The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 679. | REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD. | SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20th, 1873. | PRICE ONE PENNY.

Business Announcements.

BIRD'S EYE RETURNS.

DICKINSON,
TOBACCO MANUFACTURER,
22 AND 24, BIGG MARKET,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 225

BRIAR ROOT AND MEERSCHAUM PIPES.

HORN SNUFF BOXES.

JOHN TELFER has just received a large quantity of very Fine French and German BRIAR PIPES, tipt, with beautiful Amber, from 1s. to 2s. each.

Also, a Lot of MEERSCHAUM PIPES, from 2s. 6d. upwards, in Spring Leather Cases.

A Splendid Assortment of Highly-finished HORN SNUFF BOXES, suitable for presents, at

JOHN TELFER'S,
TOBACCO MANUFACTURER,
9 to 11, NUN STREET, NEWCASTLE. 894c

FALCONER'S A.B.C. RAILWAY GUIDE, by Post Fourpence.

JOHN FALCONER, 53, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin. 620c

"MELVIN'S NOTED EDINBURGH MILD and BITTER ALES are as good Ales as can be purchased, . . . and we do not wonder at the immense sale of these Ales."—(See "Innkeeper's Trade Circular" for Feb., 1868.)

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

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES, Price Sixpence per Bottle,
Names of Colours.—Magenta, Mauve, Violet, Puce, Purple, Canary, Cerise, Scarlet, Orange, Blue, Pink, Green, Crimson, Brown, Black, Lavender, Fluid, Gold, and Silver.
May be had at the "GUARDIAN" OFFICE, CONSETT.

EDUCATION.

BLACKHILL GRAMMAR SCHOOL, now open, conducted by J. C. WELSH and Miss HARTON. Reading, Writing, Mathematics, and Modern Languages.
N.B.—Private Teaching. 268

BLACKETT STREET TEA AND GROCERY WAREHOUSE,
21 and 23, BLACKETT STREET,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

JAMES JOHNSON, PARENT GROCER AND TEA DEALER, Tea, Coffee, and Spice of the Choicest Quality. Strong Congou Tea from 2s. per pound. Fine as per pound. Household Soaps from 5d. per pound. All kinds of Drysalters' Goods cheap and of the best Quality. Hotels and families supplied at wholesale prices.
TERMS—CASH. 879a

WILLIAM WILKINSON,
FURNITURE BROKER & HOUSEHOLD WAREHOUSEMAN,
CATCHGATE,
BEGS to inform his Friends of Catchgate and surrounding neighbourhood, that he has OPENED his NEW PLACE OF BUSINESS, and is now prepared to do Business in all classes of Household Furniture, Flocks, Feathers, and Rabbit Down, Iron Beds, and Paper Hangings very cheap.
W.W. has on hand a Large Stock of WATCHES, both Gold and Silver, Gold and Silver ALBERTS, CHAINS, and JEWELLERY, which he is prepared to Wholesale and Retail.
Hardware and Fancy Goods in all its different branches. 987c
OBSERVE THE ADDRESS—
OPPOSITE THE TOWN HALL, CATCHGATE.

GROCERY AND ITALIAN WAREHOUSE.

TO CONNOISSEURS IN TEA.

DOBINSON'S
NEW SEASON'S TEAS HAVE ARRIVED,
WHICH CONTAIN SOME OF THE
FINEST PRODUCE OF INDIA AND CHINA
1, NESHAM'S BUILDINGS,
(First door from Northumberland Street)
HIGH STREET, GATESHEAD,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

A trial is solicited, as quality is the test of cheapness. 715c

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

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

THE TEST OF TWENTY YEARS
HAS FULLY PROVED THAT
THE PATENT LEVER WATCHES
ARE THE
BEST TIME KEEPERS ON RECORD,
AND ALSO
CHEAPER IN PRICE.

JOHN D. CARTS,
20, HIGH STREET, GATESHEAD,
ARE THE
BEST TIME KEEPERS ON RECORD,
AND ALSO
CHEAPER IN PRICE.

☞ Buyers of the above, within a radius of twelve miles, are allowed their railway fares.

Business Announcements.

ITALIAN WAREHOUSE,
AND GENERAL GROCERY AND PROVISION ESTABLISHMENT,

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

TEAS OF THE FINEST PICKINGS.
THE NEW INDIAN TEAS,
Specially recommended for Strength and Flavour.

FINEST CUMBERLAND, IRISH, AND AMERICAN BACON.
WESTPHALIAN HAMS.
CUMBERLAND, IRISH, AND KIEL BUTTER.
PRIME STILTON, CHEDDAR, DOUBLE GLOUCESTER, CHESHIRE, & AMERICAN CHEESE.
PICKLED LOBSTERS, SALMON, SARDINES, CHICKEN, HAM, AND TONGUE.
MARMALADES, JAMS, AND JELLIES.
CANDIED FRUITS, RAISINS, FIGS, PRUNES, &c.
SPICES OF ALL KINDS.

☞ *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.

WM. AYNSLEY has much pleasure in stating that, notwithstanding the considerable increase in the price of WINES & SPIRITS generally during the last few months, consequent upon the failure of the vintages abroad, he is still enabled to supply Messrs. W. & A. GILBEY'S WINES & SPIRITS at the same prices as heretofore. This is owing to the large stocks which are held by Messrs. GILBEY, enabling them, in some instances to upwards of two years' consumption. Should the present tendency of prices continue, an increase at some future period will be inevitable, but at the present time the prices of Messrs. W. & A. GILBEY'S WINES & SPIRITS are considerably under those quoted by other first-class houses, while their quality, which can be easily tested by comparison, has secured for them a trade amounting to a twentieth part of the entire quantity of Foreign Wines consumed in the United Kingdom.

The undermentioned WINES & SPIRITS, drawn from under the control of the Queen's Warehouse, are specially recommended for their moderate prices, are specially ordinary consumption at this season. They are guaranteed by Messrs. W. & A. GILBEY to be precisely the same as those supplied to the Nobility and Gentry, and to be according to the descriptions given.

BOOKS OR PRICES of upwards of 200 varieties of WINES & SPIRITS forwarded on application.

WINES.

	Per Bottle	Per Dozen
Castle VB *Pale* MARSALA SHERRY *from Sicily, 3 years old*	1/4	10/
Castle 1A *Pale* SHERRY *from Spain, 3 years old*	1/6	19/
Castle 1 SPANISH PORT *from Spain, 3 years old*	1/3	15/
Castle 1A PORT *from Portugal, 4 years old*	1/9	21/
Castle A CLARET *from Bordeaux, 4 years old*	1/	12/
Castle 1 CHAMPAGNE (Sparkling) *from the Champagne District.* Quarts	2/5	29/
	1/5	16/6

SPIRITS.

Castle UP UNSWEETENED GIN *33 under proof*	2/3	24/
Castle UP IRISH WHISKEY *33 under proof*	2/3	27/
Castle UP SCOTCH WHISKEY *33 under proof*	2/3	27/
Castle UP *Pale* BRANDY *33 under proof*	2/3	27/
Castle D *Pale* COGNAC BRANDY *33 under proof*	3/	36/
Castle UP JAMAICA RUM *33 under proof*	2/3	27/

W. AYNSLEY, *Grocer,* CONSETT & LEADGATE

W. AYNSLEY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WINE, SPIRIT, AND ALE MERCHANT,
No. 11, NELSON STREET, CONSETT,
(Adjoining his Grocery and Provision Establishment.)

Families supplied with the following celebrated Mild and Bitter Ales in bottles, also in nine and eighteen gallon casks:—

BASS' OR ALLSOP'S INDIA PALE ALES.
GUINNESS'S STOUT.
EDINBURGH ALES.

SPLENDID EDINBURGH ALE IN SPARKLING CONDITION ON DRAUGHT, AT 4d PER QUART.

BURTON ALES AT 3d AND 4d PER QUART, SOLD IN STONE JARS AT 5d.

Business Announcements.

INDIAN TEA.

(From the "Weekly Chronicle.")

SIR,—I was much interested by an advertisement in your paper by Mr. W. Stewart concerning Indian Tea, and as a planter of tea myself, I am very glad to find our teas coming into such close notice at home.

Mr. Stewart, while pointing out the superior strength of Indian Tea, surmises that the Chinese plantations are becoming exhausted, to account for the weakness of their teas; but this is hardly the reason. The Assam indigenous plant is in appearance, in luxuriance of yield, and in the strength of its produce, vastly superior to the China tree. We have plenty of both in our plantations—the former having fine large shrubs, smaller in size and in leaf; the latter being hard and dark coloured, and it yields not more than two-thirds of the indigenous out-turn. Now, here, tea made from the China plant sells at from 4d. to 8d. per pound lower than that made from the Assam plant on account of its weakness, although the conditions of manufacture are identical; and I think Mr. Stewart and your other readers will see that it is not hard to touch the real reason, i.e., natural inferiority of plant.

Judging from the prices we have been getting for the last eighteen months, and which have quite changed the hue of our prospects, I should say that 4s. per pound is very moderate, as an invoice of good tea will bring over 2s. in Mincing Lane without any duty charges.

After it leaves Mincing Lane, we planters never know what becomes of it, and one seldom sees it directly advertised; but I am confident that people who try it will rapidly give up China tea for good and all, and it certainly can go no wise as far.

Yours truly,

Annfield, Derwent Dean, January 9th, 1872. J. F. W. W. 589b

CONSETT STEAM PRINTING WORKS.

ROBERT JACKSON,
PRINTER, STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER, BOOKBINDER, &c.,
GUARDIAN OFFICE, FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

EVERY description of LETTERPRESS PRINTING executed in the first style of typography, with accuracy and despatch, on the most reasonable terms.

SHOW CARDS, BUSINESS CARDS, CONTRIBUTION CARDS, and TICKETS of all kinds.
WEDDING CARDS, FUNERAL CARDS, and MOURNING CARDS.
PAMPHLETS, CLUB RULES, AUCTIONEERS' CATALOGUES, and REPORTS and RULES and Lists of the Committees of Public Institutions and Societies.
PROGRAMMES, BOOKS OF WORDS, and CONCERT BILLS in the most approved styles.
BALANCE SHEETS, INVOICES, and DELIVERY NOTES.
HAND BILLS, POSTING BILLS, PLACARDS, and WINDOW BILLS, of all sizes, in black and coloured inks, executed in a bold and effective style.
CIRCULARS, LETTER HEADINGS, and ORDER NOTES.
SERMONS, LECTURES, and all kinds of BOOK WORK neatly and quickly executed.
CHEQUE BOOKS of all descriptions made to order.
and CLOTH and PARCHMENT TALLIES.
LITHOGRAPHING and ENGRAVING.
BRASS and ZINC WINDOW and DOOR PLATES.
BOOKBINDING in all its Branches.
A large Supply of LEDGERS, DAY BOOKS, MINUTE BOOKS, and every variety of STATIONERY
THE FOLLOWING ARE KEPT IN STOCK:—
OVERSEERS' COLLECTING AND DEPOSIT BOOKS.
HIGHWAY RATE BOOKS and HIGHWAY RATE RECEIPT BOOKS.
POOR RATE BOOKS and POOR RATE RECEIPT BOOKS. 214

B. MOODY,
WITCH HAVEN, WINCHESTER. 761

JOHN JENKINS,
AUCTIONEER, HOUSE AGENT, APPRAISER, AND FURNITURE BROKER,
TRAFALGAR STREET, CONSETT. 880a

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

E. FARNWORTH,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,
LICENSED DEALER IN GAME and POULTRY of all kinds.
ALSO Fresh RABBITS always on hand.
Wholesale and Retail FRUIT and POTATO Merchant. Fresh BUTTER, EGGS, and CHEESE.
Licensed Dealer in TOBACCO. 820c

KNOX AND BATES,
BUILDERS, JOINERS, CABINET-MAKERS, AND UNDERTAKERS,
GIBSON STREET, CONSETT,
BEG to announce that they have succeeded to the Business for many years successfully carried on by Mr. Jas. Knox, and trust by good workmanship, punctuality in the execution of all orders, and moderate prices, to merit public support. 490

IMPROVED CONCRETE FLOORING.

JOHN DOVE & Co.,
35, CLOSE, NEWCASTLE.
PORTLAND AND ROMAN CEMENT supplied to CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, and others in any quantities.
CONCRETE FLOORING for COACH HOUSES, STABLES, KITCHENS, and OUT-HOUSES, done by experienced Workmen. Is not effected by Damp or Heat, more Durable than Flags, and not more than HALF THE PRICE.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, 35, CLOSE.

AGENT FOR HENRY C. WEBB'S
WORCESTER GEOMETRICAL, MOSAIC, AND ENCAUSTIC TILES.

NORTHERN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1836.
Capital (fully subscribed).....£2,000,000.
Accumulated Funds.....1,241,000.
Annual Revenue.....413,000.
Farming Stock, Public and Private Buildings, Household Furniture, &c., Stock-in-Trade, and Goods of almost every description Insured on the most favourable terms. All Policies issued by the Company include the risk of explosion by Gas, without extra Premium. During the last 10 years the "Northern" has paid more than *One Million Sterling* for Claims under its Fire Policies. Life Assurances, Endowments, and Annuities granted. Tables and full particulars on application to the District Agents,
HOBSON & LIDDELL,
NEVILLE STREET (opposite the Central Station Hotel).

BURRELL AND COMPANY,
METAL BROKERS & GENERAL DEALERS,
LANCHESTER. 214

JAMES MURRAY & Co.,
HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENTS,
GRAINGER STREET, WEST,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

PROPERTIES of every description disposed of on reasonable terms.
Houses wanted in town and country to rent and purchase.
Estates managed and collected wherever situated.
Loans on property effected. 634c

THOMAS LONGSTAFF,
WINE, SPIRIT, AND ALE MERCHANT,
"MASONS' ARMS,"
FRONT STREET, LEADGATE,
HAS always on hand the best Foreign WINES, WHISKEY, RUM, GIN, and BRANDY; also, SPARKLING ALES from the celebrated Burton and Edinburgh Breweries.

WEDDING, CHRISTENING, and FUNERAL PARTIES supplied with Spirits in quantities or in Bottles from 2s. 3d. to 3s. 4d. each. 311d

JOSHUA LAX,
FURNISHING IRONMONGER,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE,
AGENT FOR THE HOME WASHER (the most perfect Washer yet invented), WRINGTON'S MANGLES, TAYLORS' PATENT SEWING MACHINES, and the SINGER SEWING MACHINES. At the Vienna Universal Exhibition the first prize—The Grand Medal of Progress—was awarded to the Singer Manufacturing Company for the unequalled excellence of the Singer Sewing Machines; and the Grand Medal of Merit for the best sewing done. In addition to these, the Company have also received *three medals* for their employes for the superior workmanship and perfection of the Company Manufactures. Illustrated Catalogues and prices may be had on application. Instructions given free.

LAWRENCE'S
CRYSTAL PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES.
Guaranteed to preserve the sight. Every pair warranted perfect. 250d

A MAY,
PRACTICAL CLOCK AND WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, &c.,
No. 4, FRONT STREET, CONSETT.
LEVER AND GENEVA WATCHES at All Prices.
GOLD AND PLATED JEWELLERY in great Variety.
GOLD AND SILVER ALBERT CHAINS of the latest Style.
WEDDING RINGS.
English and Foreign Clocks and Watches of every description carefully cleaned and repaired.
Jewellery neatly repaired, and done on most reasonable terms.

Poetry: Original and Select.

THE SAILOR'S GRAVE.

It was a wild and lonely spot, upon that Arctic shore,
Where mesmates laid him down to rest when all his toils were o'er;
No marble stone crown'd his grave, nor wild flowers
bloosomed there
A rocky pile was o'er it raised to guard from wolf and bear.

A board with letters rudely carved, disclosed his age and name,
His ship, the date of his decease and country where he came,

Below, a warning given to all who should the same espy
That, as they were, he late had been, and like him so must die.

Peace to the dead, he slumbers well though tempests round him blow,
The crashing ice he cannot hear, or feel dark winter's snow.

Spring will return, and summer spread, around its gladening smile,
Alike they're all to him who lies "on Durban's sea girt isle"

Long years have fled since home he left in vigorous manhood's prime;
And roamed, Arcadian-like, o'er the deep, to brave that rigorous clime,

'Twas doomed he should no more return to where his loved ones lived,
And who can tell what yearning pangs the parting spirit felt?

Perchance, he lies a wife deplored, a mother wept a son,
Or orphaned children missed the bread their father's hands had won,

Oh let us hope to him, and them, was lenience long given,
That earthly ties asunder rent, again they'll meet in Heaven.

"DRALREDITUS," Burlonfield.

Varieties.

Extracts from PUNCH.

Men of *the* Time.—Chronometer Makers.

What Millionnaires Smoke.—Golden Returns.

The best Substitute for Coal.—Warm weather.

MENDING THE LESSON.—(Sending supplies to Bengal).—*Political Economy.* "Take care, my dear John. Don't interfere with the laws of supply and demand." *John Bull* (*who has just been lectured*). *She demands and I supply.*"

THE FOR THE NEXT DERBY.—A gentleman, well known in sporting circles, was lately seen in the neighbourhood of Epsom exercising his dexterity in throwing ones, tus.

JUDGED AT SIGHT.—Mr. Cox (to youthful heir of the house). "Just like and ring that bell for Hi, lad." *Reginald Cox Plantagenet* (*quietly*). "I was going to sing; I have been. But if you've concert the footman's place, he were signed yesterday."

NINE AT ONE.—We are indebted for the next journal for making us acquainted with the existence of an "Amalgamated Tailors' Society." This looks like a combination of what we have hitherto been accustomed to regard as a trifle; some ten, perhaps delusion; namely, that nine tailors make a man.

POPULAR ADVANCEMENT.—A heading very commonly prefixed to newspaper paragraphs is that of "Temperance Movement." It naturally suggests the opposite of a Lenten procession, inasmuch as it is, namely, that of advancing, like a besieging army, in a zigzag line. This, happily, is now much less frequently observable in that streets than it once was; a fact which must be gratifying to all friends of genuine progress.

OFFICERS' GRIEVANCES.—*Lieutenant De Boopyne* (of the Eleventy Half-Dozenth Nobs Bouncibles, ordered to the Gold Coast). "Plaguy nuisance, you know, Major! Don't the Government go minding—enjoy the—the—the Christy? And why don't they do comphin of it, that a wich country wive ours can't ship this blank fellow—what's 's name, Chickens—and all his Niggers over here in the Autumn, and let us polish 'em off quietly on Salisbury Plain in the Manœuvres!!"

THE VIZIER'S LAST.—"Why," asked the Grand Vizier, "is the *Turkish Wedding March*, composed by Rizzio Al Khan, like no one part of ornamental dress?" "Because," he went on, seeing that nobody spoke, "it is a *Fezzion*." (The Sultan rapped his hands, and immediately a thousand eboo slaves dragged the too daring Vizier from the presence. As there was, to be sure, Bamboo'd and then Bamboozled. After this they won't know what to do with him.

AN HABITUAL OFFENDER.—Our friend ATTY, who has returned from the Continong, perusing a newspaper, read out the following telegram from Constantinople:—"At yesterday's sitting of the Tonnage Commission, Ethan Pasha stated that the Porte warmly appreciated the ideas of a compromise, and hoped it would be successful." "Ethan Pasha!" cried ATTY. "I thought Pashas was MAHOMETANS and not cathens."

STRETCH OF PHYSICAL.—*Daughter of the House* (to a parlour-maid at the *Cantab* Ball). "Bet Mr Lupin, you dear, soon to be enjoying yourself. I should so like to have you waite this once with me." *Privileged old Friend.* "My dear childy I don't dance; but, if it suits you, I wouldn't mind sitting here with you and pulling your waist, while the others are making themselves dizzy."

NUDA VERITAS.—*Mrs Debonnair* (urged by an irresistible impulse to ask a plain question). "Tell me, Mrs Verjuice, when you dolite to see me, why, do you so persistently sing the praises of Miss Whatsnamyne?" *Mrs. Verjuice* (urged by an irresistible impulse to answer the plain truth). "Well, Mrs Debonnair, the fact is, I'm not particularly good looking, and believe I'm not very clever, and, consequently, *hate* you. I cannot tell you so, in so many words, but I can insinuate by my extravagant praise of Mrs Whatsnamyne (whom by the bye, I detest as much as I do you) that I envy you your low figure and your shiny hair, and which I so bitterly envy you. If you but knew how infinitely more your possession of those good things pain me, you would feel for, pity, and forgive me!"

Extract from Text.

THE FIERY PICTORIALLY.—"My head aches, and I drowsy numbness pains my sense, as though of hemlock I had drunk." *Keats.*

A CONSIDERABLE SUM.—What is the difference between a man's assertion, and a drunkard's departure? *Quoth the liquor dealer*—"One is a *tipsy statement*, and the other is a *statement tipsy*."

MORE OR LESS.—*Mrs Partington.*—"Well, Mr Scraggins, and how be you a-getting on, Sir. You b'aint been walking so well lately." *Mr Scraggins.* "No, I b'aint. I told that there Jinkens to insist more out of my wittles, Mrs Partington." "Well, false legs made on, feet make better nor other."

AMATEUR THEATRICALS.—*Mr Jones* (to Mr Brown, the bye, let's see, you play *De Montmorency*, and Smith the Shevalier Valentine, but who—here, I say, who's going to have Cicero?"

AS LIKE NOT.—*Policeman* (to individual, who has been indulging in the middling stage).—"Now then! move on—what are you a-thinkin' on loiterin' here?" *Individual.*—"I was (*hic*) a-thinkin' o' turnin' over quite a nice loaf, sir—quite so, indeed!"

DECIMAL FRACTION.—A newspaper announcing the capture and execution of the notorious brigand Fako Arvanitaki, with five others of his band, says this leaves "only ten desperate ruffians prowling about the district." We think this song of triumph is a trifle premature—at any rate, it is rather too like "Ten little Nigger-ers."

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

Their last defeat at Kyoto does not seem to have daunted Mahbub in the least. Of Liberalism, as we may judge by Mr Stansfield's speech at Halifax. That gentleman foreshadows pretty clearly fresh legislation, on education, in the direction desired by the Birmingham League, and gives us to understand that the famous 25th clause is doomed. So we shall probably have next Session a great party fight on the education question, as well as one upon the county franchise, and the Government, in both matters will endeavour to rally its party by a display of decided Liberalism. It can hardly be expected, however, that success will attend such manœuvres in the present Parliament, and one would rather suppose that Mr Gladstone is anxious to have a definite Liberal policy with which to go to the country. The real battle on both questions must be fought at the ballot-boxes, and it is as well that distinct issues should go before the constituencies and that we should have a new Parliament elected on well-understood principles.

Mr Lowe has undertaken the office of apologist for the Metropolitan Police, which at a dinner of the Fishmongers' Company within the city of London, he somewhat strangely termed, "the police of this city." Now, the police of the city are a tolerably distinct force, and, what is especially noteworthy, the public have no complaint to make against the city police. This one little fact disposes of all Mr Lowe's special pleading. On the whole, it may be true that eight thousand men efficiently guard the persons and property of four millions of people, and that we cannot have men of acute intelligence and profound legal knowledge to do policemen's work at policemen's wages. But with one-tenth of the force, the City Police do more than one-tenth of the work of guarding the metropolis, and without one-tenth of the complaints against—indeed, with no complaints at all to speak of. As long as we have a distinct City police of the present quality, we Londoners have a standard before our eyes which convinces us of the practicability of having a police force of much higher standard for all London. We may, therefore well felicitate ourselves that the attempts made to amalgamate the City with the Metropolitan Police failed, or we might now not have so clear a refutation of Mr Lowe's ingenious arguments.

The Bazaine trial and its result has excited little attachment and no very absorbing interest here. It was pretty generally foreseen that the Marshal would be condemned and I think the prevailing opinion is that he deserved formal condemnation for his military conduct. But, at the same time, much satisfaction is felt that he was recommended to mercy, and that Marshal Macmahon has complied with the recommendation; for, besides an aversion to seeing more lives taken in the cold blood in France, the public here have always felt the force of the representation of the Trianon court that the unfortunate Marshal received the supreme command of the army at a time of great difficulty and embarrassment. The best result of the trial is that it has put the French on better terms with themselves. He has been proved that they were betrayed, and now they can endure the idea of defeat more quietly, and will perhaps gradually lose their appetite for vengeance.

A whole week of fog we have had, and that for Cattle Show week. The weather has in truth been a sad drawback to the success of the exhibition all through. It has marred the pleasure of visitors from the country; it has prevented many Londoners from going to see the show; it has seriously lessened the money-taking at the Agricultural Hall, and it has caused the death or removal of many animals, so considerately to lessen the attractions of the show, not to speak of the loss and inconvenience to individuals. That, under the circumstances, the exhibition was not altogether a failure proves the vitality of the institution; and the extra evening enjoyed by our theatre and other places of amusement shows the pluck of countrymen in exploring the streets of London when even Londoners could hardly find one way about. We are promised by the knowing ones three weeks of this fog; but as I don't know any such bold weather prophecies to please me, I will confine myself to hope for a clear sky in spite of the prophets. Certainly by gaslight has been the order of the day with literary men for a week past, and in most businesses artificial light has been required during the hours of supposed daylight and the consequence has been a very short supply of gas by night, our gas companies being quite unable to make effectively the extra demand upon them. This is too bad when we consider the price of gas here, and the difficulty which some of the companies have in disposing of their great incomes.

The Postmaster-General, having had his attention called to the regulation of the inland book post respecting the size to which parcels may extend, has refused to restore the old limit of two feet, instead of the present one of eighteen inches. There may be reasons for refusing the extra accommodation to the public, but it is undoubted that the present limit excludes pictures, maps, plans, &c., from the benefit of the book post, which artificially bring light and easily handled, whereas large and bulky parcels are now carried under the existing regulation. The Post Office does not often make a retrograde movement, but in this matter the public have lost a facility which they once possessed. While upon the subject of postal arrangements, let me once more complain of the execrable taste of the gum upon the penny and twopenny stamps, and also of the ink, which readily smears off upon the hand or upon an envelope.

TERRIFIC GALE.

LOSS OF LIFE AND DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

On Monday night and Tuesday morning, a terrific gale swept over seventy miles of the North Sea and Scotland, causing immense destruction to property and attended with loss of life. It continued nearly the whole of Tuesday, though with less severity than in the morning, and at night it abated. Subjoined will be found a catalogue of the disasters.

JARROW.

The gale has been excessively destructive to property in Jarrow and immediate neighbourhood, particularly the new property, a few houses in course of erection being completely wrecked. In addition to the immense quantity of ridge tiles, slates, bricks, and glass which were displaced from houses in every street, there were two or three houses unroofed in the south-east part of the town, and we believe that Mr Storm, builder, Mand Street, has suffered considerable loss both here and at Hebburn. During the morning and forenoon a number of the business premises were let closed, and work among the joiners, furgemen, and others at Messrs Palmers', shipyard was suspended for hours. Happily no disaster occurred in that large establishment, but we understand that several minor casualties took place in other works. The gale rendered locomotion very dangerous, but we are gratified to find only one case of personal injury reported. During the morning a lad named Proudfoot was passing the corner of Wear Street, when a quantity of tiling and other *debris* fell from the roof, a portion of which struck him on the head and knocked him on the street. He was picked up and taken to one of the houses in a state of insensibility, and remained in that condition for two hours. He was afterwards taken to his home in a cab, where he was attended to, and is progressing as favourably as could be expected.

Considerable damage was done to the residence of Mr J. C. Ridley, manager of Jarrow Rolling Mills, at Monkton. A tall chimney fell through the roof and went right through the next flooring and ceiling into the principal room. The servants were much alarmed at the crash, but none were harmed. We understand that the damage is estimated at considerably above £100, for, in addition to the injury to the building, some of the valuable furniture in the room was destroyed.

Injury to the amount of £40 or £50 has been done to the Hedworth, Monkton, and Jarrow School Board property at Monkton. The shed over the playground was blown off, and about forty yards of the boundary wall was levelled with the ground.

HEBBURN.

At Hebburn where there is a good deal of rapid building going on in consequence of the great demand for workmen's houses, the damage to property was somewhat extensive, especially to new erections. In Glen Street, the front side of a building and the upper portion of the gable were completely destroyed, a portion of the roof being carried into the middle of the street. In Tennant Street the roofs of several of the houses were slightly damaged, and in Thistle Street, where some new houses, in course of erection, are being roofed, covered in roofs and the upper portions of the walls were blown in. A portion of the back premises, and a corner of the butchery in connection with the Wesleyan Chapel at Hebburn New Town, were blown down, and the out-houses and back wall of some new houses adjoining were blown into the roadway.

At Hebburn Quay the extent of the damage was more serious, for in two instances the roofs were blown completely off the tops of inhabited houses. In one instance the circumstances were rather distressing. At the end of a new street built by Mr Wilkinson as a tenemented house, and occupied by Mr Patrick McShane, his wife and four children, and the lower portion by Mr John Shane, his wife, and five children. About seven o'clock on Tuesday morning a tremendous gust of wind came down from McShane's house, and carried it into the yard of a neighbour. The inmates were greatly alarmed, and Mrs McShane, two of whose children were ill of fever, in her fright ran out of the house into the cold, cutting wind, alarmed lest the gable end would fall and crush her poor bairns. However, becoming re-assured, she returned to her roofless house somewhat, during the earlier day, she and her neighbours, downstairs lived in dread of the gable falling into their midst. As the poor frightened women said "What can we do? There's not a house to be had anywhere." At the end of Ann Street, Hebburn Quay, one-half of the roof was blown off two inhabited tenemented houses belonging to Mr Wilkinson, Mr Storey, and others, were more or less damaged.

At the Bede Brick Works, Hebburn, a cartman, named Hopkins, was loading bricks, when the wind blew a large number upon him, inflicting a severe scalp wound.

WEST BOLDON.

At West Boldon, considerable damage was done to the residence of J. W. Kirtley, Esq. The lead covering of a portion of the house, weighing about two tons, was blown off and carried fully 300 yards. A wall 9 feet high, 18 inches thick, and about 40 yards in length, was also blown flat to the ground. Several of the houses in West Boldon like wise sustained damage, and a serious accident while in the street was struck on the face by a falling slate, and sustained a somewhat severe cut. The damage done to property in the town is very extensive, as few places have escaped.

SUNDERLAND.

In the West, at the height of the gale, a number of ships broke adrift. In Sunderland many accidents are reported, and the streets were strewed with broken slates, chimney pots, &c. On Wear Quay a shoemaker's shop was blown completely down. In West Street, Hendon, a falling chimney alighted on the roof of a house, and then fell through into a room in the back flat, where a woman, who had only been three weeks confined, was sitting. The whole of the family were assembled at the time, but none of them were seriously injured. A man named John Austin of Sans Street, was admitted to the Infirmary suffering from severe injuries. While sitting at his breakfast the chimney fell, and the bricks came down on to the unfortunate fellow's head. At St. Bede's terrace Mrs Richardson, wife of Councillor Richardson, had a narrow escape. She had just left the library when a large piece of timber was forced against the window, smashing the whole of the glass.

NORTH AND SOUTH SHIELDS.

In North and South Shields there is scarcely a street which is not blown more or less with broken slates and tiles. East Street, South Shields, is literally covered with *debris*, caused by the destruction of some large chimneys and the carrying away of a number of tiles. In Percy Street a large chimney shaking the kitchen fire of Mr Hall, has displaced, shaking into front fall, London, in the house of Mr. Joseph Reid, outfitter has been completely blown in. Shields harbour presented a scene of great commotion, the vessels presented the appearance of a stronger, and the moorings of vessels were greatly strained, and with one or two exceptions they remained perfectly secure. The ferry boats and other craft experienced considerable difficulty in making headway, but by careful management all went right. In North Shields a great deal of damage has been done to property. The roof of the dwelling house, No. 18 Tyne Street, was blown in, and the whole of the furniture destroyed, one of the inmates being slightly injured. The roof of the house 51 Middle Street, Milburn Place, was also blown in and a deal of damage done. About seven o'clock some sparks flying from a chimney which was on fire, were blown into the Friends' burial ground, in Stephenson Street, and ignited the grass, which burnt with great fury, and caused some consternation amongst the inhabitants in the locality. The grass, however, was burnt without any further damage being done. In Tynemouth a great deal of damage has been done to property through the effects of the gale, but so far as we can learn, no personal injury has been received. A stack of chimneys on a house in Middle Street, and the chimney of a house in Percy Square, were blown down, by which the roofs of the houses were partially broke. A new house in course of erection in the village, also suffered injury. The effects of the gale on the river have been very disastrous. Several craft have been sunk in various parts of the river. A number of vessels also broke from their moorings, and had to bring up by anchor. One vessel, the schooner Amy of Geole, lying at the lowest tier at Jarrow Slake, taking a general cargo, broke from her moorings, and drifted down the river on the new staithes in course of erection at Whitehill Point. Two wherries, laden with soda, alongside of the Amy, were sunk. Numerous other casualties have also occurred on the river. At South Shields, a stack of chimneys attached to the house of Messrs Dale and Co., King Street, was blown down and considerable damage done to the roof. In Nicholas Street, a stack of chimneys connected with the residence of Corbyshire Town, the chimney of a house belonging to Mr Friend fell through the roof. A man named Peter Stephenson, aged 72, was blown down in Slake Terrace, and severely cut about the head. A boy was blown in front of one of the Corporation carts, and the wheel went over his feet, and he narrowly escaped being killed. At Cleadon Lane, a house was partly unroofed, and the inmates had a narrow escape.

At Seaham Harbour a house in Church Street was unroofed, and a Mrs McClean, the wife of a sawyer, severely injured. Shortly afterwards a chimney fell through it, also breaking through the roof of the house of Mr Wm. Pattinson, draper, in Bath Terrace, brother to the senior member for Sunderland. The workmen employed in the Londonderry workshops, and at Messrs. Hopper and Blackburn's engineering establishment, had a narrow escape from the roofs falling considerably shaken.

The numerous collieries in Castle Eden district were laid idle in consequence of the coal wagons being unable to run in the self-acting inclines owing to the gale. The numerous farms in the locality suffered greatly. Many of their houses were unroofed and their stacks blown over. The damage in this district is very great.

At Houghton-le-Spring many of the houses were in complete wreck, caused by the falling of chimneys. Numerous tremendous gusts of wind, laden with tiles from the roofs.

At Great Lumley, whilst thirty colliery houses, the property of the Earl of Durham, in course of erection and nearly completed were levelled to the ground by this severest of the gale.

At Hetton-le-Hole many of the dwelling were completely gutted, whilst several persons were injured. The trains were very irregular, and the men at the colliery were obliged to cease working upon the lines.

At Stockton-on-Tees four houses were blown down, and several roofs and windows completely destroyed in all directions. In the village of Southbank the roofs of about a dozen houses partially blown down.

At Glasgow a hot was knocked down by a gust which he was opening and killed on the spot. The streets of the town were strewn with chimney-pots and slates.

Within the storm raged at Nottingham a large shed used for storing wool was blown down, and two men were crushed to death.

The gale which broke over Shiefield on Tuesday morning has resulted in several awful catastrophes, involving the loss of many lives and infliction of serious injuries on persons. About half-past eight o'clock the square-built, lofty tower of Mr Reynolds, builder and contractor, situate in Trippet Lane, which has for years been observed to rock in high winds, fell with a great crash, burying nearly a score of workmen in its ruins. Scores were mangled and crushed beyond recognition, were cut out, and it is feared that there are some to be found. The adjoining shed was destroyed some cutlery workshops, and has done other great damage. The excitement was intense, and great crowds assembled.

A couple of hours afterwards the lofty chimney stalk of Messrs Brownwsmann and Sons' works in Milton Street was blown down by the violence of the storm, struck the boiler supplying the work, causing it to burst with a terrific explosion. Portions of it were thrown to a great distance, and the steam was precipitated across several streets. Ten persons were scalded, some, it is feared, fatally. The number injured is so great that no definite details can be had.

At Attercliffe a fitting-shop has been blown down, injuring two persons.

In Saville Street, Messrs. Firth's chimney fell, killing one and injuring several others.

At Penistone, Sharrow, and other suburbs the roofs are off several blocks of new houses which are practically destroyed, and from present reports the damage to property appears to be somewhat unprecedented.

In Gateshead a vast amount of injury to property was sustained, and in a few cases slight personal injuries.

The schooner Ocean Bride, from Aberdeen, was wrecked near to Holy Island. The vessel was seen in the morning to strike the Swandown and Goldstone reef, and shortly immediately became a total wreck. The lifeboat went out, but nothing could be seen of any of the crew, and it is supposed they have all been drowned.

While the gale was at its highest Dundee, the schooner Nipper, of and for Inverness, coal laden from Sunderland, was driven ashore at Frazerburgh. The rocket brigade saved the crew.

In Morpeth a portion of the brewery of Addison Potter, Esq., was unroofed, and a chimney fell through the roof of Dr Rose's residence, causing much damage to a room used as a spare library, and several windows were broken. The ceilings of several houses fell, and sundry other damage to dwellings occurred. A young man belonging to Morpeth was returning home by Harnham, about four o'clock in the afternoon, when the conveyance he was driving gave a jerk, and he was literally blown from it into the road side and severely injured.

At Choppington a young man was sitting in an upstairs room in the house of his father (Mr Tait, the Lord Clyde Inn), about half-past eight in the morning, when suddenly a huge chimney fell, crashed through the roof, and the chimney stone fell at his feet.

A house belonging to Mr Hall, at Scotland Gate was blown down. Messrs Mogarth and Whitney's houses, in course of erection were partly destroyed, the roof of one, which was covered in, being blown away. A gable end of another house in the neighbourhood of Choppington was also blown down.

The colliery at Tebside was laid idle owing to the ships laden at Howdon Docks not being removeable from the staithes. Collieries at Barrington and Bedlington were also laid off by the stress of weather.

Literature.

A TREATISE ON PURGATORY.—London: *The Pupatorian Examiner*, 1873.—This is an anonymous work, devoted to a refutation of the Popish doctrine of Purgatory, which is done in a very complete manner in twenty-one short chapters. The baselessness of it when tested by Scripture, the conflicting character of Romish teaching about it, the comparatively recent origin of it as a doctrine for which apostolic authority is claimed, and the utter absurdity of it, are all exposed with considerable ability, learning, and humour. We would commend the treatise to our readers, especially to our Roman Catholic friends. It would do them good to read it. But Protestants should read it also, that they may be able to give "a reason to every man for the faith that is in them" on the subject of the future state. The treatise contains copious extracts from approved Roman Catholic writers and Catechisms on the subject, so that the reader can judge for himself as to the justice of the writer's strictures. We were aware that Spiritualists had embraced a modified form of the Romish doctrine of Purgatory, but we were not aware that Roman Catholics held views so closely akin to the distinctive principles of Spiritualism as are indicated in the following quotations from an eminent Roman Catholic work entitled "All for Jesus" (chapter ix., "Purgatory") by the late F.W. Faber, priest of the oratory at Brompton, a distinguished pervert from the Anglican Communion, we find the following passage:—"Speaking of souls in Purgatory, he says "There are revelations, too, which tell of multitudes who are in no local prison, but abide their purification in the air, or in the waters, or in the place where the blessed sacrament is, or in the rooms of those who pray for them, or amid the scenes of their former vanity of frivolity." Then, again, in another passage, speaking of the punishment some who devoted their lives to the benefit of souls in Purgatory, he writes—"They had continu'l communications with the departed souls." Their cells, were often filled with spirits." That of Father Ines was almost always set apart as the place of their visitation, and such spiritualistic readers should take note of these facts! We trust they like the company in which they find themselves. We trust also that our Roman Catholic friends like the company in which they find themselves among the Spiritualists. How can understand now what was His Eminence the late Cardinal Wiseman meant when he said, "I am a Spiritualist because I am a Christian." It would be well if the Protestant ratepayers of the district would read this treatise or Purgatory in view of the next School Board Election, that they may clearly understand the sort of teaching they will have to pay for in some schools, and also those who will pass or maintain bye-laws in favour of the payment of fees to denominational schools. More unwholesome reading or teaching could not be conceived than the Romish Masses for the repose of Purgatory. Alas! that multitudes receive such teaching as the doctrine of Christ!

"A VISIT TO EPPS'S COCOA MANUFACTORY.—Through the courtesy of Messrs. Epps, we have had an opportunity of seeing the many complicated and varied processes which their Cocoa undergoes, through it is sold for public use, and, being both interested and highly pleased with what I saw during my visit to the manufactory, I thought a brief account of the Cocoa Works at Hatton Garden, conducted by Messrs. Epps, to it is for a wholesome and nutritious beverage, would be interesting to the readers of 'Land and Water.'"—*Last Article in "Land and Water."*

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."—*Civil Service Gazette.* Made simply with boiling water or milk. Each packet is labelled "James Epps & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London."

ANTICONSUMPTIVE.—Dr. Locock's Wafers and Dr. Scott's Soothing Syrup for Coughs.—Should always be used when Children are cutting teeth; it relieves the little sufferer at once, it produces natural quiet sleep (by relieving the cough), and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It is perfectly harmless, and very pleasant to take. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves the spasm, lessens 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 thousands of Medicine Dealers in all parts of the world, at 1s 1½d. per bottle, and Millions of Mothers can testify to its virtue.—Observe the name, 426, 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 shopkeepers in this country, as "a sure remedy for coughs, colds, and all throat troubles." Simple enough, but "a hacking cough," a "slight cold," or bronchial affections cannot be got rid of by Similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and other affections. See that the words "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are on the Government Stamp around each box.—London Depot, 493, Oxford Street.

COMPLEXION.—HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM gives a pure blooming complexion, and restores youthful beauty. Its effects are gradual, natural, and perfect. It removes redness, blotches, pimples, tan, sunburn, and freckles, and produces a delicacy of purity appear but twenty. The Magnolia Balm clears the skin smooth, and imparts a fresh appearance to the countenance. In use in all climates for the last twenty-five years. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, in bottles at Three Shillings. European Depot, 266, High Holborn, London.

THE PEOPLE'S TONIC.—The Quinine Wine manufactured by Joe Todd, of Carlisle, is not only the "pleasantest tonic of the day" but is also the safest and most efficient; it is regularly prescribed by medical men for the debility with the nervous excitement of nervous debility, fevers, fevers, scrofulous affections, and all complaints arising from weak or impaired digestive powers, and the happy effects which have followed its use have entitled it to universal confidence. The genuine unless signed Joe Todd on the Government stamp.

DYER'S WATCHES.—The best and cheapest in the world (*vide Times*). 30 per cent. saved in the purchase. Alumnium, 21s. to 25s.; workmen's steel, 30s.; silver, 50s. to 70s.; hunting case, 40s.; ladies' elegant silver (small size), 36s.; hunting case, 42s.; gent's splendid silver levers, 45s. to 105s.; hunting case, 70s. to 135s.; ladies' fashionable gold watches, 65s.; ditto hunting case, 118s.; gent's splendid gold levers, 98s.; hunting case, 130s. Every kind of first class gold and silver watches kept in stock at lowest wholesale cash prices. All watches warranted to purchasers from one to five years each, by printed and stamped warranties signed, GEORGE DYER. Price lists and cards sent gratis and post free to all parts of the world. Post Office Orders payable Regent Street; Bankers, Union Bank of London.—No. 1, goldsmith and watchmaker, 96, Regent Street, London, W.

THE ANNFIELD PLAIN MURDER.

SENTENCE OF DEATH.

At the Durham Winter Gaol Delivery on Monday, before Mr. Justice Honyman, *William Thompson*, twenty-six, pitman, was indicted for the wilful murder of Jane Thompson, at Annfield Plain, on the 4th October.

Mr. Elgie and Mr. Sowerby for the prosecution; Mr. Skidmore for the defence.

Mr. Edge said that on the 4th October when the crime was committed, the deceased and prisoner had been married, or at all events had been living together as man and wife, about ten months, and for several weeks they had lived with her father at Annfield. About six o'clock on the morning of the 4th of October they left Johnson's house and went to Newcastle in Bone's brake, which returned to Annfield Plain some time between six and seven o'clock in the evening. What occurred at Newcastle they could gather only from the statement which the prisoner made before the magistrates. He said that while he was in a public-house in Newcastle the deceased went out for about half-an-hour. When they were coming back in Bone's brake there was a quarrel between them, and deceased complained and said in the presence of the witnesses, that prisoner always treated her like that when her father was out. He struck her a blow, which was returned by the deceased, and then he said "Wait until I get home, and I will give it you—you or I for it this night." Shortly after, they arrived at Johnson's house, and after supper, prisoner went to go to Mrs Dodd's public-house for ale leaving them apparently on friendly terms. Besides the prisoner and the deceased there was in the house an illegitimate child of the deceased about two years. Very soon afterwards, Johnson, from certain information he received, went to see Mrs Barker's house, which is the second door from the prisoner's, and found his daughter with her throat cut. About this time a shriek had been heard, and the prisoner was seen running into the house. Some people went to her assistance and found her bleeding profusely, and about fifteen minutes afterwards she died without having spoken. The doctor would tell them that the wound could not have been self inflicted; that the wound, which extended from the under portion of the left jaw to the right ear, must have been inflicted with a sharp instrument like a razor. The prisoner was found soon after the deed was committed in his brother's house at Dipton, and was there apprehended by Sergeant Brown. On his way to Consett in a conveyance with Sergeant Brown and a man named Palmer, the prisoner said "It is a bad job." He would call witnesses who would prove that they saw prisoner running without his coat and in his shirt sleeves in the direction of Dipton about nine o'clock on the night of the 4th; that he was at his brother's house at Dipton, soon after he reached it, he was seen by two women and Mrs Thompson to take off a white and a woollen shirt, throw the latter on a chair, and put on the white one, and was heard by the two women to say, "I took the razor and cut her throat." A razor-case belonging to Johnson was found empty on the following day, and the razor had not yet been found, although search had been made in the house and on the road between Annfield Plain and Dipton. On the table in the house a table-knife was found with blood on it; but it would be proved that on the night of the 4th the deceased had cut some bread with the knife, and it so, that there could be no doubt that it was not the knife which inflicted the wound. He had thought it right on behalf of the Crown to bring before them evidence as to a razor and a table-knife, both of which was found on the road to Dipton on the 4th of December. It was not found on the direct road to Dipton, to which the prisoner was seen, but he would call before them a witness who would tell them that prisoner bought a razor of this description. He did not, however, base the prosecution on this, but he did base it on the fact that this wound was inflicted with a sharp instrument, and that it was the prisoner who inflicted it.

Edward Johnson, examined by Mr Sowerby: I am a miner and live at Annfield Plain; the deceased was my daughter. Her maiden name was Jane Johnson. She was married and turned. So far as I understand she was married to the prisoner. She was staying with her sister at the time. The prisoner and she had been married as far as I knew about nine months. I remember the 4th day of October last. At that time they had been living with me five weeks, and during that time they had been living as man and wife. I went to Newcastle in the morning of Saturday, the 4th, they left my house together for Newcastle. They returned a little after seven o'clock at night. I was in the house when they came back. They appeared to me to be sober. The prisoner had on a blue jacket and a dark striped waistcoat and a pair of light trousers. We had supper when it was well up to eight o'clock. The prisoner and I and the deceased sat down to supper. The prisoner had his jacket and waistcoat off. I did not observe what sort of shirt he had on, but I believe it was a light one. He put on another waistcoat, but I did not observe whether he put on another jacket. As far as I could see, the prisoner and the deceased seemed to be as peaceable as they could be. After supper I left the house, leaving the prisoner and the deceased sitting in the room where we supped; it is the only room on the ground floor, on which there is also a pantry. The deceased had a child of two years and about three or four months, and I left it in the same room. Before I left I saw the cutting it up with a knife to make a pie. Table-knife produced by Sergeant Brown, who said he found it on the table in Johnson's house about 5.30 p.m. on Saturday, the 4th of October.] That is my own knife. [To-day, the 4th of October.] That is my own knife. I am certain of that that was the knife she was using. It is the only knife I have of that shape. When I left the house I went to Mrs Dodd's to get a pot of beer. I should think that I was absent for a quarter of an hour. The outside time from when I left till I was summoned home. I heard something from Catherine Scallon, and in consequence I went home. When I got back, found the prisoner, now deceased was there. Several people were there. From something I heard I found my daughter in the deceased, deceased came to live with me they were at Esh New Winning. The prisoner is a pitman, and I have heard that he is six and twenty. The next time I saw the prisoner was before the coroner. I had up to my house a razor and a razor case, which I kept in a box on the window seat of the downstair room. [Razor case and box produced by Sergt. Brown.] That is the razor case I got from Johnson.] These are them. I gave them to Sergt. Brown. I kept a razor with a black haft in it. The prisoner was the last man I saw use it. That was on Friday, the 3rd, before I went to work on Saturday, the 4th of October. I looked for the razor on Sunday night, and could not find it. My son opened the case on Sunday night in my presence, and there was no razor in it. When I had the house the knife that has been produced was lying upon the table.

Cross-examined: The deceased was married before she was married to the prisoner. I cannot say in what year she was married to Thompson. Her child by Thompson was born before she was first married, and is a man named William Todd. The man she was married to was named Atkinson. For anything I know Atkinson was living when Thompson married the deceased. The deceased's name was Atkinson. I have been in Atkinson's house after he married my daughter. I do not know where Atkinson is now. The prisoner's shirt sleeves were down when I saw him in the house. The box in which I kept the razor case was not locked.

Mary Ann Barker, examined by Mr Edge: I am a single woman, and live with my mother two doors from Johnson's. On Saturday night, the 4th of October, between eight and nine o'clock, the outer door being open at the time, I heard a shriek. Jane Johnson came running in and dropped on the floor. I took hold of her until Mrs Scallon came in, and assisted her. Her throat was cut. She had on a light cotton dress, the front of which was covered with blood. She did not speak after she came into the house. She lived fifteen minutes, as far as I can guess from the time she came in. Jane Johnson was the woman who was living with the prisoner as his wife.

Ann Scallon, examined by Mr Sowerby: I am the wife of Joseph Scallon, labourer, Annfield Plain. On Saturday night, the 4th of October, I went in consequence of something I heard into Mrs Barker's house, about ten or twenty minutes past eight o'clock. I saw Jane Thompson lying on the floor, all over with blood, which was coming from her neck. Mary Ann Barker was holding her head up as well as she could. I tried to stop the bleeding, and was not able. She died about ten minutes after I went in. There was never a motion in her body, but there was a twitching of the mouth. She never spoke.

Joseph Barker was called by Mr Edge for the purpose of cross-examination by Mr. Skidmore, who said he would not ask him anything.

Catherine Scallon (a girl of fourteen) was next called.

His Lordship: How does these witnesses come here?

Mr Edge: We thought it better to produce these persons, in case there should be any cross-examination.

His Lordship: I have had occasion once before to remark upon witnesses being brought forward after the magistrates have closed the case for trial, when so immaterial that neither the counsel for the prosecution nor the counsel for the prisoner thinks it worth his while to put any questions.

Catherine Scallon, examined by Mr Sowerby: A little after eight o'clock, on the night of the 4th October, from something I heard, I went to Mrs Barker's house, and saw the deceased lying there.

His Lordship: Mr Sowerby has not cross-examined either Ann Scallon or Mary Ann Barker. It is quite clear that Mr Skidmore is not going to cross-examine anything they have said, or the witnesses who speak to the most circumstantial evidence, and I say so to do away with the necessity for asking them anything.

Mr Sowerby: Did you give any information to Sergeant Brown?

Witness: I did.

Mr Sowerby: Did you then go and tell Mr Johnson?

Witness: Yes, sir.

Mr Sowerby: Did you find him at Dodd's public-house?

Witness: Yes, sir.

Elizabeth Barker, nine years of age, called by Mr Edge:

His Lordship: Do you know what will happen to you if you don't tell the truth?

Witness: No, sir.

His Lordship: Have you ever heard of God?

Witness: No, sir.

His Lordship: I don't know what you learn at school.

Witness was ordered to stand down.

Mr Edge: Mary Ann Hall has been confined. I propose to put in her deposition. I shall call the doctor to-morrow morning.

Dr. Hunter deposed that Mrs Hall was suffering from the usual effects of confinement, and that she was therefore unable to attend the court.

His Lordship: I did not think the doctor had said was not sufficient to allow the depositions to be put in.

His Lordship (to Mr Edge): I suppose you are going to call evidence as to the deposition. Is this the case in which the application was made for the deposition to go before grand jury?

Mr Edge: Yes, my Lord. Mr Sowerby has looked, and cannot find authorities.

His Lordship: That was my impression at the time.

After a long discussion, during which several cases bearing on the point were discussed,

Mr Edge said that the evidence was not material, and he would not press the point.

His Lordship: My impression is that I cannot admit it without reserving it for the Court of Crimina Appeal. It points for you to consider whether under the circumstances you will press it.

Mr Edge: No, my Lord, I will not press it.

Elizabeth Dew, examined by Mr Sowerby: On the 4th of October I was living with my sister, Mrs Hall, near Annfield Plain. On that night, between half-past eight and nine o'clock, I and my sister were walking towards Annfield Plain in the direction of Dipton, when we met a man walking quickly. After passing me he began to run as fast as he could. He had on a pair of light trousers, with a dark stripe down the side, and a white shirt and a woollen shirt on. I could not say that he had a hat on. I did not take much notice of him, but my sister looked after him, and made a remark regarding him. He was in the direction of Dipton. He came in about ten or fifteen minutes afterwards. He had on a white shirt and light worked trousers. He had a waistcoat on, but no coat. He had a razor in his hand. He gave the woollen shirt to me. I took off the woollen shirt to P.C. Reay. [Shirt produced.] That is the shirt that the prisoner took off and left in my house that night.

Cross-examined: The prisoner was well intoxicated. I did not see any blood upon it, nor upon any of his clothes. I did not wash the shirt. Prisoner had three shirts on.

His Lordship: When you first saw him, was there a razor in it about his manner?

Witness: When he first came in I was in the pantry. I shouted out to him to go out of my house. I was afraid of him. I thought he was drunk. I was afraid of my sister being there.

His Lordship: What made you think him a lunatic?

Witness: I thought he was a lunatic.

His Lordship: What made you think him a lunatic?

Witness: He had a wild look.

His Lordship: He stabbed a razor into the table.

Witness: That is all. I did not expect him.

His Lordship: It was not simply his wild look was it, but you must put something more into your evidence as to what was taking in the middle of the floor?

Witness: He was in the pantry.

His Lordship: What made you think he was a lunatic?

Witness: To see him standing with a white shirt and woollen shirt on, and a razor in his hand.

His Lordship: Is that all?

Witness: Yes, sir.

Juryman: She says he had a wild look, my Lord.

His Lordship (reading from his notes): "What he first said in the pantry and told him to go out of the house. I was afraid of him. I thought he was a lunatic. He had a wild look. I did not expect him, and found him standing in the middle of the room with a white shirt on." Was there anything frightened you excepting that he was standing in the room with his white shirt on. What did he say to you that he had a wild look? I suppose you mean that he had some look different from what he generally had?

Witness: I do not know. It was seeing him standing with the white shirt on.

A Juryman: Did you think something was the matter with him?

Witness: No.

His Lordship: You say he looked as he generally did—that he was generally in the habit of doing?

Witness: With being dressed with a white shirt and no coat on, and he had a wild look.

His Lordship: Do you adhere to his having a wild look, and no coat?

Witness: No.

His Lordship: Well, then, his face was not different from what it generally is?

Witness: No.

His Lordship: It seems rather odd to mistake a man for a lunatic because he was in his shirt sleeves.

Mr Edge: Will your Lordship ask the witness if she fancied Thompson was a lunatic?

His Lordship: What made you faint when your nerves overcame you?

Witness: Yes, sir.

His Lordship: What made you faint?

Witness: I am very subject to fainting.

His Lordship: That leaves it just as it was. You still say that you that you thought he was a lunatic?

Witness: Yes.

Margaret Kane, examined by Mr Sowerby: I am the wife of George Kane, who lives at Dipton. On Saturday night the 4th of October, I went into the house of the last witness. She and the prisoner were there. I saw the prisoner taking off his shirt, but he threw it down on a chair, and said, "You b——, I took the razor and cut her throat." Sarah Neally was with me. At the request of Mrs Thompson, I and Mrs Neally went to look for her husband. We found him and took her under our charge. He did not say anything about wearing a shirt. There was not a good deal of talking going on in the room. He did not speak very high. He was between a whisper and ordinary talking. He did not speak right out. He did not say, "I took the razor and cut her throat."

Mr Skidmore: Did he use the word "he"? I do not wish to mislead you.

His Lordship: He would not be misleading her.

Mr Skidmore (to witness): Do not wish to mislead you.

His Lordship: Do not do it then.

Mr Skidmore: Did he use the word "he."

Witness: He said he took the razor and cut her throat.

Mr Skidmore: He did not say "I"?

Witness: No: he said "he."

Mr Skidmore: Are you quite certain that he did not say "she" took the razor.

Witness: No. He said he took the razor.

Mr Skidmore: Did he say, "You b——"?

Witness: No, he did not say so. I did not hear him say so.

His Lordship: Do you know the difference between a person saying, "I took the razor and cut her throat," and "he took a razor and cut her throat?"

Witness: Yes.

His Lordship: Did he or did he not say "I?"

Witness: He said he took a razor and cut her throat.

His Lordship: Did you mean to say that these were actually the words?

Witness: Yes, that was what he said.

His Lordship: If you were going to tell us what time you got up this morning, what would you say?

Witness: I got up at four o'clock.

His Lordship: When a person is speaking of things of this description, is there a certain peculiar tone which such words would be spoken? A man would not speak in such a way as would be produced by a razor. It would require a good deal of force to produce the wound. Is there a certain peculiar tone which that the wound could be inflicted by the knife. My opinion is that the wound was not self-inflicted. In my opinion, it could not have been self-inflicted. My opinion is that the wound was inflicted by the prisoner's neck while the wound was inflicted by the right hand. The wound could have been inflicted by some one from behind without that person's receiving any blood upon his clothes. I have met a person who had received this wound could run a few yards.

Cross-examined: I have been in practice six years. I have seen a person with a cut throat before; it was in the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh. It was a case of suicide. When the wound was inflicted the blood would not spurt upwards, but straight out. If the arm had been under the chin the blood might have spurted upwards. I have seen a case of cut throat in the very way I have described, without getting his hand or arm touched by the blood.

By His Lordship: If deceased had received a blow from behind from a razor, the direction of the instrument would have been more than three or four minutes.

After the Jury had consulted for a few minutes,

Mr Skidmore: Do you think a woman could have determined purpose could have inflicted this wound herself?

Witness: No, my Lord.

Mr Skidmore: Have you ever seen a case?

Witness: This woman was delicate, although all her organs were healthy. It would require more force than between small exercise upon herself. I do not think it possible that she could have inflicted this wound herself. I do not think it possible that a woman in the state of the deceased could.

Witness: I mean a woman in this state of health.

His Lordship: Do you think any woman could do it?

Witness: No, my lord. Secondly, there are two nerves that run close behind the artery and the veins, and these two nerves communicate with the brain, and these two nerves would be severed.

His Lordship: What is there in the fact of these two nerves communicating with the action of the heart that induces you to say that this could not self-inflicted?

Witness: It would take the power from the woman's hand as soon as she had cut the nerves. Thirdly, the air tube was cut through, and there are two nerves that communicate with the lungs which would be interfered with as well as the action of the heart.

Mr Skidmore: What was to prevent the woman from making one clean cut of it?

His Lordship: You must take his answer.

Mr Skidmore: His answer was that there were two nerves which would prevent her going on with the injury she commenced.

His Lordship read the prisoner's statement before the magistrates as follows:—"I have something to say. A fortnight to-morrow [the positions were taken on the 17th of October] we went into Richardson's public-house in Newcastle. We went out with a lad, and left me sitting for half an hour, and I then went out to see if she was coming. I saw her, but there was no one with her. We came home, and the old man went out for a quart of ale at night. I told her after the father went out, about being with this man. She told me I had nothing to do with she who went with. I then laid my head on my arms on the table and whist. I lifted up my head, she had a razor in her hand. I made a run after her. On her going to the door I struck on the head with my niece. She ran about two yards, and I then saw the blood streaming down; but I never saw the razor except when I lifted my head off the table, and that was the only time I saw it. I then ran off to my brother's."

Mr Edge, in summing up the evidence, said that it seemed, although he could scarcely believe it, that the prisoner's defence was that the case was one of suicide. If they believed the doctor, who with his medical skill had had an opportunity of forming a judgment, that the wound was inflicted by some one else, the only question was, was that the hand of the prisoner run away to Dipton, two miles and a quarter off? Why deal not run for assistance to the woman? Where was the razor? The deceased was only 14 yards from the house, and after a search the razor had been found. If the deceased had destroyed herself she could not have thrown the razor away. He asked the jury, if they were satisfied the prisoner's hand inflicted the wound, to return a verdict of wilful murder.

Mr Skidmore, in addressing the jury for the defence, said he could not disguise from himself that there were many facts in the case which, if explained, would prove almost conclusively that the prisoner was guilty, but he had some suggestions to make which might lead them to say that so far from the prisoner being an act of murder, he had cut her throat with her own hand was as consistent as the theory of the prosecution. According to the prosecution the doctor had conclusively and satisfactorily proved that this wound could not have inflicted the wound herself. He held that the evidence of the doctor, and against that he would put before them various probabilities which arose on the evidence before them. There were four witnesses whose evidence was anything like material in the case; and on this evidence and this prisoner's statement the jury would have to inquire. After reviewing the evidence, Mr Skidmore asked the jury even if they could be of opining that the wound was not self-inflicted to consider the element of provocation in the case, and the feeling of jealousy that were aroused in the prisoner, and by making allowance for human nature, to take a merciful view of the case.

His Lordship, in summing up, said that the question was who inflicted the wound—was it inflicted by the prisoner or by the woman herself? In considering that question a great deal of evidence ought to be remembered. Speaking of the doctor's evidence, he said it was true that the doctor had been in practice only six years; and they must not come to the conclusion to which they were asked to come unless their own good sense went along with it. If they were satisfied that the wound was inflicted on the woman by the prisoner, they would have to consider further whether it was murder or manslaughter. If they were of opinion that he did not inflict the wound, or were left in reasonable doubt, they must find him not guilty; but if they were of opinion that he did not inflict the wound, they must arise whether they ought to convict him of manslaughter or murder. To justify the man in inflicting a deadly wound there must not be a slight provocation, but a serious and grievous one; and there was a deadly weapon like a razor was used. It had been suggested that there had been considerable jealousy between the prisoner and his wife. That might be a reason for considering whether an application should be made to the Crown for a mitigation of the sentence; but if all that the prisoner said was all that took place, they would not be justified in reducing it to manslaughter.

The jury retired at twenty-five minutes after five, and after an absence of three-quarters of an hour, returned and delivered by their foreman a verdict of "Guilty of Wilful Murder."

The prisoner on being asked if he had anything to say why the sentence of death should not be passed upon him, said, "Well sir, I have. If I were to die at the present moment, I am innocent of it."

His Lordship: Do you wish to say anything else?

The Prisoner: No, sir, I don't wish to say anything else.

His Lordship having assumed the black cap, said: William Thompson, you have been found guilty of a very great fault by the jury, found guilty of the awful crime of wilful murder. The jury, in accordance with the earnest invitation of your learned counsel, have reflected carefully, and have expended some length of time in the time in which they have thought fit to return any other verdict against you than that of wilful murder. I must say that I entirely concur with the jury in that matter. I cannot see from the evidence in the case the least of the crime of killing the woman who lived with you. As far as I can see from the evidence, there does not appear to be, what you assert, any sufficient grounds for the charge you make against her. However that may be, it did not justify you in the course you have taken. Under these circumstances I have nothing to do but to pass upon you the sentence which the law attaches to the crime of which you have been found guilty. His Lordship then passed sentence of death in the usual form.

The prisoner, who did not betray any signs of emotion, said, "I am innocent man, I forgive you. The Lord will protect me." He was then removed by the attendant warders.

A DARLINGTON DIVORCE CASE.

In the Divorce Court on Tuesday, Sir James Hannen and his colleagues had before him the case of Dr. Boisson v. Du Boisson. The petitioner, who is the wife, prays a divorce on the ground of her husband's adultery and cruelty. Mrs Du Boisson was formerly Miss Maxwell, the widow of Mr Maxwell of the Cross, Darlington, and the wife, by her former husband's second cousin. The parties were married on the 4th of January last year, and after a honeymoon of a few days' duration they went to Paris, and subsequently to Brussels, where they resided without giving a verdict. Between the date of her husband's death and this abortive trial, Mrs Maxwell married into the respondent, and on the application of the petitioner's side he was made a party to the suit. Under the name of Du Boisson v. Maxwell, the original suit came was fought a second time, and after several days' hearing the jury found in favour of the wife, and the judge, pronounced for it, but believing that the petitioner had misused the power of the decision himself, the major portion of the decree was allowed out of the estate. Mrs Du Boisson, as stated above, now prays a divorce; and on Tuesday Mr Searby, on behalf of the petitioner, should be tried by his Lordship without a jury. Mr Jones, who appeared for the respondent, asked for a common jury. Mr Swaby said that being so he should like the petitioner's special counsel. His Lordship made no order, but agreed to be tried as desired by Mr Swaby; and it was accordingly ordered as a special jury cause.

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MR. ADAM BRODIE, Auctioneer, is instructed by Mr. P. McCONNON, who is declining the Drapery Trade, to SELL BY AUCTION, on the premises, 23, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT, on SATURDAY, December 20th, and following days, the entire Stock of LINEN AND WOOLLEN DRAPERY, AND READY-MADE CLOTHING, together with the residue of the BANKRUPT STOCK belonging the estate of R. F. Meiklo, draper, Salford (purchased of the Trustees by Mr. McConnon.)

Sale each Evening at Half-past Six o'clock.

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"Christmas comes but once a year,
And when it comes it brings good cheer."

CHRISTMAS BEEF, MUTTON, AND PORK.

THE Committee of the Consett Co-operative Store respectfully announce to their numerous friends that they have secured a large supply of Prime Heifer Beef, Wedder Mutton, and Dairy-fed Pork of very superior quality; to gladden the hearts of all who purchase at this Festive Season. 525d

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BEGS to announce to his Customers and Friends that for their Christmas Cheer, he will supply the Beef of a prime Heifer (the handsomest Heifer shown in Newcastle market), bred and fed by Sir W. C. Trevelyan, Bart.; also prime Wedder Mutton, Dairy-fed Pork, &c. 526d

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A Fine Young SHE GOAT in Kid, for SALE. Apply to C. E. JONES, Dipton. 513d

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TO BE LET, WOODSIDE FARM, near Knitsley Station, by Consett, containing 200 acres, more or less, mostly in grass.—Apply to Mr. EDWARD BALLEN, Greencroft, near Knitsley Station, by Consett, who will show the farms and receive proposals for the same.

Greencroft, 17th December, 1873. 499

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

THE ordinary Monthly MEETING of the SECOND DERWENT BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, December 23rd, 1873, instead of Wednesday, the 24th, to Commence at Seven o'clock.

528d By Order,
WILLIAM WILSON, Secretary.

CHEAP COALS.

THE Public can be Supplied with good Unscreened Hetton Coals at 10d. per Ton, or 2s. 6d. per Tub of 5 Cwt., at the new Coal Drift opened out adjoining the Ebchester Railway Station; or with Unscreened Busty Coals at 12s. per Ton, or 3s. per Tub of 5 Cwt., at Broomhill Colliery, near Ebchester Station. Good Unscreened Home Coals may be had at Carr House Coal Depôts, at 12s. per Ton or 7½d. per Cwt. 464d

RIVER TYNE IMPROVEMENT.

COLLECTION OF RATES OR DUES ON GOODS

QUAY AND TOWN DUES.

RIVER DUES ON GOODS (ACT 1861.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on and from 1st January, 1874, a change will be made in the mode of collection of the above dues, and that the same must thenceforth be paid in the following manner as prescribed by law, viz.:—

1. The Master of every Vessel arriving within the limits of the Port with Goods on board liable to Rates shall, in accordance with Clause 37 of the Harbour, Docks, and Piers Clauses Act, 1874, deliver to the Collector of Rates (which by the Interpretation Clause includes all Rates and Duties) the name of the Consignee of the Goods intended to be unshipped, or other person to whom the same are intended to be delivered, and if the whole Cargo be intended to be unshipped, a copy of the Bill of Lading or Manifest of the Cargo; and if any part of the Cargo be intended to be unshipped, the best account or information in his power of the kinds, weights, and quantities of the several Goods intended to be unshipped.

2. Every Importation of Goods from any Foreign Vessel lying within the limits of the Port, shall deliver to the Collector of Rates, a true account signed by him, of the kinds, weights, and quantities of such Goods.

3. The Rates payable in respect of Goods unshipped must be paid by the owners of such Goods or the persons acting for them, either before or immediately upon the unshipping thereof.

4. The Rates payable in respect of Goods shipped must be paid by the person shipping the same either before or immediately upon the shipment thereof.

The term "Owner," when used in relation to Goods, includes any Consignor, Consignee, Shipper, or Agent for sale or custody of such Goods as well as the Owner thereof.

The Tyne Improvement Commissioners will prosecute, after the 1st January, 1874, give notice and sue for the same and the officer or officers of the Collector of Rates and of Assistants duly authorised to receive the same, [illegible] to make and to answer a return to the Tyne Improvement Commissioners, at their Office, and others interested, the Commissioners have printed the Clauses of the Harbours, Docks, and Piers Clauses Act, with respects to the collection of Dues, incorporated with the Tyne Improvement Acts, and Copies may be obtained on application at the Office of the said Commissioners.

By Order of Tyne Improvement Commissioners,
JAMES GUTHRIE, Secretary.

River Tyne Commission Office, St. Nicholas' Building, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 30th Oct, 1873.

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CHESHIRE (Rich) Whole, 9d. per lb.; Half, 9½d. per lb.

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2,000 HAMS OF THE FINEST QUALITY,

Equal to those Sold last year, which met with such great success, at 7½d. per lb.

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IN selling forth the claims of this new Patent Lock-stitch Sewing Machine, we may observe that we have been practically engaged in, and connected with the trade from its first introduction into England, during which period we invented and patented several original machines, supplied wholesale to reputed makers of the same. All these Machines obtained for themselves a well-deserved and world-wide notoriety, and for the *one sixteen* makers and exhibitors of them much credit and honour, including prize medals at the London International Exhibition in 1862, and at the Paris Exhibition in 1867, besides prize medals at Exhibitions held in Leeds, Coventry, Manchester, Warrington, and other places, in competition with all the chief makers in the world. In view of these facts we determined to perfect, and ourselves offer to the public the above machine, which combines all the best points of the prize-taking Machines, with several novel and important improvements never before applied, leaving no further practical improvement possible, and rendering "EUROPA"

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G. D. POWELL having lately taken an agency to supply this district with one of the most improved Elastic Lock Stitch Sewing Machines, intends giving a

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THOMAS ROWE, BAKER & CONFECTIONER
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CHEAP HAT AND CAP SHOP,
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NO BETTER HATS AND CAPS in Newcastle than those Sold by BROOKS the Hat Manufacturer.

A LARGE STOCK OF SEALSKIN CAPS.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all or any Person or Persons entering into the occupation of any House, Shop, or other building, to which Gas has been supplied by the said Company, in default thereof, upon proof of the use of the Gas, without first obtaining such leave, such Person or Persons will be Prosecuted as the Law directs. The Secretary can be seen daily at the Company's Office, Shotley Bridge, at which all applications must be made.

By order of the Directors,
M. HICHLEY, Secretary.

St Cuthbert's Bridge, October 9, 1870. 24

P. OSBORNE,
AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER,
FRONT STREET,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

Valuations effected for Probate, &c. 227c

WHITELAW'S CELEBRATED INDIA PALE ALES, and MILD EDINBURGH ALES. Offices and Stores: 23, WARWICK STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. WILLIAM MIDDLEMASS, Sole Agent.

"REID'S CELEBRATED EIGHTPENNY MILD ALE (Leases Brewery) is the best sample of heavy-bodied Ale brewed in Newcastle, and is well known for its fine flavour."—From "Innkeeper's Trade Circular," for Feb., 1866. 491

JUST FORFEITED.—First-class Gold and Silver Watches, by the best makers, Gold and Silver Albert, Guard, Vest, and Fancy Rings, at about half the original cost.—J. TAYLOR, Pawnbroker, 19 Fountain House, Charlotte Square, Newcastle. 749c

MCEWAN'S
CELEBRATED EDINBURGH ALES
AND INDIA PALE ALE
Are daily rising in public estimation.
Newcastle Stores and Offices:
FOUNTAIN HOUSE, Charlotte Square.
JAMES C. MCINTOSH, Agent. 343

FUNERAL ECONOMY.

E. H. HUTCHINSON,
HOUSE CARPENTER, JOINER, AND UNDERTAKER,
11, VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT,

IS now prepared to execute FUNERAL ORDERS to any extent. ☞ Coffins always ready, or made to order. 483d

TO PARTIES FURNISHING.

VISIT ALEXANDER MOLTENI'S
NOTED
FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT,
76, *PILGRIM STREET, NEWCASTLE,*
WHERE a large and excellent assortment of NEW and SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, &c., is always on hand to select from.
Also, PIANOFORTES and HARMONIUMS by the best makers, at exceedingly moderate prices.
All Orders punctually attended to. 179c

Business Announcements.

JOHN AITCHISON & CO.'S
CELEBRATED
SCOTCH AND INDIA PALE ALES.

OFFICE AND STORES—ISLE STREET, NORTHUMBERLAND STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

JOHN HORTHWICK, AGENT.

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

BIBLES, Hymn Books, Ledgers, Day Books, and Memorandum Books of every description. School and Prize Books. Periodicals, Weekly and Monthly, of all kinds. All kinds of Tea and Hardware Goods, Jewellery, &c.

Memorial Cards and Raffle Tickets on the shortest notice. Pictures Framed neatly and cheaply.

Agent for the *Consett Guardian*, advertisements for which are received and inserted at moderate charges.

ESTABLISHED 1844.

THOMAS JOHNSON,
CURRIER AND LEATHER MERCHANT,
BOTTLE BANK, GATESHEAD-ON-TYNE,

WISHES to call attention to the high position the North stands in as manufacturers,

AND WHY NOT IN BOOT TOPS?

And begs to say that the want experienced to get first class Tops made to measure can be supplied by him on the shortest possible notice; also with MILLER'S PATENT GUSSETS, which all ought to wear.

Agent for HOWE'S and WESTMORELAND'S MACHINES.
Do. MACHINE TWIST and THREAD.
Do. MORRIS and KEOGH'S NEEDLES.

SUPERIOR WATCHES, SHIP CHRONOMETERS, ENGLISH AND FRENCH CLOCKS.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Silver Patent Lever Watches	3 10 0	to 5 5 0
Gold Patent Lever Watches	10 10 0	to 40 0 0
Geneva Silver Watches.....	2 2 0	to 5 5 0
Geneva Gold Watches	5 5 0	to 30 0 0
Ship Chronometers	21 0 0	to 40 0 0

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

GEORGE HOBSON,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL MILLER, and SEEDSMAN,
GROCER, DRAPER, & PROVISION MERCHANT
HARPERLEY STEAM & WATER CORN MILL,
NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN,

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

G. H.'s Mixture of Permanent Clover and Grass Seeds has been tested and approved by the leading Agriculturists of the District upwards of Twenty Years.

Fine SEED PEAS, SPRING TARES, SEED BARLEY &c. &c., on hand. 145b

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

VALUATIONS MADE FOR PROBATE AND LEGACY DUTIES.

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

☞ All Orders attended to with care and punctuality

EMIGRATION AGENT. 27

THOMAS SMITH,
SPIRIT MERCHANT, BURNOPFIELD,

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Burnopfield and neighbourhood, that he has commenced Business as Spirit Merchant in the Shop lately occupied by him as Draper, &c., at Burnopfield. He is now prepared to supply the best Spirits at the lowest remunerative prices.

Fine Old Scotch and Irish Whisky, 2s. 6d., 3s. 0d., and 3s. 6d. per Bottle; or 14s. 0d., 16s. 0d., and 18s. 0d. per Gallon.

Jamaica Rum, 2s. 6d. and 3s. 0d. per Bottle.

London Gin, 2s. 3d., 2s. 6d., and 3s. 0d. per Bottle.

Best French Brandy (Pale), 3s. 0d. per Bottle.

Do. do. do. (Brown), 4s. 0d. and 5s. 0d. per Bottle.

Sweet Wines in great variety.

LEATHER AND GUTTA PERCHA BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE, 6, RUN STREET, NEWCASTLE.

JOHN BARCLAY,
(Successor to J. McMurdo)

RESPECTFULLY intimates that he has at present a large Stock of all kinds of LEATHER BOOTS AND SHOES, in every quality, including a splendid variety of Gentlemen's Elastic-Side Boots, suitable for the season, which he is selling at very low prices.

GENTLEMEN'S LEATHER BOOTS AND SHOES, All Kinds.
LADIES' LEATHER BOOTS AND SHOES, All Kinds.
BOYS', GIRLS', AND CHILDREN'S LEATHER BOOTS AND SHOES, All Kinds. 34

NEWCASTLE TEA WAREHOUSE.

EVERY PERSON THAT TASTES

OUR JUSTLY

CELEBRATED INDIAN TEA

AT FOUR SHILLING PER POUND,

ARE DELIGHTED WITH ITS

PURITY AND FRAGRANCE.

COME AND GIVE IT A TRIAL!

THE ADDRESS—
NEWCASTLE TEA WAREHOUSE,
14, NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT.

JAMES LAKE, PROPRIETOR. 374d

Business Announcements.

JOHN PARKER,
CLOCK AND WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, &c.
FRONT STREET, CONSETT. 288d

A PRACTICAL WORKMAN ON THE PREMISES.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH, Quality and Construction unsurpassed, fixed with every recent improvement in Gold, Silver, Coralite, and all pure material known to the profession. Mineral Teeth from 5s. each. Scaling, Stopping, &c. Children's Teeth regulated, and every other operation in Dental Surgery skilfully performed.—DE LACY, Dentist, 70, Grainger Street. 1

WILLIAM BEER,
GOLDSMITH, JEWELLER, WATCHMAKER, &c.
16, COLLINGWOOD STREET,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE,
FOR UPWARDS OF THIRTY YEARS PRINCIPAL ASSISTANT TO MESSRS. REED & SONS,
BEGS most respectfully to inform his Friends and the Public generally, that he has COMMENCED BUSINESS at the above Address, where he invites an inspection of his New and Select STOCK of JEWELLERY, WATCHES, &c., and hopes to receive a share of their Patronage and Support. 415d

NEW ARRIVALS of BERLIN, PARISIAN, LONDON, and YORK GOODS in fashionable High Combs, Fancy Arrows, Daggers, Pins, Ornamental Hair Pins and Coils, French Fans and Brushes, Berlin Ivory Fans, Rimmell's Perfumery, Rare Honeycomb Sponges, &c., &c. First-class Artists at counter and in rooms.
29, GREY STREET, NEWCASTLE.
C. ROUGIER, PROPRIETOR,
Wholesale Warehouse, York. 449d

TEAS! WINES!! GROCERIES!!!
DAVID IMRIE,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT,
DESIRES to remind his friends and customers at this Festive Season that he has just added to the other numerous good things he supplies, a splendid stock of PORE'S and BRITISH WINES of the best quality. The great and increasing demand for his TEAS is a guarantee that they are unequalled in the district.
FRUITS, BUTTER, BACON, AND CHEESE, Splendid!
FRUIT, RICE, and SEED CAKE, on the SHORTEST NOTICE.
N.B.—PATENT MEDICINES OF ALL KINDS.
Agent for TODD'S QUININE WINE. 516d

THOMAS CRESSWELL,
THE NOTED BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,
HAS COMMENCED BUSINESS IN
DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL,
and hopes by supplying a good article at a moderate price, together with strict attention, to merit public support. A Large Assortment of Home-made
MEN'S STRONG SEWED BOOTS,
Always on hand.
REPAIRING DONE ON THE PREMISES. 342d

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
WILLIAM JENKINS,
WHOLESALE CONFECTIONER,
Respectfully announces that he
HAS REMOVED
FROM BLACKHILL TO
FRONT STREET, CONSETT,
TO MOUNT PLEASANT, CONSETT.

☞ For the convenience of Customers Orders may be left with Mr. W. HEALE, Confectioner, Durham Road, and Mr. REED, Innkeeper, Derwent Street, Blackhill.

LANGDALE'S PURE LINSEED AND COTTON CAKES;
ALSO
COMPOUND CAKES,
LOCUST BEANS AND FEEDING MEALS
of all descriptions;
Sold by guaranteed Analysis.
MANUFACTURED BY
S. LANGDALE,
THE WALKER OIL AND CAKE MILLS,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 267d

Public Notices.

TODD'S QUININE WINE
stands pre-eminent for
PURITY AND STRENGTH.
It is the best known remedy for Indigestion, Nervous Complaints, Debility, Wasting Diseases, &c., and is recommended by the Faculty.
TODD'S QUININE WINE strengthens the whole system. The genuine is manufactured only by JOE TOD, Chemist, Carlisle, and bears his name on the Government Stamp. Sold by all Chemists. Ask for and have only
TODD'S QUININE WINE.
Agents—W. ATNELEY, grocer, Middle Street, and D. IMRIE, chemist, Front Street, Consett.

SPECIAL SERVICES.
PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL,
LEADGATE.
SERMONS will be preached on SABBATH DAY, December 28th, 1873, in the afternoon, at two, and in the evening, at six, by the REV. WILLIAM ANTLIFF, D.D., Principal of the Theological Institute, Sunderland.
Collection at each service.
On MONDAY, December 29th, the REV. DR. W. ANTLIFF will deliver his famous lecture on "Young Men—their Duties and Dangers."
Chair to be taken at 7 o'clock in the evening by JOHN DODDS, Esq., Leadgate.
Tickets of admission, 6d each.
CHRISTMAS DAY, December 25th, GRAND CHRISTMAS TREE—admission free—will be opened at 2 o'clock. The Rev. THOMAS SMITHSON, JOHN FEATHERSTONE, and other gentlemen, for the sale of useful and ornamental articles, for the benefit of Trust Fund.
PUBLIC TEA at 4 o'clock in the Afternoon.
Tickets 1s each; children under twelve years of age, 6d. May be had of Mr. Thomas Row, Thomas Fleming, George Robson, David Wheatley, William Rodgerson, John Fewer, Ralph Wheatley, Thomas Imias, Thomas Siddle, Miss J. Ramsey, Miss Coulthard, John 88 Spark, Leadgate; William Skelton, Delves Lane, and at the door.
N.B.—Proceeds on behalf of the New Chapel Fund. 516d

NOTICE.
MR. CHESTERFIELD, Horse (Ponton), has a First-class BRAN, which will serve Sows at 5s. each. 494d

NOTICE.
ANTONE Found Cutting Holly or otherwise Damaging the Trees upon Hownley Farm, near Castleside, will be Prosecuted.
W. J. SCOTT.

SIX PER CENT. DEBENTURE BONDS.
THE DIPTON GAS COMPANY, LIMITED, are prepared to RECEIVE APPLICATIONS for DEBENTURE BONDS of £50 or £100 each for Five Years, bearing interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per Annum.—Applications to be made to Mr. LEADBITTER, Hon. Secretary, Catchgate, near Lintz Green Station. 487d

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
HENRY POSTLE,
BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, & NEWSAGENT,
FRONT STREET, LEADGATE,
HAS REMOVED higher up the Street to the Shop lately occupied by Mr. SHAW, Grocer and Draper. 474d

NOTICE.
WILLIAM BIGGINS,
SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,
WISHES to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has REMOVED from Raglan Street, to No. 2, THAFALGAR STREET, CONSETT.
N.B. can supply any sort of Carriage, Gig, Van, Cart, or Pit Harness on moderate terms. Colliers contracted for if desired. 683

EDUCATION.
NORTH OF ENGLAND
MIDDLE CLASS SCHOOLS,
THE CRESCENT, HIGH ST., GATESHEAD.
THE course of instruction embraces every subject likely to aid in developing the moral and intellectual faculties of the Pupils, so as to fit them for the duties of life.
Home comforts. Liberal diet. Terms moderate. Prospectus free. Address the Principal. 419d

A BRIDGED PROSPECTUS of the LANCHESTER GAS COMPANY, LIMITED,
Incorporated under the "Companies' Act, 1862-67-70," limiting the liability of each Shareholder to the amount of his Shares.
Capital, £1,000 in 200 Shares of £5 each.
Deposit, of £1 per Share. Calls (of not more than £1 per Share) to be made at intervals of not less than One Calendar Month.
DIRECTORS:
Mr. W. W. THOMPSON, Lanchester; Mr. THOMAS FALLISTER, Lanchester; Mr. HENRY SMITH, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Mr. JOHN REED, Lanchester; Mr. JOHN HODGSON, Lanchester; Mr. JOSEPH TOWNS, Lanchester; Mr. GEORGE PATTON, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Mr. JOHN DUNCH, Annfield Plain; Mr. T. W. STOBBS, Hall; with power to add to their number.
BANKERS:
Messrs. HODGKIN, BARNETT, PEASE, SPENCE, & Co., Shotley Bridge.
SOLICITOR:
JOHN WATSON, Esq., Durham.
CONTRACTING ENGINEERS:
Messrs. T. W. STOBBS & Co., 20, Scale Lane, Hull.
SECRETARY:
Mr. GEORGE LEADBITTER, Catchgate, Annfield Plain, Lintz Green Station, of whom Prospectus may be obtained. 472d

A BRIDGED PROSPECTUS OF THE CORNEY GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.
Incorporated under the "Companies' Act, 1862-67-70," limiting the liability of each Shareholder to the amount of his Shares.
Capital, £2,000 in 400 Shares of £5 each.
Deposit of £1 per Share. Calls (of not more than £1 per Share) to be made at intervals of not less than One Calendar Month.
DIRECTORS:
Mr. JOHN DODDS, Corney; Mr. EDWARD HEATHERLEY Harperley; Mr. C. F. COOKE, Cornsay; Mr. THOMAS GUEST, Cornsay; Mr. WILLIAM GIBSON, Cornsay; Mr. G. A. WHITELEY, Cornsay; Mr. GEORGE DODDS, Quebec; Mr. HENRY THOMPSON, Quebec; with power to add to their number.
BANKERS:
Messrs. HODGKINS, BARNETT, PEASE, SPENCE, & Co., Shotley Bridge.
SOLICITOR:
JOHN WATSON, Esq., Durham.
ENGINEERS:
Messrs. T. W. STOBBS & Co., 20, Scale Lane, Hull.
SECRETARY:
Mr. GEORGE LEADBITTER, Catchgate, Annfield Plain, Lintz Green Station, of whom Prospectus may be obtained. 474d

THE CONTINENTAL WINE AGENCY offers to large and small consumers equal advantages in the purchase of PURE AND WHOLESOME WINES.
The CONTINENTAL WINE AGENCY submits every Wine to a SEARCHING EXAMINATION, and enables purchasers to select from a stock POSSESSING RELIABLE QUALITIES. The Agency does not deal in any but perfectly SOUND AND DURABLY MATURED WINES, and attempt will be made to compete with prices which necessitate the sale of inferior qualities. Nevertheless, a list of prices, which will be found by the Agency to vie with others at similar prices will at once demonstrate the unquestionable advantages offered to the public.
Among the wines of this list the following are particularly directed to the following SPECIALLY SELECTED WINES, namely:—
The 20s SHERRY, at 30s per dozen, and
"MANSION HOUSE PORT," at 30s per dozen, bottles included.
Distinctive names have been given to these Wines to mark them as SPECIALITIES of the Agency, their excellent qualities and very moderate prices assuring them an exceptionally high reputation. They are most strongly recommended as the best for general purposes, and are well suited to the requirements of the invalid.
The 21s CHRISTMAS BIN contains three bottles Port, three bottles Sherry, three bottles Claret, three bottles Marsala, pure and selected wine, lock and key, bottles included. (Double the quantity, 42s.)
The 30s CHRISTMAS BIN contains three bottles Port, three bottles Sherry, three bottles Claret, three bottles Champagne, superior quality. Lock and key and bottles included.
The 50s CHRISTMAS BIN contains three bottles Port, three bottles Sherry, three bottles Claret, three bottles Champagne, very fine quality. Lock and key and bottles included. (Double the quantity, 78s.)
These Bins are admirably adapted for presents.
NOTE.—A DOZEN OF WINE AND A CELLAR TO KEEP IT IN FOR ONE GUINEA.
THE CONTINENTAL WINE AGENCY,
72, CRADDOCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Post-office Orders payable to J. OSMOND. 479d

Public Notices.

REDUCTION OF PRICE IN COKE.
THE Public are informed that Coke at Shotley Bar Works is REDUCED to 6d. per cwt.

COME AND SEE THE
CHRISTMAS TREE
IN THE
CONSETT WESLEYAN CHAPEL,
On CHRISTMAS DAY, DECEMBER 25th, 1873,
TEA at Four o'clock. 521d

A PUBLIC DINNER,
Provided by Messrs BECK and WILLEY,
WILL be given on CHRISTMAS DAY, December 25th, 1873, in the WESLEYAN DAY-SCHOOL, LEADGATE. Dinner on the Tables at Twelve o'clock precisely: Ladies, One Shilling; Gentlemen, Two Shillings each. Proceeds in aid of the Alterations of the Wesleyan Chapel.
On the Evening of same day, the Choir will give their
ANNUAL CONCERT
In the WESLEYAN CHAPEL, when Pieces will be performed from the works of Handel, Mozart, Richards, and other eminent composers.
For particulars see programmes.
Tickets for the Concert, One Shilling each, to be had from the Members of the Choir. Doors open at Half-past Six, to commence at Seven o'clock.
HARMONIMIST..... Mr. J. W. HEDLEY,
CONDUCTOR..... Mr. J. DAVISON. 514d

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

The *Consett Guardian* is the only Newspaper printed and published in the district, and is circulated in over one hundred villages, of which Consett is the centre; it is, therefore, necessarily a first-class Advertising medium.

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS

1 insertion	3d.	per line per insertion.
2 to 6 insertions	2½d.	" "
7 to 12 "	2d.	" "
13 " 25	1½d.	" "
26 " 52	1d.	" "

Paragraph Advertisements are charged one-half more than the above rates.
Parties forwarding advertisements in manuscript may calculate twelve words to a line, and when they wish their notices displayed, they should specify (in inches) the space they desire them to occupy.
Great care is taken to secure the correct insertion of advertisements, but we cannot be held responsible for inaccuracies, or any consequences arising therefrom.
☞ Advertisements from a distance should be sent through our agents; when this is not convenient, HALFPENNY Postage Stamps to the amount should accompany the order.
Remittances may be made in HALFPENNY Postage Stamps for sums not exceeding three shillings; above that sum, by Post Office Order, made payable to ROBERT JACKSON, Consett.

AGENTS FOR THE *GUARDIAN*.

Allandale Cottages	Mrs Harbottle, newsagent.
Andrew's House	Mr Robt. Stokel, newsagent.
Annfield Plain	Mr Thomas Lamb, newsagent.
Bantling Castle	Mr Thomas Lamb.
Blackhill	Mrs M. Murray, stationer. Derwent Street.
	Mr W. Nicholson, newsagent, Derwent Street.
Bradley Cottages	Mr Henry Postle, newsagent.
Broomhill	Mr Wm. Charlton, innkeeper.
Burnhope	Mr Wm. Gray, grocer.
Burnopfield	Mr Wm. Hopper, newsagent.
Burnopfield Colliery	Mr Robt. Stokel, newsagent.
Byermoor	Mr Robt. Stokel, newsagent.
Castleside	Mr Lawrence Hall, newsagent.
Catchgate	Mr Thomas Lamb.
Causey Row	Mr Robt. Stokel, newsagent.
Clow Dene	Mr Robert Stokel, newsagent.
Collierley Dykes	Mr Wm. Coward, newsagent.
Consett	Mr. G. Atkinson, newsagent, Shakespeare Street.
	Mr Thomas Batey, newsagent, Front Street.
	Guardian Office, Front Street.
Cornsay	Mrs Myers, newsagent.
Craghead	Mr Henry Postle, newsagent.
Crookhall	Mr Henry Postle, newsagent.
Crookgate	Mr Wm. Hopper, newsagent.
Cutlers Hall	Mr John Proud.
Chester-le-Street	Mr James Brown, carrier.
Derwent Cottages	Mrs Harbottle, newsagent.
Dipton	Mr Wm. Coward, newsagent.
Dowlais Cottages	Mr Wm. Coward, newsagent.
East Castle Colliery	Mr Thomas Lamb.
Ebchester	Mr G. B. Moody, grocer. Miss Rutherford, grocer.
Edmondbyers	Mr L. Hall.
Esh	Mr J. Robson, Witton Gilbert.
Flint Hill	Mr W. Coward.
Friarside	Mr W. Hopper.
Hedley	Mr W. Hopper.
Greenorth	Mr T. Thompson, newsagent.
Greenorth Cottages	Mr T. Thompson, newsagent.
Gateshead	Mr Henry Kelly, bookseller, Bottle Bank.
Hamsteley	Mr Wm. Hopper.
Happy-Land	Mr T. Thompson, newsagent.
Harperley	Mr W. Hopper, newsagent.
Hare Law	Mr Thomas Lamb.
Havanna	Mr Joseph Whaley, newsagent.
Hedleyhope	Mr R. Hall, newsagent.
Hedleyhope	Mr John Proud, newsagent.
Hisltrate	Mr John Proud, newsagent.
Hill Top	Mr Wm. Coward.
Hobson	Mr Wm. Hopper.
Ireston	Mr T. Thompson.
Ivy Hall	Mr Joseph Whaley.
Kyo	Mr Joseph Whaley.
Lanchester	Miss Minns, newsagent.
Leadgate	Mr Henry Postle, newsagent.
Lintzford	Mr James Hood.
Lintz Green	Mr J. Hood, stationmaster.
Lintz Colliery	Mr Dunkin Stobbs, newsagent.
Lintzford Colliery	Mr Thomas Batey.
Loud	Mr Thomas Lamb.
Marley Hill	Mr Robert Stokel.
Medomsley	Mr Peter Gibson, shoemaker.
Milkwell Burn	Mr James Armstrong.
Muggleswick	Mr R. Hall.
Newsalle	Mr T. Allan, bookseller, Dean Street.
Oaker's Cottages	Mr Joseph Whaley.
Pontop	Mr Wm. Coward.
Satley	Mr Wm. Craggs.
Shield Row	Mr Robert Stokel.
Shotley Bridge	Mrs Leslie, newsagent.
South Medomsley	Mr Wm. Coward.
South Pontop	Mr Thomas Lamb.
Tantobie	Mr Wm. Coward.
Stanley	Mr Joseph Whaley.
Street Gate	Mr Robert Stokel.
Tanfield	Mr Robert Stokel.
Tanfield	Mr Robert Baker.
Tanfield-lea	Mr Robert Stokel.
Tantobie	Mr Robert Stokel.
Tow Law	Mr Robert Stokel. Mr Wm. Allison, newsagent. Mr Baclow, newsagent. Mr John Dodd, stationmaster.
Waskerley	Mr Robert Stokel.
White-le-Head	Mr J. Robson, stationmaster
Witton Gilbert	

☞ AGENTS WANTED IN SEVERAL DISTRICTS

Public Notices.

THE Assistants in the employ of the undersigned in the Consett Iron Company, have pleasure in announcing that their Employers have kindly consented to CLOSE their Establishments on and after SATURDAY, January the 3rd, 1874, as follows:—
PAY SATURDAY..... 11 p.m.
BACK SATURDAY..... 10.30 p.m.
WILLIAM LANGLEY,
JOSEPH MURRAY,
THOMAS SWAINSTON,
MARY ALMOND,
JAMES LAKE,
THOMAS DUNNE. 503d

MUSIC HALL, CONSETT.
Lessee.....Mr. EDWARD FIELDING.
GREAT NOVELTIES
For the week commencing December 22nd, 1873.
DIORAMIC VIEWS of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, the Arctic Regions, the Gold Coast, Vesuvius, &c., &c.; also a great Variety of Comic Views.
MALDAVAN,
The Man Serpent and Pupil.
MESSRS. WHITE AND WHITE,
Negro Comedians.
MESSRS. FORBES AND FOY,
who have performed at Buxton by special command.
ST. ALBION,
Acrobat.
PETE FOY,
American Comedian.
On WEDNESDAY, December 24th, a fine GOOSE will be given away; and on FRIDAY, December 26th, a handsome CLOCK will also be given away.
On SATURDAY, December 27th, there will be an AFTERNOON EXHIBITION OF DIORAMIC VIEWS. Children, One Penny; Adults, Twopence. 514d

BENFIELDSIDE CHORAL UNION.
THE Committee of the above Union have great pleasure in announcing to their friends and the public generally, that they purpose holding their first
GRAND CONCERT,
of this (their second) season, in the
TOWN HALL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE,
On TUESDAY EVENING, December 23rd, 1873,
For which occasion they have, at a great expense, been successful in securing the services of
Mr. & Mrs. J. H. AMERS'S CELEBRATED BAND
From the ASSEMBLY ROOMS, Queen's Promenade Concerts, Newcastle.
The Committee feel assured that the assistance of this talented Band, in conjunction with the efforts of the Choral Union, the number of members of which is greatly increased, will enable them to present such a Programme as has seldom, if ever, been offered in the neighbourhood.
BAND CONDUCTOR..... Mr. J. H. AMERS.
VOCAL CONDUCTOR..... Mr. CHARLES STEPHENSON.
Doors open at a Quarter-past Seven for Ticket-holders. Concert to commence at the door until Forty minutes past Seven. Concert to commence Eight o'clock.
ADMISSION: Reserved Seats (numbered), 2s; Area and Gallery, 1s.
A Plan of the Hall may be seen at Mr. LAX'S, Shotley Bridge, where Tickets may be obtained and Seats secured.
Carriages may be ordered for a Quarter-past Ten.
For further Particulars see Programmes. 516d

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

Owing to a pressure of advertisements at a late hour we are compelled to hold over report of Lanchester Petty Sessions, several letters, and other items.

The Consett Guardian.
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20th, 1873.

Local and District News.

On Christmas and the day following (Thursday and Friday) the Banks in this district will be closed.

On Saturday last, a stoker employed on the railway at Annfield Plain received serious injury to his foot by a wagon tank passing over it.

ESSAYISTS.—In our report of the proceedings at Lanchester Petty Sessions, in a letter, we stated that John Ramsey, of *Dipton*, was fined for drunkenness. It should have read "John Ramsey, Dipton."

THE POLAND STREET HILL-RINGERS.—These ringers gave one of their entertainments to a large company at the Town Hall, at Shotley Bridge, on Tuesday evening. The bells were manipulated with great rapidity and precision, and the audience frequently showed their appreciation by loud outbursts of applause.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—Three awfully sudden deaths have occurred in this district within the past week. On Wednesday, Mr. Nicholas Whaley, of Templetown, died after a few minutes' illness, and at Consett, on Saturday last, Mrs George died after a short illness. On the public road, Mr. Langley, of Consett Park, also expired after a brief illness.

GALE AT CONSETT.—On Monday last and during the whole of Tuesday, a serious gale prevailed in this district. At Consett the gale was accompanied with heavy rain. Accidents were occasioned from falling slates, &c. At Knitsley Garden, a house in course of construction was blown down, and at Dunn's Quarry the stone, coal-boys, and cook-house belonging to Mr. Rowland, miller, were completely levelled by the wind. A young man named Charles Boiston was seriously injured by the falling debris.

COST OF LIVING NOW AND FIFTY YEARS AGO.—Mr. Giffen, in a recent statistical paper, shows that every article has risen doubled in value and wages have risen in the same ratio. These two facts imply that money is worth only half what it was fifty years ago. Every one will accept this inference if no exception existed, and if no fact could be adduced to prove anything that is cheaper than it used to be. It is no doubt strange in the face of a rise in almost every article, not only of occasional but of general consumption, that Wines and Spirits should not have been affected. The experience of every householder will confirm the fact that Wines and Spirits are the lowest day, and that too of good quality, are *some fifty per cent.* cheaper than they were a generation ago. It is true that some large consumers, W. & A. Gilbey) states that should the upward tendency of prices continue, an increase at some future period will be inevitable, but as it is the present days of keen competition and enlarged production small increases are not likely to be serious; the fact still remains that, while we are paying much higher prices for bread, coal, and other common necessaries of life, articles of luxury like Wines and Spirits are positively to be procured at prices which fifty years ago would have seemed impossible.

VALUE OF LAND NEAR CONSETT.—On the 29th inst., the Knitsley Grange Farm, situate near Consett, and containing sixty acres of arable land, was offered for public competition, at Sunderland, when the sum of £2,860 was realised. Mr. Glover, of South Shields, officiated as auctioneer.—*Correspondent.*

ACCIDENT TO THE CONSETT TRAIN.—On Tuesday night, shortly after seven o'clock, the engine of the train from Benfieldside went off the rails while approaching Durham Stations at the points under the signal cabin at the north end of the viaduct. The train was proceeding slowly at the time, and the worst consequences of the accident was the delay for over an hour of the train from the south, due at 7.15.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT TANFIELD MOOR COLLIERY.—On Friday, an accident, resulting in the death of a lad named George Brown, fifteen years of age, occurred at the above colliery. On the day in question, it appears, deceased, who was employed as a putter, was about to take away a set of tubs. It is supposed that he forgot to attach the "limmers" properly to the tub, and on starting his pony he was caught between the tub and the workings, and received such injuries that he died soon afterwards. An inquest was held on the body at the house of Mr. Reay, at White-le-Head, on Saturday, when a verdict of "Accidental Death" was returned.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT BEAMISH COLLIERY.—Daniel Taylor-Holmes, a hewer, lost his life at the above colliery on Saturday week. On the day in question, it seems, deceased fired a shot in order to bring down the coal. Some of the props supporting the roof were knocked down by the fall of coal, and while replacing them the roof gave way and struck deceased in its descent. The post-mortem was afterwards discovered by a deputy, who promptly extricated deceased from the stones and rubbish. He was taken to his house at Kipp Hill, but only survived his injuries a few hours.—On Tuesday, Mr. Maynard, coroner, held an inquest on the body at the Blue Bell Inn, Kipp Hill. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

HORLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—With the changing season it is prudent for all to rectify any ailment afflicting them; but it is particularly the aged, suffering under ulcerations and similar sources of debility, to have them removed, as, if neglected, worse consequences will follow. This Ointment is their remedy; on its powers all may confidently rely; it not merely eradicates the sores, but extirpates the mischief at its root, extracts the corroding poison, and stimulates nature to fill up the ulcer with those sound, healthy granulations, which will abide through life. Under this treatment bad legs soon become sound, scorbutic skins cast off their scales, and scrofulous sores cease to annoy. Such hope for the deceased was unknown in former days.

SUPPER AND PRESENTATION AT CONSAY.—The mechanics of Consay Colliery held their annual supper on Saturday night last, at the house of Mr. T. Lasley, Royal Oak Hotel, Consay. After an excellent supper had been partaken of, Mr. T. W. Rutter was elected chairman, and Dr. Compten vice-chairman. After the usual loyal toasts, the Chairman, in a suitable speech, gave the health of the owners, which was responded to by Mr. Round; after which suitable and handsome presents were given to and acknowledged by Mr. Rutter, manager, Mr. Thomas Addison, engineer, and Mr. J. Simpson, foreman smith. The evening was very pleasantly spent. Towards the close the Chairman proposed the health of the worthy host and hostess for their uniform kindness and willingness to oblige.

DYER'S WORKMEN'S WATCH CLUBS.—Mr. George Dyer, the eminent watchmaker, of Regent-Street, London, has organized a system of Workmen's Watch Clubs, which enables members to obtain, on the Hire Purchase Plan, his celebrated silver watches by the payment of as low a sum as is weekly. The advantage to working men and others of obtaining good watches on such easy terms is fully recognised by the numerous clubs, which are and have already been formed in all branches of trade, and in Her Majesty's service at home and abroad. Secretaries are required at all places to establish and conduct them, and any one desiring to obtain the management of a club, can obtain particulars by post, or otherwise, on application as above. The system has proved a real boon to thousands of the members as tending to encourage provident habits and enabling them to obtain valuable watches without trouble or inconvenience to themselves.

PIGEON SHOOTING AT CONSETT.—On Saturday last a large number of persons assembled in the Running Ground, at Consett, to witness a handicap sweep, promoted by Mr. Thomas Walton, of Medomsley. The conditions were:—Single guns, 13oz. of shot; double guns, 14oz. of shot, with use of both barrels; 17 to 22 yards' rise, and 60 yards' fall. The following was the result of the shooting:—J. Bennett, Walker, 22 yards, 0; J. Morgan, Consett, 22, 0; Thomas Spark, Annfield Plain, 18, 1 1 1 1 1; Thomas Atkinson, Annfield Plain, 19, 1 1 1 1 (shot for by Thomas Spark); Thomas Davison, Castleside, 20, 1 1 1 1 1, second lot, 1 0; Cuthbert Barron, Medomsley, 19, 0; George Sanderson, Stanhope, 19, 0; Thomas Jacques, Stanhope, 18, 0 0; William Todd, Collierley Dykes, 21, 1 1 1 1 1 0, second lot, 0; Anthony Oates, Hill Top, 19, 1 1 1 1 1, second lot, 1 1 0; William Sanderson, Stanhope, 19, 1 1 1 1 1 0, second lot, 1 0; William Stanley, Waskerley, 19, 1 0, second lot, 1 1 0; Thomas Walton, Medomsley, 22, 10, second lot, 0; John Forster, Medomsley, 17, 0; Thomas Thompson, Medomsley, 17, 1 1 0; Robert Richardson, Pity Me, 22, 0, second lot, 1 0; William Wilkinson, Consett, 18, 1 1 0; Spark, Davison, and Oates, having killed the whole of their birds, agreed to divide the money amongst them.—On Monday afternoon a match at pigeons, 25 birds each, 1½oz shot, 21 yards rise and 60 yards fall, for £25 a-side, came off at Consett between Harry Lee of Consett and Thomas Davison, of Castleside, on Monday afternoon. The latter succeeded in bringing down 14 out of the 25 birds, and won by five, his opponent killing only nine. Subjoined is the score:—Davison—1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—total, 14. Lee—1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1—total, 14.

THE SHOCKING RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT ROWLEY.—The adjourned inquest respecting the death of Robert Walker, who was killed in the chaterous railway accident on the Durham section of the North-Eastern Railway on the 21st ult., was concluding on Monday by the deputy-coroner, Mr T. Dent, at the house of Mr. George Young, Golden Lion Inn, Tow Law. It will be remembered that the mineral train of which deceased was the guard remained down the steep incline near Rowley Station, and was thrown over an embankment into an adjoining field the accident being attributed partly to the slippery state of the rails, and partly to the high wind which prevailed that evening. Before descending the incline, every precaution appears to have been used by the men in charge of the train to prevent its running again, the wagons were stopped on both rails and the brakes, or, at least, as many as were thought necessary, were "notched" down. The accident ending as they were going down the bank the load was overpowering the guard, who ran on the top of the waggons to put down the remainder of the brakes, and while thus engaged, the engine left the rails, and with most of the waggons went over the embankment. The engine driver, fireman, and guard were picked up insensible and conveyed in a royal to Tow Law, where they were attended to by Dr. Rose. Johnson and Long, the engine-driver and guard, were shortly afterwards removed to their homes at Shildon, but Walker, the fireman, was in a precarious position that it was deemed inadvisable to allow him to remain at Tow Law, where he gradually sank and expired on the Monday following. His injuries, as described by Dr. Rose, were principally of an internal nature, and after the evidence of Johnson and Long, with reference to the accident, the jury, without retiring, returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

THE RECLUSE OF THE OLD WATER TOWER.

A ROMANCE OF RARE OLD CHESTER.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Friday, the 31st day of August, 18—, was, and is still, a memorable day in Chester annals. The grand jury had found a true bill for wilful murder against Sir Jenning, and the trial commenced on the day in question.

Precisely at ten o'clock the prisoner made his appearance in the dock, and very respectfully moved to the judge and the gentry, who occupied all the seats in and around the bench. The court was densely crowded. The judge who presided over the proceedings was the Chief Justice of Cheshire, Sir Ludovic Quarmby, whose forensic knowledge was of a very high order, and whose published writings, in numerous goodly-sized law tomes, are to this very day received and accepted as standard authorities, which are constantly being appealed to.

The jury having been duly sworn, during the which legal process the Mayor fidgeted much in his seat beside the Chief Justice, and seemed as though he was anxious to arrest the prisoner's attention, but without being able, the proceedings commenced in the usual manner.

The Attorney-General for the County Palatine of Cheshire opened the case against the prisoner, in a long and exhaustive speech. In glowing terms he described the position filled by the prisoner—traced his illustrious decent—and alluded to the services which, in the days of the Cromwellian usurpation his ancestors had rendered to the Royalist party, and for which they very greatly suffered in person and in fortune. Then he rapidly sketched the patriotic help his family had given to the glorious revolution of 1688, the then Sir Theodore Partington being the leader of the Protestant party in Cheshire. From these somewhat remote details, which he rapidly passed in review, he came to the unhappy prisoner at the bar, whom he described as a man who had filled a foremost place in his native county, was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant, and four years before the commission of the crime with which he stood charged, and would have to answer with his life, had filled the shrievalty with a lustre and liberality that had surpassed all previous examples.

Then, in solemn tones, he touched on the cause that had led the prisoner unhappily to take the law into his own hand, and though he stigmatised the notorious profligacy of the deceased, he distinctly warned the jury that no amount of provocation—no excess of wrong—no stupendous act of injustice could, or did, justify the crime of wilful murder. The plea of justification by reason of former injury was, both in law and justice, no answer to the charge, although, in equity, it might possess a slight degree of value. Said he, addressing the whole Court collectively, "It is perhaps well for each and all of us, that the law is so clear and explicit upon the point. Were it otherwise, there would be—nay, there could be, no assured safety for any man. Once let the assumption be accepted as lawful that an act of wrong, a deed of oppression, the doing of injustice, were each and all of them—I will not say justificatory of, but might be rightly and legally used in extenuation for the crime of murder, and who should be able to define the limits? What man amongst us could say at what point resistance became an act of virtue, or ceased to be? Resistance to tyrants was a sacred duty to Englishmen; but only in a national or political sense, and did not, in any degree, apply to the tyrannous usages of private life. For the evil wrought by wrong-doers the law afforded punishment; and in the case of profligacy, sin, and shame that had undoubtedly been done by the deceased, the courts of law, which are open to all men, afforded the prisoner an effectual, if not a vindictive, remedy." Then he passed on to the probable line of defence which the prisoner contemplated taking, and continued:—

"I believe that the prisoner's defence, briefly stated, will amount to this—that he killed the deceased in fair fight, and, therefore, that he came to his death through an act of his own seeking, and to which he was, in a certain sense, privy. But, gentlemen, I need scarcely tell you, the law of honour is not the law of England. But I contend, and if the medical and other witnesses are to be believed, there can have been no such appeal to arms. When men go forth to fight, they do so with their faces to each other; and do not fight standing back to back. That would be an unnatural, and altogether impossible manner. Gentlemen, it is not disputed, that the deceased was found dead by his head gamekeeper, and, when he first saw him, had no pistol, sword, or sword-stick or indeed, arms of any kind, upon or about his person. Therefore, to sustain the prisoner's theory we must believe that after he had shot Sir Rashleigh in a duel, he plundered him of his pistol. The medical witness that I shall call before you will clearly prove that the wound was in the centre of the spine, and whoever fired the fatal shot must have done so from an elevated position. After some concluding remarks, the learned counsel resumed his seat amid considerable applause, for all the persons in the crowded court gave him credit for having discharged a difficult duty with much tact and humanity.

The first witness called for the prosecution was the gamekeeper, whose evidence was merely a recapitulation of his former statement, of which the reader is already in possession. The junior counsel for the prisoner, who cross-examined, asked the witness in what position he found the body of the deceased, to which he replied, "He was lying on his left side and with his right hand outstretched, as though when he fell he had been grasping at something."

"Did not the deceased appear as though he had fallen with something in his hand, and which in his fall had dropped out of his grasp?"

"He had nothing in his hand."

"Will you answer my question?"

"Well, he might have done."

"Now, Sir, on your oath, I ask you this question; you have lived in Sir Rashleigh's Tarbuck's family many years?"

"I was born and brought up on the estate."

"What was the deceased man's character—was he liked?"

"Well, I cannot say he was."

"You cannot say he was. Good, as far as it goes; but you must go further. You must really answer my question, which is very simple—was he liked?"

"Well, I liked him, and the butler liked him, for he was a good master to us, and servants always like a good master."

"That is no answer to my question, Naggington. What was the general feeling of the country people towards him? Did they like him?"

"Well, no! They hated him, becos of what he'd done to their wives and darters."

"Exactly. Having seduced many of them, he was, as a matter of course, hated by the husbands and brothers of the women upon whom he had brought ruin?"

"That shall be true; he was greatly hated by them all."

"Now, my good man, I see you are like a capital roadster; you improve as you go on. I shall first ask you two or three more questions, and then you can go back to Hodge, and over your beer and pipe discuss the matter again."

"Thank 'ee, Sir, I am very much obliged I'm sure. I'd plaguey sooner be with Hodge than here."

"No doubt; the proceedings would not be quite so dry. Now, do you ever remember any attempts being made upon his life?"

"To be sure I do. He was abused many more times than I can remember. Once he had his eyes bunged up; another time he was ducked in treacle and fithers; another time—"

"There, that will do. Never mind giving me more instances. I have no doubt you could mention a dozen, if I only gave you time to remember."

"A dozen. God bless 'ee! I could mention two dozen, or more than that."

"Now then, pay attention to me, my excellent fellow. Do you ever remember having any conversation with him, in Lobbeton Wood, when he told you he was armed?"

"Oh, yes! I remember it well. He said, 'Naggington,' said he, 'look here. I've got these here double-mouthed barkers, and let any of them molest me, and I shall fire into them, as I would at a covey of partridges.'"

"Did you ever load his pistols?"

"Why bless you! I have done so dozens of times. Why, he never went out without having this friend with him; and I almost always loaded it for him."

"That fact you know and swear."

"To be sure I do, and will swear it on the Church Prayer-book, leave alone the Bible."

"Now, on the day in question, had he this pocket friend with him?"

"Of course he had, and I loaded it for him."

"You saw it then?"

"Well, I could not very well have loaded it if I had not seen the barrels."

"How came you to load them?"

"Why, the fact is, he'd been plaguey drunk the night before, and the next morning his hand trembled like an aspen leaf, and he asked me—which in course I did."

"And he had that pistol a short time before his body was found, and while it was yet warm?"

"Yes. But when I found him there was nothing o' the kind in his possession."

The effect of this witness's evidence was very much in favour of the prisoner, and something like a hum of satisfaction went through the crowded court. Eva and Edgar saw the importance of the point gained, and their animated features showed their delighted feelings at the favourable turn things were taking. The Mayor was all smiles, and kept constantly bobbing and ducking his head, much in the same manner as is done by a Chinese doll that is in good working trim.

The next witness was the surgeon, who deposed to the nature of the wound, and at first was most positive in his belief that the shot had been fired by some one sitting in an elevated position such as a tree. When cross-examined, he was not a little annoyed at what he deemed an impertinence, and seemingly felt half inclined to resent it as a personal insult—as an impeachment of his veracity. In fact, but when, in a rigid cross-examination of a quarter of an hour, it was elicited from him that in the particular part of the plantation where the body was found, there were only young trees of little more than a year's growth, the worthlessness of his scientific opinion was fully exposed, and before he left the box he was forced to admit that he had made a mistake, and that it was possible for the fatal shot to have been fired in the manner contended by the prisoner.

After this the learned barrister looked knowingly at the judge, and still more sagaciously at the jury, and the twelve sapient men returned the gaze with increased wisdom in their looks. The trial was on the point of breaking down, when in the midst of the buzzing hub-bub that prevailed, a loud voice was heard speaking—"I knows all about this yere murderin' bis'ness. Its the Mayor wot as done it. I've got all the proofs." And while so speaking the worthy Joty Grantham continued to jostle his way towards the witness-box, up the steps of which he was promptly lifted, when he became a conspicuous target for every pair of eyes in the crowded assembly at which to level their glances.

The appearance of the Mayor as he sat beside the Judge was pitiable to behold. All his former vivacity had left him, and his features looked as heavy as lead, and cadaverous as those of a corpse. Evidently, in his own mind, he anticipated the dreadful exposure of his own duplicity. All his friends noticed the extraordinary change that occurred in him, but not one of them sought to administer to him any consolation or relief—so very anxious were they to hear the astounding intelligence that Joty Grantham had to tell.

It was in vain that the court crier called out silence in his most stentorian tones—not the slightest notice was taken of his cries, or even of the reiterated threats of the judge, that he would commit to prison for three months the first person who were brought before him.

However, after a short time, order was restored in some degree, and when comparative calm prevailed, Joty was allowed to give his voluntary evidence.

"That's him, my lud judge, as has a gone and a done this yer murderin' piece o' business! That's him as sits aside on yer—the Mayor o' Chester. If you'll ony read this yer piece o' paper, yer'll see all about it, and then yer'll know as a man can be a Mayor and wear a gould chain, and all them yer kind o' things, and still be a very great scoundrel."

And he leaned over towards the Judge and handed him the paper, but the Mayor, who sat between the witness-box and the chief seat (being next to it in fact), suddenly jumped from his seat, sprang forward, and made a violent attempt to tear the paper, the damning contents of which he knew only too well. But he had reckoned without his host; for Joty had watched his eyes, and being, as he prided himself, a judge of physiognomy, anticipated this aggressive movement on his part, and so being forewarned he was very greatly forearmed. The bold and desperate attempt of the wretched Mayor to regain the document which he publicly and defiantly made in open court, and in the presence and under the very eyes of the Chief Justice, filled all in the crowded assembly with amazement, and there immediately sprang up ominous looks of resentment. When the Mayor failed to obtain possession of the paper, a death-like pallor overspread his features; he gave a convulsive jump, rising bolt upright in his chair, only to fall the next instant with his head coming in violent contact with the oak desk before him.

"Call a doctor—quick—quick—he's in a fit!" cried a hundred different voices.

Half a dozen medical men were promptly in attendance upon the fallen and senseless man, who, by their directions, was carried to the adjacent court. A moment afterwards two of them quietly returned, and whispered something in the Chief Justice's ear. Soon the rumour spread through the court that the Mayor was dangerously ill, and not likely to recover; but in less than ten minutes there was not, in all that crowded court, one person who did not know that the Mayor had preferred the disgrace of death by poisoning, rather than encounter the humiliation and greater disgrace he had brought upon himself and his office by his dishonourable meanness and most unconscionable greed.

Order having been restored the proceedings of the trial were resumed; but the verdict was a foregone conclusion; the jury having already determined to acquit the prisoner. So, through their foreman, they intimated to the Judge that they were not satisfied with the evidence that had been given, and were unanimous in their finding that the prisoner was Not Guilty.

Sir Jenning Partington was immediately discharged, and received the congratulations of all his titled friends.

The decision of the jury was in consonance with the opinion of the public, and was received by all the Court with tumultuous applause. Such enthusiastic cheers had never before been heard in that hall, although, in its fullness of old age, it had doubtless witnessed many stirring scenes.

1873 Railway Time Tables.

NEWCASTLE TO JARROW AND SOUTH SHIELDS.

Leaves Newcastle (Week days).—5·10, 7·0, 7·45 (*), 8·0, 9·0, 9·55, 10·55, 11·35 (*), 12·30, 2·10, 3·0, 3·35 (*), 4·0, 5·5, 6·0, 7·0, 8·0, 9·35, 10·50.

Leaves Newcastle (Sundays).—9·10, 8·0, 9·30, 3·0, 5·0, 7·15, 8·15, 9·30.

These trains leave intermediate stations as follows:—Gateshead, 3; Felling, 7; Pelaw, 13; Hebburn, 17; Jarrow, 21; Tyne Dock, 26; and High Shields, 31 minutes after the above times, arriving at South Shields about 35 minutes after the time they leave Newcastle.

* First, second, and third-class express trains, stopping at Gateshead at 3 minutes, Jarrow at 15 minutes, and Tyne Dock at 18 minutes after the above times, arriving at South Shields about 25 minutes after the time they leave Newcastle.

Fares from Newcastle to Gateshead: First, 3d; second, 2d.; third, 1d.

Felling: First, 6d.; second, 4d.; third, 3d.

Pelaw: First, 8d.; second, 6d.; third, 3½d. Return, first, 1s. 2d., second, 10d., third, 7d.

Hebburn: First, 10d., second, 7d., third, 5d. Return, first, 1s. 6d., second, 1s. third, 9d.

Jarrow, Tyne Dock, High Shields, or South Shields: First, 1s.; second, 9d.; third, 6d. Return, 1s. 8d., 1s. 3d., 10d.

SOUTH SHIELDS TO JARROW AND NEWCASTLE.

Leaves South Shields (Week days).—5·5, 7·0, 8·0, 8·30 (*), 9·0, 10·0, 10·50, 12·30, 12·50 (*), 2·0, 3·5, 4·0 (*), 4·15, 5·5, 6·15, 7·15, 8·15, 9·15, 10·40.

Leaves South Shields (Sundays).—6·15, 8·0, 9·55, 2·5, 5·0, 7·20, 8·20, 9·35.

These trains leave intermediate stations as follows:—High Shields, 3; Tyne Dock, 8; Jarrow, 13; Hebburn, 17; Pelaw, 21; Felling 26; and Gateshead, 30 minutes after the above times, arriving at Newcastle about 35 minutes after the times they leave South Shields.

ON SATURDAYS

Relief trains leave Jarrow for Newcastle at 2·5 p.m. and 3·5 p.m., calling at all intermediate stations.

* First, second, and third-class express trains calling at Tyne Dock, Jarrow, and Gateshead, leaving Jarrow 10 minutes after the above times, arriving at Newcastle about 25 minutes after they leave South Shields.

Fares from South Shields to High Shields or Tyne Dock: First, 3d.; second, 2d.; third, 1d.

Jarrow: First, 8d; second, 6d.; third, 3½d.

Pelaw, Felling, Gateshead, or Newcastle: First, 1s.; second, 9d.; third, 6d.

SUNDERLAND TO SOUTH SHIELDS AND JARROW.

Leaves Sunderland (Week days).—5·0, 6·50, 7·50, 8·50 9·50, 11·0 12·20, 1·50, 2·55, 3·50, 4·50, 6·5, 7·5, 8·5, 9·5, 10·30.

Leaves Sunderland (Sundays).—6·5, 7·50, 9·25, 1·55 4.50, 7·10, 8·10, 9·25.

These trains leave intermediate stations as follows:—Cleadon Lane, 7; Tyne Dock, 13; High Shields, 17, minutes after the above times, arriving at South Shields about 20 minutes after the time they leave Sunderland.

Passengers between Sunderland and Jarrow *change carriages* at Tyne Dock.

Fares from Sunderland to Cleadon Lane: first 6d. second, 5d; third, 3d.; Tyne Dock, first, 10d.; second 8d. third, 6d., High Shields and South Shields first, 10d.; second, 8d.; third, 6d.; Jarrow, first, 1s. 4d.; second, 1s.; third, 7½d. Return tickets to Jarrow: first, 2s. 3d.; second, 1s. 8d.; third, 1s. 2d.

JARROW TO SOUTH SHIELDS AND SUNDERLAND.

Leaves Jarrow (Week days).—6·33 7·21, 8.21, 9·21, 10·16, 11·16, 11·53, 12·51, 2·31, 3·21, 4·21, 5·36, 6·21 7·21, 8·21, 9.56, 11·11.

Leaves Jarrow (Sundays)—6·31, 8·21, 9·51, 2·21, 5·21, 7·36, 8·36, 9·51.

These trains leave intermediate Stations as follows:—South Shields 4, High Shields 7, Tyne Dock 11, and Cleadon Lane 16 minutes after the train leaves Jarrow arriving in Sunderland in about 24 minutes.

Fares from Jarrow to South Shields: first, 8d.; second, 6d.; third, 3½d.; High Shields: first, 8d.; second, 6d.; third, 3d.; Tyne Dock, first, 6d.; second, 4d.; third, 2d.; Cleadon Lane, first, 10d.; second, 8d.; third, 4½d.; Sunderland, first, 1s. 4d.; second, 1s.; third, 7½d. Return tickets to Jarrow, first, 2s. 3d.; second, 1s. 8d.; third, 1s. 2d.

NEWCASTLE TO TYNEMOUTH.

Leaves Newcastle—Central Station—(Week days)—6·10 (a), 7·0, 8·5, 9·0 (*), 9·15, 9·45, (c), 10·15, 11·0, 12·0, 1·0, 1·45 (†), 2·0, 2·30 (†), 3·5, 4·10, 4·45 (†), 5·15, 5·50 (†), 6·10, 6·45 (†), 7·10, 8·10, 9·0, 10·0, 11·30 (c).

Leaves Newcastle—Central Station—(Sundays).—6·10 (a), 8·30, 9.30, 10·5, 1·0 (†), 1·15, 2·0 (†), 2·15, 3·0 (†), 3·15 4·0, 5·0, 6·0, 6·35 (†), 7·0, 7·35 (†), 8·0, 8·45, 9·15.

These trains leave intermediate stations as follows:—Manors 3, Heaton 7, Walker 11, Wallsend 16, Howdon 21, Percy Main 25, and North Shields 30 minutes after above times, arriving at Tynemouth 35 minutes after leaving Newcastle.

* First, second, and third class express trains, stopping only at North Shields.

† These trains stop only at Manors and North Shields Stations.

a.—This train stops at intermediate stations when required, to set down passengers arriving from the south by either the 4.38 or 5·58 a.m trains.

b.—The 6·45 p.m. train from Newcastle will stop at all Stations on Saturdays and reach Tynemouth at 7·20 p.m.

c.—The 11·30 p.m. train stops at intermediate Stations when required, to set down passengers.

3d.; third, 2d.; Walker, first, 6d; second, 4d.; third,

Fares from Newcastle to Tynemouth: First, 1s. 3d., second, 1s., third, 8d. Return, first, 2s. 0d., second, 1s. 6d., third, 1s.

North Shields, first, 1s., second, 9d., third, 6d. Return, first, 1s. 8d., second, 1s. 3d., third, 10d.

Percy Main: First, 10d., second, 8d., third, 6d. Return, first, 1s. 6d., second, 1s. 2d., third, 10d.

Howdon: First, 10d., second, 8d., third, 5d. Return, first, 1s. 6d., second, 1s. 2d., third, 9d.

Wallsend: First, 8d., second, 6d., third, 3½d. Return, first, 1s. 2d., second, 10d., third, 7d.

Walker: First, 5d., second, 4d., third, 2½d. Return, first, 9d., second, 7d., third, 5d.

TYNEMOUTH TO NEWCASTLE.

Leaves Tynemouth (Week days)—5·20, 6·49 (a), 7·45, 8·30 (*), 9·0, 9·30 (*), 10·0, 10·30 (*), 11·0, 12·0, 12·45, 1·45 (*), 2·15, 3·0, 3·30 (*), 4·0, 5·0, 5·30 (*), 6·0, 6·30 (*), 7·0, 7.30 (*), 8·0, 9·0, 10·0, 10·50 (b).

Leaves Tynemouth (Sundays)—7·35, 9·40, 1·0, 1·45 (*), 2·0, 3·0, 4·0, 5·0, 5·45 (*), 6·0, 6·35 (*), 7·0, 7·45 (*), 8·0, 8·45, (*), 9·0, 10·0 (*).

These trains leave intermediate stations as follows:—North Shields 3, Percy Main 9, Howdon 11, Wallsend 16, Walker 19, Heaton 23, and Manors 30 minutes after afore times, arriving at Central Station, Newcastle about 35 minutes after leaving Tynemouth.

* First, second, and third class express trains, stopping only at North Shields and Manors stations.

a.—The 6·40 a.m. train stops at intermediate Stations to take up passengers booked to the Central Stations.

b.—The 10·50 p.m. train stops at Stations up to and including Walker on Saturdays, and does not reach the Central Station until 11·20 p.m.

Fares from Tynemouth to North Shields, first, 4d.; second, 3d.; third, 2d.; Percy Main, first, 6d.; second, 4d.; third, 3d.; Howdon, first, 8d.; second, 6d.; third, 4d.; Wallsend, first, 10d.; second, 8d.; third, 6d.; Walker first, 1s.; second 9d.; third, 6d.; Heaton, first, 1s.; second 9d.; third, 6d.; Newcastle (Manors or Central), first, 1s. 3d.; second, 1s.; third, 8d.

STOCKTON AND DARLINGTON RAILWAY

GOING EAST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

STATIONS.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Newcastle	dep.	5·55	12·40	2·30
Benfieldside	„	6·55	1·40	4·25
Howley	„	7·3	1·45	4·25
Burnhill Junction	„	7·12	1·57	4·45
Tow Law	„	7·24	2·2	4·58
Crook	arr.	7·35	2·20	5.10
	dep.	7.35	2·30	5·20
Bishop Auckland	„	8·5	2·55	5·50
Darlington	„	8·35	3·40	6·40
Stockton	„	9·25	4·10	7·10
Middlesbro'	„	9·35	4·20	7·22
Saltburn	„	10·10	4·55	8·0

GOING WEST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

STATIONS.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Saltburn	dep.	5·45	11·25	1·50
Middlesbro'	„	6·22	12·2	2·25
Stockton	„	6·34	12·12	2·35
Darlington	„	7·15	1·5	4·40
Bishop Auckland	„	7·48	1·35	5·10
Crook	arr.	8·10	1·57	5·22
	dep.	8·15	2·20	5·35
Tow Law	„	8·27	2·32	5·45
Burnhill Junction	„	8·42	2·45	6·0
Howley	„	8·52	2·55	6·10
Benfieldside	arr.	9·5	3·5	6·20
Newcastle	arr.	10·0	4·15	9·35

CONSETT BRANCH.

UP TRAINS—WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS.		1,2,G.	1,2,G.	1,2,G.	1,2,G.	1,2,G.
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Newcastle	dep.	5·55	10·0	12·40	2·30	5·35
Scotswood	„	6·2	10·7	12·47	2·37	5·42
Swalwell	„	6·10	10·14	12·53	2·44	5·51
Rowland's Gill	„	6·19	10·24	1·2	2·54	5·58
Lintz Green	„	6·25	10·30	1·9	3·0	6·6
Ebchester	„	6·38	10·43	1·19	3·13	6·18
Shotley Bridge	„	6·44	10·49	1·24	3·19	6·24
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	arr.			1·30	3·25	
	dep.	6·50	10·55		4·20	6·30
Knitsley	„	7·1	11·6		4·31	6·41
Lanchester	„	7·13	11·16		4·43	6·53
Witton Gilbert	„	7·20	11·27		4·50	7·6
Durham	arr.	7·35	11·40		5·5	7·15

DOWN TRAINS—WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS		1,2,G.	1,2,G.	1,2,G.	1,2,G.	1,2,G.
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Durham	dep.	7·40		12·15	3·20	7·55
Witton Gilbert	„	7·55		12·25	3·33	8·9
Lanchester	„	8·5		12·40	3·44	8·20
Knitsley	„	8·17		12·50	3·55	8·31
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	arr.				4·5	
	dep.	8·32	9·15	1·5	3·35	8·43
Shotley Bridge	„	8·37	9·20	1·10	3·42	8·48
Ebchester	„	8·40	9·23	1·14	3·44	8·52
Lintz Green	„	8·50	9·33	1·24	3·54	9·3
Rowland's Gill	„	8·55	9·38	1·29	3·59	9·8
Swalwell	„	9·4	9·47	1·38	4·5	9·17
Scotswood	„	9·10	9·53	1·44	4·16	9·24
Newcastle	arr.	9·20	10·5	1·55	4·30	9·35

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	5·25
Scotswood	„	7·17	4·9	5·32
Swalwell	„	7·23	4·15	5·39
Rowland's Gill	„	7·31	4·23	5·49
Lintz Green	„	7·37	4·29	5·55
Ebchester	„	7·50	4·4	
Shotley Bridge	„	7·57	4·4	
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill)	arr.	8·5	4·55	
	dep.	9·10	5·10	
Knitsley	„	9·21	5·21	
Lanchester	„	9·34	5·34	
Witton Gilbert	„	9·46	5·46	
Durham	arr.	10·0	6·0	

STATIONS.		A.M.	P.M.
Durham	dep.		4·0
Witton Gilbert	„	8·5	4·13
Lanchester	„	8·17	4·25
Knitsley	„	8·30	4·38
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill)	arr.	8·42	4·50
	dep.	8·50	5·30
Shotley Bridge	„	8·55	5·35
Ebchester	„	9·0	5·40
Lintz Green	„	9·9	5·49
Rowland's Gill	„	9·16	5·56
Swalwell	„	9·23	6·4
Scotswood	„	9·29	6·10
Newcastle	arr.	9·40	6·25

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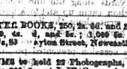

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BENFIELDSIDE LOCAL BOARD.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the above Board was held at Shotley Bridge, on Wednesday afternoon, the Rev. F. B. Thompson (in the absence of Charles Wilkes, Esq.) presiding. Mr. E. O. Tregellas, Mr. John Carr, Mr. John Dickinson, Mr. John Annandale, Mr. James Annandale, jun., Mr. Joseph Eltringham, Mr. J. Booth (Clerk), Mr. Smith (Surveyor), and Mr. Osborne (Inspector) were also present. On the motion of Mr. Tregellas, seconded by Mr. John Annandale, the minutes of last meeting were signed.

DIXON STREET, BLACKHILL.

The SURVEYOR called attention of the Board to a matter connected with Dixon Street, Blackhill. A notice had been served on Mr William Turner, dated March 25th, 1873, calling upon him to make a portion of Dixon Street, adjoining his field. Since the above date, however, Mr Turner had sold the field to the Consett Iron Company. He (the Surveyor) had applied to the Company, asking them to make the street. He had since received a letter from Mr Jenkins, in which the latter gentleman demurred to the Company becoming liable for the outlay at the point referred to. They had no cottages or building in the neighbourhood of this spot, and although it might be a convenience to the public to have this bye-street formed, he (Mr Jenkins) did not think the Company should be called upon at the present time to bear any of the expenditure. It was not very, he considered, in these times of high-priced labour and material, to spend money at such a place, while there were so many more important outlets for improvement in the township. Mr Jenkins concluded that they looked upon the spot in question as being the same light as the Board found the question of the land on the east of Black Lane, belonging to Mr Whitfield. If there was no obligation on the part of Mr Whitfield to make his road (and the Company believed Mr Whitfield had right in relation to the Local Board, but certainly not right in his own interests), they considered that they were perfectly right and justified in taking the same ground of objection to the case of Dixon Street.

Mr DICKINSON remarked that the proprietors on each side of Oak Street, Shotley Bridge, had been compelled to form the street. He considered that the owners of property in Dixon Street were equally liable to make the road. (Hear, hear.)

Mr JOHN ANNANDALE: Dixon Street is a similar case to Oak Street.

The CHAIRMAN observed that they had compelled Mr Moon to form the road the whole length of his property, but as soon as the Company's property was reached the road ceased.

Mr. DICKINSON looked at Consett he had been compelled to form part of the street even where he had not a single building.

The CHAIRMAN: Then we must see that the Consett Iron Company do their duty in this case.

The CLERK observed that Mr. Jenkins appeared to be labouring under a misapprehension with regard to the road adjoining Mr Whitfield's lane. In the case the road had never been set out or laid down by the proprietors, and simply required forming; but in the case of Mr Whitfield no road had been set out. It was true that, under Lanchester Common Act, there was an accommodation road, but it was not a highway, and had not been set out by the proprietors on each side. If Mr Whitfield had set out land for the purpose of a road, then they would have had no difficulty in dealing with him, but as he had not done so there appeared to be some doubt in the matter. Where a road was set out, as in the case of Dixon Street, the Board had power to order it to be formed.

Mr DICKINSON replied that it was quite clear that Dixon Street had been set out?

The CHAIRMAN replied that it was not only set out as a road, but notice had been served on Mr Turner, the late owner, calling upon him to make his portion of the street.

Mr ELTRINGHAM said he had made upwards of fifty yards of the street in question, and the work was now standing on the Company's land.

Mr DICKINSON said it was evident that the Company were liable for the formation of the road next to their land.

Mr JOHN ANNANDALE (referring to the case in the Consett Iron Company declined to make the road, he thought it was for them, and charge the Company with the outlay.

The SURVEYOR: Reasons Mr Hearn that the Company had been compelled to make the road. He offered to get the Consett Iron Company's portion of the road done on the same terms as the other proprietors had done theirs.

Mr CARR replied that the Company bought the land the responsibility attached thereto would go along with it.

Mr DICKINSON observed that he had visited the street in question, which was formed with the exception of that portion which belonged to the Company. He did not think they would be keeping faith with the other owners of property if they did not complete the passage to the top portion of the road.

Mr CARR moved and Mr DICKINSON seconded, that notice be served on the Consett Iron Company to form those portions of the road in Dixon Street, in accordance with the plan prepared by the Surveyor.

Agreed to.

THE PAVILION.

The payment amounting to £94 15s. 8d., was passed, and cheques were signed for the amount.

REMOVAL OF ASHES.

The INSPECTOR reported that the collection of the district had materially improved since last month. He spoke of the extra charge laid on for removing ashes, &c., as either acted as an impediment to people to get them removed themselves. During the last month he had served notices on a dozen persons who refused to allow the scavenger to take their ashes on account of the charge, and in all cases they had the ashes properly attended to themselves.

ENCROACHMENT.

The INSPECTOR said he had served a notice on Mr Carr, as agent for Mr Hutchinson, for the abatement of a nuisance caused by filth coming out of an ashpit. The notice had not been attended to, however, and if Mr Carr or Mr Hutchison gave his reason to the meeting for not doing so.

Mr CARR said he wished the consent of the Board to drain the ashpit. If the Board refused to give him permission to do so Mr Hutchinson denied his liability to remove the wall on the ground that the property was built first, the inspector of the adjoining property having injudiciously erected a quarry against the byler. The ashpit was already drained, but he (Mr Carr) had no objection to do what he could, and if the Board would give his reason for not doing so.

The INSPECTOR replied that the suggested by Mr Carr would not meet with his approval.

The Board decided to give Mr Carr permission to do as stated above.

SILVER STREET, BLACKHILL.

The INSPECTOR said that the above street had been in a filthy state for the last few days owing to a sink being stopped up. He had that day seen Mr Raw, the agent, who promised attention to the matter. The street in question, as the south end of it, at times very frequently flooded. There appeared to be no sink into the main sewer behind Mr Frank's cottages, and when there was any rain it flooded down upon them.

The matter was referred to the Road Committee.

DURHAM ROAD, BLACKHILL.

The CLERK said he understood that Messrs Raw and Richardson appointed to be willing to set up a line with the distance laid down by the Board, if the latter raised the kerb-stone about four inches, in order that it might be on a level with the flags at present laid down.

The CHAIRMAN: How would that affect the property below Mr Raw's?

The CLERK: Not at all, because Richardson and Raw's property is at the same one block. A crossing separates Mr Raw's house from the houses lower down, so that we would only have to deal with Raw and Richardson's property. It seems to me that the best plan will be to accept the arrangement proposed, that is to alter the gradient of the kerbstone.

The CHAIRMAN: That would involve taking up the kerb and channel in front of Messrs Raw and Richardson's properties.

The SURVEYOR observed that the kerb and channel were put down according to the instructions of the Board. Mr Raw and Mr Richardson, however, made a complaint, and wished to have the kerb raised, but the Road Committee, having inspected the work, reported that it was properly laid down.

The Surveyor added that it was quite clear Mr Raw wished to make the Board, and everybody connected with it, submit to his views in the matter, otherwise he would do nothing.

The CLERK said the question before the Board was whether the latter would lengthen the kerbstone to meet with the flags, or lower the flags to a level with the kerbing. If he had been suggested that if the latter alternative, it would necessitate the making of another step to Mr Raw's house.

Mr. JOHN ANNANDALE said if they raised the kerb and channel four inches, it would throw the water into the centre of the road.

The CHAIRMAN said at the last meeting of the Board, it was decided to allow Mr Raw to place the concrete kerb next to his house a trifle out from the Board, the former kerbing being a few inches higher than the latter, and forming a kind of step. Mr Raw, however, had refused to avail himself of that proposal, and, therefore as he thought the only course left to pursue was to fall back upon the original intention of the Board, which was that the old kerb should be pulled up and the footpath levelled with setts, the new kerb laid down by the Board.

Mr DICKINSON: The proprietors of property in that neighbourhood have an idea that the Board has a right to kerb, channel and flag in Durham Road.

The CLERK remarked that it was quite clear that if they were bound to flag in front of property, they would also be compelled to flag wherever a footpath existed by the side of a public road—a doctrine, however, which they could not admit.

Mr. ELTRINGHAM: Certainly not.

The CHAIRMAN: Would it not be better to refer the matter to the Road Committee, together with Mr Raw's correspondence?

The CLERK suggested that the Road Committee might have a personal interview with Mr Raw.

Mr. JOHN ANNANDALE thought they would require the Local Government Board in London with them if they adopted the Clerk's suggestion. (Laughter.)

Mr. ELTRINGHAM was afraid the question had already been settled in the mind of Mr Raw.—It was then resolved that the Road Committee should meet Mr Raw on Friday, the 26th inst.

THE CONSETT IRON COMPANY'S HOUSES AT BLACKHILL.

The SURVEYOR submitted an elaborate plan showing the position of the houses and drainage of Blackhill, from West Row to Derwent Street. It was stated that the property was in a bad state, and it was thought desirable to have an interview on the spot with Mr Jenkins, the time fixed being Friday, the 26th inst.

THE LATE ACCIDENT AT THE BLUE BRIDGE.

Mr. Thomas Wilson, of Shotley Hall, having denied his liability to do anything to the approach to the Blue Bridge, on the Durham side of the river, the Clerk was requested to obtain a copy of order authorizing Mr Wilson to close up a certain footpath, and report at next meeting. Mr Booth now submitted the order in question. Mr Wilson, however, did not throw any light on the subject whether Mr Wilson is responsible for the approaches to the bridge.

Mr. JOHN ANNANDALE (referring to the order): Is that a full copy?

Mr. CARR: It is not a full copy, as no reference is made to the bridge crossing the Derwent.

The CLERK said Mr Wilson may have got the order on condition that he put up the bridge.

Mr. CARR: We must fall back on the fact that Mr Wilson had hitherto made the approaches to the bridge. When he (Mr Carr) passed the spot it was a good road, and it only remained for the public to open it out again.

Mr. DICKINSON said the cost of repairing the approaches to the bridge would be a mere trifle, and therefore, he considered, it was the conclusion to come to.

Mr. CARR begged to differ from Mr Dickinson. The matter under discussion involved a principle of right. Were they to suppose that Mr Wilson would be allowed to do as he liked with his own? It was a private one without making some recompense to the public? Or that compensation was implied in Mr Wilson erecting a bridge, making proper approaches to it, and afterwards closing up the bridge in proper repair. That was, he assumed, how Mr Wilson had been allowed to divert a public road. His contention was, that if Mr Wilson had closed the bridge in repair, it was his duty to make the approaches to it.

The CHAIRMAN: Mr Wilson is not, we think, liable for the approaches on the Durham side of the bridge.

After some further discussion, Mr JOHN ANNANDALE said there was a bridle road up at both sides of the bridge, and there was little danger of an accident similar to the one a short time ago.

Mr. CARR said the impression had been put up on the Durham side of the river without consulting Mr Wilson's case. The fact was, Mr Wilson was a wealthy man, and the Board would consequently yield to him.

The CLERK thought the remarks of Mr Carr reflected upon the independence of the members of the Board.

Mr. CARR made several observations (which were characterised by the Clerk and the Chairman as being "rather strong") and the matter was ultimately allowed to drop.

THE CONSETT HOSPITAL QUESTION.

A letter was read from the Local Government Board calling the attention of the Board to the correspondence referred to them in October last by the Local Board of Consett, relating to the existence of fever in the district, and the absence of proper hospital accommodation, and stating that the Local Government Board would be glad to receive the observations of the Board in the matter without further delay.

The CLERK said the correspondence originated from a report that had been spread about a man dying in a pig-stye at Blackhill.

The CHAIRMAN understood that the man went to the pig-stye voluntarily.

The CLERK: It seems to be a matter that ought to be discussed by the Guardians, and not by us.

Mr. JOHN ANNANDALE: I am glad to hear it ceased it. Some blame was attached to Mr Moon, the relieving officer, but it afterwards transpired that Mr Moon had done his duty in the matter.

Mr. CARR: The report that was set abroad by one of the members of the Consett Board should not be allowed to go uncontradicted. Mr Ellringham tells me that the man did not die in the pig-stye.

The CHAIRMAN (referring to the letter): The communication to this Board from the Local Government Board, says that the man died in the pig-stye.

Mr. ELTRINGHAM remarked that the man refused to go to his lodgings, where two men had died of fever, and persisted in going into the pig-stye, where he remained for one night and afterwards took ill. He was then taken to his lodgings, where he died.

The CLERK: As regards hospital accommodation, the Guardians have declined to meet our views.

Mr. JOHN ANNANDALE: The question is not done with.

Mr. CARR thought it would be rather too bad if they should be called upon to build hospitals of their own, and also be compelled to contribute their quota towards the maintenance of that of Lanchester.

Mr. JOHN ANNANDALE, who is also a Guardian, said the question had been discussed at Lanchester, but the motion in favour of an hospital for the Consett district was there rejected.

Mr. DICKINSON said a good deal of money had been thrown away at Lanchester.

Mr. TREGELLAS quite concurred with Mr Dickinson. The hospital was of no use to people living in their houses.

It was then decided to send to the Local Government Board a copy of a minute passed some time ago by the Board in reference to this matter, forwarded to the Board of Guardians for consideration. The minute strongly urged the Guardians to erect hospitals.

THE OUTLET FOR THE SEWERAGE.

A letter was read from Mr Wilson, of Shotley Hall, in which he entirely objected to the scheme proposed by the Board in getting rid of the sewerage by allowing it to flow into the mill-race near Shotley Bridge, as the effect of this temporary measure would tend to perpetuate the nuisance to an indefinite period.

The CLERK thought that a good deal of needless alarm was occasioned as to the sewage going into the river. He considered that the river was the best for worse things than sewerage.

Mr JAMES ANNANDALE and several other members understood that Mr Wilson had agreed to say temporary terms of getting rid of the sewage.

Mr. TREGELLAS thought that Mr. JAMES ANNANDALE was correct, and Mr. Raw's suggestion should be seconded, that the Clerk be requested to ask Mr Wilson whether the Board was to consider the latter as a refusal to allow the temporary measure proposed.—Agreed to.

THE TROUGH AT SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

The CHAIRMAN called the attention of the Surveyor to the filthy state of this trough at Shotley Bridge.

The SURVEYOR replied that he had endeavoured to find out where the dirty water came from, but had failed to do so. He intended, however, to make a thorough examination of the drainage in the locality.

The Board then adjourned.

NEW PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL FOR OXHILL.

The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of a new Primitive Methodist Chapel, at Oxhill, was performed under exceedingly favourable auspices on Monday afternoon. Services in connection with the ceremony commenced on Saturday, when the Rev. William Antliff, D.D., Principal of the Theological Institute, Sunderland, delivered an eloquent lecture in the Reading Room, the now gentleman taking for his subject "The Signs of the Times." On Sunday three sermons were preached in the Granary attached to the farm of Mr. Richard Hodgson, who had kindly fitted up the premises for the occasion. The sermon in the morning and evening was preached by the Rev. W. Antliff, and that in the afternoon by Joseph Fawcett, Esq., of Sunderland. The want of a Primitive Methodist Chapel in which to worship at Oxhill has long been felt, and we believe the project of erecting a new chapel is not a recent origin. The project of building a new chapel met with the hearty approval of the Messrs Joicey, and the latter gentlemen at once promised a donation of £100 towards the building fund of the new edifice. The chapel will be in the Gothic style of architecture, and the cost is estimated at £500. The ceremony of laying the stone was performed by Mr. Fawcett. The proceedings were opened by singing, after which the Rev. R. Shields of Stanley Hall Farm engaged in prayer.—Mr. Fawcett, after expressing the pleasure it afforded him in taking part in the proceedings, said he had the honour to be a son of one of the founders of Primitive Methodism in this country. He had been blessed with a religious training, and still felt inclined to pursue that course. Referring more particularly to the object for which they were gathered, Mr. Fawcett remarked that chapels were built for the purpose of instructing the people and making them wise in the knowledge of salvation through Jesus Christ. He was glad to think that the progression of property, with which the colliery owners were blessed was used, by their contributions, the good work of saving sinners. And he hoped they might long continue to give their benevolence to the building of chapels and churches, and in conclusion he trusted that they themselves would appreciate such acts of kindness by giving their regular attendance at the throne of Grace. (Applause.)—Mr. Fawcett then laid the foundation stone, and at the conclusion of the ceremony the Rev. W. Antliff delivered a short address. A collection was afterwards made at the stone, the amount realised including a donation of £10 from Mr. Fawcett, being £8 7s. 7d. The company then adjourned to Mr. Hodgson's granary, where tea was on an excellent table. After the public meeting was held, and was addressed by Dr. Antliff, Mr. Fawcett, Rev. Wm. R. Shields, and the Rev. J. Rollings, Hawes.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE DISTRICT BAND OF HOPE UNION.

The annual festival of the above Union was celebrated on Monday. A public meeting was held in the Wesleyan Chapel, Blackhill, at night, and was largely attended. The chair was occupied by the Rev. A. Edman, superintendent of the Shotley Bridge Wesleyan Circuit, who congratulated the Union on the success of the temperance cause. After referring to the good effects of Bands of Hope, and other temperance organisations in which ladies took a prominent part, the chairman intimated that he had for some years been a temperance man, and recommended his friends to follow his example. There was much, he said, in example. A short time ago he was passing the corner of a street, and saw a boy smoking. After asking him why he smoked, the little fellow replied "Because other people do." He went on a little further, and encountered another youthful sinner, who apologized for the habit by remarking that "It was his fancy." (Laughter.) He was glad to say that they could give better reasons for being temperance men. (Applause.) He could Dr Guthrie gave four reasons for being sober, he found his head clearer; 2nd, his health was better; 3rd, his heart was lighter; and lastly, he found his purse heavier. (Laughter and applause.) The Chairman then called upon Mr E. O. Tregellas, who said they were met together that evening for one common object—to drive from the country the mischief arising from intemperance. (Applause). The speaker referred to the efforts that were being made in each country by christians—the heathen abroad, but reminded his hearers that we ourselves at home should clean our own doors. Liquor and opium traffic. (Applause.) Charles Buckstone, the brewer, had said that the conflict going on between temperance and intemperance was like a war between heaven and hell. It was rather curious, however, why Buckstone did not wipe his hands of the traffic twenty-five years before his death. In this matter Buckstone's eyes were closed; he was interested in the question, and could not look at it as others did. Remedies of different kinds had been suggested; and Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Parliament had been passed, but they only wanted one more, and that was to give the ratepayers of this country a vote on the question. (Applause.) They cared not who had the power of licensing, whether the justices on the bench in quarter sessions, the justices in petty sessions, the judges, or municipal boards, so long as the people have the power of giving a veto whether they wanted licensed houses or not. That was what they wanted, and that they were determined to have. (Applause.)—The Rev. W. B. Affleck, of Scarboro', next addressed the meeting. His remarks, which were of a highly humourous nature, were chiefly addressed to the young.—The Rev. J. T. W. Smith, Hexham, in an able address on the duty of parents in regard to the temperance question, showed that it was the duty of parents to become abstainers.—The Rev. T. Wilkes Fuller, of Blackhill, and the Rev. M. Morris, Consett, also briefly addressed the meeting.—The usual votes of thanks brought the proceedings to a close.—During the evening a Band of Hope choir, under the leadership of Mr Shimmin, sang several pieces in a very efficient manner.

Local Police Courts.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE POLICE COURT.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 15th.—Before A. Towne and R. Blackett, Esqrs.

ALLEGED ASSAULT AT HILL TOP.

[illegible] Turner, in custody, was charged by [illegible] with assaulting her on the 2nd inst. The prosecutrix stated that on the night in question Turner [illegible] and assaulted her. Defendant was fined 10s and costs, or in default 7 days' imprisonment.

ALLEGED ASSAULT AT BLACKHILL.

[illegible] was charged with assaulting Sarah Ann Hall, at Blackhill, on the 13th inst. Between three and four o'clock on that day complainant [illegible] was going to her own house, when she saw defendant struggling together in the channel. One of the girls, the defendant's cousin, was 10 her, used a filthy expression, and struck her a blow on the face. This took place about eight o'clock. A little before the assault defendant had broke her window. When defendant struck at witness, her mother came out with a poker, but was prevented striking the defendant by a woman named M'Christie.—Mary Hoyd, a young woman, sister of the complainant, stated that when she saw her sister knocked down by defendant she went to the latter's house and would have struck him had she not been prevented by a woman. Defendant also used filthy language towards witness.—Defendant's father, who was present when the assault was alleged to have been committed. In support of this statement he called a young woman named Jane O'Brien, who said that when defendant struck at her sister complainant's house, when she heard the crash of glass, and immediately ran