turnip field to tht amount of 6d. each, near Tantobie. P.C. Dobson proved the trespass and defendants were fined 6d. each and the damage and costs.

THROWING STONES.—John McKenna, a lad, was charged with throwing stones in a certain street at Blackhill, contrary to the bye-laws of the Benfieldside Local Board. P.C. Bain said on the 13th inst. he saw defendant throw a stone on the roof of a house in Chapel Row.—Defendant called a witness, who said the lad who threw the stone was a boy named Rogers.—The officer said it was the following day that Rogers threw stones.—A fine of 1s. and costs was imposed.

THE DEPRESSION OF TRADE.

DISTRESS MEETING AT DARLINGTON.

A meeting called by the Mayor was held in the Council Chamber, Darlington, on Monday, to take into consideration means for relieving the prevailing distress which has arisen through the depression of trade. There was a good attendance of the leading gentlemen of the town. The Mayor having opened the meeting, the Rev. C. D. Turnerelli (Catholic), said that there were something like 1,400 houses in the Albert Hill iron district of the town, and he was quite sure that he was within the mark when he said that one half the occupants of these houses were in a real state of poverty at the present moment. There were some who worked at the stone heap, and others who could earn nothing at all. In the case of 100 families they had no help at all. They had rent to pay—no coals, and no more food than was given them by the public. The children were obliged to attend school, but frequently could not learn their lessons as their time was taken up by begging for food.—Mr. Percy Gibson, manager of the Skerne Iron Works, also spoke of the distress in the district, and urged that something should be done.—Mr. Manners followed in a similar strain.—The Rev. G. H. Gough remarked that something had been done by the Wesleyan body towards helping their poor, but there ought to be a general organisation for relief.—The Mayor said the works with which he was connected (Fry, I'Anson, and Co.) only employed about half the number of men they did when in full work, and tke prospects of trade were getting worse instead of better.—Mr. R. S. Pratt, of the Skerne Ironworks, said they employing about three-fourths of the men they formerly did, but not at full time.—Mr. H. F. Pease said the mills (woollen, &c.) at Priestgate had been going four days per week, but there was a prospect of full time shortly. The mill near the railway was going four days per week, but would probably stand altogether for a month at Christmas.—Mr. Williamson said the Waggon Company was only employing about half the number of men they did three years ago.—Mr. Robert Wilson (of the Darlington Iron Company) stated that they were employing 100 to 130 less men in the early part of the year, and the prospect was a very poor one.—After some further conversation, Mr. Henry Pease moved a resolution as follows:—"Resolved, that this meeting is of the judgment that the state of a considerable number of the inhabitants at the north end of the town more especially calls for prompt measures to alleviate their distress."—Mr. Plews seconded the resolution, which was agreed to.—Mr. J. Morrell moved a resolution—"That a committee be appointed to ascertain the real amount of distress existing, and the extent of relief required, and that they be requested to open a soup kitchen at once, and make applications to coalowners for gifts of coals."—The resolution was carried, and before the meeting terminated nearly £600 had been promised in subscriptions in the room.

STOPPAGE OF HELM PARK COLLIERY.

Helm Park Colliery, situated about a mile from Tow Law, was laid in on Friday.—A good many men are consequently thrown out of employment.

CONSETT IRON COMPANY'S COLLIERIES.

Most of the collieries belonging to the Consett Iron Company are at present working short time, and several of the pits have been partially laid in. At the Derwent Pit the notices of about seventy men and boys expired on Tuesday, and the laying-in of Lady Dunn's Drift the same day throws fifty or sixty men out of work. A number of men have also been paid off at the Tin Mill Pit.

POLYTECHNIC AT CONSETT.

The polytechnic promoted by the committee of the Consett and District Young Men's Christian Association was publicly opened in the National Schools, yesterday (Friday). The appeal made by the committee has been liberally responded to, the large room in which the exhibition is held (The Infant School) being well filled with curiosities from all parts of the globe. Every inch of the walls is covered with oil paintings, water-colour drawings, chromo-lithographs, and other valuable pictures. Mr. Douglas contributes, among other articles, a Japanese cabinet, locomotive engine, and photographs of the present and old blastfurnaces at Consett Ironworks. Models and photographs of Cleopatra's Needle, Pempey's Pillar, lava from Mount Vesuvius, and several other curiosities are exhibited by Mr. S. Brodie, Delves Lane. Charles Wilson, Esq., of Shotley Park, sends a microscope, the jaw and fossil teeth of a shark, hammer-headed shark, tooth of elephant and walrus, sword-fish, air pump, &c. Mrs. Potts, Delves Lane, shows a couple of candlesticks which are said to be 200 years old, a Chinese Junk, a fernery (containing rare specimens), musical box, and other things of interest. Mr. J. W. Davison also sends a musical box and a couple of glass cases, while Mr. J. Maxwell, of The Works, contributes a model of a stationary engine, case of squirrels, model of steam-boat, &c. A knitting-machine is shown by Mr. Brand, Rose Mount. Mr. T. L. Gledstone exhibits photographs of Mr. Bouch and Mr. David Dale, while Mr. Homer, Blackhill, contributes a case of butterflies and moths, a pipe made of horse-shoe nails, and a Chinese tea-pot. Mr. James Lake sends several curiosities, and Mr. Joseph Smith, Sherburn Terrace, exhibits a case of English butterflies. Mrs. Imrie, of Blackhill, sends a statuette, and amongst the articles shown by Mrs. M. Brodie, Blackhill, are three ebony elephants and a specimen of the weed first seen by Columbus. Mr. Stobbs, Rose Mount, contributes a case of birds, Mrs. Jarvis, of the same place, sending some china manufactured a century-and-a-half ago. Mr. Imrie, Consett, exhibits a figure of Father Cristmas, who has a happy knack of showing his internal arrangements to the inquisitive. Miss Mary Brodie shows an antique basket of ferns. The Rev. F. Steggall has a nice collection. There is a box made of wood from an olive tree in the garden of Gethsemane, a spirit-rapping table, magneto-electrical battery, stereoscope with a number of revolving slides, a mechanical begging figure, microscope, fir-cone from Mount Lebanon, grotto made of spar, zoetrope, and a number of nicknacks. Mr. Smith, Queen Street, sends a house made of Chinese shells and a fernery. An aquarium and model of a ship in glass case are sent by Mr. Teasdale, Templetown. Mrs. Jenkins, of Consett Hall, has a number of articles on view, from a Lebanon ceder box to a tom-tit's nest from the "Sneep." The illuminated address recently presented to Mr. Jenkins by the united friendly societies is also shown. Mr. Chaytor, Delves Lane, sends the model of a locomotive, a case of stuffed birds being shown by Mr. Towns, Middle Street. A great deal of space is occupied by the curiosities and works of art sent by James Annandale, jun., Esq., of The Briary, which are a valuable collection. In addition to the water-colour drawings, which we shall notice in their proper place, Mr. Annandale sends beautiful inlaid Florentine mirrors, portfolio containing old English engravings, Hogarth's cartoons, pen and ink drawings by Sticks and Bateman, sheet of Bewick's proof tail-pieces, and copy of his last and, till now, unengraved work, "Waiting for Death," book of rare etchings, Indian photographs, pith mould of Hindoo temple, two sea-hoses, gold quartz specimens, petrified shells from far inland, flying fox and 'possum, snakes and other repuiles, a fine specimen of the hen harrier shot in this district, horned owl, collection of old English gold and silver coins, Breeches Bible, old manuscript copy of Rutherford's letters, black-letter books from 1,500 to 1,600, containing autographs of Lord Nelson and others. Mr. Annandale also shows a case containing coral from South Sea Islands, and copper ore specimens from Burra-Burra. Engineers and others interested in mechanics will be interested on looking over the collection submitted by Mr. Robert Richardson, of Langley Park. It includes hydrostatic hammer, magneto-electrical machine, voltaic battery, air pump, Davy lamps, several cases of birds; horizontal engine, kaleidoscope, lime light, &c. Mr. Logan, manager of the Consett Iron Company's Colliery at Langley Park, sends a tray of crystals and ores and a couple of horse pistols used at the Hilton Strike in 1832. Mr. Wm. Raw, Blackhill, sends cases of birds and specimens of penmanship. Mr. Carr, Leadgate, also sends birds, and the Rev. W. H. Milward exhibits skins, weapons, and other articles obtained whilst a missionary amongst the Kaffirs of South Africa. Dr. Morris, Mr. T Swainston, Mr. Landells, and Mr. E. Ormerod also send articles of interest. Mr. Alexander Russell, jun., contributes a sword and scabbard found at Falkirk, and an officer's jacket worn at Waterloo, and given to Mr. Russell's grandfather by an officer after that memorable struggle had been decided. A Bible, 200 years old, is exhibited by Mr. Chas. Davison. Mr. J. Wood, Consett, sends several articles. The telephone is shown by Mr. Whitwell, and no doubt the visitors will have auricular demonstration of the usefulness of this invention. Mr. W. H. Shimmin, of Blackhill, sends, amongst other things, a bird-organ, and Mr. G. Shimmin, Blackill, contributes a couple of pictures in sea-weed and a number of foreign coins. A sword made by the Oleys of Shotley Bridge is sent by Mr. D. Surtees, Blackhill. Master James and Stephen Roe, of Fell House, exhibit amateur's lathe and mountings. Mr. Roe sends models of Bessemer blowing cylinder, crushing rolls, elliptical moulds for isometrical perspective (with illustrative drawing) phonic curves, stereoscope, &c. Dr. Renton sends a number of statuettes and medallions, "Ganymede and the Eagle," "Flora," "Psyche," "Venus," and "The Three Graces" being amongst the former, and "Spring," "Summer," "Autumn," and "Winter," "Night," "Morning," and "Three Cupids" forming part of the latter. Dr. Renton also exhibits several skins, an eagle shot on the Minsteracres estate by the late Mr. Bewick, Dresden china plate, anatomical human figure, anatomical figure of horse, pen and ink sketches in illustration of Norwegian mythology (by Schou), memorials of Wedgwood, illustrations from the life of Sir Walter Scott, binocular microscope, &c. A bust of the late John Renton, Esq., by Prior, is sent by Mrs. Renton. The walls of the room are covered with oil paintings and water-colour drawings lent by Dr. Renton, J. Priestman, Esq., and James Annandale, jun., Esq. The best picture among the oil paintings is undoubtedly a sea view, "Off the Coast of Norway," by Sorensen, belonging to Dr. Renton. The next best oil paintings are a sea view, by Carmichael, which is sent by G. Peile, Esq., and a painting sent by Dr. G. Renton, by Rasmussen. Mr. Peile also sends a beautiful picture, "Beatrice," painted after Guido. Among other oil paintings sent by Dr. Renton are—"Castle of Chillon," by La Ceur; "Venice," by Neumann; "Cossack on Horseback," by Simonsen; portrait of an Italian Peasant Girl, "Stella," by Schou; "View near Sneep," by Train; "Night" and "Morning," by Huch; portrait of "Kitty," a favourite mare of the late John Renton, Esq., by Charlton; "Reading the Queen's Letter after the Hartley Accident," by Emmerson; "Samson and Delilah," by Westall, R.A.; "The Pilgrims," by Hart, R.A. Dr. Renton also exhibits a number of water-colour drawings. Mr. Priestman sends several of paintings and portraits. Herring's hunting scenes, "The Meet," "The Find," "Full Cry," and "The Death," are sent by Dr. Geo. Renton. Mr. James Annandale, jun., sends several valuable oil paintings, and a choice collection of water-colour drawings, by Birket Foster, Elijah Walton, P. J. Naftel, Mole, Rowbotham, Robinson, Goodall, and Cipriani. At one end of the room is hung a picture of the celebrated champion mastiff, "Briton," painted by Earl, from the engraving made for the Stud Book. Mr. Dickinson also shows a collar containing over thirty champion and other medals won by the above animal. The above is a hurried, and, we fear, somewhat imperfect sketch of the chief articles of interest. Such a collection has never before been seen in this district, and we can only advise our readers to adopt the advice given by Lady Macbeth—"Stand not upon the order of your going, but go at once." The exhibition, we understand, will remain open till Monday.

GALLANT ACT OF A NEWCASTLE YOUTH.

On Monday evening, a public meeting, presided over by the Mayor (Mr. Thomas Robinson), took place in the Mechanics' Institute, New Bridge Street, for the purpose of presenting to Mr. Francis Bewley, son of Mr. Bewley, wholesale fishmonger, Newcastle, the medal of the Royal Humane Society, for brave conduct in saving life. There was a large attendance, and the Mayor, in opening the proceedings, said they were met to do honour to Mr. Bewley, by presenting him with a medal for bravery and heroism in saving the life of a child in August last. That was not the first time he had saved human life; in July of last year he saved another life; and on that occasion nearly lost his own. He was sure it was very gratifying to them as inhabitants of the town to know that they had one amongst them who had risked his own life for the sake of humanity, and had saved the lives of others. They had in Mr. Bewley a specimen of heroism which was one of the most manly virtues. He had on three occasions thrown himself into the water, and had had the happiness of saving the lives of three of his fellow-creatures. He did not know that they could have any greater acts of heroism than these. It had been the custom from the most ancient times to decorate the victors, whether in the Olympic or other games, and also for naval and military prowess; but Mr. Bewley, without any inducement of that kind, came forward and saved life. He (the Mayor) thought that if honour was to be given, it was to the civilian who had done such a noble act. It was not until the year 1774, when the Royal Humane Society was founded, that services of this kind were recognised. Before proceeding to make the presentation, he would ask Mr. Holme, who witnessed Mr. Bewley's last act of heroism, to state the circumstances.—Mr. Holme said that on the 5th of August last, about two o'clock in the afternoon, he was passing along the Sandhill when he heard a great cry and saw a great many people run to the bridge. On arriving at the parapet he saw a little child struggling in the water. The tide was running up like a sluice and carrying the child with it. Two or three boats were got out, but as usual, there either was no oars or no rowlocks, and the boats were helpless. In the meantime, the child was struggling, and struggling bravely for its life. Suddenly somebody sprang faom the Fish Quay into the water. He sank and did not come to the surface for some time—the reason, as afterwards transpired, being that his pockets were filled with silver and copper. It was five minutes before he reached the child, which seemed almost dead; and immediately he reached it, they sank both together. In the meantime a boat had been shoved off; and they were taken out of the water, both nearly dead. He communicated the heroic act to the Royal Humane Society, who had now sent down their medal. (Applause.)—The Mayor, addressing Mr. Bewley, said he presented him with the medal; and hoped he would long live to wear it, and that his noble conduct would be imitated by others. (Applause.)—Mr. Bewley said he felt unable to express his thanks in a manner commensurate with the gratitude he felt, both to the Society and the Mayor for the trouble he had taken in presenting the medal, and also to those present for their good will towards him. He felt more than compensated for an act which was dictated by ordinary compassion; and he would never forget the pleasure the act gave him nor the gratitude he felt at this recognition of it. (Applause.)—A public subscription for Mr. Bewley has been opened at the Queen's Hotel, Quayside.

WIT AND HUMOUR

SILENT BUSINESS.—Playing with "one."

A FLOATING debt—an unpaid "for rash."

IN ADVANCE OF THE MAN'.—The engine and tender.

How to keep moths out.—Put out of old clothing—give it to the poor.

CLEVER ERROR.—A prisoner coming before a judge.

SOCIAL.—We find self-made men often, but self-unmade ones a good deal oftener.

FOR 'SENSORIUM.'—Darling, kiss my ovelids down is the latest American song.

WHAT is that from which if you take the whole, some will remain?—Wholesome.

WHY are balloons in the air like vagabonds?—Because they have no visible means of support.

GREAT domestic content after the honeymoon—Which shall be the speaker of the new house?

WHAT is the difference between a girl and a nightcap? One is born to red, and the other is worn to bed.

Two things in nature are detestable—a girl who is trying to be a woman, and a woman who is trying to be a girl.

'WHAT is patience?' asked a teacher of a class of children. 'Wait a wee, and dinna weary,' answered a little Scotch girl.

'There is one thing,' said a weekly-looking man, 'in which I'm always sure to get good' magerie, and that is a pack of troubles!'

ATHLETIC SPORTS FOR LADIES.—Jumping to conclusions; walking around a subject; running through a novel; skipping full descriptions.

A SHOEMAKER of great experience says that however talkative clerks may be during the day, they are always ready to shut up at night.

'THE single scull race!' exclaimed an old lady, as she laid down her morning newspaper. 'I didn't know as they'd discovered a face with double skulls!'

IF is so easy for young ladies to be good. Even in kissing each other they act the golden rule, do unto others as ye would that men should do unto you.

'Mr dear,' said a pretentious husband, 'I'm going to write an essay on the golden calf.' 'My love,' replied his wife, 'I'm afraid you'll re-send your production.'

AT aged African, in describing how he felt when he took hold of a galvanic battery, said, 'My voice clung to my jaws.'

SHE says 'It's no worse to encircle a lady's waist with your arm in a ball room than hug your friend's sister on the back stairs. No worse! Why, it is not nearly so good.

AN observing politician says that the difference between those going in and those coming out of office is mainly this—The former are sworn in, and the latter go out swearing.

'THAT'S our family tree,' said the youth, as he pointed to a vigorous elm; and added, 'A goo: many of our folks have been hung on that tree for borrowin' horses after dark.'

'WE find,' said a coroner's jury, 'that Bill Thompson came to his death by holding five aces when Jack Smith held four. And we find that nine aces are five too many in a pack.'

PHOTOGRAPHER: 'Madam, why do you persist in moving so near the camera?' Old lady: 'You see I am a little near-sighted, and I'm afeard I won't take a good picture so far off!'

A SCHISM in Taunton, having some ground to let, has stuck up a board with the following announcement on it:—'This good and desirable land to be let on a lease one hundred and twenty yards long.'

'Mushka on the infinite, eh?' said a facetious character to a melancholy-looking individual who was walking along the road with bowed head and serious countenance. 'Well, yes; same thing—thinking of my debts.'

'THE *Balkan range!*' exclaimed an old housekeeper. 'The Balkan *range!* It seems them Roosshuns have a deal of trouble a-cookin' of their Turkish on that Balkan range. It strikes *me* it's time they tried some other patent!'

THE ALPHABETICAL CONUNDRUM.—'Angelina, when will there be only twenty-five letters in the alphabet?' 'Oh, Frederick! I could never guess that.' 'Why, it's when U and I are made one.' 'That's a nice conundrum, Fred! Do you know any more?'

WHEN your are tired of twirling your thumbs, sit down and see how fast you can sew.' Shoes and socks shook Susan in an inexplicable manner, and inexorably this casuest thinking she was worse than Satan—Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers.

'Do you raside in the city, miss?' asked a masked man of a masked lady at a fancy dress dance—'Ah, rade ball. Rade fair when, in the well-known voice of his wife, she said to him, in low tones, 'Don't be a fool, John; I know you by that watch and right thumb.'

WHEN Macready was once rehearsing *William Tell*, he spoke in the line, 'Our children's fate,' in natural and colloquial tone, which threw the raw actor he addressed off his guard. 'Allah!' he exclaimed, 'I'm sure I don't fancy them crossbows, Mr. Macready, though I'm death on a gun.'

'HAVE you any blackberry pies?' asked a hungry traveler of the mistress of a tumbledown shanty by the roadside. 'Thank you,' she replied, with dignified severity, 'if we be poor, and live in a shanty, we have undermilk, nor nothin, we ain't come down to blackberry pies yet.'

THERE is a gentleman and a young lady try the following scientific experiment:—A galvanic battery is set in motion, and while he takes one handle in one of his hands, she takes the other in hers. The current is then softly kiss each other. This is an improvement on the Brooklyn style, and it brings out all the fireworks there are in two loving souls.

DURING a recent thunderstorm near Memphis, a negro was severely kicked by a vicious mule, and just as he was picking himself up a stroke of lightning hit the mule and killed him dead on the spot. 'Well, dar' exclaimed the negro; 'I allus 'spected dat mule 'ud get me some o' dese days, an' he's got his insults, den dere's no use tryin' to hab fault in buying.

A MAN who was trying to sell rather a dismal restaurant, recently commended a view of the rail way station. 'But that doesn't make it any more pleasant,' said the party; 'the view is expected at your table.' 'Oh, yes, it does,' replied the owner, confidently; 'it makes it gay here. You can stand on this step and see everybody that goes by on the train.'

DURING the recent exciting debates in the French Assembly, two of the deputies, of opposite opinions, met in one of the parliament houses. 'They are an excellent crimmer,' exclaimed the senior deputy, addressing the other; 'but you see he is a very bad republican.' 'Not a good Republican, sir!' I am so good a Republican, that if I could be King of France to-morrow, I would—ah! I would abolish twice before accepting the honour.'

A GENTLEMAN of Angus, Scotland, had an ancient valet named Donald, distinguished for silence and license of speech were so far as to be almost intolerable. One day at dinner Gabriel took the liberty of helping himself, and said, 'a great lee.' 'Well,' said the latter, really offended, and rising from the table, 'this will do no longer; Gabriel we must part at last.' 'Hoot, toot, laird,' replied Gabriel, pressing his master into a chair, 'I'll never wad your honour be better than in your ain house!'

HE was creeping softly along the bedroom floor, on his hands and knees, and she, thinking burglars under the drawers for something, he had hidden there the evening before; but his wife woke and said, 'Peter, what under the sun are you doing?' 'Peter,' I was walking in my sleep, and dreaming that I am picking strawberries from the soft, blue bosom of the lake.' 'How to get that flask out of there before she got up in the morning was what worried him more than the waterlilies did.

A PHOTOGRAPHER'S FRIEND.—He is a young photographer, just starting in business and loves. The other afternoon his girl's mother called for a sitting. He desired to make a most favourable impression upon that portion of the mind which could appreciate photography, and so he became a trifle nervous in his work. He got her seated finally, with her eyes fixed glassy stare on a certain object, as is the custom, and then put the cloth, took out his watch, counted off thirty seconds, removed the cloth, and drew out the cage. 'Gracious, he unintentionally ejaculated, 'I forgot to pull out the slide!' The old lady had to sit again, and she prepared for the ordeal, but with confidence in the operator considerably shaked. He was more nervous now than before, and it was some minutes before he had her arranged to suit the focus. Then the cloth was again removed, the watch again pulled out. He counted off thirty seconds, removed the cloth, and drew out the case. 'Great heavens,' he exclaimed in a frightened voice, 'I forgot to pull out the slide!' The prospective mother-in-law sprang to her feet, snatched up her hat and shawl, and panting long enough to inquire if he was drunk, shot out of the door, leaving the callin

FRETTING OVER TRIFLES.

People who fret over trifles are not only in the water themselves all their lives, but they keep others there too; for they are always in trouble of some kind, and nothing goes as they would have it. It always storms when they want it pleasant, wealthy, and when they could enjoy it, they say it is sure to be bright and sunshiny. They have a most peculiar faculty of being miserable, if it is not one thing, it is another. They are always discovering a grain where and crack about, in the summer they complain of the heat and the cold, in the winter of cold and rheumatism. One would think they enjoyed being miserable. They are always borrowing trouble. We remember a woman who went to church one Sunday morning; her little girls she took with her, but the boys were left at home. She got there what they were doing, and got to see, and the last we saw of them they were busy about her absence, and charged them to be obedient and good. During the long prayer, her mind wandered off, and she commenced thinking about the urchins she had left behind, and she thought that if Jimmy should go out to the big barn and Jack's pigeons, he would climb up on the high beams, and fall and break his neck; and Tom should wonder why Jimmy was gone so long, and go out to look for him, and go into the stable and the colt should kick him and break his leg; then, if Will should wonder what the boys were doing, and go to see, and the bull should toss him on the horns, and so she worked herself into such a nervous state of mind that she went home earlier than she intended, and found that not one of them had been hurt. Now, that is foolish and absurd. Any person could say it was perfectly ridiculous for her to get upsuch an excitement and make herself uncomfortable, all for nothing. But many people do the same thing; and there are plenty of individuals who do the same continually, and so do, prove themselves of happiness that they might enjoy, if they would only take things as they came, and not borrow trouble.

THE BEAUTY OF THE FAMILY.

We leave it to you if she don't invariably "turn out" the worst of the lot? If she don't cultivate the outside of her head to total forgetfulness of the inside? If she is not a pitcher, and fondled, and flattered, and shown off, till selfishness is written all over her? If she is not sure to marry some lazy fellow, or some reckless dog, who will be the curse of her body—or heart—to a jelly, and be glad to come, with her forlorn children, for a morsel of bread, to the comfortable home of that limited number of the family who are only "our John," or "our Martha," and who never, by any possibility, was supposed by them capable of doing or being anything? We leave it to you, if the "beauty of the family" be a boy if he don't always grow up an ass? If he is not sure to disgust everybody with his conceit and affectations while he fancies he is the admiration of all eyes, even if he don't squander away all the money he can lay his hands on, and finally die in the gutter? We never see a very handsome child of either sex, set up on the family pedestal to be admired by that family and its friends, to the exclusion of the other children, that we don't feel like patting them on the head, and saying, 'Thank Providence, my dears, that you were not born 'beauties.'"

NIGHT AND SLEEP.

Blessed be sleep! How many thousands, heartweary, say this to the stars every night, as they close their eyes upon their brightness. Blessed be sleep! We often say so, as we look upon the careworn faces threading their way through the streets at twilight, jostling with each other at corners—each, perhaps, with their own heavy burdens to bear, with which no stranger can intermeddle. Blessed be sleep! for even indeed, to each (God knows!) but meanwhile, there is a blessed season of forgetfulness when nothing has power to pain. Then comes another time: the seen fingers are laid gently on aching brows and drooping lids. Long years ago they crumbled to dust—we follow them over the hill beyond the church, and we hear them softly whispering to us, in our waking hours, we have longed for their kindly pressure, but only in sleep to feel it. Blessed be sleep! for then they have clasped us to their breasts. Else why do sometimes wake, if not happy, yet calm and patient, like those unavoidably detained and dressed by the way, who will be at their journey's end before night? But for these blessed reprieves, how many tired feet would halt utterly on life's journey! Alas for those from whom sleep has thought fit to withhold its mercies! They who count each lagging hour as it solemnly announces itself to the silent night! Upon whom every wave of trouble that ever beat upon their lives seems come surging on, still fresh, during the brief watches under the dreadful spell, and yet so vitally conscious! Praying for the tardy morning light to excorise the grisly phantoms that have been the children of the waking streets, and yet turning—oh, so wearily!—away from the first bright sunray. You have felt it—and I have felt it, if you were not born an oyster. Pity you hadn't been!

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

Railway Time Table.

CONSETT BRANCH

TRAINS.—WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS.	1,2,G. A.M.	1,2,G. P.M.	1,2,G. P.M.	1,2,G. P.M.
Newcastle ,,	dep. 5-45	9-40	12-30	2-30
Scotswood ,,	,, 6-2	9-57	12-47	2-47
Swalwell ,,	,, 6-9	10-4	12-54	2-54
Rowland's Gill ,,	,, 6-18	10-13	1-3	3-3
Lintz Green ,,	,, 6-28	10-23	1-13	3-13
Ebchester ,,	,, 6-34	10-29	1-18	3-18
Shotley Bridge ,,	,, 6-45		1-29	3-29
Benfieldside (Consett and Blackhill)	dep. 6-49	10-37		4-40
Knitsley ,,	,, 6-54	10-49		4-52
Lanchester ,,	,, 7-1	10-58		5-1
Witton Gilbert ,,	,, 7-14	11-9		5-12
Durham ,,	arr. 7-25	11-20		5-23

	1,2,G. P.M.	1,2,G. P.M.	1,2,G. P.M.	1,2,G. P.M.
Durham ,, dep.	7-30		11-45	3-45
Witton Gilbert ,, ,,	7-42		11-57	3-57
Lanchester ,, ,,	7-55		12-10	4-10
Knitsley ,, ,,	8-7		12-22	4-22
Benfieldside (Consett and Blackhill)	dep. 8-26	9-10	12-35	4-35
Shotley Bridge ,,	,, 8-25	9-15	12-40	4-40
Ebchester ,, ,,	8-29	9-19	12-44	4-44
Lintz Green ,, ,,	8-34	9-23	12-54	4-54
Rowland's Gill ,, ,,	8-44	9-34	12-59	4-59
Swalwell ,, ,,	9-52	9-42	1-7	5-7
Scotswood ,, ,,	8-59	9-49	1-14	5-14
Newcastle ,, arr.	9-10	10-0	1-25	5-25

MARKET TRAINS ON SATURDAYS.

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

STATIONS.	A.M.	P.M.
Newcastle ,, dep.	7-10	4-0
Scotswood ,, ,,	7-17	4-9
Swalwell ,, ,,	7-24	4-16
Rowland's Gill ,, ,,	7-34	4-25
Lintz Green ,, ,,	7-40	4-29
Ebchester ,, ,,	7-45	4-33
Shotley Bridge ,, ,,	7-59	4-47
Benfieldside (Consett and Blackhill)	arr. 8-5	4-56
	dep. 9-0	
Knitsley ,,	9-32	5-22
Lanchester ,,	9-41	5-31
Witton Gilbert ,,	9-51	5-44
Durham ,,	arr. 10-5	5-55

STATIONS.	A.M.	P.M.
Durham ,, dep.		4-0
Witton Gilbert ,, ,,	8-5	4-12
Lanchester ,, ,,	8-19	4-26
Knitsley ,, ,,	8-30	4-37
Benfieldside (Consett and Blackhill)	arr. 8-45	4-48
	dep. 8-50	5-3
Shotley Bridge ,, ,,	8-55	5-38
Ebchester ,, ,,	8-59	5-39
Lintz Green ,, ,,	9-9	12-20
Rowland's Gill ,, ,,	9-15	12-44
Swalwell ,, ,,	9-22	12-52
Scotswood ,, ,,	9-29	12-59
Newcastle ,, arr.	9-40	1-10

SUNDAYS.

LEAVE	a.m.	p.m.	LEAVE	a.m.	p.m.
Newcastle	7-30	7-15	Benfieldside	8-35	8-20
Scotswood	7-47	7-32	Shotley Bridge	8-40	8-25
Swalwell	7-54	7-39	Ebchester	8-54	8-29
Rowland's Gill	7-64	7-49	Lintz Green	8-54	8-39
Lintz Green	8-0	7-45	Rowland's Gill	9-03	8-48
Ebchester	8-13	8-03	Swalwell	9-8	8-53
Shotley Bridge	8-19	8-4	Scotswood	9-15	9-0
Benfieldside (arr)	8-25	8-10	Newcastle (arr.)	9-26	9-10

STOCKTON AND DARLINGTON RAILWAY

GOING EAST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

STATIONS.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Newcastle ,, dep.	5-45	12-30	2-30
Benfieldside ,, ,,	6-50	1-30	4-30
Rowley ,, ,,	7-0	1-40	4-40
Burnhill Junction ,, ,,	7-10	1-50	4-50
Tow Law ,, ,,	7-23	2-3	5-3
Crook ,, arr.	7-35	2-15	5-15
,, dep.	7-38	2-23	5-23
Bishop Auckland ,, ,,	8-7	2-41	5-55
Darlington ,, ,,	8-25	3-25	6-25
Stockton ,, ,,	8-45	4-15	7-30
Middlesbro' ,, ,,	9-35	4-15	7-30
Saltburn ,, ,,	10-10	4-50	8-50

GOING WEST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

Saltburn ,, dep.	5-45	11-10	2-30
Middlesbro' ,, ,,	6-21	11-45	3-7
Stockton ,, ,,	6-40	12-5	3-17
Darlington ,, ,,	7-15	12-30	3-5
Bishop Auckland ,, ,,	7-48	1-15	4-30
Crook ,, dep.	8-12	1-40	5-55
,, arr.	8-15	2-20	6-0
Tow Law ,, ,,	8-27	2-45	6-16
Burnhill Junction ,, ,,	8-42	2-45	6-30
Rowley ,, ,,	8-52	2-56	6-40
Benfieldside ,, ,,	9-2	3-6	6-50
Newcastle ,, arr.	10-0	4-25	9-40

MAILS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

Mails will be despatched to New York on the following days during the month of November, 1877:—

MAILS MADE UP IN LONDON.

Thursday Morning,	Nov. 1	Saturday Morning,	Nov. 17
Saturday Evening,	Nov. 3	Tuesday Morning,	Nov. 20
Tuesday Morning,	Nov. 6	Thursday Morning,	Nov. 22
Thursday Morning,	Nov. 8	Saturday Morning,	Nov. 24
Saturday Morning,	Nov. 10	Tuesday Morning,	Nov. 27
Tuesday Morning,	Nov. 13	Thursday Morning,	Nov. 29
Thursday Morning,	Nov. 15		

The Mails for New South Wales and New Zealand, intended for transmission via San Francisco, will be despatched from London on the evening of Thursday, the 15th of November.

MAILS FOR AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The following are the dates on which mails for Australia and New Zealand will be despatched during the month of November, 1877:—

Thursday Morning, Nov. 1.—Queensland; also Victoria, New South Wales and Tasmania if addressed "via Brindisi," via Southampton.

Friday Evening, Nov. 9.—Ditto, via Brindisi.

Thursday Morning, Nov. 15.—Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania; also Queensland, New South Wales, and New Zealand, if addressed "via Melbourne," via Southampton.

Thursday Evening, Nov. 15.—New South Wales and New Zealand; also Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, and Tasmania, if addressed "via San Francisco," via San Francisco.

Friday Evening, Nov. 23.—Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania; also Queensland, New South Wales, and New Zealand, if addressed "via Melbourne," via Brindisi.

Thursday Morning, Nov. 29.—Queensland; also Victoria, New South Wales, and Tasmania, if addressed "via Brindisi," via Southampton.

ADDITIONAL MAILS FOR THE RIVER PLATE.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company having established a line of packets sailing from Bordeaux on the 15th of each month to Monte Video and Buenos Ayres direct (without calling at any port in Brazil), arrangements have been made for sending mails by those steamers.

The mails intended to be thus forwarded to Monte Video and Buenos Ayres will be made up in London on the evening of the 13th of each month, with supplementary mails on the evening of the 14th, in the absence of their arrival at Bordeaux in time for embarkation; but in the event either of them dates falling on a Sunday, the mails will be despatched on the previous evening.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling of, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore to every case, Grey or White Hair* to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford Street, London, and sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle.

Business Announcements.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

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59, CLAYTON STREET, NEWCASTLE.
LARGE ARRIVAL OF STOCK FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.
Splendid FELT HATS at 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. 850g

Business Announcements.

The favourite 2d. Cigars are the Duke of Wellington and Long Nine, both registered brands.
Only to be had Wholesale at
JOHN TELFER & SONS,
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38, CLAYTON STREET, AND 11, NUN STREET,
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Try Telfer's Dark Cavendish, 2d. per oz. 4d. per oz.

FARM SEEDS.

NOW ON SALE:
PRIME NEW SPRING TARES.
FINE POTATO AND TARTARIAN OATS.
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G. H.'S CELEBRATED MIXTURES FOR PERMANENT PASTURES.
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GEORGE HODSON,
HARPERLEY MILLS, NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN,
AND CASTLE STREET, CONSETT.
(ESTABLISHED 1817.) 654h

TODD'S QUININE WINE.

THIS elegant and renowned Preparation of pure Peruvian Quinine stands unequalled for Purity, Strength, and Flavour, and is universally approved by the Medical Profession. It is the best, safest, and most agreeable Invigorant known. Relieves Loss of Appetite, Nervousness, Tic or Neuralgia, Ague, Debility, Spasms, and all Derangements of the Digestive Organs. The genuine is manufactured only by JOB TODD, Chemist, Carlisle, and bears his name on the Government Stamp. Sold by Grocers, Grocers, and Wine Merchants. Ask for and have only

TODD'S QUININE WINE.

Agents—W. Aynsley, Grocer, Front Street, and D. Imrie, Chemist, Front Street, Consett; J. A. Curry, Grocer, Dipton; T. J. Muse, Castleside; and Joseph Robinson, Chemist, Stanley.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that any Person or Persons entering into the occupation of any House, Shop, or other Building, to which Gas has been supplied by the Company, 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 Person will be Prosecuted as the Law directs. The Secretary can be seen daily at the Company's Office, Shotley Bridge, to whom all applications must be made.

By order of the Directors,
M. RICHLEY, Secretary.
Shotley Bridge, October 9, 1870. 24

THE CONSETT GUARDIAN
AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER,
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER OF 40 COLUMNS.
PRICE ONE PENNY.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AFTERNOON
AT THE OFFICE IN FRONT STREET, CONSETT,
where Advertisements are received up to Nine o'clock that morning.

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1 insertion	4d. per line per insertion.
2 to 6 insertions	3d. ,, ,, ,,
7 to 12 ,,	2½d. ,, ,, ,,
13 ,, 25 ,,	2d. ,, ,, ,,
26 ,, 51 ,,	1½d. ,, ,, ,,
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Annfield Plain ..... Mr W. Thompson, newsagent.
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Bantling Castle ..... Mr Alfred Walker, newsagent.
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,, ... Highgate.
,, ... Mr. Geo. Walker, newsagent, Derwent Street.
,, ... Mr A. E. Turner, tailor, Durham Road.
Bradley Cottages ..... Mrs Postle, newsagent.
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Westwood Colliery ..... Mr W. Thompson, newsagent.

Business Announcements.

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ATKINSON and PHILIPSON have at present a great variety of SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES and HARNESS, of which drawings, particulars, and prices will be sent on learning the style of carriage required. 414k

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

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CABINET MAKER, UPHOLSTERER, &c.,
76, PILGRIM STREET,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE,
HAS made special reduction in the price of his large Stock of WELL-SEASONED FURNITURE, so that parties furnishing during the present season considerably purchase at this establishment.
A very large choice of splendid Mahogany and other Chairs, in a great variety of patterns; fine Sideboards; Dining and Drawing Room Suites; Bedroom Suites; every description of Brass and Iron Bedsteads kept in stock. Also, very fine choice of Mantel Mirrors and Toilet Glasses, the whole of which will be sold at 20 per cent. below the regular prices.
A. M. begs to thank his friends and the public generally of not being able to find purchasers for his business, so he intends to keep it on himself, and, at the same time, he must return his most sincere thanks to all for the liberal support that he has received for the last forty years in Pilgrim Street. By strict attention to all orders entrusted to him, in future he hopes for a continuance of their patronage. 654h

THE LANCHESTER COMMON ACT, with the AMENDED RULES, ORDERS, REGULATIONS, WATERING PLACES, &c., set out by the Commissioners by their Award, dated 13th June, 1871; also a note of the various
CUSTOMS OF THE COPYHOLD OF MANORS
OF THE SEE OF DURHAM.
Edited and Compiled by ROBERT JACKSON, for upwards of seven years Manager Clerk in the Copyhold Offices, Durham, and late Bailiff of the Manor.
The whole of the remaining copies of this useful work, which was published at 5s. 6d., having been purchased by ROBERT JACKSON, *Guardian* Office, Consett, he has determined to reduce the price to *Three Shillings* per copy (post free) in order to effect a speedy clearance.
Also on hand a few copies (being an exact facsimile) of the *Original* ANNUNDSHIRE COMMON ACT, recently published by Mr. JOHN CALVERT, at the reduced price of *Two Shillings* (post free).
Every owner or occupier of property within the boundaries of Lanchester Common should possess a copy of either of these editions.
Mr. JACKSON will be glad to forward copies of either or both editions on receipt of Post Office Orders made payable to ROBERT JACKSON, Consett, must be received.

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How to Read the Mind—How
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RING Co., Hanley, Manchester.

RIAGE AND HARNESS MANU-
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prices will be sent on hearing
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Are admitted by thousands to be worth above
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giddiness, fullness and swelling after meals, dizziness
and drowsiness, cold chills, flushings of heat, loss of
appetite, shortness of breath, costiveness, scurvy,
blotches on the skin, disturbed sleep, frightful dreams,
and all nervous and trembling sensations, &c. The first
dose will give relief in twenty minutes.
For females of all ages these pills are invaluable, as a
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directions given with each box, they will soon restore
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For a weak stomach, impaired digestion, and all
disorders of the liver, they act like "MAGIC;" and a
few doses will be found to work wonders upon the most
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make the weak strong. As a general family medicine,
the whole physical energy of the human frame. These
are facts admitted by thousands, embracing all classes
of society, and one of the best guarantees to the nervous
and debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS have the largest
sale of any patent medicine in the world.
BEECHAM'S PILLS AND BEECHAM'S PILLS.
As a remedy for coughs in general, asthma, difficulty
in breathing, shortness of breath, tightness and oppres-
sion at the chest, BEECHAM'S PILLS stand unrivalled; and anyone labouring under any of the above
complaints need only try one box to prove that they are
the best ever offered to the public for asthmatic and
consumptive coughs, hoarseness, and oppression of the
chest. They speedily remove the cause of oppressing
and difficult breathing, which rightly deprive the
patient of rest. They give almost instant relief and
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from neglected, dangerous complaints. Let any person
troubled with any of the above complaints give
BEECHAM'S PILLS a fair trial.
The most violent cough will in a short time be
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VITAL RESTORATIVE.
FOR STRENGTHENING THE NERVES, AND
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Patronised by some of the Nobility.
This preparation is pronounced by the most eminent mem-
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for developing all the powers and functions of the system to
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It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent in its action
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Permanent Cure of—

Nervous prostration,	Trembling of the hands and limbs,
Inability of the heart,	Palpitation,
Dizziness,	Mental and physical de-
Noises in the head and ears,	pression,
Loss of energy and appetite,	Consumption (in its first
Hypochondria,	stages),
General debility,	Impaired sight and memory,
Indigestion,	Nervous function,
Incapacity for study or busi-	Impoverished blood,
ness,	Nervous debility in all its
Shortness of breath,	stages,
	Premature decline,

and all morbid conditions of the body arising from what-
ever cause. The action of the *Vital Restorative* is two-fold—
on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes
nervous energy, and on the other the most powerful blood
and flesh generating agent known; therefore, a marvellous
medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down con-
stitutions. It quickly improves the function of digestion,
and in rapid progress when the system is exhausted, anxious,
cadaverous and semi-vital condition has existed, the blood
will rapidly increase in quantity and quality, and the
whole system return to a robust state of health.
The *Vital Restorative* acts electrically upon the organiza-
tion; for instance, it assists nature to generate that human
electricity which invigorates and rebuilds the nervous, muscular,
nervous membranous and organic systems. It operates on
the system without exciting any undue impulse upon the
individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, heart,
kidneys, blood vessels and intestines, with a harmony, vigour,
and, yet, unparalleled in medicine.
This *Vital Restorative* gives back to the human structure,
in a natural form, the principle of animating elegant of
life which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence
directly on the spinal marrow and cervical system of
nutritive tonic, and invigorating character, maintaining that
harmonic energy of the brain and muscular system, which
renders the mind cheerful, brilliant and energetic, entirely
overcoming that dull, inactive and sluggish disposition, which
many persons experience in all their actions.
The special effects of the *Restorative* are frequently
shown from the first day of its administration, by a remark-
able increase of nervous power, with a feeling of vigour and
comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed.
Digestion is improved; the appetite increases wonderfully;
the bowels become more regular; the skin clear and
healthy; and the hair acquires strength, showing the
important effects of the Restorative in the process of
nutrition.
Indeed, the *Vital Restorative* maintains a certain degree of
activity in the previously debilitated nervous system; its use
is very general in Hospitals and Public Sanitary
Institutions throughout the land, as well as in private practice,
and is considered as an invaluable remedy.

REMEMBER CONVERSAZIONE and POLYTECHNIC, in Consett National Schools, on Friday, Saturday, and Monday, Nov. 30th, Dec. 1st and 3rd, 1877. 560k

BENFIELDSIDE LOCAL BOARD *v.* CONSETT IRON COMPANY.

In the Exchequer Division of the High Court of Justice, Lord Chief Baron Kelly and Baron Cleasby, sitting in banco at Westminster, on Thursday, in the special paper, had before them on Wednesday the case of the Benfieldside Local Board *v.* the Consett Iron Company. This action, we believe, was brought to recover damages for injuries done by the defendants to certain highways within the plaintiffs' district.

Mr. Hugh Cowie (with whom was Mr. J. D. FitzGerald), instructed by Mr. Booth, Shotley Bridge, argued for the plaintiffs; Mr. Herschell, Q.C. (with whom was Mr. Crompton), instructed by Messrs. Hodge and Harle, Newcastle, appeared for the defendants.

By consent, the following case had been stated for opinion of the Court:—

1.—In the year 1773 an Inclosure Act, known as "The Lanchester Common Inclosure Act," was passed for the purpose of dividing and enclosing certain moors, commons, or tracts of waste land within the parish and manor of Lanchester, in the County Palatine of Durham, containing, by estimation, 20,000 acres or thereabouts. The Act is made part of this case, and the reprint thereof, which accompanies the case, is admitted to be a true copy of the Act, which is out of print.

2.—The preamble of the said Act recites, that the Bishop of Durham, in right of the Church and See of Durham, is lord of the manor of Lanchester aforesaid, and as such is seized of and entitled to the soil of and royalties within and under the said moors or commons or lands of waste lands, over certain Commissioners are appointed for the purpose of making the division. The Commissioners made their award on the 1st day of June, 1781, a copy so much of their award as is essential to this case is hereinafter set out.

3.—The said Act enacted that the Commissioners shall—" Assign, set out, and appoint such public highways and roads, in, through, and over the residue, or more improvable parts of the said moors or commons, intended to be divided and inclosed, as they shall think proper and convenient (which highways shall lot be less than 60 feet of assize in breadth between the ditches); and shall also assign, set out, and appoint proper parts of such residue, or more improvable parts of the said moors or commons, for common quarries, common watering places for cattle, and common wells, and shall also assign and set out such common, public and private, horse, and other roads, ways, passages and bridges, and such gates, stiles, hedges, fences, drains and water courses, in, over, upon, and through the said lands and grounds, so to be inclosed as they shall see proper, useful, and convenient."

4.—And it was further enacted—" That the said Commissioners and their successors, or any two of them, shall, and may order, direct, and cause all public highways, roads, bridges, and drains by this Act, appointed to be set out, to be well and sufficiently made, formed, erected, cut and opened, and the said highways and roads to be properly cast up and covered with stone, gravel, or other materials, before the making and executing of their general award, and that the charges and expenses thereof shall be borne, raised, and levied in such proportions and manner, and by the same persons as the charges and expenses of obtaining, passing, and executing this Act, are hereinafter provided and directed to be raised and paid, and shall order, direct, and appoint the said public high roads, bridges, and drains from and after the making and forming thereof, as aforesaid; and such other commissary, public and private horse and other roads, ways, passages, and bridges, and such gates, stiles, hedges, sewers, drains, and watercourses; also by whom and appointed to be set out, to be formed and made, and for ever maintained and kept in repair, by such person or persons, owner or owners of allotments upon the said division, in such proportions and shares, or in such other manner, by such other persons, and by such ways and means as to the said Commissioners or their successors, or any two of them, shall seem proper and expedient, which orders, directions, and appointments shall be specified and set forth, in, and by their said award, to be made after the making of the same award, and of such highways and roads and other ways, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to make or use any roads or ways, either public, common, or private, in, over, or through the said allotments, or any of them, or any part thereof (other than, and except the said Lord Bishop and his successors, and his and their lessees and assignees as hereinafter is mentioned), either on foot, or on horseback, or with horse, cattle, carriage, or otherwise howsoever, other than such as shall be so set out and appointed as roads and ways, through the said intended inclosures shall be deemed a part of the lands to be enclosed, and shall be divided and allotted, held and enjoyed as part of such land accordingly."

5.—And it was further enacted—" That nothing in this Act contained shall be construed or judged to defeat, lessen or prejudice the right, title, or interest of the said Lord Bishop of Durham, as lord of the said manor of Lanchester, or his successors, or his, or their lessees, or assigns, or any of them, of, in, and to the seigniory and royalties, incident, and belonging to the said manor, but the lord of the said manor for the time being, and his lessee and lessees and assigns, shall, and may from time to time, and all times, for ever hereafter hold and enjoy all courts, perquisites, and profits of courts, rents, services, waifs, estrays, and all royalties, jurisdictions, matters and things whatsoever to the said manor, or to the lord thereof, for the time being incident, belonging or appertaining other than and except such common right as could or might be defined by him or them, as owner or owners of the soil, and inheritor of the said moors or commons in as full, ample, and beneficial a manner to all intents or purposes as he or they could or might have held or enjoyed the same if this Act had not been made, and also that the said Lord Bishop of Durham and his successors and his and their lessee and lessees and assigns shall and may from time to time and at all times hereafter hold work and enjoyed all mines, minerals, and quarries in and under the said moors and lands being within or under the said grounds or commons intended to be divided and allotted as aforesaid, together with all convenient and necessary ways and wayleaves in, through, over, and upon the said moors and commons or any part thereof, not only before but also at all times the same shall be divided in pursuance and virtue of this Act, and shall be and free liberty at all times hereafter, of making and repairing, and using any new road or roads, waggon ways or any other ways whatsoever, in, through, over, and along the same or any part thereof, and for the purpose to take away and remove any hedges, fences, trees, partitions, or other obstructions which shall or may be dividing the said moors or commons or otherwise, or which shall be standing or growing thereon, and to do every act which shall be necessary to be done for the purpose aforesaid, and of searching for, getting, winning, and working the said mines and quarries, and also of all other mines and quarries belonging to the See and Bishopric of Durham, whatsoever or in the same are, or be by any ways or means now in use or hereafter to be invented, and also of leading and carrying away all the coals, lead, minerals, stones, the manure bred at the said mines and other things to be gotten thereout or out of any other lands or grounds whatsoever, and also of leading and carrying all iron, wood, materials, and things into the said mines and quarries needful, necessary, or proper for the working, winning, working, and use of the same respectively, and of making pits, shafts, pit rooms, heap rooms, drifts, levels, watercourses, and drains, and of using as heretofore all those buildings, workshops, for smiths and wrights, hay-yards, and mill-yards already erected for the purpose of working the said mines under the said moors or commons, and of erecting and using fire engines and other engines and other buildings, and workshops, and smiths' shops, pit rooms, and heap rooms, and all and every other necessary and convenient works, buildings, erections, liberties, and conveniences for the same, as fully and at all times at his and their will and pleasure to remove and take away from off the said moors or commons, convert to their own use or uses, all the coals, lead, rails, sleepers, iron, timber, and other materials of the said waggon ways, and other ways, pits, shafts, fire engines, and other engines, shops, and other buildings, and erections whatsoever now erected, laid, placed, built, or erected, or hereafter to be laid placed, built, or erected as aforesaid, as fully and freely as he or they might or could have had, built, used, and enjoyed the same in case this Act had not been made, and that without paying any damages or making any satisfaction for so doing.

"Provided always, and it is hereby enacted that in the leading or carrying away any of the coals, stone, rubbish, or other things to be gotten out of any coal pit, or pits wrought or used for the said mines, and which shall and may be hereafter carried away by carts or wains, or other carriages than coal waggons, and in the leading or carrying away any materials, utensils, or things to or from such pit or pits the nearest and most direct roads, ways, or courses in or through the allotments to be set out, as aforesaid, shall be used to be carried and enjoyed by them for several trusts, and for the intents and purposes hereinafter mentioned; and in reference thereto the following provisions:—

At page 45 it is enacted that—" Whereas, great inconveniences may happen and damage be done to particular persons by reason of searching for, winning, and working the said mines and quarries within and under their respective allotments, not only of the more improvable parts of the said moors or commons, but also of the less improvable parts thereof, after the same may be accepted and enclosed by virtue of this Act, as hereinafter is directed and provided by the said Lord Bishop of Durham and his successors, and his and their lessees and assigns, without paying any damages or making any satisfaction for so doing, for remedy whereof, be it enacted that no person or persons shall suffer, or persons shall suffer, or sustain any loss or damage in his, her, or their respective allotment or allotments, by the sinking of any pits, or working of the said mines and quarries therein, or the leading or carrying away the coals, lead, minerals, stones, or other things to be gotten therefrom or out of any other mines or quarries belonging to the said Lord Bishop of Durham and his successors or by the making, laying, repairing or using of waggon ways or by making any headings, drifts, levels, or watercourses, or erecting or using fire engines or other engines or making or using pit rooms or heap rooms or using any other of the powers or privileges hereinbefore given to the said Lord Bishop and his successors and his lessee and lessees and assigns as aforesaid, such person or persons so damnified, upon making such complaint, shall have such satisfaction for such damage as hereinafter is directed in that behalf. And to that end and purpose be it enacted that the said lastmentioned Commissioners, or any two of them, shall be set out to the said Justices, at aforesaid, shall from and immediately after the execution of the said Commissioners-General-Award be and be deemed to be vested in the said Justices for the use of the said Justices of the Peace and their successors for the time being for ever, to, for, and upon the several trusts, intents, and purposes hereinafter mentioned, expressed, and declared of and concerning the same."

7.—Then follow directions for letting the allotment, and powers to appoint a steward, which are to be found at page 46, and then, after charging the rents with the expenses of management (page 47) with

"The residue or clear balance thereof, shall from time to time, as the same shall be paid, applied, and in manner following (that is to say)—Upon the complaint and application of any person or persons so to be damnified by the working of mines or quarries, or using any other of the liberties or privileges concerning the same hereinbefore mentioned (which complaint and application may be made in person, or by agent or attorney), to the next Court of Session of the Peace, at their said sessions or adjournments (notice in writing of such intended complaint being fixed upon the most usual door of the parish church of Lanchester, and of the chapels of Edmondbyers, Ebchester, and Satley aforesaid, respectively on some Sunday morning before divine service, at least eight days preceding such complaint), such complaint shall, and they are hereby required and empowered to examine and enquire into such complaint or complaints, and to hear the same, and to examine upon oath (which oath the said Justices or any of them is, and are required and empowered to administer), or by such other ways and means as they shall think proper as to them shall seem requisite and expedient in that behalf, and finally to settle, ascertain, and determine the damages sustained by the person or persons so complaining as aforesaid; and thereupon the said Justices or any two or more of them shall, and they are required to order and direct their said steward, clerk, agent, and receiver forthwith, upon demand, to pay the same, together with reasonable charges, on account of making and prosecuting such complaint to be also first settled by the said Justices, unto the person or persons so complaining, or his, her, or their agent or attorney, or to such other person or persons as the said Justices shall think fit and appoint to receive the same and the residue (if there be any) of the said rents and profits, after paying and satisfying all such damages as have been so to be ascertained as aforesaid, shall from time to time be paid, applied, disposed of, and laid out in the repairing, amending, and supporting the public and common highways, roads, and other ways in the said allotments so set out and made upon or through the said moors or commons, by virtue of this Act, in such manner and form as shall be directed by such person or persons as to the said Justices, or the major part of them, at any of their said sessions or adjournments, shall seem meet, and as by their order, direct, and appoint. And whereas it may happen in some years that the clear rents and profits of the said last-mentioned allotment or parcel of ground may not be sufficient to satisfy and pay all the damages and charges which may be sustained, and so settled, ascertained, by the said Justices as aforesaid, be it therefore enacted, that in every case so happening the deficiency after such application of the said rents and profits as aforesaid, shall be paid and borne by the owners or occupiers of all the several allotments of the said moors or commons (save and except the said allotments so to be vested in the said Justices, and the rents or those of the persons so damnified and making complaint), according to their respective yearly rates, or values of the same as they shall respectively be rated or charged for, or towards the relief of the poor of the several parishes, townships, or places wherein they shall respectively lie, in shares and manner as the said Justices or the major part of them, at any of their sessions or adjournments, shall direct or appoint. And in case any person or persons so to be charged with the payment of such damages and charges as aforesaid, shall refuse or neglect to pay his, her, or their said proportions thereof to such person or persons, and within such time as the said Justices shall appoint (the same being first demanded), then, and in every such case so happening, the same shall by virtue of a warrant under the hand and seal, or hands and seals, of any one or more of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Durham, be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of every person so assessed and refusing or neglecting to pay the same as aforesaid, rendering the overplus (if any) after deducting the reasonable charges of such warrant, distress, and sale, to the owner or owners of such goods and chattels respectively, upon demand. Provided always that every occupier or tenant who shall have paid such damages as aforesaid, shall and may deduct and retain out of his or her rent or rents so much money as he or she shall so pay."

8.—In 1779, before the Commissioners made their award, a further Act, which is to be taken as part of this case, was passed, by which the provisions of the Lanchester Act, with reference to the allotment set out to the Justices, were considerably varied. After reciting that the Commissioners, in pursuance of the directions of the first-mentioned Act, had set out a plot of ground which they proposed by their general award to allot to the Justices of Durham, and caused the same to be in part ring-fenced, and certain buildings to be erected thereon, but had not then completed the same; or made their general award; and after reciting that the completing of the said enclosures, and buildings, and other conveniences, so as to make the said plot fit for a tenant, would be attended with a further very considerable expense to the owners and proprietors of messuages, lands, and tenements, entitled to allotments, and it was improbable that the said plot could be let out as an ordinary farm for such a yearly rent as would more than pay the interest of the money which had been, and which would be necessary to be expended thereon: and after reciting that a meeting of proprietors of allotments had been held at Durham, upon the following conditions (namely), to have the said allotment granted to him in fee simple, subject to the payment of a perpetual rent-charge of £30 to the Justices of Durham, the said Peter White to be at the expense of obtaining an Act to vary the provisions of the first-mentioned Act, and to be at the expense of walling round the whole of the allotment. It was thereupon enacted that the said plot was to be put up for sale at £30 per annum, and if no person should advance thereon, Mr. White was to be deemed to be the purchaser at the yearly rent of £30; and the Commissioners were thereby authorized to allot to Mr. White, or to the purchaser, the said plot free of all rents, tithes, and only subject to the payment of the said yearly rent of £30, or such advanced rent as the same might be sold for. It was further enacted that the said yearly rent should be paid, applied, and disposed of, under the direction of the Justices in the same manner and form, upon the like complaints, enquiries, and proofs, and for the same uses, ends, and purposes, as the rents and profits of the said moors, in case the same had been let by the Justices according to the first-mentioned Act.

9.—The Commissioners by their award, in pursuance of these provisions, allotted to Mr. White the said allotment of 300 acres, subject to the perpetual rentcharge of £30, which sum has ever since been paid to the treasurer of the county by the owners for the time being of the allotment; but it is quite insufficient to meet all the claims for compensation upon it.

10.—The Commissioners by their award, which is made in accordance with the foregoing provisions, set out among other roads a public highway 60 feet in breadth, in, through, and over the more improvable parts of the said moors and commons, between the Shotley Bridge and Durham Road, and also another public highway 60 feet in breadth, in, through, and over part of the said moors and commons between the Shotley Bridge and Newcastle Road, and thereby directed that the same should be (as to the portions within the township of Benfieldside) for ever thereafter maintained and kept in repair by all and every the inhabitants and occupiers for the time being of lands, tenements, woods, tithes, and hereditaments within the township of Benfieldside in the manner as the said inhabitants and occupiers were by law liable to repair other highways within the said township.

11.—And the Commissioners by their general award further ordered and directed—" That all and every the before mentioned public highways by them set out and appointed, as well as those of the breadth of 60 feet, as also the public roads or ways which are less than 60 feet in breadth should at all times thereafter be and continue of the several and respective breadths herein before mentioned. And that it should and might be lawful to and for all persons whomsoever at all thereafter, to go pass and repass on foot and on horseback, and with horses, coaches, carts, and carriages. And also to lead and drive all, and all manner of cattle and other things in, through, over, and along the said respective public highways and roads at their free will and pleasure."

12.—Under a large portion of the 20,000 acres so allotted, including the part of the land in which the coal is to the said highways, and under the said highways themselves, there were and are valuable seams of coal, which, as before stated, were at the time of the passing of the Act of 1773 the property of the Bishops of Durham, and were specially reserved to them under the clauses of the Act before set out. These coal seams now belong to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners who are now Lords of the Manor, with the same powers of working and leasing the coal seams and minerals as the Bishops of Durham previously enjoyed. The coal seams have been leased by them to and are worked by the Company, the present defendants.

13.—In consequence of the mining operations of the defendants, which have been carried on near to and underneath the two highways so set out as abovementioned, portions of land on the sides of Blackfine and Shotley Bridge Railway station, and being within the township of Benfieldside, sunk below their original level and became, until repaired, dangerous to travel over.

14.—The Benfieldside Local Board, in whom the roads within the township of Benfieldside are now vested, and whose duty it is to repair the same, have been put to an expense of about £30 up to the present time in filling in the cracks and falls caused by the sinking of the surface of those roads in consequence of such mining operations, and in keeping such roads level and in good repair.

15.—The defendants admit the damage done to the roads, but they refuse to reimburse the Local Board the expense they have so incurred, on the ground that under the mining powers and reservations contained in the Lanchester Inclosure Act of 1773, they are entitled to work the whole of the coal without being under any obligation to leave any support for the surface, and without making any compensation for injury thereto.

16.—At the time of the passing of the Lanchester Inclosure Act of 1773 the customary mode of working coal in the county of Durham was by leaving ribs or pillars of coal to support the surface, and such continued to be the practice till shortly after the passing of the Act, since which time it has become customary to take the whole of the coal where the owner of the coal is not liable for surface damage in working such coal, it being usual to begin by leaving pillars of coal to support the roof, which pillars in working back again are removed. Some of the seams of coal under and near to the points in question lare on the outcrop, and so near the surface that the coal could not be worked, even by leaving pillars of coal without probably causing some, although slight, damage to the surface.

17.—It is admitted that the coal has been and is worked by the defendants in the usual manner, according to the present mode of working coal, when the object is to extract the whole of the coal without regard to the damage done to the surface, but that the effect of such working has been and is to damage the said highways, and to cause them to be out of repair, and if such mode of working is pursued under the said roads, that many parts thereof will become, where they are near the outcrop, quite impassable.

18.—The owners and lessees of the coal rely on what they contend is the unistakeable meaning of the Act, 1779, which gives to them right at all times, after the passing of the Act, to hold, work, and enjoy all mines, minerals, and quarries lying under the said moors and commons, and full and free liberty at all time thereafter of making any new road or roads or waggon way, over and along the same, with power to remove the trees made for dividing the moors, and to do every act necessary for searching for and winning and working the mines by any ways or means then in use, or thereafter to be invented, and that without paying any damages or making any satisfaction for so doing. They also rely on the fact that the award made in pursuance of the Act points out fully the mode in which all roads set out under the Act are to be maintained.

And, moreover, that the Act itself provides a special fund, out of which any damages to be caused by working the coal are to be paid, and in the event of that source proving insufficient, it enacts that the deficiency shall be made good by the proprietors of all the allotments.

They also contend that if the improved method of mining, under which the whole of the coal came to be removed, was not put in practice until after the date of the Act, or was not expressly made or working more than is permitted by the Act, in giving power to work the mines without limitation of any kind, and in describing the powers and authorities conferred as being those either now in use or hereafter to be invented.

19.—The Benfieldside Local Board on the other hand, contend that by every rule of construction and on grounds of public policy, the roads referred to being set out under the authority of the Act as public highways, every other clause in the Act must be construed as subject to the paramount right of the public to have the highways supported by all or so much of the coal as is necessary for their support and kept free from injury; and that from the mode of working coal at the time the Act was passed, it was not contemplated any serious injury would follow from the working of coal, and that the new results from the entire removal of the coal, and that the compensation clauses have consequently relation to surface injuries by acts done on the surface, but that in any view of the case the payment of damages is not affect the present question, as those clauses were only intended to cover damage done to the allottees in their allotments, and not damage reserved to the owners of the minerals and their lessees.

20.—On these facts the question for the opinion of the Court is, Is the proper construction of the Lanchester Inclosure Act—Are the owners of the minerals, and their lessees, entitled to work the coal as claimed in paragraph 15, and so as to withdraw the natural support of the surface, and so as to injure the roads, and that without making any compensation for injury thereby caused to such roads?

If the Court is of opinion that they are not so entitled, the judgment in this action shall be entered for the plaintiffs for thirty pounds damages and costs, otherwise judgment shall be entered for the defendants with costs.

Mr. Cowie urged that the compensation clauses only referred to the damages done to the allottees. There was no power to compensate the public, except there was a surplus after the allottees had been paid. His learned friend's contention must go the length of saying that Bishop might have immediately after the passing of the Act, have blocked or destroyed the highway. The roads in question were set out in the Act as public highways, and were not included in the "more improvable parts of lands or moors to be divided or allotted," to which the miners were entitled to do damage. These clauses were intended to give the miners as much as to injure the roads, or to any greater extent than within these powers conferred by the Act. The roads were the property of the public by the law so as not to let down the surface at all; and *a fortiori*, the lord could not have worked so as to let down the roads.

Mr. Haswell said the question involved not only the right to work the minerals subjacent, but adjacent, to the roads, and that the plaintiffs' contention did not go to the length of saying that Lord Bishop working both those coals, if the result was to let down the road. Even if pillars had been left, under the old system of working, some damage, though less than at present, would be to the road. The whole right of the soil was originally in the lord, both mines and surface, subject only to certain rights of tenantry. The mines were granted by the Act part of the surface soil and vested some of it in the allottees, some in himself, in compensation for the rights of common taken from him. Reynard, Bishop, had the left in him the whole powers of mining. The highways were set out as "now," and the lord had the powers of mining under them, subject to the Act. The Benfieldside case was as to the mines under the roads, and those under the other allotments, over which he had plenary power. He could thus injure the roads without injuring the allotments. The roads were entirely for the repairs; part of the lord's common land, for which he received no compensation, was taken for the roads, and the lord was bound to the other allottees had been satisfied. If the lord were thus debarred working under or near the highway, it would be a very serious limitation of his rights, especially as the Bishops of Durham were forced to leave a band of coal between two workings, it would lead to great additional expense. Was the Bishop to be compelled to do anything that the damage might be done to the highway? Possibly the lord might not be empowered so to work as to make the highway unsafe, but he was not entitled to be absolutely entitled to work so as to only cause some slight repairs to be needed. If the Court was, by implication, to limit the lord's working, the Bishop would only do so to the latter modified extent.

The Lord Chief Baron: The plaintiffs are, in my opinion, entitled to our judgment, on the Act. A certain road is therein established for the public use of the public at large. And, as it appears that the award of the Commissioners was made in 1781, it is probable that the roads are now 100 feet. There is likewise, as it were, a prohibition to make any other public roads, except where the lord of the manor may think fit, for his mining purposes. The Commissioners thus had a duty to set out these high roads. The case finds that certain portions of these roads within the town had sunk below their level, and thus become dangerous to travel on. The mere statement is surprising that there exists a power in the lord to interfere with a highway 60ft. broad, that has been set out by the Act from 50 to 70 years, and make it dangerous to traffic. No one contests his right to full exercise of his mining rights, but they must be exercised so as to preserve fire-engines or workshops in the very centre of the road, if he possess the right to withdraw the natural supports therefrom. The plain answer to his claim is this. His powers are subject to the express provisions of the Act, which say, that over part of these wastes or commons there shall be a highway for all Queen's subjects. Any thing inconsistent with the creating, preserving, and keeping in repair of these roads is beyond the powers of the lord, and an illegal exercise of them. The Court is, therefore, of Baron Cleasby, and Mr. Justice Archibald concurred.

Mr. Herschell, Q.C., and Mr. Crompton, for the defendants.

Mr. Cowie, Q.C., and Mr. Fitzgerald, for the plaintiffs.

Judgment for the plaintiffs.

REMEMBER CONVERSAZIONE and POLYTECHNIC, in Consett National Schools, on Friday, Saturday, and Monday, Nov. 30th, Dec. 1st and 3rd, 1877. 560k

Markets.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At this day's market there was a small supply of both country and coasting wheat, but a good foreign arrival. The trade ruled firm, and fine samples of both kinds of foreign were 6d to 1s dearer on the week. Barley firm. Maize 6d higher. Oats, beans, and peas in moderate demand at late prices. Flour 25s per sack.

HEXHAM CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At our market this morning there was a pretty good attendance, but trade as a whole was slow. Wheat was not in supply, and sold at 44s per qr. A large show of barley, but the demand was not brisk.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The show of stock presented for sale exhibited a decline of 65 beasts and 300 sheep as compared with the week before. Regarding quality, that of cattle was decidedly inferior, even time of year considered, while sheep were indifferent. The supply of beef comprised 1,837 head. The number of sheep was 7,034. Pigs: 1,576 were shown. Beasts, prime heifers, per stone, 9s 9d to 10s 0d; secondary sorts, 9s 4d to 9s 8d; good oxen, 9s 6d to 9s 2d; middling, 7s 0d to 8s 0d; cows and inferior, 5s 6d to 6s 6d; pork, large, 4s 6d to 5s 9d; do. small, 7s 0d to 7s 6d; Scotch runts, 6s 6d to 7s 0d; wedders, per lb., 9d to 9¼d; middling, 8¼d to 9d, ewes and inferior, 7d to 7½d.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW, Tuesday.—Old land hay, 100s to 130s; this year's growth, 75s to 124s; new land hay, 110s to 145s; this year's growth, 90s to 125s; wheat straw, 2s 8d to 3s 3d; barley straw, 2s 3d to 2s 9d; oat straw, 2s 6d to 3s 0d per threave.

NEWCASTLE POTATOES, Saturday.—Cutts, 6s 9d to 8s 6d; barley, 8s 6d to 9s 6d; indian corn, 8s 3d; beans, 9s 6d to 11s 0d; peas, 10s to 10s 6d per boll. Beef, 5d to 10½; mutton, 8d to 10d; veal, 7d to 9d; lamb, 7d to 9d; hams, 6½d to 8d; cheese, 7d to 8d per lb. Chickens, 1s 6d to 2s 0d; ducks, 2s 3d to 3s 0d; hens, 1s 6d to 2s 6d each; butter, 1s 0d to 1s 2d per lb.; eggs, 9 to 7 for 1s; pigeons, 1s 3d to 1s 6d per couple. Apples, 2s 0d to 3s 0d; onions, 1s to 1s 6d per cwt.

NEWCASTLE POTATO, Saturday.—Potatoes, 18s to 20s per load of 20 stones.

DURHAM POTATO, Saturday.—Potatoes, 10d to 1s 2d per stone.

CAPITAL RUN WITH THE NORTH DURHAM FOXHOUNDS.—On Monday, these hounds met at Broadwood Park. A meet in the west country generally attracts a large field, and Monday's fixture was no exception to the rule; there being a large number of the leading members of the hunt, who did ample justice to the sumptuous spread provided by Mr. and Mrs. Smith. A few minutes past eleven the word was given, and the company adjourned to Rippon Burn. The covert at the east side of the road was first tried, and the hounds were not long in rousing an old fox. After leaving this covert they turned near the beck, Haveson (not wishing to disturb the rest of the cover, which always holds a brace or two of foxes) at once hit off the line. Reynard kept to Broadwood, but after going half-a-mile down the ravine he doubled, and, like many a good old fox before him, attempted to shake off the pack by going round by Sheppwalls and re-entering Rippon Burn at the high end. He was rattled about for a considerable time, but the pack, owing to the insane efforts of a number of footmen (crowwaters out of work), had to view the fox, was unable to drive Reynard beyond the precincts of the covert, and after pottering about for a short time the pack (by which time the hounds had repeatedly changed foxes) the pack was called off. The hounds were next taken to Stobbilee, where they were again thrown into cover. Just as the field was despairing of finding a fox, there was a whimper, next a challenge, and in a moment a fox of the right sort broke away to Colepike, with the pack unpleasantly near at his brush. He crossed that part opposite Colepike at a rattling pace, and being unable to find the protection which he sought in the whin near Mr. Smith's residence, Reynard boldly faced the open, evidently bent on showing the pack a clean pair of heels. Forging straight ahead, he was not long in reaching the remains of the Hamsterley Station, half-a-mile southward of Lanchester, but no time was allowed him to inspect those relics of a bygone age, nor did he find repose at the next place he visited, Holly Bush. Between Holly Bush and Hall the hounds (steadily throughout) and his merry pack rattled him through. The Ford, across the Browney, and past Burnhopeside without a check, the pace up to this point being severe. After getting on to the hill, Reynard pointed for Langley, but, being hard pressed, doubled back to the covert above Burnhopeside, where he finally ran to ground, after a capital run of about 50 minutes. Amongst the company were—the Master (Mr. Maynard), Mrs. Maynard, Miss Surtees (Hamsterley Hall), Mr. R. F. Wilson Smith (Colepike), Mr. Kennedy (The Ford), Mr. Johnston (Sherburn Hall), Mr. and Mrs. G. G. T. Smith (Broadwood Park), Mr. Vickars (Wolsingham), Mr. Lindsey Wood (South Hill), Capt. Smith (Flass), Mr. T. Smith (Urpeth), Mr. John Greenwell (Broomahields), Mr. Dickinson (Shotley Bridge), Mr. Reed (Stanley), Dr. Renton (Shotley Bridge), Mr. and Mrs. G. Foster, Mr. Crossley, Mr. Oliver Angus (Durham), Mr. Chas. Bailey (Newcastle), Mr. Edmund Bailey (Little Greencroft), Mr. Geo. Brown (Consett), &c.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

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

MARRIAGES.

LANCHESTER.—At the Register Office, on the 24th ult., John Clark to Mary Jane Phillips, both of West Stanley.

Same day, Samuel Bamb to Martha Smith, both of Annfield Plain.

On the 26th ult., John Robson Pearson to Jane Mills, both of Blackfine.

SEDGFIELD.—On the 10th ult., Mr. Wm. Appleton to Matilda, second daughter of Mr. M. Bellerby, of High Woodside, near Ireston.

DEATHS.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE.—On the 27th ult, aged 65, Margaret Smith.

CASTERFORD.—On the 23rd ult., aged 43, Rev. J. W. Blanshard, Wesleyan minister, formerly of Shotley Bridge Circuit.

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