Printed and Published by the Proprietor Robert Jackson at his Printing Office, Front Street, Consett, in the County of Durham Dec 7th 1867 Robert Jackson

The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

A NEWSPAPER and ADVERTISING MEDIUM for Benfieldside, Blackhill, Consett, Leadgate, Shotley Bridge, and District.

No. 365. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} CONSETT, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7TH, 1867. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Wanted.

WANTED, AGENTS on Salary and Commission for the NATIONAL WEEKLY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Apply to J. LEWTAS, Bentinck, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 51

To Let.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS to Let.—Apply to Mrs. SCOTT, Front Street, Shotley Bridge. 20

TO LET, A HOUSE AND SHOP at Leadgate. Apply to JOHN DIXON, Sherburne Terrace, Consett; or to WILLIAM DIXON, Leadgate. 45

TO LET, in Delves Lane, Consett, a Four-Roomed HOUSE and GARDEN.—Application to be made to SAMUEL TEMPERLEY, Medomsley Brick Works. 21

TO LET, and may be entered upon immediately. A HOUSE AND BUTCHER'S SHOP, situate at Catchgate. Apply to JOHN SIMPSON, Furniture Dealer, Annfield Plain. 42

TO MASONS AND OTHERS.

TO BE LET, the BUILDING of about 50 Yards of Wall.—Apply to Mr. M. COUPLAND, West Wood House, Ebchester. 19

Lost.

LOST, on SATURDAY last, a Small Fancy TERRIER (Black and Tan), answers to the name of "FIDO;" had a red collar on when last seen. Whoever has found the same, and will bring it to Mr. ALLEN, Annfield Plain, will be Rewarded; and any one detaining the same after this Notice will be Prosecuted. 43

For Sale.

SAND FOR BUILDING PURPOSES

ON SALE at KYO SAND QUARRY, at 1s. 6d. per Load, ready money.—Apply to ROBERT HENDERSON, Blacksmith, on the ground. 40

HUNTER FOR SALE.

VALENTINE, BLACK-BROWN MARE remarkably Handsome. Winner of Prizes at the Redcar (19 competitors), Stokesley, Northallerton, Hutton, Catterick, Darlington, Bedale, and other places; has been hunted with Her Majesty's Stag Hounds, and well known with the Hurworth Fox Hounds, and hunted by the present owner.

For Price and to view, apply to Mr. R. JACKSON, *Guardian* Office, Consett; or to Mr. B. WILLIS, *Guardian* Office, 65, Clayton Street, Newcastle.

"EXCELSIOR" PRIZE MEDAL SEWING AND EMBROIDERING MACHINE.

THE CHEAPEST, SIMPLEST, & BEST. Can be seen at work any time at Miss ELLIOTT'S DRESSMAKING ESTABLISHMENT, Consett.
JOHN ELLIOTT, AGENT FOR THE DISTRICT.
PRICE from £6 6s. 13

Public Notices.

LANCHESTER NEW WESLEYAN CHAPEL.

A BAZAAR, in aid of a new Wesleyan Chapel now in course of erection at Lanchester, will be held in April, 1868.

Contributions will be thankfully received by any of the Ladies of the Committee, or by the Secretary Mr. ROBERT ROBINSON, Lanchester. 23

NOTICE.

JOHN BATY,
PAWNBROKER,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,

DESIRES to intimate to the Public generally that he purposes leaving this neighbourhood in FEBRUARY, 1868.

PERSONS HAVING GOODS IN PLEDGE are requested to Redeem the same on or before JANUARY next.

Consett, Nov. 11, 1867. 7

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

A BONA-FIDE MONEY SPECULATION of £12,000,000 sterling, Guaranteed by Government, is to be allotted in various sums upwards to £25,000. Any one, by investing £1, may secure £25,000 sterling. For Prospectus (which will be sent gratis), apply by letter, addressed Mr. J. A. RINCK, 14, Duke Street, Adelphi, London, W.C. 48

NOTICE.

WILLIAM CHARLTON, will run a CONVEYANCE from Mr. HARDY'S, Queen's Head Inn, Leadgate, every morning, at Eight o'clock, to meet the Nine o'clock Train for Newcastle, and return to meet the Train due from Newcastle at Blackhill at Six p.m. 46

SHOTLEY BRIDGE GAS COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all or any Person or Persons entering into the occupation of any House, Shop, or other building, to which Gas has been supplied to the previous occupant, upon such entry must first obtain the consent of the manager or other Officer of the Company before consuming the Gas supplied by the said Company. In default thereof, upon proof of the use of the Gas without first obtaining such leave, such Person or Persons will be prosecuted as the law directs.

By Order of the Directors,
JOHN BELL, Secretary.
Shotley Bridge, April 6th, 1867.

WE, the Undersigned Churchwardens, acting in and for the Ecclesiastical District or new Parish of Benfieldside in the County of Durham, do in pursuance of the Provisions of the Local Government Act, 1858, hereby give you notice that at a Public Meeting of the Owners and Ratepayers within such District or new Parish held on the 21st day of November, 1867. It was resolved that the said Act be adopted within the said District or new Parish, and it was further resolved at such meeting that the Local Board shall consist of twelve elective members.

Dated this 25th day of November, 1867.
JOHN BOOTH, Jun.,
JOHN THIRLWELL,
Churchwardens.
To the Right Honourable Gathorne Hardy, M.P., Secretary of State. 28

CONSETT AND DERWENT PERMANENT BENEFIT LAND AND BUILDING SOCIETY.

ALTERATION OF DATE OF MEETING.

AT a Meeting of the above Society, convened by special circular, and held in Mr. SCOTT'S SALE-ROOM, on the 1st November, it was unanimously resolved that the Society should be broken up, and that the Meeting should be adjourned till FRIDAY, Nov. 30, when it would be decided what to do with the moneys.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the said Meeting is further adjourned until TUESDAY next, December 10th, at Eight o'clock in the evening, to be held in Mr. SCOTT'S SALE-ROOM, Front Street, Consett when your attendance is requested.

All claims must be made on or before that date, as none will be considered afterwards.

Signed on behalf of the Meeting,
THOMAS CARRICK, CHAIRMAN. 44

Public Notices.

A GRAND MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT
WILL BE GIVEN
IN THE TOWN HALL, CONSETT,
ON MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 9, 1867,
BY THE
CONSETT CRICKETERS,
ASSISTED BY THE FOLLOWING ACCOMPLISHED ARTISTES:
MR. J. DOUGLAS, of South Shields.
MR. G. JOHNSON, of Sunderland; and
MRS. NICHOL, of Leadgate.

MR. T. SIDDLE will take the Chair.

ACCOMPANISTS: MRS. NICHOL & MR. HOPPER.

TICKETS—Reserved Seats 1s. 6d.; Second Seats 1s.; Gallery, 6d.—supplied by Mr. G. Nichol, Leadgate by the principal Tradesmen of Consett; and by the Members of the Club.

Doors open at Seven o'clock; Concert to commence at Half-past Seven precisely.

Order will be stringently enforced by the Stewards of the Hall. 15

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS some evil-disposed Person or Persons have circulated certain false Reports detrimental to the character of JOHN MURRAY, of Pontop High Stables and Leadgate, Provision Merchant, Auctioneer, and Cattle Dealer: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the above Reward will be given by the said JOHN MURRAY, to any Person who will give such information as will lead to the Conviction of the Originators of the Slander, in a Civil or Criminal Court. 49

Business Announcements.

MR. E. BURTON, Professor of Music, Organist of St. Cuthbert's Church, Benfieldside, is now TEACHING PIANOFORTE, HARMONIUM, &c. First-class References. Terms on application.

Removed from Trafalgar Street, Consett, to Poplar Cottage, Shotley Bridge. 25

GEORGE MUNRO,
GENERAL CARTMAN,
No. 302, PUDDLERS' ROW, CONSETT,

RESPECTFULLY announces that he has commenced Business as above, and hopes by punctual attention to all Orders entrusted to him, together with moderate charges, to merit public support. 2

WILLIAM WARDHAUGH,
TAILOR AND DRAPER,
FRONT STREET, SHOTLEY BRIDGE,

RESPECTFULLY announces that he has now on hand a Stock of SUPERFINE BLACK CLOTHS, DOESKINS, PILOTS, BEAVERS, TWEEDS, &c., which he is prepared to make to order on the most reasonable terms. 3

M. A. GEORGE,
MILLINER & STRAW BONNET MAKER,
VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT.

BONNETS CLEANED AND ALTERED IN THE NEWEST FASHION. 6

A. BRODIE & SON,
WOOLLEN DRAPERS AND TAILORS,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,

RESPECTFULLY announce that they have removed to the Shop lately occupied by Mr. P. MEDICI, where all Orders entrusted to them will be promptly executed and at Moderate Charges. 8

CONSETT PLUMBING AND GASFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

JOHN R. SMITH,
PLUMBER AND GASFITTER,
SHERBURNE TERRACE, CONSETT,

BEGS to return his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public generally for the support so liberally accorded to him since commencing Business, and respectfully solicits their future patronage.

Orders promptly attended to, and executed on the most moderate terms. 10

JOHN W. DAVISON,
CABINET-MAKER, FURNITURE BROKER, IRONMONGER, &c.,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT,

BEGS to call the attention of Parties furnishing and the Public generally to his Stock of FURNITURE, including Iron Bedsteads, Mattresses, Feathers, Flocks, Rabbit Down, Looking-Glasses, &c., together with a general assortment of IRONMONGERY GOODS.

PAPER HANGINGS AT MODERATE PRICES.
FURNITURE DELIVERED FREE OF EXPENSE AT ANY REASONABLE DISTANCE.

LIGHT! LIGHT!! LIGHT!!!
PARAFFIN OIL AND LAMPS.

The New SPONGE LAMP is adapted to all household purposes, and will be found useful and economical. A supply of Oil for the above. 11

WILLIAM RAW,
AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,
DURHAM ROAD, BLACKHILL, near SHOTLEY BRIDGE, VIA GATESHEAD.

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

DAVID IMRIE,
DRUGGIST, GROCER, CONFECTIONER, AND HARDWAREMAN,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT,

RETURNS his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has received since his coming amongst the good people of Consett, and begs to assure his Friends that he shall still endeavour to merit their favour by supplying only Goods of the Best Quality and at Moderate Prices.

*** Always on hand a very large Assortment of PAPER-HANGINGS at all Prices.

N.B.—Depot of the British and Foreign Bible Society. 19

JOHN BRODIE, JUN.,
DRAPER, TAILOR, AND MEN'S MERCER,
FRONT STREET, SHOTLEY BRIDGE,

TAKES the present opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for the very liberal patronage with which he has been favoured since he commenced Business, and trusts by prompt attention to all orders entrusted to his care to merit a continuance of their support. He begs to state that he has just received a Large and Superior Stock of WOOLLEN GOODS suitable for the approaching season, among which may be found WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD AND NARROW CLOTHS, SCOTCH TWEEDS, and FANCY DOESKINS, together with a well-assorted Stock of OVERCOATINGS in all the Newest Makes and Colours.

J. B., jun., would call particular attention to his Large and Beautiful Assortment of FANCY WOOL SHIRTS, which for Style and Durability cannot be surpassed.

Latest Novelties in HATS, CAPS, TIES, SCARFS, COLLARS, BRACES, GLOVES, and HOSIERY, with every other Article in the Trade.

The TAILORING is under J. B. jun.'s own supervision, assisted by an efficient staff of Workmen. 17

Business Announcements.

A FEW PLAIN WORDS ABOUT TEA.

THOMAS CARRICK, TEA DEALER, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT, was the first to introduce into this neighbourhood Cheap Tea for Hard Times, to meet the wants of the poor. Since then he has had many imitators, but no rivals: for his TWO SHILLINGS TEA is unrivalled in the district, and many new customers have said that it is as good as that which had cost them 3s. 6d. For those who want a wider range of choice, the following List is supplied:—2s., 2s. 6d., 2s. 8d., 3s., 3s. 4d., 3s. 6d., 3s. 8d., and 4s. per lb.

The FOUR SHILLINGS TEA is certainly the "cream of the bowl:" it is the admiration of all who take it, hence the demand is constantly increasing, proving that the price is nothing when the article is thoroughly good.

The TAEPING TEAS of this Season are confessedly the best imported. T. C. has received a Consignment from London, and they are now on sale.

Agent for THORLEY'S FOOD FOR CATTLE.
NOW ON HAND, THE CELEBRATED SHIELDS CURING SALT.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

TO each purchaser (whether regular customers or not) of Five Shillings' worth of Tea, of any quality, or in any quantities, between this date and Christmas, THOMAS CARRICK will Present a Beautiful CHROMO PICTURE—"The Prince's Return"—at present exhibited in his Shop Window.

Middle Street, Consett, Nov. 1st, 1867. 1

BUY your DRAPERIES, READY-MADE CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, &c.,
AT R. W. SHAW'S
DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENTS,
FRONT STREET,
CONSETT AND LEADGATE. 5

THE CHEAPEST DRAPERY GOODS IN THE COUNTY.

RARE heavy CALICOES, 2d. per yard; HARDENS, 3½d.; FLANNELS, 10½d., worth 1s. 2d.; a heavy Stock of WINCIES from 3d. to 2s. 6½d.; a Lot of STAYS, 1s. 11½d., usually sold at 3s.; FURS remarkably Cheap; all the Newest Styles in MANTLES; a large variety of SHAWLS; BLANKETS the best value in the North, from 12s. 6d.

Agents for McCLINTOCK'S PATENT TORALIUM QUILTS.

ROBERT HEDLEY & Co.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRAPERS AND OUTFITTERS,
BLACKHILL. 4

GRAND PREPARATIONS FOR CHRISTMAS.

WILLIAM AYNSLEY,
TEA DEALER, GROCER, AND GENERAL PROVISION MERCHANT,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT,

FULLY appreciating the liberal support received during the time he has been in Business, begs to announce to the Inhabitants of Consett and District that preparations for Christmas have been made upon a large and very extensive scale.

The Stock of TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, FRUITS, and GENERAL PROVISIONS have been selected with great care, and will be sold at the very lowest possible Prices, as under:—

TEAS	2s., 2s. 8d., 3s., 3s. 6d., and 3s. 8d. per lb.
CRYSTALIZED SUGAR	4d. and 4½d. per lb.
LOAF SUGAR	5½d. per lb.
BEST RAISINS	5d. per lb.
BEST CURRANTS	3d. and 4d. per lb.

A large Assortment of Fine CHEESE, all sizes, suitable for Christmas; also, BUTTER, BACON, LARD, and every other Article connected with the Provision Trade; together with a large Stock of BRITISH WINES of all descriptions.

TWO SPLENDID AND VALUABLE SETS OF CHINA TEA SERVICE GIVEN AWAY!

Every Customer purchasing one Pound of Tea will receive a Ticket entitling them to a chance for the above.

The Drawing will take place on TUESDAY, December 31st, at Six o'clock p.m., and the Winning Number advertised in the *Consett Guardian* the following issue.

The two Sets of China are on view in the Shop Window. 12

JOHN COLLINSON,
BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER, LEATHER MERCHANT, &c.,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,

BEGS to tender his humble and sincere thanks to his Friends and Patrons for their very liberal support during the 17 years he has been in Business, and as he has thus had an opportunity of ascertaining what kind of Goods are best adapted to the requirements of this place, he can assure the Public his present Stock is replete for the Season.

J. C. may also further state that no person need be afraid of purchasing at his Establishment, as he has one Price for all Customers, irrespective of their knowledge or position, and that Price is the lowest possible on all classes of Goods. Men's Elastic Boots, commencing at 5s.; Men's Balmorals, 6s. 6d.; Women's Elastic Boots, at 3s. 6d.; Children's at 6d., and at almost every other price upwards. The above quotations are not for old Stock or damaged Goods, but the *bona fide* Trade Price.

LEATHER

and other Requisites for the Manufacture of Shoes supplied exceedingly Cheap for Cash.

OBSERVE.—J. COLLINSON'S Establishment is the only one in the locality where Boots and Shoes can be obtained Ready-Made in every respect equal to bespoke. 14

NONE XL WHERLEY'S CORNER SHOP, CONSETT, FOR CHEAP DRAPERY.

THE only Firm that buys all from Makers—O I C. The largest Stock of BOOTS in the Trade. 500 pairs of Men's Hand-sewn Boots to be cleared at once at 6s. 6d.; Cheap Leggings; Women's Boots from 2s. 3d.; Children's, from 11½d. 16

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

FORWARD TWENTY SHILLINGS to STEWARD, the Tea Dealer, and you will receive in return carriage paid Ten Pounds of the Cheapest TEA ever sold in England. Our profits will be so small on this Tea that it will not pay us to sell less than Ten Pounds. As a guarantee of the quality, we express our willingness to return the money should the customer not be satisfied. Should the quantity be too much for a small family, we suggest they should join with a friend. We are willing to put it up in such parcels as they may order. Post-office Orders to be made payable to

WILLIAM STEWART,
THE TEA DEALER,
33, GRAINGER STREET, 32, MOSLEY STREET, AND AT THE NEW BRANCH,
33, SANDHILL, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. 31

STURGEON'S MONSTER CAKE,

And the only Establishment in the North of England where Confectionery is made by Steam.

J. O. STURGEON begs respectfully to announce that Tickets are now ready for his MONSTER CAKE. Parties purchasing Tickets on or before FRIDAY, 21st December, will have the chance, by allotment, of a beautiful Gold Watch and Gold Guard, and One Pound of Cake for each Ticket. The Cake will also contain 200 Fourpences, 100 Silver Thimbles, and 50 Gold-stamped Keeper Rings. Post-office Orders for 20s. will have 20lbs. of Cake, carriage paid to and within 50 miles of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

THE STEAM CONFECTIONERY WAREHOUSE,
44, CLAYTON STREET.

AGENTS:—
Mr. WILLIAM AYNSLEY, Front Street, Consett.

Miss M. E. Archbold, Wooler; Mr. John Taylor, Widdrington; Mrs. Toppin, Hexham; Mr. Joseph Hutchinson, Haydon Bridge; Mr. Wm. Pitt, Embleton; Mr. A. Dodds, Alnwick; Mr. R. Robertson, Morpeth; Mr. Wm. Tranent, Amble; Mr. Wm. Oliver, Barmoor; Miss M. A. Brewis, Beadnell; Mr. Boagey, grocer, Coatham, Yorkshire; Mr. James Scott, Crookham; Mr. Bell, chemist, Haltwhistle; Messrs. Edwards and Son, Earsdon; Mr. Wm. Hall, grocer, Blyth; Mr. James Mackay, Rothbury; Mr. Thomas Cowens, Felton; Mr. John Moffat, Longframlington; Mrs. Macdonald, Belford. 32

ROBERT JACKSON,
PRINTER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL 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 of Public Institutions and Societies.
PROGRAMMES, BOOKS OF WORDS, and CONCERT BILLS in the most approved styles.
BALANCE SHEETS, INVOICES, and DELIVERY NOTES.
HAND BILLS, POSTING BILLS, PLACARDS, and WINDOW BILLS, of all sizes, in black and coloured inks, executed in a bold and effective style.
CIRCULARS, LETTER HEADINGS, and ORDER NOTES.
SERMONS, LECTURES, and all kinds of BOOK WORK neatly and quickly executed.
CHEQUE BOOKS of all descriptions made to order.
TEA PAPERS, TOBACCO PAPERS, and CLOTH and PARCHMENT TALLIES.
LITHOGRAPHING and ENGRAVING.
BRASS and ZINC WINDOW and DOOR PLATES.
BOOKBINDING in all its Branches.
A large Supply of LEDGERS, DAY BOOKS, MINUTE BOOKS, and every variety of STATIONERY.

THE FOLLOWING ARE KEPT IN STOCK:—
OVERSEERS' COLLECTING AND DEPOSIT BOOKS.
HIGHWAY RATE BOOKS and HIGHWAY RATE RECEIPT BOOKS.
POOR RATE BOOKS and POOR RATE RECEIPT BOOKS. 9

Business Announcements.

RALPH ORD,
LINEN AND WOOLLEN DRAPER, &c.,
MIDDLE STREET, STREET,

IS now showing the most Fashionable Novelties in
MANTLES AND DRESSES.
BONNETS AND HATS.
FLOWERS AND FEATHERS.
RIBBONS, &c., &c.

Suitable for the Autumn Trade, and he begs to call the attention of the Public to

THE DISPUTE!!

It has been asserted that he could not turn over in his place of Business a stated amount of money in one month from December 6th 1867 to January 7th 1868. The amount is considerably above the average, but notwithstanding that he is determined to show the Public what can be done. Profit in this instance is not the consideration, but to realise the amount and thus settle the dispute is his sole aim. For this purpose he has introduced

AN ELECTRO PLATED TEA SERVICE, WORTH FOUR GUINEAS!

along with many New Amusing Toys direct from Germany, which will be given away to Purchasers.

For further particulars respecting the above, the Public are referred to Handbills, which will be issued this week. 38

CONSETT FIRE BRICK WORKS, CONSETT, GATESHEAD,
ALWAYS ON HAND, A LARGE STOCK OF

GLAZED PIPES.	TRUSSES.
CHIMNEY TOPS.	FERNERY STANDS.
CHIMNEY VENT LINING.	ORNAMENTAL VASES.
RIDGE TILES, PLAIN & ORNAMENTAL.	GARDEN BORDERS.
GLAZED SINK STONES.	GAS RETORTS.
DO. WATER-CLOSET PANS & TRAPS.	FIRE BRICKS, COMMON BRICKS, QUARLS, &c.

AND EVERY OTHER ARTICLE IN THE TRADE EXECUTED TO ORDER.
R. DICKINSON & CO., PROPRIETORS. 30

Business Announcements.

JOHN PROUD,
TAILORING, DRAPERY, AND MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT. 41

GEORGE HOBSON,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL FLOUR DEALER, GROCER, DRAPER, & PROVISION MERCHANT,
HARPERLEY STEAM & WATER CORN MILL,
NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN.

FINEST ENGLISH OILCAKE always on hand. 39

THOMAS ANDERSON,
BONESETTER,
LOW SPEN, WINLATON,

WILL attend at Mr. G. ROUTLEDGE'S, Commercial Inn, Consett, every alternate SATURDAY, from One o'clock to Three p.m. Taught under Mr. ISAAC MILBURN, Bonesetter, upwards of 52 years standing, Alnwick, Northumberland. 24

MR. E. BURTON,
DEALER IN PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS.
PIANOFORTES
Direct from the best London and Parisian Makers.
PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS
To Suit all Classes of Purchasers.
Lists of all Kinds of Brass Band Instruments on application.
PIANOFORTES, &c.,
Tuned, Repaired, or Taken in Exchange.
SHEET MUSIC, Newest at Half-price.
Residence:—POPLAR COTTAGE, SHOTLEY BRIDGE. 26

BOOTS AND SHOES
FOR
LADIES,
GENTLEMEN,
AND
CHILDREN,
In great Variety,
AT
ENGLISH'S,
MIDDLE STREET,
CONSETT.

N.B.—MEN'S AND BOYS' LEATHER APRONS AND LEGGINGS. 37

Sales by Auction.

By Mr Joseph Oley.

DUKE'S HAGG NEAR PRUDHOE.

MR. JOSEPH OLEY,
Has received instructions from Mr. WILLIAM DODDS,
TO SELL BY AUCTION,
ON THE ABOVE FARM,
On WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 11th, 1867,
THE WHOLE OF HIS
FARMING STOCK.
IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY, &c.,

COMPRISING 2 excellent Draught Mares, 1 Draught Horse, 2 useful Hack Horses, 2 Milk Cows in Calf, 1 Geld Cow, 4 one-and-a-half year old Steers and Heifers, 4 Calves (six months old), 6 Half-bred Ewes, 10 do. Lambs, 10 fat do. Gimmers, 1 Store Pig.

The IMPLEMENTS consist of 1 Long Cart, 1 Coup and Shafts, 1 Coup Cart, 3 Iron Ploughs, 1 do. Scuffler, 2 Pairs Harrows, 1 Grub Harrow, 1 Stone Roller, Turnip Drill and Roller, 2 Sets Cart Harness, 2 do. Plough Gears, Rakes, Forks, Gripes, Shovels, &c., &c.

Also, 2 Stacks of Wheat, 2 do. Maslin, 2 do. Oats, without the Straw, and 2 Acres of Turnips, which may be taken off the Premises.

Sale to commence at Twelve o'clock at Noon precisely. 18

By Mr. John Murray.

PONTOP MONTHLY CATTLE SALE.

ON WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1867, at Twelve o'clock.

JOHN MURRAY will offer for SALE BY AUCTION upwards of 150 Prime COWS, HEIFERS, and BULLOCKS, which will be Sold WITHOUT THE LEAST RESERVE. 22

By Mr. John Elliott.

CONSETT.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
At the House of Mr. John Seymour, Puddlers' Arms Inn, Consett,
On WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of December, 1867, at Ten for Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, (subject to conditions of Sale to be then read, and under the Power of Sale contained in a Mortgage Deed).

Mr. JOHN ELLIOTT, AUCTIONEER.

ALL the Valuable FREEHOLD DWELLING HOUSE with the Sale Room and the Building Ground, and the Yard, Garden, Out-buildings and Conveniences attached thereto, situate in Victoria Street, Consett, in the County of Durham, in the occupation of Mr. Henry Brown, Auctioneer.

The Property is well qualified for business purposes, and being eligibly situated in the important Town of Consett, will be found a safe and lucrative investment.

Further particulars may be obtained of the Auctioneer, Consett, who will point out the property, of Mr. GEORGE STILLMAN, 56, North Bondgate, Bishop Auckland, and at the office of

W. DALE TROTTER,
Solicitor, Bishop Auckland.
Bishop Auckland, Nov. 27th, 1867. 29

DOWNIE'S
LIFE PRESERVING PILLS,
UNIVERSAL HEALING OINTMENT,
ITALIAN COUGH BALSAM, and
INFANTS' TEETHING CORDIAL

WILL Purify the Blood, Heal all Sores and Diseases of the Skin, and remove all Complaints of the Throat, Chest, and Lungs. They never fail.—Give them a trial, and prove for yourself.

DOWNIE'S INFANTS' TEETHING CORDIAL
Is the only Medicine fit for Infants—try it!

Prepared only by HENRY DOWNIE & Co., Wholesale Chemists, 43 and 44, Sandhill, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Sold by P. Brown, Druggist, Shotley Bridge; D. Imrie, Druggist, Consett; John Reed, Lanchester; Watson Smith, Leadgate; W. Smith, J. Robinson, and J. Hillary, Grocers, Towlaw; W. Barkas, Blackhill; and of all Chemists, in Boxes, Pots, and Bottles, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each.

Extraordinary CURES by DOWNIE'S MEDICINES.

Thomas Brown, smith, Fatfield, was completely cured of a frightfully bad leg of 30 years' standing.—January 14th, 1867.

John Brabban, North Biddick, Washington, was completely cured of a bad leg of 13 years' standing.—January 30th, 1867.

Joseph Armstrong, Gosforth, was cured of a sore lip of two years' duration.—October 13th, 1866.

Mrs. E. Bell, of West Cramlington, was cured of bad legs of 11 years' standing.—April 19th, 1865.

Mr. Robert Dixon, Chester-le-Street, Durham, says Downie's Pills and Balsam completely cured his wife of Asthma and difficulty of Breathing of many years' standing. 34

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE PEOPLE'S GUIDE TO HEALTH," &c

DR. SMITH, who has had TWENTY YEARS' Practical Experience in the Treatment and Cure of NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY, LOSS OF APPETITE, PAINS IN THE BACK, INDIGESTION, ERRORS OF YOUTH, SPERMATORRHŒA, &c., has just published a NEW EDITION of 10,000 Copies of the WARNING VOICE, or Private Medical Friend. (138 Pages.)

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INSTANT CURE OF TOOTH-ACHE. Bunter's Nervine gives immediate and permanent relief in ordinary tooth-ache. It also forms a stopping, and saves the tooth, thus rendering extraction unnecessary. It does not injure the other teeth.

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Ask for "BUNTER'S NERVINE; it may be had of any chemist, at 1s. 1½d. per packet, or post-free for 15 stamps from J. R. COOPER, Chemist, Maidstone. 35

DO YOU WANT BEAUTIFUL HAIR, WHISKERS, &c.?—Dr. Russell's Lixivene, an elegantly perfumed toilet compound for nourishing, preserving and restoring the hair, is guaranteed to produce moustache, whiskers, eyebrows, &c., in two or three weeks, strengthen the hair, prevent its falling off, check greyness in all its stages, restore the original colour, dispel scurf and dandriff, and make it clean, soft, curly, and glossy. For the reproduction of hair in baldness, from whatever cause, and at any age, it is a certain. In thousands of cases it has been successful where all other preparations had failed. [illegible] Price 3s., sufficient for three months use, sent anywhere free by post, on receipt of 24 penny stamps, by Dr. G. Russell, 28, Clarence Road, Kentish Town, London. [illegible] Sold by all Chemists. [illegible] are on every outside wrapper.

NERVOUSNESS NO FANCY. Thousands of poor sufferers can truly testify that nervousness is indeed no fancy, but a terrible reality that has baffled the skill of the wisest of our physicians to cure. [illegible] DR. THOMPSON'S UNIVERSAL PILLS a most certain remedy. [illegible]

RUPTURES CURED WITHOUT TRUSSES, &c. All sufferers are earnestly invited to write to consult DR. THOMPSON, as he can guarantee them relief in every case. His Remedy has been extensively used for 25 years past, with perfect success, and is now advertised in the papers as a public benefit. [illegible]

FEARFUL GALE ON THE COAST.

SHIELDS.

A STEAMER CAPSIZED AND ALL HANDS LOST.—GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

One of the fiercest gales that ever swept over the north-east coast broke away on Sunday night, and continued on Monday to rage with great fury. The first of December saw winter ushered in, but unfortunately attended with immense destruction to shipping property and cases of lamentable loss of life. The first indication of the storm was a sudden fall in the barometer on Sunday evening, when, between four and eight o'clock, it fell 2-10ths; at half-past seven it was down to 29, and after eight o'clock it began to rise. The sky wore a gloomy and angry appearance. Fierce gusts of wind at intervals swept along the coast, and gradually swelled into a furious gale. Between nine and ten o'clock the storm burst into a perfect hurricane, and raged on the coast until the sea was lashed into an angry mass of boiling foam.

On Monday morning, tempted by the slight improvement in the weather, three of the more powerful of the Tyne tugs—the Jumna, the Protector, and the Pearl—put out to sea in search of disabled ships, but they had not proceeded far until the sea increased in violence, and had all the appearance of getting worse; and during the forenoon it rose to the height of that memorable November day on the eve of which the unfortunate steamship Stanley, with so many of her passengers, perished at our harbour-mouth. Seeing the condition of the weather after he got outside, and having lost his mast in going out, the master of the Protector put back to port, and the Jumna came in about eleven o'clock, but the Pearl, a powerful clinker-built tug, comparatively new, had persevered north, and between one and two o'clock in the afternoon she was observed putting back to port. At that time the sea was breaking a considerable distance from the shore, and had an awful look as it rolled in white-crested waves into the estuary of the Tyne. The Pearl came on until she was about 300 or 400 yards off the North Pier. She was anxiously watched from the Spanish Battery, as she was in imminent peril. As she began to approach the bar she got into the worst of the sea. She reared with a heavy sea, and then plunged with her bow down. While in this position a tremendous wave caught her under the stern, and drove her nose right into the sea, causing her, to appearance from the shore, to perform a sort of somersault. She disappeared out of sight for a few moments, and when the heavy mass of white and angry water rolled by her she was seen to be bottom up. Signal guns were immediately fired from the Spanish Battery, announcing that a catastrophe had occurred. The Tynemouth Life Brigade got their apparatus ready, and the lifeboats' crews were on the alert; but in the tremendous waste of waters which overwhelmed the unfortunate craft, human aid was powerless for the rescue of life, as the tragedy was over in a few moments; the unfortunate crew had been taken down with the craft and instantly drowned. The Pearl belonged to Messrs. George and Robert Chisholm, of North Shields, two well-known Tyne steamboat owners. The vessel was in command of Robert Chisholm, and his brother John Chisholm was fireman of her, John Walker was the engineman, and William Foster, a lad about 15 years of age, who had joined the boat that morning in place of a lad who was unwell and could not turn out, was the fourth hand, and he went in his stead until another lad could be had. Thus four hands have perished, and the only body yet recovered is that of the lad.

In the harbour a number of casualties occurred in consequence of the gale of Sunday night.

A great deal of damage was done to property inland by the storm. The shells of two new houses were nearly demolished on the Cullercoats and Whitley Road, and a new house almost shared a similar fate at Cullercoats. Some damage was also done to property at Whitehill Point and the high part of North Shields.

A very considerable amount of anxiety prevails at North Shields with regard to a large United States ship, Arabian, which was coming to load in the Tyne from Bremen. When off here a Shields pilot and a runner, named Metcalf, boarded her. She was taken in tow by two powerful Tyne tugs, but a strong gale of wind coming on from the westward, they were unable to hold her, and she drove out to sea. Nothing more has been heard of her or the Tyne men, but it is thought she may have gone round to Cardiff.

SUNDERLAND.

On Sunday night, about ten o'clock, the gale was most terrific, and the sea has not been known to be so heavy for many years. The wind veered round to N.N.E., and continued in that art during the whole of the night and yesterday. The vessels which broke away from their moorings were all at the low part of the harbour, but not more than about a dozen sustained damage, and none to any great extent. Mr. Goble, the harbour master, and his deputy, Mr. Avery Hornsby, with a number of men under their directions, were very actively engaged in securing the vessels, the most of which were brought to the upper part of the harbour on Monday, and safely moored. A man named Charles Chiverton, accidentally got thrown into the river while he was in the act of stepping over a warp; but Mr. Goble and his assistants being close at hand at the time, picked them up and put them on shore, and he was nothing the worse beyond a thorough drenching.

THE WRECK OF THE BRIG JENNY, OF WHITBY.

The brig Jenny, of Whitby, Captain Pratt, went ashore at Whitburn Steel, and broke up on Sunday night, portions of the wreck being washed towards Roker Sands. The vessel was in ballast, bound for the Tyne, and as soon as she was observed to strike the rocks, the Whitburn lifeboat crew pulled off to her, and succeeded in safely landing all hands. The shipwrecked crew stated that they were misled by some lights. On Sunday night they went to Shields.

HARTLEPOOL.

A BRIG CAPSIZED AT SEA.—A SUNDERLAND BRIG ASHORE.—A VESSEL SUNK BY A SCREW.

The captains of several vessels that arrived stated that on Monday afternoon, about two o'clock, they saw a brig capsize off the Yorkshire coast. There was a heavy squall of wind at the time, and the vessel no sooner fell over than she disappeared. From the appearance of the brig, it is believed to have been the Bessy, of Sunderland. No tidings are to heard of the crew. A French captain, on Saturday afternoon, reports that whilst off Robin Hood's Bay, he saw a screw steamer run into a brig, and cut her nearly in two, and she sank almost immediately. The steamer lowered a boat, which was pulled in the direction of the sunken vessel, and the captain believes that the crew were saved. He passed the brig just before the collision, and he believed it was called the Catherine, of Southampton. Immediately it began to darken on Sunday afternoon, the few ships that were in the offing made for Hartlepool. One or two were got safely in, and a brig, which turned out to be the Vesper, of Sunderland, next came into the bay. She showed a light for assistance, and one of Mr. Dawson's boats, the Amelia, went out to her and took her in tow. The William and Charles tug, of West Hartleppol, also came and rendered assistance, but the gale was so furious that the boats could not get way on the ship, and they were drifted across Longscar rocks into broken water. Finding that they could not save the vessel, and at the same time were imperilling their own lives, the captains of the tugs slipped their towlines, and left the ship to the mercy of the waves. The tugs experienced the greatest difficulty in making for Hartlepool in the face of such a wind and sea. The broken water kept continually dashing over them, and threatening to put out the fires. After battling with the elements for nearly two hours, they at last reached the port with the crews almost starved to death. Considerable anxiety prevailed on shore when the tugs were missing for such a length of time, and danger was further apprehended by the fact that it would be impossible for the crews to observe the lights of the port owing to the density of the atmosphere. Beyond the loss of their towlines and the washing away of a portion of their bulwarks they received no further damage. Shortly after these boats left the Vesper, a Tyne steamtug got hold of her, but she was soon obliged to let go or she would have been pulled ashore. As it was, the Vesper drifted on to the beach at Seaton Snook, near the mouth of the Tees. She went pretty high up, being in ballast, and the crew were easily got ashore, but the poor fellows were very much fatigued. From the position of the vessel there will be a possibility of getting her off. During the whole of the night the gale kept up its force, and much damage was done both to property in the town and shipping in the docks. Several vessels broke adrift and ran into each other, carrying away rigging, bulwarks, rigging, &c. Some houses were partly unroofed, signboards displaced, and windows blown in, trucks on the railway capsized, causing a stoppage of traffic in the early part of the day on the connecting line to West Hartlepool; stacks of timber in the bond yard were overturned, the railings around Holy Trinity Church and grounds were blown down, and several of the streets at daybreak were found covered with *debris* from the roofs from houses, &c. At a late hour of the night a brilliant blue ball of fire traversed the heavens and illuminated the whole district. Several accidents are reported through the gale. A man named John Smith, whilst engaged mooring a ship in the harbour, which had broken adrift, was blown over the quay and jammed between it and the ship. He was seriously injured, and had to be carried home. An old inspector on the railway, whilst travelling along the line in the dark had his lamp put out by the wind, and having got too near the quay, was blown over into the harbour on to the stone work. He had some of his ribs broken, and was otherwise injured. A sailor was also injured by the falling of a sign in the High Street.

WHITBY.

LOSS OF A SHIELDS BARQUE.—ROCK BUOY ADRIFT.

About five o'clock on Sunday afternoon the wind, which had been very light all day from about S., veered round to the N. E., and increased to a perfect gale, such as we have not experienced for years. A steamer was observed to the southward with a schooner in tow, and when nearly of Whitby the tow-rope broke, and the steamer (the Mary Usher) made for the harbour, which she ultimately reached in safety. The schooner has not been heard of since. The steamer reports that she had neither water nor provisions on board. Another north-country steamer, with a blue bottom, also came in here on Sunday night. The wind increased all the night, and a strict look-out was kept at the coast-guard station, with rockets and everything in readiness in case of emergency. The lifeboat house was also opened, and lights hung in it, with coxswain and crew in readiness, but fortunately none of them were required. Up to midnight a great number of persons were on the look-out. On Monday morning the storm was equally bad, and continued all day. About nine o'clock a messenger came from Staithes and reported a large barque on shore between that place and Boulby, some eight or nine miles north of Whitby. She went on shore at ten o'clock on Sunday night, and was not observed until about four o'clock next morning. She is the Sir Richard Jackson, of and for Shields, with lead and grass from the Mediterranean. The crew have been saved by the rocket apparatus, but the vessel will be a wreck. The sea was so heavy yesterday that the Whitby Rock Buoy broke adrift, and washed it up on the sand. Portions of the West Pier have been much damaged by the heavy sea, large blocks of stone being completely lifted out of their places.

BERWICK.

TWO VESSELS WRECKED AND LOSS OF LIFE.

The hurricane which commenced at Berwick on Sunday continued on Monday; and about nine o'clock a schooner was seen in the offing, but whether making for the harbour could not be ascertained. The lifeboat was got out and made ready to be launched. The vessel, however, made for Holy Island, where, within sight of land, and before help could be obtained, she suddenly went to the bottom, with all her crew. Up to the time we write, nothing has been ascertained as to the name or destination of the unfortunate vessel. About noon, another schooner made its appearance, giving every sign of distress. She laboured hard; and as the darkening set in, the crew succeeded in getting her out to sea. She was last seen almost in a line with St. Abb's Head and Holy Island. While the coastguard officer was watching this vessel, a sloop made its appearance opposite to the Greenses Harbour. She was in great distress; and, on looking through a glass, two men were on deck, lashed to the vessel. The coastguard officers and a number of willing hands proceeded to the place where the rocket apparatus belonging to the Board of Trade is kept. It was at once brought out, and conveyed along to the end of the pier. The sloop by this time was fast making for the pier, and hopes were entertained that the crew, with the aid of the apparatus, would be saved. When not far from the pier, a heavy sea struck the vessel, and the boat was seen to be carried away; and it was also thought that the two men who were seen on deck had been washed overboard ot the same time, for when the vessel passed the pier end, no one was seen on board. The vessel gradually drifted past the pier, and went ashore among the rocks near Scremerston.

GALLANT RESCUE OF A CREW.

On Sunday morning the lifeboat Bradford succeeded in rescuing a crew of eight men from an Oldenburg schooner, the Amor, from Shields to Genoa, which got upon the Goodwin Sands on the previous night during a strong gale from the S.W. Not making any signals of distress, they were not observed until daylight, when the Gull light-ship signaled for assistance, the stranded vessel being on her beam ends. The lifeboat, in tow of her consort, the Aid, harbour tug, was immediately ordered to sea by Captain Shaw, to the rescue, and returned at 10·30 amid the hearty cheers of many hundred persons on the pier-heads. The ship's crew had spent a fearful night upon the masts of the wreck. This was the first and last voyage of this ill-fated vessel.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Saturday.

The Speaker took the chair at ten minutes past twelve o'clock.

THE RATING CLAUSE AGAIN.

Mr. Goschen gave notice that on Monday next he would ask the Attorney-General a question with regard to the construction put upon certain clauses of the Reform Act, 1867, in relation to separate rating.

THE ABYSSINIAN WAR AND THE INCOME-TAX.

On the motion for the second reading of the Income Tax Bill,

Mr. D. Griffith, who characterised the Abyssinian war as a political luxury, gave notice that on the bill going into committee, he would move as an amendment that persons having incomes not exceeding £200 a year shall be exempted from the operation of the tax.

Mr. Hunt expressed a hope that the hon. gentleman would not persist in the amendment of which he had given notice, as it was very desirable that the bill should pass through the remaining stages with as little delay as possible.

The bill was then read a second time.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Consolated Fund Bill was read a second time.

The Sales of Reversions Bill, as amended, was considered and read a third time and passed.

The House adjourned at half-past twelve.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday.

Their Lordships met at five o'clock.

THE INCOME TAX BILL.

The Earl of Derby, in reply to Earl Russell, said the Income-tax Bill would come up from the Commons to-morrow; and he should propose a resolution on the Abyssinian question on Thursday.

EDUCATION.

Earl Russell moved that in the opinion of this House the education of the working classes in England and Wales ought to be extended and improved. Every child, he said, had a moral right to the blessings of education, and it is the duty of the state to guard and maintain that right. In the opinion of this House the diffusion of knowledge ought not to be hindered by religious differences. Nor should the early employment of the young in labour be allowed to deprive them of education; 2nd, that it is the opinion of the House that Parliament and Government should aid in the education of the middle classes by providing for the better administration of charitable endowments; 3rd, that it is the opinion of this House that the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge may be made more useful to the nation by the removal of restrictions, and by the appointment of a commission to consider of the better distribution of their large revenue for purposes of instruction in connection with the said universities; 4th, that the appointment of a Minister of Education by the Crown, with a seat in the Cabinet, would in the opinion of this House, be conducive to the public benefit. The noble earl said he did not propose to weary their lordships with details, or to submit any plan. Nor, with regard to providing the means, did he wish to interfere with the privileges of the House of Commons, but he simply intended to submit some of the leading principles which in his opinion ought to characterise the future legislation on the subject. It was argued that one-sixth of the population ought to be at school; but from statistical returns it appeared that there was a deficiency of more than a million. He contended that this large deficiency would justify the State in bringing in some wide and comprehensive measure for extending the blessings of education. The object was not an impracticable one, inasmuch as it was done in Prussia, where more than one-sixth of the population were receiving education; in France and Scotland, where, by a law of 1597, parish schools were established, and to a great extent in Ireland. In order to carry out such a plan in this country two means had been suggested, namely, local rates or grants from Parliament carried to a much greater extent than they had hitherto been carried. His impression was that both local rates and larger grants would greatly have to be resorted to, there was, however, one question which laid at the root of the whole difficulty in the matter, and that was the question of religious instruction. Of course as soon as the State declared that there should be national education, Roman Catholics as well as Protestants and persons belonging to other denominations would have right to instruction. He thought that difficulty might be surmounted by adopting the "conscience clause," or by establishing secular schools and secular education. The first mode was preferable to the second, because he should regret to see an absence of religious teaching in the schools; but, at the same time, if we had secular schools, he did not think the amount of religion existing in the country would be diminished. If we once got national education, we should find that it would include religion and morality, although they were not expressly taught in the schools. His opinion, however, was that in all schools that were not denominated, the conscience clause should be adopted. With regard to his second resolution, that Parliament and the Government should aid in the education of the middle classes by providing for the better administration of charitable endowments, he would not dilate upon it until the report of the public schools commission was presented to Parliament. The third resolution related to the education in the universities, and he was strongly of opinion that the whole nation ought to have the full benefit of the universities. There ought, in the first place, to be unlimited admission, and in the next the rewards of learning ought not to be given solely to a knowledge of classics and mathematics, but ought to be extended to a knowledge of the physical sciences. Education in the universities ought also to be made cheaper than at present. The expense was so large that persons of moderate means were not able to avail themselves of the advantages which the universities afforded. He was strongly of opinion that there ought to be a responsible minister of education, who should have a seat in the Cabinet. He thought that the future prosperity of the country depended on the adoption of a large, wise, and unsectarian system of education, which should reach the highest, and go down to the lowest.

The Duke of Marlborough said he experienced much difficulty in replying to the speech of Lord Russell, owing to the absence of any definite and distinct proposal with which he could deal. If the resolutions were a challenge to the Government with the view of ascertaining what they intended on the question of education, he thought the moment selected by the noble earl most inopportune, because Parliament had been called together for a very different purpose, and there was not sufficient time in the present short session to enable Parliament to deal with the subject. The noble duke quoted a number of statistics to show that the calculations upon which Lord Russell based some of his arguments were fallacious. The number of schools which received grants should not be reckoned upon as showing the progress which education was making, because there were many schools quite as efficient which received no parliamentary aid at all. Of course there were spots which had not yet been reached, and there might be room for improvement, but he contended that on the whole the spread of education was rapidly overtaking the increase of the population. He could not assent to the resolutions, and therefore moved the previous question.

After some observations from Earl Russell in reply, the previous question was carried, and the House adjourned at a quarter before seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday.

The speaker took the chair at four o'clock.

NEW MEMBER.

Mr. Paget took the oaths and his seat for South Lancashire.

ROMAN CATHOLIC PRISONERS.

Mr. Maguire gave notice of a question with reference to the treatment of the Roman Catholic prisoners in Tothill Fields House of Correction.

THE WRECK REGISTER.

Mr. T. Cave, in reply to Mr. Norwood, said that the publication of the wreck register had been delayed owing to the pressure of business in the department, on account of the preparation and carrying out of the Mercantile Shipping Act. It would be ready this week, and no portion of it had been communicated to the press, by order of the Board of Trade, as it was desirable the returns should be as complete and accurate as possible.

ST. THOMAS' AS A MAIL STATION.

Mr. Hunt, in reply to Mr. Gilpin, said that representations had been made to the Royal Mail Company, with respect to their station at St. Thomas' but could not at present state their result.

THE RED SEA TELEGRAPH.

Sir S. Northcote, in reply to Mr. O'Beirne, said that there would be no objection to lay on the table the memorial of the bankers and merchants of London, in favour of a submarine telegraph between Suez and India by the Red Sea, and also the proposal of the Submarine Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company.

THE FORTIETH REGIMENT.

Sir John Pakington, in reply to Sir R. Collier, said that the 40th Regiment embarked on board the Simoen, at Plymouth, on Saturday, the 9th inst., but the Sunday being a *dies non*, they were not allowed to land at Portsmouth, but kept at Spithead that day. Owing to the state of the tide, they could not be landed next day until too late to proceed to Aldershot. It was a great error to despatch them on so short a voyage on a Saturday, but he could not say at present where the blame lay. With respect to the statement that the men had to lay on bare boards, he had to reply that there were plenty of blankets on board the transport, but as so many had been lost, and the men had to pay for them, they declined to use them, as the 13th Regiment had done a short time ago. Blankets were supplied to the women and children, and the men were not kept without food.

ANNEXATION TO GREECE.

Lord Stanley, in reply to Sir John Hay, said he had already explained the circumstances under which the annexation of Epercis and Thessaly to Greece was mentioned to the Greek Government, under the impression that the Porte would be favourable to it if Prince Alfred had accepted the Throne of Greece. But as soon as it was known the Porte was unwilling, the matter was dropped.

THE CONFERENCE.

Lord Stanley, in reply to Sir H. W. Barron, said that he had, on the first night of the session, stated the nature of the answer which he, on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, returned to the invitation of the Emperor of the French to join in a Conference on the Papal question. That answer had not been modified in the slightest degree.

Lord Stanley, in reply to Mr. Hardcastle, stated that last year the diplomatic mission at Dresden had been withdrawn as no longer necessary, because Saxony had joined the North German Confederation, and he was anxious to recognise that Confederation as soon as possible. As there were many English residents without official protection, he had determined to establish in Dresden a resident secretary of legation, as *chargé d'affaires*, which would be at much less cost than a mission.

THE BABULINA.

Lord Stanley, in reply to Mr. Vance, said he was aware that the Babulina and another vessel were said to have been bought by the Government of Greece, which, not being a belligerent, but at peace with all nations, had a perfect right to fit out vessels of war in any port. "The Greek Government was the best judge of the amount of naval force which it required, and with that Her Majesty's Government did not think of interfering; but if Her Majesty's Government thought that the Government of Greece was about to make war with Turkey, or any other power, it would at once take steps to remonstrate with it and to detain the ships, but at the present time they were not aware of any intention of the kind.

THE RATING QUESTION.

The Attorney-General, in reply to Mr. Goschen, stated that the provisions of the Act 2 William IV., chapter 45, with respect to the claim of the occupier to vote being valid notwithstanding any neglect of the overseers to enter the same on the rate book, in the Act of last session, with which the former Act was by the 59th section incorporated, the overseers were bound to register the occupiers of separate tenements in a house or block of buildings, and if they wilfully neglected or refused to do so, they could be punished criminally, or by action at law.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Income-tax Bill and the Consolidated Fund Bill passed through Committee.

The Attorney-General brought in a bill to suspend the issue of a suit in the case of a vacancy in the boroughs of Lancaster, Yarmouth, Reigate, and Totnes during the present Parliament.

The House adjourned at 5·40.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday.

Their Lordships met at five o'clock.

The Earl of Derby announced that as it was desirable both Houses should adjourn, if possible, on Saturday, he hoped their Lordships would sit for a short time to-morrow.

FENIANISM.

Lord Dufferin moved for the police report of the processions which had recently taken place in Ireland in order to show sympathy with the Fenians who had been executed at Manchester. He earnestly impressed on the Government the absolute necessity of impartially administering the Party Processions Act throughout Ireland.

The Earl of Derby, whilst doing full justice to the general—he hoped not the exclusive—loyalty in Ireland of the Orange Society, had never hesitated to carry out "the law" with the utmost impartiality and he knew that his regret was shared by many of the leaders of that society.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The motion for the reports was withdrawn.

The bill for the suspension of the writs, in the case of a vacancy in Yarmouth, Reigate, Lancaster, and Totnes was read a first time.

Their Lordships adjourned at 6·5 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Tuesday.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock.

NEW MEMBER.

The Lord Advocate took the oath and his seat for Thetford, in the room of Mr. A. Baring, resigned.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

Mr. W. E. Forster gave notice that on the first supply day after the recess he should ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether the education of the people having been referred to in Her Majesty's speech, it was the intention of the Government to bring forward any bill affecting the elementary education of the people of England and Wales.

THE MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT.

Mr. S. Cave, in reply to Mr. O'Brien, said that a bill in reference to the merchant shipping law was in course of preparation, and it would be introduced in good time after the reassembling of Parliament.

ABYSSINIA.

Sir S. Northcote, in reply to Lord J. Hay, stated that an advance party had been sent forward from Bombay to Abyssinia, in order to select a landing-place, and to make provision for a supply of fresh water. Two condensers had been sent to Aden, and a third was on its way. The committee of officers who formed the advance party, reported that there was a good supply of water about a mile from the place selected as a water place, and further supplies within twelve and sixteen miles of the coast.

CHURCH RATES.

Mr. Hardy, in reply to a question on behalf of Mr. Hadfield, said the Government had no intention to introduce a measure for the abolition of Church-rates.

ADJOURNMENT.

Lord Stanley, in reply to Mr. C. Forster, stated that it was proposed to adjourn on Friday for the Christmas recess, and to meet again on Thursday, 13th February.

THE INCOME-TAX BILL.

The Income-tax Bill and the Consolidated (£2,000,000) were read a third time and passed.

PRELIMINARY ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. Ward Hunt moved that the House at its rising should adjourn until Thursday. Agreed to.

ROMAN CATHOLIC PRISONERS.

Mr. McGuire called attention to a statement made in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of the 19th November, in reference to the religious instruction of the Roman Catholic prisoners in Tothillfields house of correction from which he said it appeared that there were in that prison 700 Roman Catholic prisoners, but a Roman Catholic priest was only allowed to visit them once in five or six weeks, and then he was not allowed to speak to two of them together. There were 400 Protestant prisoners, and he believed that adequate means of instruction was provided for them.

Mr. Hardy thought it would be inconvenient and unwise for the Home Secretary to address remonstrances to the magistrates on the subject, as he had no power of enforcing it; but he thought the justices would act with prudence if they allowed all ministers of religion free access to the prisoners, consistent with a due regard for the prison discipline.

After some further observations from Mr. Neale, Sir G. Bowyer, and Mr. Reardon, the matter dropped.

Mr. Hardcastle obtained leave to bring in a bill for the abolition of Church-rates.

Mr. Hubbard obtained leave to bring in a bill for the regulation of Church-rates.

Mr. W. Leslie obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the law in respect of the sale and purchase of shares in railway and gas companies.

The House adjourned at 7·15.

OPENING OF THE DERWENT VALLEY RAILWAY.

On Monday, the long-promised branch line along the Derwent Valley to Consett was opened for the first time to passenger traffic. The occasion was unmarked by any of the demonstrations or formalities usual on such occasions, and the line was merely opened for traffic at the hours set forth in the time bills. The first passenger train left the Central Station at ten minutes past six o'clock on Monday morning, and it was accompanied by Mr. William Eglinton, local passenger superintendent; Mr. Mitford and Mr. E. Oliver, of the engineering department; Mr. Haswell, of the locomotive department, and a party of gentlemen. The weather was severe and most unfavourable for such a journey, a hard frost making the rails very slippery, and a strong wind blowing, having some purchase upon the train. Nevertheless, good time was kept at all the stations and although the adverse influences continued all day the running of the trains was managed punctually and satisfactorily. By the first train in the morning many persons desirous of having performed a portion of the inaugural journey over the line, got in at various of the stations, and went short distances with the train. Some continued their way through to Consett, and onward to the junction of the branch with the old Lanchester line. At Benfieldside some of the party left the train and took luncheon at the house of Mr. Henry Ritson, and on the arrival of the worthy local passenger-superintendent and the other gentlemen in his company at the Consett iron works they were received by Mr. Edward Charlton and others, officially connected with this immense establishment. A refection provided by Mr. Charlton was partaken of, and such of the visitors as desired were shown over the works. Most were ready to return to Newcastle by the first train running from Durham and passing the works a few minutes before 9 o'clock, and those who did so arrived in Newcastle shortly before 10 o'clock, little the warmer for their early journey. The line of railway has been full described in these columns on former occasions, and now it will scarcely be necessary to do more than recapitulate its principal features. The trains pass over the Newcastle and Carlisle line to the end of the temporary wooden bridge across the Tyne at Scots wood, where the Derwent branch diverges and strike right away for the river Derwent which it crosses near Swalwell, for which populous and thriving place singular to say, there is no station. Where the branch first leaves the main line there is a double line of rail for about three hundred yards, but there is only a single line until passing the first station—Rowland's Gill—where it again becomes double for rather more than a mile; before getting to the next stopping-place Lintz Green, however, the line relapses again into a single line of rails, and so continues to its junction with the Lanchester line, a short distance past the Consett Iron Works. The gardients rise from the time the branch leaves the main line at Scotswood and as might be expected, are in some places rather steep; they are not generally so, however much judgment and skill having been used in the selection of the ground, and one in sixty-six is the prevailing rate. After crossing the Derwent near Swalwell, the line passes close to Winlaton Mill and keeps to the east bank of the little river until reaching a point a short distance north of Gibside where it crosses the Derwent on a fine aqueduct of nine arches, 60 feet in span, at a height of 80 feet above the level of the river. After a run of four-and-a-half miles from the Scotswood Junction, the Rowland's Gill station is reached, shortly after leaving which the line again crosses the Derwent on a brick viaduct of seven arches of the same height and span as those of the Gibside Viaduct. Lintz Green station is next reached, and only a short distance further on the route two viaducts are crossed. One of them, the Hamsterley Viaduct, is of ten arches of sixty feet span each, and crosses the Pont Burn at an elevation of 120 feet; it is constructed of a light coloured brick with freestone parapets, and is remarkable for the simplicity of its appearance. Ebchester Station is about a couple of miles further on, and a run of little more than a mile further brings the traveller to Snow's Green, the station which is to serve for Shotley Bridge. The station, which may be called the terminus of the branch, although it is not so in fact, comes next in succession, the Benfieldside Station, where every accommodation has been provided for the carrying on of a large passenger and goods traffic. The Consett Station on the Lanchester line has been closed by the directors in consequence of the impossibility of complying with the requirements of the Board of Trade in the short notice (one month) given by the Government inspector, who only completed his examination of the Line on Monday week. Benfieldside Station, then, has to serve Blackhill and Consett; it is named after the title of the parish, but is really in Blackhill, and is about a mile from Consett. After leaving the station, the line passes to the west of the tin works (communicating by a branch) then in front of the great rolling mills of the Consett Iron Works and finally joins the Lanchester (Durham and Consett) Branch line after a course from the Scotswood Junction of 12½ miles, during which distance it rises 730 feet. It will be seen that by means of this line ready communication can be had with a district heretofore virtually closed to Newcastle. The trains start from Durham and continue up the old Lanchester line to the junction where they diverge to Benfieldside and thence (calling at every station) to Newcastle. Among the places of interest laid open by the line to easy communication Ushaw may be particularly mentioned, and many persons desirous of visiting the celebrated Catholic College there (the lineal successor of Douay) and hitherto unable to compass the journey will no doubt avail themselves of the facilities now afforded. Shotley Bridge, famous for its two valuable medicinal spa-wells and its sheltered situation and mild temperature, will no doubt attract the attention of invalids seeking a spring residence; and doubtless the beauties of Gibside and Hamsterley will draw many admirers. The landscape was not seen to great advantage on Monday morning, for the brown hills looked bleak and mid-blown, the snow lay in white drifts in every hollow and hedge side, and the great woods were bleak and leafless. Still all admitted that the view from the Gibside viaduct was very fine, and under more favourable auspices it must be one of the finest in the north. The scene embraces just a glimpse of Sir W. Hutt's charming seat, a bold foreground of hills and grassy slopes sinking down to the Derwent, and stretching away to the north, heavy masses of wood-crowned hills, and in the distance a range of distant mountains. Axwell Park is seen; and also the seats of Mr. G. H. Ramsay and Mr. Thomas Ramsay. In the vicinity of Shotley Bridge the views are also very fine; the village itself, lying in a little sheltered hollow, is not seen from the line, but the well-known iron works are passed closely by. The line passes through a district, great part of which is occupied by a teeming population, most of whom are engaged in the iron trade, and not fewer than 30,000 persons probably reside within a short radius of "Blackhill." The branch cannot but have a developing effect upon the trade and manufactures of this hitherto neglected region, and some important changes may be expected to result from its construction. The line appears to be in capital condition and reflects great credit upon the contractors, Messrs. Morkhill and Prodham. It will be seen from the time-tables that three trains per day start from each end of the line.

MEETING OF OWNERS AND RATEPAYERS IN THE TOWNSHIP OF BENFIELDSIDE.

A meeting of owners and ratepayers in the township of Benfieldside was held on Friday evening, in the Temperance Hall, Benfieldside.

Mr William Larkas was unanimously voted to the chair, and stated that the object of the meeting was to consult the owners and ratepayers on the propriety of petitioning the Secretary of State to set aside the decision of the Vestry meeting, held on the 21st ult., adopting the Local Government Act, 1858. From the determination to ride rough-shod over the people, manifested at the vestry meeting by certain parties at Shotley Bridge, he would urge the most strenuous opposition to the adoption of the Act. He had no objections to the act provided he could see that it would be fairly and kindly applied, but he saw very unfavourable signs manifested on the occasion referred to. He then called on

Mr. Carss to address the meeting, who stated that there were two objections to the validity of the adoption of the Act. The first objection was that parties were allowed to vote for the adoption of the Act who were not on the rate-book as occupiers, nor yet registered as proxies. The second objection was the refusal of the chairman to put the resolution to divide the district into wards, although provision is made in the Act for doing so. Mr. Carss read the section and clause referred to, and contended that the chairman of the vestry meeting was bound to put the resolution for dividing the district into wards; he also read statistics to show that the proposed wards would give nearly equal numbers of persons eligible to sit on the Board. He proposed to make the parish road commencing at Hole House, running through Bridge Hill, Benfieldside, Snows Green, up to Derwent Cottages, the boundary line; all lying on the right of the road, he would call Benfieldside ward, and on the left he would call Shotley Bridge ward, giving each ward six members. To be eligible to sit on the Board, a person must be rated on £15 rateable value; taking the line laid down there were in the Benfieldside ward 61 persons rated at £15 and upwards, in the Shotley Bridge ward 64 at £15 and upwards; 61 in Benfieldside representing £4,096 rateable value, 64 Shotley Bridge 64, representing £4,613 rateable value, and deducting five females in Shotley Bridge ward and one in Benfieldside, it would give Benfieldside 60 qualified, and Shotley Bridge 59 qualified members of the Local Board. The speaker contended that the advocates of the ward system asked for nothing but what was just and reasonable, and as a measure of self-defence against the domineering spirit of some of (what he termed) our pasteboard aristocracy. He had consulted several members of the Consett Local Board, who advised the division of the district into wards as a matter of protection, and concluded by moving that a memorial be forwarded to the Secretary of State asking him to set aside the adoption of the Local Government Act on the grounds stated.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Robt. Telford, farmer, several of the ratepayers rising at once, evidently for the same purpose.

Mr. Moore, of Benfieldside, objected to the adoption of the Act on the grounds that there was no necessity for it, and moreover they did not want to be priest-ridden.

The motion, on being put, was carried unanimously.

Mr. Carss was appointed to draw up a memorial and get signatures.

Mr. George Pattinson enquired of the chairman whether, in the event of a commissioner being sent from the Home Office, the memorialists would not have to pay the expenses?

The Chairman replied to the question by stating that the promoters would have to pay, and adduced as an instance of the ignorance or craft of the promoters of the adoption of the Act, that when Mr. Moore demanded a poll, he was told by the chairman of a former meeting that Mr. Moore would have to pay the expenses, whereas those who sign the requisition to convene the meeting for the adoption of the Act are bound to give a guarantee to pay expenses.

Mr. Carss said the affair had hitherto been a bungling one, showing that the parties who were moving in the matter did not understand what they were doing, thus presenting another argument against committing themselves body and soul to their guidance. The township of Benfieldside had always stood high for intelligence and excellent business men, now they had been disgraced by two or three men in the township who possess more ambition than common sense.

The Chairman said he would endorse what the last speaker said about the bungling there had been, which went to show that the owners and ratepayers must resist with all their might the carrying out of the purposes of our would-be-rulers. He thanked them for their kind attention to the several speakers and congratulated the meeting on the large number present.

MISS McARTHUR, FROM BRADFORD.

Through the influence of the friends of the Baptist cause in this neighbourhood Miss McArthur, lecturer, from Bradford, visiting this locality during the week, and delivered lectures—or addresses, as they were modestly advertised—upon temperance and religion. The first meeting was held at Shotley Bridge, on Tuesday evening, in the Town Hall, and we regret to state that the reception she there received was rather analagous to the weather, as the attendace was very sparse. The lecture (of which there is a sketch below) was of a very entertaining character, and the young lady delivered it with a sweetness and womanly grace that fastinated her auditors. Her scotch accent is soft and agreable, and her composition displays a mind of no mean order. Eleven persons signed the pledge at the close of the meeting.

LEADGATE.

On Wednesday evening, a goodly company assembled in the Wesleyan Schoolroom, Leadgate to hear an address from Miss McArthur. The Rev. J. Brooks presided over the meeting, and after opening the meeting with devotional exercises, introduced the lady.

Miss McArthur then rose and said that the title of her address would be "Man's inattention to the interests of his fellow man." Many obstacles stood in the way of the improvement of the race, and the most important of them all was man's inattention to the interests of his fellow man. That spirit had manifested itself in all ages. If they reverted to the first murder that was ever perpetrated in the world, could they suppose that anything but want of affection for his brother would have led Cain to murder Abel. That unconcern for his brother's interests begat envy, and envy malice, and malice fratricide. This want of affection was implied in the answer he gave to God when asked where Abel was—"Am I my brother's keeper?" The echo of that utterance seemed to have gone over all creation, and was a covert where selfishness sought refuge. That was the language of the despot, whose god was ambition, and who cared not what misery was incurred and what blood was spilt so that that ambition might be fed. The miser also exhibited the same feeling, and seeing gold as the only treasurer, would sacrifice all that is held dear for the purpose of obtaining wealth and neither time or expense was spared to allure foolish men and women within their precincts. The landlords practically said—"Gold is our object. What if the gaols, are thronged and the hospitals filled through drink? What if women are led through this to prostitution? What if working men are so foolish as to labour and sweat for us, and starve wives and families? What is all that to us, so long as we get their money and give them that which makes them greater fools?" What was the language of the great mass of the christian community in this matter? She did not mean the nominal professor, but those they deemed an ornament to the church and the world—men of holy character and lives—men that are to be found at the prayer-meetings, and under the influence of whose prayers their fellow-worshippers were lifted upon the "delectable mountains," whose faces shone with divine wisdom. But the prayer-meeting closes, and they visit the supper or dinner table of these christian men, and there they saw stretch out their hands and lift that to their lips which made more dark places in the earth, that created more habitations of cruelty, and that was a more effectual barrier against the progress of the Kingdom of Christ, than any other evil. She did not think it was a want of love or the part of non-abstaining Chritians, but a want of thought about the matter. They could not see that it was an evil to take a little in moderation. "If others were so foolish as to take too much," say they, "we are not responsible for them." She thought they were responsible. There was the case of a remarkably promising young man, who had been a member of the Band of Hope, and took upon him a profession of religion. He was in a fair way to become an ornament to the Church and the world. The time comes when he should make his annual visitations to his friends, during his visit he is asked to take a little wine, which he refuses. His friends are a little surprised, and tell him that while they sympathise with the temperance movement, they could not see that a little wine would do him any harm. On returning home he reasons the matter in his mind and after reviving the fact that his minister, deacons, and a great many of his fellow-members, whose characters were unimpeachable, did not deem it wrong to take a little, he came to the conclusion that the leaders of of the temperance cause must be wrong, and that he would just taste for friendship sake. From tasting it got to liking, and he ere long forged a chain that dragged him into the full life of the drunkard, and eventually into a drunkard's premature grave. Who was responsible for that young man? The lecturer drew a similar picture of a young woman, which was remarkably vivid, and asked the question again—Who was responsible? Where pictures were not fanciful, and if some said that that was the dark side of the picture, she would answer that the picture had no bright side. As the Scriptures declare that no man liveth to himself, let those that were strong not put a stumbling-block in the way of a weak brother. If Christian men were only alive to that duty, it would not be said of England and Scotland they have Sebastopols of drunkenness—Liverpool and Glasgow. When they thought of their noble, lionhearted sons falling like cowards before this worst of all foes—when they saw their blood-bought truth and freedom trampled upon, and their fellows dragged down to worse than Egyptian bondage—would they stand unmoved any longer? No; let them arise, and determine to put an end to the blighting curse. She then exorted those present to aid them in the great work, concluding by reminding abstainers that when they got men to sign the pledge their work was not done: they must lead them to the cross, and direct them to the throne of grace so that they might stand the wiles of the adversary. In her judgment the heroes and heroines of the present day were those that were struggling against the force of temptation, who she besought to struggle on, and God would help them. Miss. McArthur took her seat amid loud and continued applause.

CONSETT.

On Thursday evening, Miss McArthur delivered a lecture in the Consett Town Hall. There was a fair attendance, but not at all such as the importance of the subject, or the ability of the fair lecturer, demanded. The Rev. D. M. Macgregor occupied the Chair, who, after a few introductory remarks, called upon Miss McArthur to address the meeting. Her subject was, in its early part, a defence of woman's right to speak in public, which she ably defended with womanly reasons, showing that according to her idea a Christian woman had a right to occupy any position for which she was fitted by nature or by her acquirements. She then showed how much the future well-being of our world depended upon the influence of women, and in earnest heart-stirring words proceeded to urge upon her sisters before her to throw their influence upon the right side, and to expel the course of intoxicating drinks from our land. The lecture occupied nearly an hour in delivery, and yet the interest was fully sustained to the last. We hope that she may on an early day pay us another visit, and we believe that the impression which she has made on this occasion will secure her a much better reception.

ARTEMUS WARD'S EDUCATION.

Sur,—It have been supposed bi sum, from reding ov mi leters to the public printz, that I hav enjoyed educational advantages ov a hi grade. It will no dout create surprise amung mi frens to lern that I am mostly ov a self-made caracter.

Mi family is justly prowd ov sain that sutch wuz mi forrardness in erly yooth that at the tender age ov six munths I et every da out ov a tin plait with the alphybet stamped aroun the edge ov it. But I make no mention ov this succumstance, and parse on.

I would hav made a pollished klassical scollard but for a triflin accidant that occurd the first da ov mi carear at skool. Mr. Pollud, who tort skool wuz a man ov red hair an a cruel an overbarin mind. Durin the suspence of the skool duties, about noon, I becum home sic, and in a playful sperit filled the dror ov Mr. Pollud's table with san, which I had gethered in the rode. I hed skeercely tuk mi seet, when Pollud came in and resoomed his klass, which redin in the plais ov Horris, translated in lattin. Unfortinitly thare wuz in the bottum ov that dror a crack, an to mi dismay the san began to leek out. Mr. Pollud notist nuthin for a while, but suddenly turnin his glance under the table, he discuvered mor than a peck ov san on the flo.-and mo still runnin out the dror where he kep his things. It wuz the wuk ov a moment for Mr. Pollud to seeze a yung man ov the klass, who enjoied a bad reputashen in the skool, bi the coller, and shake him vociferously. But the low-minded yooth, ded to evry grate and noble sentiment, sed in a loud vois, Artemus Ward, that new scholard dun it. Mr. Pollard then advanced to mi seet and struc me brutally on the hed with his copy ov Horrises plais ontil the book wuz mostly worn out. I gave him a pitiful look and walked sconfully home. That same our I turned mi bac for ever on the Klassics.

Mi father nex sent me to skool to a Mr. Joans, a man of frenly hart and hi attanments. At Mr. Joanses skool I mastered a hily polished and cultivated nolidge ov belletta. The way I cum to make a specialty on this toppis is worthy ov notis. I wuz in a spellin klass one da when Mr. Joans gave out the word kaups to spel. A child ov nature at the hed ov the klass speld it carps. Another speld it corpz, and a borned fool speld it chaups. I wuz the only boi that speld it Jauns, and I went up to the hed ov the klass. It is sed that the feerce monstars ov the forest, when wunce they hev tasted human blud, are thursty for it all the ballance ov ther lifes. I wuz affected the same way bi mi first success as a spellist. Arfter this I devoted all my time to belletta.

Mi collidge coarse wuz probably as remarkable as any other part mi career. Arfter leeving Mr. Joans, I determined to go to Yail Collidge and compleet mi trainin. I arrived there one faul, with mi cloathes bas on mi bac cuverd with swet, and very tierd. Fearin that I mite parse for a boi from the rural distric, I throo a gud deel of confidents into mi gait and countenents, and walked in at the front dor ov the first bilding I cum to sumwhat rapidly. Meetin a well dressed yung gentleman at the dor, I sed to him in a quick vois, "Is Mr. Yail in, sur?"

"Yes sir," he sed, politely, "walk this way, if you pleeze."

He then leeded me up seven flites of steps and going down to the end of a long passidge, he nocked violently at a dor, when a person within sed in a loud tone, "cum in here," and we went in.

"Mr. Yail," he says, "here is a yung man wants to see you."

"Thank you, Mr. Tomson," sais Yail, shakin him by the han, good yumerdly, and begged us to be seeted. Then turnin to me he sed, "Do you propose to enter collidge?" sais he.

"Yes sur," I replied, "that is mi desire."

"Well, sir, yes. I am glad to see you. Perhaps yoo wood like to have a rume and wash yo hans befo yu eat dinner and arrange yo klasses."

I told him I wood.

"Tomsun," he sais to the gentleman that brote me up, "be kine enuf to assine this yung man to a rume." And then turnin to me he sais, "Mr.——, what is yo naim sur?"

"Ward," I replied—"Artemus Ward."

"Yes. Well, Mr. Ward, make yoself cumfurtable in yo rume, pleeze, ontil about fo o'clock this arfternoon. Then yoo will be kauled to dinna, arfter which I will assine yoo yo klasses, an yo can go to werk at wunce."

I thanked him, and then Mr. Tomsun, exchaingin a pleasant smile with Mr. Yail, led me off to a rume in a distant portion ov the bilding. Openin the dor and leedin me in he sais, "Hear, I trust yoo will find everything convenient to make yoo cumfortable. Hear is a sofa, warter, and towels. Hear is a razor and strop. And hear, I beleeve, is sum wine and siggars." He then bowed very lo and withdroo.

Bein very tired arfter a long journey, I wuz glad enuf to reech this cumfortable retreet. So, pullin off mi boots and sox and kote and vess, and layin them on different cheers, I tuk a shaiv and then a wash. I then drunk some wine, and lit a siggar, and stretchin out onto mi bed, I begun to reflec on the value ov lcerning and all the goodness ov Mr. Yail. Findin the wine pretty good, I put sevril bottles ov it on a cheer neer the bed, so I could get it easy, and then I drunk and smoked at my lezure. Finally, I fell to sleep, and arfter a protracted knap I rose, feelin sum onsertainty ov mine. If I recollec arite I wuz puftin on a cleen shurt, which, the rume bein dark, I had put on upside down, and got mi arms in and buttuned the ris-bans without discoverin mi error, until I notist the profushon ov shurt coller there wuz to that shurt, when sum lo persun rushed into mi rume and began to sware feercely.

"Sur," sed I, lookin at him feercely also, "what meens this intrusion? In mi Stait a gentleman nex at a do before he bursts it open. Aghast! thou lo intruder. By aul the gods to wunst, hie thee to thy den. Lives thare a man with sole so ded——"

But takin me roodly by the throte, he choked mi utterance, and in a few moments I wuz hurried into the street. Sein a policeman, I appealed to him for redress. "Yes," sais he, "you need redressing. Cum down to the stashun house and we will redress yoo. yoo need redressin evidently." Mi hart sickened; mi brane wuz dizzy with anger; this roothless vilyun dragged me off to the prisson without lettin me ajust mi shurt, where I passed the nite.

The nex da I wuz taken to a big bildin, where I saw sum marble statutes and sum paintin. It immejitly occurd to me that I was to maik mi fortune as an exhibitur ov wax figgers and startlin curiosities, which I changed my place according.

Yorze trooly, Artemus Ward.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The SCALE of CHARGES for ADVERTISEMENTS in the *Consett Guardian* is as under:—

1 to 4 lines	1s. 0d.
5 lines	1s. 3d.
6 lines	1s. 6d.

and 3d. per line for every additional line.

Advertisements inserted for *four* consecutive weeks are subject to a deduction of 25 per cent. on the above charges. Advertisements for longer periods specially arranged for.

*** Persons sending Advertisements in manuscript may calculate *seven* words to a line.

While we use our utmost endeavours to insert advertisements on the dates ordered, we cannot guarantee that this will be done. Great care is also used to secure the correct printing of advertisements, but we cannot be responsible for inaccuracies, or for any consequences arising therefrom.

Our advertising friends are requested to favour us with their orders not later than Thursday evening.

Owing to the great inconvenience and expense in collecting Advertisement Accounts, Advertisers at a distance are requested to forward payment with their orders according to the above scale of charges. Sums under 10s. may be paid with Postage Stamps; above that sum, by Post-Office Order, payable to ROBERT JACKSON, Consett.

NOTICE.

Tickets of admission to the various places of amusement, lectures, dinners, and all places open to the members of the press should be forwarded, if possible, at least two days before the meetings are to take place. All communications in respect thereof to be addressed to the Editor of the *Consett Guardian*.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications, unless called for within fourteen days after our receiving them, or upon application by letter enclosing the necessary number of postage stamps.

Our correspondents, in order to insure the insertion of their communications, are requested to forward them so as to reach this office not later than Thursday morning, and to write on *one side* of the paper only.

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

THE *Consett Guardian* of next week will contain the first portion of an entirely

NEW AND ORIGINAL TALE,

written expressly for this paper.

The *Consett Guardian* will in future be printed and published by ROBERT JACKSON, Front Street, Consett, where all communications are requested to be forwarded.

On account of the heavy pressure of business, our report of the proceedings of the Consett Local Board appears this week in a very condensed form.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1867.

TO OUR READERS.

To many of our readers it will now be known that the *Consett Guardian* has undergone a transfer, and that henceforth it will be in proprietorship, in staff, and in all its arrangements, a purely local paper.

In introducing it under the new *regime*, we trust that our readers will bear with us in any defects which may be observed in its first issue, and we think we may reasonably expect their indulgence when we tell them that the transfer did not take place until Wednesday evening. It is essential, therefore, that as publicists we offer a brief outline of our position our purposes, and our policy.

Firstly, then, we are not so vain as to flatter ourselves that in recasting the *Consett Guardian* we are on the eve of supplying the great want of the age, or even of our locality. We really do not for a moment imagine that the advent of our paper is the one thing needful to prevent Consett relapsing into primitive barbarism.

With whatever unction eastern monarchs hear their eunuchs sing

"Our life and death
Hang on his breath;
Hail to the great Bashaw!

our vanity is not yet so inflated as to lead us to think that the salvation of Consett and the district hangs on the breath of the *Guardian*.

However, taking a retrospect of our local progress,—indulging a calm survey of the position that Consett now occupies as a centre of commercial industry,—considering the many interests that have of late years become interwoven with its destinies,—we think it offers great facilities to the success of our enterprise.

Again, knowing the influence that Consett now possesses in the domain of politics—experiencing its vast expansion in religious life, and in its ecclesiastical relations—we are persuaded that, for an organ such as the *Guardian* is now intended to be, there is an ample field for labour and for life.

Yet again, the Consett of to-day is not the Consett of the past. There was a time within the memories of men yet young, when, scattered widely apart, a few wretched cottages alone relieved the dreary solitude of Consett and its confines. Thanks to skilled enterprise and to the genius of a skilled labour, where once the shrill cry of the plover and the curlew alone broke the silence of the heath, may now be heard the hum of a vast industry,—where once, far as the eye might reach, it fell upon a cheerless wilderness, may now be seen every symbol of that commercial and civic life which underlie the welfare and permanence of England.

Closely following in the wake of a centred labour came the elements of a higher social development. Something less than twelve years ago the moral and spiritual darkness of Consett formed the text of ecclesiastical dignitaries, and of the lesser lights of the Church. But however great the spiritual darkness might be, it was then equalled by the physical darkness of the locality. In a fairly centralised population of over twenty thousand, light amongst our fourth estate was limited to the feeble brilliance of a farthing or halfpenny dip, while in the upper circles of the district, beauty and fashion shone beneath the doubtful glories of composites or paraffin.

Local genius laboured—a gas company was formed, and since then our somewhat bronzy population have enjoyed the sweet privilege of looking at each other after sunset. Prior to the success of the Shotley Gas Company, it had not occurred to us that of the "great unwashed" we formed a powerful element. In fact, up to that period water was best known in Consett under its compound forms of beer and XX. Beer was everywhere; the water supply was limited to the huckster with his barrel, and subject to his caprice. However costly beer might be, it was at that period often more readily accessible than water, and—possibly through sheer ignorance of our unsavoury condition—was in more general use, and for some occult reason certainly had more attractions than the thinner and gentler element. But, progressive genius was again equal to the emergency, and, in the formation of a water company, culminated in a sanitary revolution. Since the advent of these two companies, every passing year has advanced the steady progress of Consett in all the agencies that elevate civic life.

The limits of this merely improvised review will not permit us to enter upon the higher aspects of our local civilization, embodied in the advancing facilities for education, in the growth of popular intellect, in our increased religious life and organization, and in the last triumph of united energy—our local parliament. To these results of popular development we shall in future articles devote a wider criticism and analysis. Meanwhile, we again merely suggest that all these varied elements and interests in our population are so many guarantees of good-will and material support to a thoroughly honest and fearless local newspaper, and such, we trust, the public may ever find the *Consett Guardian* to be.

Yet, we are not ignorant of the fact that in social, as in animal, life there are "dogs in the manger" who, incompetent to win public favour for themselves, are ever ready to prevent public favour being enjoyed by others! Snarling curs!—*from* them we solicit no favour, *to* them we offer no apologies, *with* them we bandy no compliments. Against them we shall pursue the wise policy of the Russian general, SUWARROW, who, it is said, at the siege of Ismail, by drilling his "awkward squad" in his shirt sleeves, subjected himself to the ridicule of his superfine officers.

"They scoffed, they jeered, in phrases wondrous witty;
He made no answer—*but he took the city.*"

In Local Politics, the *Consett Guardian* shall never be an organ of the exclusive interests of a party, nor of the domination of a clique, but will at all times be the truthful and independent exponent of popular well-being and progress. Unawed by the vulgarity of faction, undeterred by the prejudice of class, it shall ever be untrammelled in the advocacy of local right, fearless in the denunciation of local wrong.

In National Politics, ignoring the limited platform of political schools, the motto of the *Guardian* will be—a wise and regulated freedom, coincident with the national intelligence and virtue. Advocating a policy which recognises the legitimate influence of every estate of the realm, it will be equally the opponent of aristocratic privilege, as of the despotism of the mob.

To Correspondents of every legitimate school of thought, the columns of the *Guardian* will be ever open. The organ of man's reason, it shall never be the oracle of man's wrath. Ministering to no vulgar scandal, it shall ever be a chaste and truthful exponent of the local intellect, a medium for the development of local genius.

Pure in thought, masculine in tone, we trust that the *Consett Guardian* may ever be found sufficiently muscular and interesting for the home of the artizan, sufficiently cultured for the circle of educated opinion.

Local and District News.

APPOINTMENT OF A CONSTABULARY INSPECTOR.—Captain Elgee, chief constable of the Lancashire County Constabulary, has been appointed Government Inspector of Constabulary for the North Division of England, in succession to Colonel Woodford deceased.

DEATH OF THE HON. MRS. A. LIDDELL.—It is with regret we have to announce the death of the Hon. Mrs. Adolphus Liddell, wife of the recently-appointed permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, the melancholy event having taken place in London on Friday morning last. In this district, with which he is so intimately associated, we are sure much sympathy will be felt with the learned husband of the deceased lady under the painful bereavement.

REVIVAL SERVICES AT SHOTLEY BRIDGE.—For some weeks a series of revival services has been held in connection with the Primitive Methodist Church at Shotley Bridge. These services have been conducted principally by the Rev. A. Lattimer, assisted by other ministers and friends and have resulted in a great accession of members to this church. On Sunday afternoon, a lovefeast conducted by Mr. J. Taylor, of Annfield Plain, was held in the chapel, and so great was the number of speakers that the lovefeast had to be adjourned until the evening, when the service was continued up to ten o'clock.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The Consett branch of the British and Foreign Bible Society has been in existence for about four months, and during that time a large number of copies of the scriptures have been disposed of. On Tuesday evening the usual monthly committee was held at which Mr. Dawson who has hitherto held the depot retired from that office, and Mr. David Imrie, druggist, was unanimously elected in his place. From our knowledge of Mr. Imrie we believe he will be found very zealous in the cause, and we trust all who require a copy of the scriptures will find their way to his place of business, where they will be supplied.

CONSETT CRICKETERS' CONCERT.—Our readers will find in our advertising columns the announcement of a concert to be held on Monday evening in the Town Hall, Consett, in connection with the Consett Cricket Club. The members of this club have, we are glad to see, secured the services of a lady and several gentlemen who have on former occasions met with a hearty reception, and in addition to these artists a young gentleman from Sunderland has to make his first appearance amongst us. The bill of fare is rich and varied, and from what we heard previously, we have no doubt of the success of the entertainment.

RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE DERWENT VALLEY LINE.—The North Eastern Railway Company have been singularly unfortune in the choice of the names for some of their stations. Lintz Green is the name of one station, and the only reason we can imagine for such a name is that a solitary house near is called by that name, Lintz Ford would have been decidedly preferable to Lintz Green. Further on we come to Snows Green which no one would ever think of asking for, and yet this is the nearest station to Shotley Bridge for which the company will no doubt receive good support. It would be well to call this station Shotley Bridge, or Snows Green for Shotley Bridge.—*Correspondent.*

SUDDEN DEATH OF A NEWCASTLE SOLICITOR.—We have to record the very sudden death of Mr. G. Brewis, which took place on Tuesday morning, in his office, Newcastle. The cause of his death was heart disease. Mr. Brewis was instrumental in the formation of many building societies in Newcastle. He was solicitor for the Globe, the Newcastle Permanent, and the North of England Building Societies. He was a member of the Board of Guardians at Newcastle, and at the very last meeting expressed himself in favour of a diminution of the allowance of wines and spirits in the workhouse. Mr. Brewis was considered a good pleader, and relied more upon the statements of facts and plain arguments than upon any display of rhetorical skill. He was an active member of the North of England Temperance League and took an interest in all matters appertaining to the social and moral welfare of the town. His loss will be deeply lamented. Mr. Brewis has only been married about a year and a half. An inquest was held on Tuesday afternoon on the body of the deceased gentleman, by Mr. Coroner Hoyle, at Mr. Norman's refreshment rooms, Royal Arcade, Newcastle, when a verdict of "Died from natural causes." was returned.

THE REDUCTION OF PRICE IN THE IRON TRADE.—We understand that the reduction which has become general in the iron trade, has been accepted by the ironworkers at Consett. We hope that the iron trade has now been at its worst, and that ere long plenty of orders at increased prices will be obtained.

INSPECTORSHIP OF MINES.—The address, *pro tem.*, of Mr. George William Southern, who has recently been appointed Government Inspector of Mines for the Northumberland, Cumberland, and North Durham District, is "Coal Trade Office, Nevill Hall, Westgate street, Newcastle."

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT MEDOMSLEY.—On Monday evening an accident of a serious character occurred at Medomsley to Mr. Thomas Walton, a miner employed at that place. It appears from what we can ascertain that on Monday, Walton with others had been out shooting, and on his return home he slung his gun over his shoulder when by some means the gun slipped out of his hand, and on coming in contact with the earth it went off, the contents of the gun shattering his heel and foot most seriously. He was at once conveyed to the nearest house where medical assistance was obtained. On Wednesday, we understand, he was in a very precarious state.

ACCIDENT AT CONSETT IRON WORKS.—On Friday last an accident occurred at the Consett Iron Works to a person named William Watts, a labourer employed at the slag heaps. It appears that Watts was bringing an empty wagon down the railway, and when near the bottom he put on the brake, not, however, in time to prevent it coming against another empty wagon. The buffers on the wagon were shorter than usual, and the poor fellow in consequence was nipped somewhat severely. He is, we are glad to say, fast recovering.

THE DIVISION ON THE ABYSSINIAN QUESTION.—In the House of Commons, on Thursday, the following local members voted with the majority (198), in favour of Sir Stafford Northcote's resolution, that the Indian troops and shipping employed in the Abyssinian expedition should be paid out of Indian revenues, on the understanding that if the forces thus withdrawn from India had to be replaced the charge should fall on the British treasury:—Mr. J. Candlish (Sunderland), Mr. Jos. Cowen (Newcastle), Mr. J. Hartley (Sunderland), Mr. J. Henderson (Durham), Mr. R. Ingham (South Shields), M. G. Leeming and Mr. J. Lowther (York), Mr. J. R. Mowbray (Durham), Mr. J. W. Pease and Mr. C. F. Surtees (South Durham), and Lord Henry Percy (North Northumberland). The only local members who voted with the minority (23), against the Government proposition, were Mr. A. Mitchell (Berwick-on-Tweed), and Mr. G. O. Trevelyan (Tynemouth).

NO RAILWAY STATION FOR CONSETT.—We observe by a placard issued by the North Eastern Railway Company that this company has erased the Consett Station from their time tables, and that passengers must of necessity book for Benfieldside Station if their destination be Consett. This may be right in the eyes of the officials of the North Eastern Railway Company, but the inhabitants of the lower portion of Consett, of Castleside, and other villages west of Consett will not be able to perceive the advantage of such an arrangement. A walk of an extra mile and half in this weather is to them no improvement, and we hope they will petition the Directors of the North Eastern Railway Company against the closing of this station. The Consett Local Board have, we are glad to learn determined to do so, and a similar petition from the inhabitants of Consett is, we understand, in course of signature.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Influenza, Coughs, and Colds.—In diseases of the throat and chest, so prevalent in our changeable climate, nothing so speedily relieves, or so certainly cures, as these inestimable remedies. These disorders are too often neglected at their commencement, or are injudiciously treated, resulting in either case in disastrous consequences. Whatever the condition of the patient, Holloway's remedies will restore, if recovery be possible they will retard the alarming symptoms till the blood is purified and nature consummates the cure, gradually restoring strength and vital nervous power. By persevering in the use of Holloway's preparations tone is conferred on the stomach and frame generally. Thousands of persons have testified that by the use of these remedies alone they have been restored to health after every other means had failed. 50

HALTWHISTLE.—PRESENTATION.—Under the auspices of J. B. Coulson, Esq., of Blenkinsopp, the Rev. Dixon Brown, Unthank Hall, and other gentlemen, a purse of gold, well filled, together with an elegant carved oak arm chair, was presented to Mr. John Lowes, late postmaster, Haltwhistle, on Thursday, 28th ultimo. Mr. Lowes has held his appointment for 15 years, and performed the duties of his office in the most satisfactory manner. J. B. Coulson, Esq., on presenting this token of the esteem of Mr. Lowe's friends, complimented him on his efficient and protracted services—expressing a general regret that advanced years should have rendered his resignation necessary, and wishing him, sincerely, the enjoyment of every health and happiness for many years to come. Mr. Lowes acknowledged the compliment cordially thanking his friends who had so kindly subscribed to a presentation which he certainly did not consider himself entitled to, believing that as postmaster for the district, he had, whilst in office, done only his duty. This he had, for the last 15 years, always endeavoured to do, and this expression of their esteem convinced him that he had not failed in his efforts.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST MISSIONS.—On Sunday, missionary sermons were preached in the various Primitive Methodist Chapels at Marley Hill, Causey Row, Shield Row, and Burnopfield Colliery, by the Revs. T. Southern, A. Lattimer, and J. Welford, and Thomas Smith, Esq., of North Shields. Public missionary meetings were held during the week at the above places, which were presided over by the Rev. T. Southron, superintendent of the circuit. On account of the tempestuous state of the weather, the meetings at Causey Row and Shield Row were not largely attended, but the Marley Hill and Burnopfield Colliery meetings were extremely successful. The sermons and speeches delivered by the above-named gentlemen were effective, and signs were not wanting of impressions being made. The sums collected and contributed for the mission fund were in advance of last or any previous year, Mrs. Gray's box (Marley Hill) yielding £7 4s., and other collectors unitedly furnishing several pounds.

DASTARDLY ASSAULTS ON NON-UNION TAILORS AT DURHAM.—At the Durham Borough Police Court on Tuesday, before the Recorder and Ald. G. Robson a man named Smith, a tailor, and Henry Ainsley, a labourer, were charged with an assult on Frederick Sherwood. Complainant, who is a tailor, in the employment of Mr. Sewell, Saddler-street, was crossing down New Elvet, about a quarter to one the day previous, and Smith, who, with Ainsley, was in Blair's fish shop, called out to him "Blackleg" Complainant asked him what he meant, when Smith took up a bottle and struck him over the face severely. His upper lip bled profusely and hung over the lower one, and had to be sewed up. They then got him down, and kicked him very severely. The Recorder characterised the attack as of a most atrocious nature, and sentenced each of the defendants to one month's imprisonment, with hard labour.—Ainsley was then further charged with an assault on James Britain. Complainant is foreman to Mr. Pallister, tailor, Saddler-street, and, as he was going up New Elvet, a little after twelve o'clock the day previous, defendant gave him a blow in his stomach with his elbow as he was passing him, which completely took the breath from him. On coming down the street again, about one o'clock, complainant stopped at the fish shop to look at the blood on the flags from the previous affray, when Ainsley said, "You ——, I will give you as much." Defendant was fined 5s and costs.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT AT SUNDERLAND.—On Saturday night, about ten o'clock, a desperate affray took place in Ropery Lane, Sunderland, and very nearly resulted in the death of a man named Martin McManus, a pitman, who was dreadfully wounded by an Irishman named Dominick Kelly. It appears that a quarrel ensued between them at the house where McManus lodges, and there were other parties present, all of whom had been drinking. Kelly was put out and came in two or three times in a very excited state, and being a powerful man the rest were unable to restrain him, when with a knife he rushed at McManus, who was lying on a bed, and struck him on the upper part of the body, the face, and head. The injured man was utterly helpless to defend himself, and his cowardly assailant, rushing out of the house, made his escape. He was followed by a woman, but she was obliged to give up the pursuit, for he pelted her with stones, and making his way through the lanes of the lower part of the town, succeeded in getting clear off. About half-a-dozen police officers went in search of him during the night at different houses, but were unable to obtain any clue to his whereabouts. Up to last night he had not been found. Dr. Evans and Dr. Francis, shortly after the occurrence, were in attendance upon the injured man, who was quite insensible when they arrived, and had lost a great deal of blood. There was a long gash across the left cheek, and the nose was divided by the wound. On the left side of his head there was another dreadful gash, and several other small wounds on the chest. The medical men dressed his wounds, and remained with him a considerable time. On Sunday he was somewhat improved, and was able to speak, and hopes were entertained of his recovery.

SEVERE SNOWSTORM AT CONSETT.—Winter in its severest aspect has come upon us. Its first approach was on Sunday night, when the wind rose to a hurricane, accompanied by heavy storms of sleet and snow. The gale (as will be seen in our columns) has been very violent on the coast, great damage having been done to shipping attended with loss of life. A strong frost prevailed on Tuesday and Wednesday, and Thursday brought no signs of a thaw. Early yesterday morning a breeze sprung up from the NNE., which shortly ripened into a gale. The snow falling fast and drifting furiously, at the time which made the scene extremely dismal, and before a lull took place (which was during the forenoon) three or four inches of snow had fallen. It darkened again in the afternoon, and again the gale raged with its former vehemence. Towards evening the wind fined, but heavy showers of snow continued to fall until going to press. Unless a change of weather takes place speedily traffic will be almost stopped in the district.

NEWCASTLE FOREIGN CATTLE MARKET.—Since the opening of the market at the North Shore for the sale of imported cattle, the butchers have not ceased to complain of the regulation which compels them to slaughter all the animals on the spot. The inconvenience, expense and annoyance are so great, that, a few weeks ago, a petition to the Privy Council was signed by nearly all the butchers in the town, praying that the regulation might be relaxed, and that, subject to the approval of the veterinary inspector, foreign cattle might be killed at the licensed slaughter-houses of the respective purchasers. A deputation from the petitioners waited upon Mr. Cowen, M.P., at Stella Hall, and solicited his assistance in making their grievances known to the Privy Council. They were courteously received; and Mr. Cowen having satisfied himself that the prayer of the petition was reasonable, undertook to present the document to the authorities. Letters and enclosures have been received from Mr. Cowen, which show that the Privy Council intends to maintain the present arrangement, and thereby put the dealers in foreign cattle to as much annoyance and expense as possible.

THE INHABITANTS OF TOW LAW AND THE BISHOP OF DURHAM.—A memorial has been addressed to the Bishop of Durham, by the churchwardens, members of the church, and the inhabitants generally of Tow Law and its vicinity, praying his lordship to permit them to change the site of the proposed church. The reasons set forth for wishing to change the site is, first, the situation, which is at the extreme end of the town, and consequently inconvenient to the majority of the inhabitants; and secondly, the great objection is its adjacency to the furnaces when in certain arts of the wind the building would be continually filled with smoke. Another site has been obtained, where all the above objections are avoided, being quite central and easy of access to the inhabitants from each extremity of the long straggling town, and out of the reach of all smoke and noise and from its position it would be an object of attraction to the town. The colliery viewer has assured them that the site is entire, no coal having been worked underneath, and the proprietor of the land assure them that he will reserve five or six acres of the adjoining land, that should a burial ground be required at a future day they might be accommodated. The reason for fixing upon the present site was the over anxiety of the incumbent, the Rev. G. P. Wilkinson who did not think it possible to obtain another, and was anxious that Tow Law, with its vastly increasing population, should have a church. The memorialists guarantee the additional expense. The Bishop, in his reply, heartily concurs in the terms stated in the memorial, and said it would be a great satisfaction to him if the plan which they suggested be carried into effect.

THE VENTILATION OF MINES.—The following from the *Newcastle Daily Chronicle* will doubtless interest our mining readers:—Messrs. Black, Hawthorn, and Co., of Gateshead, are building several fans for the ventilation of mines. The accumulation of dangerous gases in coal mines has been the cause of so much loss of life and damage to property that the means of procuring effective ventilation cannot be too carefully considered. Fans of large diameter have lately been used in preference to furnaces to procure the necessary circulation of air; they have proved to be more economical than the furnaces in all mines of moderate depth, but in those of extreme depth the furnaces seem to require less coal than the engines driving the fans, supposing both appliances to give the same amount of air. Nevertheless, the great advantage of having the ventilating power at bank, and easily accessible at all times, as well as free from any risk of explosion, &c., much more than counterbalance the doubtful economy of fuel with furnaces in the deepest mines. Messrs Black, Hawthorn, and Co. are the first in this country to construct Guibal's fan, which has hithertofore been imported from Belgium, where it was first applied and found to answer remarkably well. The Belgian fans, erected here have been very efficient, but owing to defects, partly in the material and partly in the execution, they have occasionally given trouble. Our neighbours, Messrs. Black, Hawthorn, and Co. are therefore using every endeavour to rectify these defects, and to make their fans as efficient as possible. The Guibal fan is built in a similar manner to the paddle-wheel of a steamship, namely, with large wooden boards, fitted to iron arms; these arms are bolted to large cast-iron basses keyed upon the shaft, the whole working inside a casing built of brick-work. To avoid this wood and brick-work, another plan of fan is now constructed (by Messrs. Black, Hawthorn, and Co.), entirely of iron, and driven by a strong horizontal engine, instead of the vertical one, as formerly used. Doubtless, the question of mechanical ventilation is growing so important that every step towards its successful introduction will assist in the more safe and satisfactory working of mines. As the fans are required to be continually working, day and night, it is essential that they be built in a very substantial way, and so arranged as not to require any re-adjustment except at long intervals, and then only in a simple way, not requiring much time or labour.

Correspondence.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT IN BENFIELDSIDE.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—Perhaps you will kindly permit one of your readers who has resided in Benfieldside Township for some time to enquire of the gentleman who signs himself "Looking Ahead" in last week's *Guardian* whether it is to the advantage of those families who he states command so many votes to be heavily rated or otherwise. If I understand his letter aright he is opposed to these gentlemen who have so many votes, and who must of necessity have a large amount of property in the township, being represented on the intended Local Board according to the property or interest they have at stake in the township. According to my way of thinking, the man who has the greatest number of shares in any undertaking is the man who will be most careful in making calls or rates, as he knows too well that they will press heavily on himself; but such apparently is not the idea my friend "Looking Ahead" has on this subject. I see no objection to dividing the township into Wards, providing it be divided according to the rateable value of each Ward. For instance, if the township of Benfieldside obtains the Local Government Act, and the township is divided into wards, it would be quite fair to allow one ward with property rated on £3250 *four* members; and to another ward with property rated on £6500 *eight* members; but I think it would be very unfair to allow each Ward *six* members, if the rateable value of the property in such wards were not about equal.

These are my views, and I hope they are the views also of the ratepayers of the township.

yours respectfully,
A RATEPAYER.

Highgate, December 4th, 1867.

CONSETT LOCAL BOARD.

The regular monthly meeting of the members of the Consett Local Board was held on Wednesday afternoon, in the Board-room. Present: Messrs. J. Calvert, (presiding), J. Dickinson, E. Charlton, J. W. Davison, G. Wade, E. Spencer, J. Seymour, J. Collinson, J. Baty, and J. H. Hudson.

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

RATING OF RAILWAYS.

The Clerk read a letter received by him from Mr. McNay in reference to the rating of the Stockton and Darlington Railway, in which that gentleman objected to the railway paying more than the rate usually paid by other railway companies.

The Clerk was instructed to collect the rate under protest, until proper advice could be taken.

NEW ROAD TO BLACKHILL.

After considerable discussion, it was decided that the Surveyor and the Highways Committee inspect the present road by way of Consett Iron Works, and report to an adjourned meeting of the Board.

THE PRESENT ROAD TO BLACKHILL.

It was resolved that a deputation from the Board wait upon Mr. Priestman, to request the Consett Iron Company to hand over their road to Blackhill to the Board.

PRIVATE IMPROVEMENT.

After some discussion, in which several members expressed themselves opposed to the money expended by the Board in private improvements remaining unpaid by several parties, it was resolved to instruct the inspector to give notice to those indebted to the Board, and who had not paid any attention to letters sent to them on the subject that if the amounts owing were not paid in a fortnight, proceedings would be taken against them for the recovery of the amount expended by the Board for them.

THE EMPTYING OF ASHPITS.

The inspector applied for information to the Board in respect of the time to allow for emptying ashpits &c., and it was after a short discussion, decided the ashpits should be carted away before ten o'clock in the morning.

ARREARS OF RATES.

MR. COLLINSON inquired if the arrears of the rate had all been collected?

The CLERK replied in the negative.

MR. COLLINSON thought it was unfair to other ratepayers for arrears of rates to be carried forward from one rate to another.

Several members said it was no fault of the collector, but it was necessary to carry forward all rates uncollected by a certain time.

SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

The CHAIRMAN read over the surveyor's report from which it appeared that there had been expended on the highways during the past month, in the township of

Conside and Knitsley	£29	5	1
Ebchester	4	15	3
Iveston	3	17	7
Total	£37	17	11

The report was then passed, and cheques for the amount ordered to be handed over to the surveyor.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

The inspector, as requested at last meeting, stated that putting in sludge tanks and inspecting shafts would prove very costly. He suggested that pipe and channelling should be laid down in Medomsley Road to carry off the nuisance at that place. The Board had sewerage pipes which could be put in at little cost.

It was resolved to allow the question of sludge tanks, &c., to stand over for the present, but that sewerage pipes and channelling should be attended to.

GENERAL DISTRICT RATE.

A general district rate of sixpence in the pound was then signed by the chairman.

HIGHWAY RATES.

The CHAIRMAN read over the expenditure for the past six months which had been supplied by the surveyor amounting to £116 8s. 4d. for Ebchester and £253 6s. 4½d. for Conside and Knitsley; total £369 14s. 8½d.

It was resolved that a rate of fourpence in the pound for the ensuing half-year be levied in the township of Conside and Knitsley, and a rate of eightpence in the pound for the township of Ebchester.

CLOSING OF CONSETT STATION.

After some conversation on the subject of closing the Consett Railway Station by the North Eastern Railway Company, it was determined to petition the directors of the company against such a step.

IMPROVEMENT IN MIDDLE STREET.

MR. COLLINSON, in reference to the laying on of limestone in Middle Street resolved on by the Board some time ago, said there was a quantity of limestone on hand for that purpose, and the Board decided that notice be given to the owners of property in Middle Street to complete the improvement in that street within one month, so that such street could be taken by the Board.

The Board then adjourned.

Local Police Courts.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, December 5th.—Before MAJOR JOICEY and E. T. SMITH, Esq.

POACHING NEAR POTTER'S HOUSE.—*William Lonsdale*, pitman, Framwellgate Moor, was charged with using a greyhound dog, for the capture of game on the land of the Earl of Durham, on the 2nd inst. It appears that on the day in question Mr. Holmes, jun., farmer, was walking along the road near Potter's House, between Pity Me and Sacriston, when he saw a greyhound with a hare in its mouth. Mr. Holmes took the hare from the dog, and as the latter at once made off into the wood, he suspected that the owner would be in waiting there; and, having summoned the woodman to his assistance, he proceeded to the wood, where he found the prisoner with the dog beside him. In defence the prisoner said he was going along the road named when his dog ran into the wood, he waited for it to come back again, and as it did not he went in search of it. He was in the wood half-an-hour before he found the dog, and he was then caught by Mr. Holmes and charged with poaching. Major Joicey said there was a previous conviction against the prisoner for a similar offence. Prisoner protested he was not poaching when found in the wood, he had done poaching long enough ago. The bench fined him 10s. and costs, or 14 days' imprisonment—a decision which seemed at once to surprise and gratify the prisoner, who had come prepared to pay a fine of five times the amount of that imposed.

LIFE IN SHIELD ROW.—*Alice Crawford* was charged with assaulting Mary Wetherall, at Shield Row, on the 25th ult. The two women in this case are both married, and reside at Shield Row within a few doors of each other, and although the charge was only one of a commonplace importance, yet a strong division of partizan neighbours attended to watch the interests of their respective champions. It appeared that the quarrel arose from a fall-out amongst those "bones of contention"—the bairns, and also from "a suspicion" that Mrs. Crawford paid too much attention to her lodger. The prosecutrix alleged that she was *only* making a communication of facts to two of her neighbours when the defendant, who must have overheard the gist of their story, suddenly made her appearance and threw a dishful of dirty water over her. Witnesses were called in support of this statement, whose evidence was constantly interrupted by the defendant, which led to an exchange of those phrases not used in polite society, but which seem to be as nursery rhymes in Shield Row and like localities. The evidence on both sides went to show that "one was as bad as the other," but the magistrates, holding that the defendant was not justified, under any circumstances, in throwing dirty water over her neighbour, imposed a fine of 6d. and costs. The result was hailed with divided feelings of satisfaction and displeasure, and the loud clamour of women's voices combined with the sound of hands being clapped violently together after the parties had left the court seemed to promise that a renewal of hostilities was not far distant.

A FARMER'S SON FINED FOR POACHING.—*Isaac Baty*, a farmer's son, residing with his father at Cornsay, near Tow Law, was charged with poaching upon the land of Mr. Fleming. On the 9th of November two gamekeepers, named Robson and Towns, saw the prisoner carrying a gun, and accompanied by two cur dogs, ranging over his father's farm in search of game. He afterwards went on to the adjoining farms, and after watching the defendant for three-quarters of an hour, they saw the two dogs start a hare and chase it; but when they went towards him, the defendant took to his heels and left his dogs. The defendant did not appear to answer the charge, and the magistrates fined him £1 and costs, or one month's imprisonment.

PITCH AND TOSS AT ESH COLLIERY.—*David Franks, Thomas Parker,* and *Ralph Rumley* were charged with obstructing the highway, at Esh Colliery, on the 17th ult. It appears that the defendants were seen by P.C. Cowel playing on the road at pitch and toss on the day in question, and on seeing the officer make his appearance they ran away. The defendants, Charles Franks and Ralph Rumley, admitted being guilty of the charge, but asserted that the other two lads were not there. The magistrates fined Charles Franks 2s. 6d. and costs, and the others 1s. each and costs. The fines were at once paid.

A VISITOR TO SHOTLEY BRIDGE HIRING.—*Peter M'Kew*, a pitman, was charged with stealing a pocket-handkerchief at Shotley Bridge, on 4th of November. It appears that on the day in question—the hiring-day at Shotley Bridge—the prisoner entered the shop of Mr. Wardhaugh, draper, and asked to be shown some handkerchiefs. A parcel of six was placed before him, from which he abstracted one. The theft was at once detected, and on the prosecutor collaring the prisoner, he drew a knife in a threatening manner, and was allowed to escape. The prisoner was taken into custody on the same night by Sergeant Wood, on a charge of card-sharping, for which he was sentenced to one month's imprisonment, and while in court he was identified as the man who robbed Mr. Wardhaugh. He was apprehended on Wednesday last, on coming out of gaol, by Sergeant Wood, on the latter charge. The prisioner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to two month's imprisonment.

NEGLECTING TO ENTER SERVICE.—*Elizabeth Fishburn*, residing with her parents at Haswell, was charged with neglecting to enter the service of Mr. H. Nicholson, farmer, Butsfield-burn, to whom she had hired herself by agreement. In defence, the defendant stated that she did not wish to leave home at present, as her mother had taken ill; she, however, gave to the court the necessary pledges, and the case was dismissed.

SAVAGE ASSAULT BY CORNISH MINERS.—*William Rowlands* and *Abel Sanders*, two Cornish miners, were summoned to answer a charge of assaulting John Richards on the 1st of December. The prosecutor, who is also a Cornishman, said he had been asked by the overman of the Lintz Colliery, at which himself and the prisoners worked, to settle the case out of court, as the men had left their work in the middle of the shaft on Wednesday had packed up all their effects, and they would immediately abscond on the case being adjudicated upon by the magistrates. The latter said they must hear the particulars of the case before they could allow it to be withdrawn. Fom the prosecutor's statment it appeared that shortly after leaving a public-house near Burnopfield, where he had had some drink with the defendants, he was overtaken by the two men, who struck him several blows in the face. He saw something in the hands of one of them, with which he was struck over the head, and the stroke of which cut the brim of his hat. He could not swear that it was a knife. He had been unable to work during some days of this week. The magistrates, after a short consultation with their deputy-clerk (Mr. A. C. Smith), said they could not allow the charge to be withdrawn, and they sentenced each of the men to 14 days' imprisonment.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—In the House of Lords, last night, the Earl of Derby said he would to-day (Saturday) propose that both Houses be adjourned till Thursday, Feb. 13th.

FORMATION OF A RATEPAYERS' ASSOCIATION IN THE TOWNSHIP OF OF BENFIELDSIDE.

At the conclusion of the business of the owners and ratepayers meeting on Friday night last, Mr. G. Exxwarzman of Benfieldside, enquired if anything could be done to form a ratepayers' association? On leaving ratepayers' meetings at Shotley Bridge he had been deeply impressed with the fact that if a person advocated the same measures adopted by certain parties he might see the most foolish things and occur the time of the meeting as long as he liked, but as soon as a reply was attempted to be made then the speaker was called to order and the most unseemly interruptions were allowed; he thought some remedy might be obtained by an association of ratepayers and therefore moved that an Owners and Ratepayers' Association be formed as a means of self-defence against such injustice.

About a dozen rose to second the motion, but Mr. CARSS was allowed to address the meeting, and said he must cordially second the proposition; it was in harmony with sentiments he had expressed years ago, that the small owners and ratepayers would never have that amount of consideration shown which they deserve for their industry, economy, and intelligence, until they banded themselves together in union. This was the most important step that ever they had taken, as small owners and ratepayers, in the right direction. They would now receive that respect to which they were entitled, although they were comparatively poor; moreover, it would form an educational bond of union, they would be able to impart to each other the knowledge they obtained concerning parochial matters, so that they might be taught their relation to each other as parishioners; they should furthermore go to their township meetings united as to the course to adopt respecting the business before them.

Several speakers then addressed the meeting on the desirableness of union, some of whom commented severely on the tyranny and onesidedness manifested at parish meetings at Shotley Bridge, and on the injustice to the Benfieldside ratepayers, they having to go to Shotley Bridge to every meeting, instead of having a central place of meeting to accommodate the ratepayers generally.

Resolutions were moved that Mr. Wm. Barkas, be chairman, and Mr. H. Carss, secretary *pro tem.*, and that the meeting adjourn until Thursday, the 12th inst.

Mr. CARSS then registered the names of 30 owners and ratepayers as members.

Votes of thanks were awarded to the chairman and to the committee for the use of the Temperance Hall, after which the meeting separated.

Markets.

CORN MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, November 30.—From the farmers the show of wheat at our market to-day was small, but we have had fair coasting, with moderate foreign arrivals during the week, and the demand proved limited, although factors were willing to make some concession on last Saturday's rates. Barley ruled steady, at late price. In oats little was done, but we note no material change in their value. Malt met a very slow sale. Rye, beans, and peas, unaltered. Flour 1s. per sack cheaper on the week.

SUNDERLAND CORN MARKET, November 30.—There was a fair supply of wheat, which realised, generally, late rates. Barley rather lower. Oats fully as dear. Arrivals coastwise—Wheat, 550 qrs.

DARLINGTON, December 2.—There was a small supply of wheat, which met a ready sale generally at the prices of last week. Red wheat sold at from 18s. to 19s. Barley was largely enquired after, and the prices rather a short supply, prices advanced somewhat above last week, and ranged generally from about 10s. 0d. to 10s. 6d.; oats, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; and beans, 13. 6d. to 14s. per boll.

LONDON, December 2.—Arrivals: British—Wheat, 8,081 qrs.; barley, 4,533 qrs.; oats, 3,578 qrs.; flour, 20,461 barrels and 3,770 sacks. Foreign—Wheat, 19,905 qrs.; barley, 7,689 qrs.; oats, 30,165 qrs.; flour, 8,851 barrels and 986 sacks. The attendance was very small. There was a moderate supply of wheat and beet samples 1s. lower; business in foreign very limited, and prices unchanged. Good demand for barley, and prices unaltered. Beans and peas fully as dear. Oats 6d. to 1s. higher. Flour unaltered.

NEWCASTLE, December 3.—At our market to-day there was a small supply of wheat from the growers, and little from abroad, but a fair quantity coastwise. The trade ruled dull, and the business done was at a decline on the rates of this day week of fully 1s. per qr. on both English and foreign. Barley was held for rather more money, but the sale was slow. Malt, beans, and peas unchanged. Oats, 6d. per qr. dearer. Flour 6d. to 1s. per sack lower. Average prices of British grain for the week ending on Saturday last:—Wheat, 1,385¾ qrs. at 71s. 6d.; barley, 176 qrs. at 44s. 5d.; oats, 112 qrs. at 27s. 11d.

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE, December 4.—The arrivals from a distance consisted of 20 head of cattle from Aberdeen and the counties of the north-east coast of Scotland, 59 beasts from foreign, and 207 beasts and 380 pigs from Ireland.

The show of stock presented for sale exhibited an increase of 37 beasts, but a decline of 272 sheep as compared with that of last week.

Respecting quality, that of cattle was fully a seasonable average, some of the Irish were exceedingly prime, and several lots of remarkably good full-fed bullocks were from North Northumberland, while the sheep were middling.

The supply of beef comprised 869 head. The two leading markets held yesterday being firmer, at rather improved rates, coupled with the extreme cold state of the weather, had a favourable influence on the general state of trade, and all breeds moved freely off, at full quotations with a good finish.

The number of sheep was 6,500. The mutton trade ruled firm; and, although the quotations stand the same, yet, in some instances, 7d. per lb. was obtained, and a good clearance was effected.

Pigs.—867 were shown. The pork trade was more lively, yet prices did not advance to any quotable extent, and nearly all changed owners.

Foreign cattle.—At the quarantine sheds 59 head were shown and sold yesterday, at prices ranging from 7s. to 7s. 9d. per imperial stone. There was a falling-off in quality as compared with last week, but as a proof that these cattle kill fully up to their handling, buyers would rather buy off-hand than by weight.

Our Christmas market will be held on the 17th inst.

Numbers shown:—Beasts, 869; sheep, 6,500; pigs, 867.

Prices:—Prime heifer beef, 8s. 0d. to 8s. 3d.; secondary sorts, 7s. 0d. to 7s. 6d.; inferior sorts, 6s. 0d. to 6s. 9d.; first-class oxen, 8s. 0d. to 8s. 3d.; middling, 7s. 9d. to 7s. 9d.; cows 6s. 3d. to 8s. 9d.; pork, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.; small dairy-fed do., 7s. 6d. to 8s. 0d. per stone of 14lb.; sheep, good wendable wedders, 6¾d. to 6½d.; large fat, 6¼d. to 6d.; middling, 5d. to 6½d.; tups, ewes, and inferior, 4½d. to 4¾d. per lb., sinking offal.

Number and prices of the corresponding weeks in the last three years—

	Beasts.	Price per st.	Sheep.	Price per lb.
1864	1160	6s. 0d. to 8s. 9d.	4230	6d. to 8¼d.
1865	1308	6s. 0d. to 8s. 9d.	5000	7¼d. to 9¼d.
1866	715	6s. 0d. to 8s. 9d.	4380	6¼d. to 8¼d.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE POTATOE MARKET, November 30.—The supply was heavy, and the demand dull. The prices were:—Scotch, 12s. 0d. to 15s. 0d.; English, 12s. 0d. to 12s. 6d.; rocks, 11s. 0d. to 11s. 6d.; reds, 12s. 0d. to 12s. 6d. per load.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

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

BIRTHS.

CONSETT—On the 2nd inst. the wife of Mr. G. Pattinson, of a son.

No. 159, on the 2nd inst., the wife of Mr. Neil McCoy, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

WOLSINGHAM—At the Register Office, on the 30th ult., Mr. John Wearmouth, of Frosterley, to Miss Mary Ridley, of Bridge End, Frosterley.

At the Wesleyan Chapel, on the same day, Mr. Wm. Sprotess to Miss Sarah Jane Deardon, both of Towlaw.

BISHOPWEARMOUTH—At St. Thomas's Church, on the 3rd inst., by the Rev. Richard Skipsey, B.A., vicar, William Henry Dixon, M.D., eldest son of the late Wm. Dixon, Esq., surgeon, J.P., to Isabella Jane, second daughter of the late Thomas Hudson, Esq., of Felton, Northumberland.

DEATHS.

CONSETT—On the 5th inst., aged 58 years, Mary, the wife of Mr. Thomas Lamb, Slaley.

CROOKHALL—On the 3rd inst., aged 5 years, Isabella, youngest daughter of Mr. W. Kinleside.

TOWLAW—On the 1st inst., aged 3 years and 7 months, Lucy Jane, daughter of Mr. Wm. Harrison, grocer.

SPEN—On the 22nd inst., John Robert and Juliet Mary Ann, twin infants of Mr. Thomas Rowland.

CHOPWELL LODGE—On the 3rd inst., aged 48 years, Edward Decimus, youngest son of the late G. S. James, Esq., of Chopwell Lodge.

NINE BANKS—On the 20th ult., aged 28 years, Mr. John Holden.

NEWCASTLE—At his office, on the 3rd inst., suddenly, aged 63 years, Mr. George Brewis, solicitor.

Poetry: Original and Select.

THE GOOD WIFE.

It is just as you say, neighbour Green,
A treasure indeed is my wife;
Such another for bustle and work
I never have found in my life.
But then she keeps every one else
As busy as birds on the wing;
There is never a moment of rest,
She is such a fidgety thing.

She makes the best bread in the town,
Her pies are a perfect delight,
Her coffee a rich golden brown,
Her crullers and puddings just right;
But then, while I eat them she tells
Of the care and the worry they bring,
Of the martyr-like toil she endures—
Oh, she's such a fidgety thing!

My house is as neat as a pin,
You should see how the door-handles shine,
And all of the soft cushioned chairs
And nicely swept carpets are mine.
But then she so frets at the dust,
At a fly, at a straw, at a string,
That I stay out of doors all I can,
She is such a fidgety thing.

She doctors the neighbours—oh, yes;
If a child has the measles or croup
She is there with her saffrons and squills,
Her dainty made gruels and soup.
But then she insists on her right
To physic my blood in the spring,
And she takes the whole charge of my bile—
Oh, she's such a fidgety thing!

She knits all stockings herself,
My shirts are bleached white as the snow,
My old clothes look better than new,
Yet daily more threadbare they grow.
But then if a morsel of lint
Or dust on my trousers should cling,
I'm sure of one sermon at least,
She is such a fidgety thing.

You have heard of a spirit so meek,
So meek that it never opposes,
Its own it dares never to speak—
Alas; I am meeker than Moses.
But then I am not reconciled
The subordinate music to sing;
I submit to get rid of a row,
She is such a fidgety thing.

It's just as you say neighbour Green,
A treasure to me has been given,
But sometimes I fain would be glad
To lay up my treasure in heaven.
But then every life has its cross,
Most pleasures on earth have their sting;
She's a treasure I know, neighbour Green,
But she's such a fidgety thing.

—*American Paper.*

Varieties.

Of course Napoleon was right when he said that "now-a-days bayonets think." Polished steel must be capable of reflection.

Tom wrote to John from the country that he was "constantly employed in breaking colts." John wrote in reply, all he had to say about it was—"save the pieces."

At one of the schools in Cornwall the inspector asked the children if they could quote any text of Scripture which forbade a man having two wives. One of the children sagely quoted in reply the text, "No man can serve two masters."

"Madam," said a cross tempered physician to a patient, "if women were admitted to paradise their tongues would make it a purgatory." "And some physicans, if allowed to practice there," replied the good lady, "would soon make it a desert."

The celebrated portrait painter, Stuart, once met a lady in the street, in Boston, who saluted him with, "Ah, Mr. Stuart, I have just seen your miniature and kissed it, because it was so much like you." "And did it kiss you in return?" "Why, no." "Then," said Stuart, "it was not like me."

A country editor, noticing the decease of a wealthy gentleman, observes:—"He has died regretted by a numerous circle of friends, and leaving a widow as disconsolate as any widow need be who has obtained the uncontrolled possession of five thousand per annum. More than twenty young men have sent letters of condolence to her."

The celebrated Professor Porson was by no means remarkable for attention to personal appearance. On one occasion, when visiting a friend, a gentlemen who did not know Porson was waiting in impatient expectation of the barber. On Porson entering the library where the gentlemen was sitting, he started up and hastily said to Porson, "Are you the barber?" "No, sir," replied Porson, "but I am a cunning shaver, much at your service."

The late Mr. G. Stackpole, observing that every set of servants cheated their master, said that as he could not expect better luck than his neighbours, and did not wish any of his property to go out of his own family, he would hire his from among his poor relations. He did so, and it was not uncommon to hear him call out, when his table was full of company of the first respectability, "Uncle Tom, tell cousin Dick to go down to the kitchen, and acquaint aunt Betty that she has roasted the mutton into rags."

"I tell you, my fat friend, you have no business in that boat," said Theodore Hook one day to a fat man in a dingy on the Thames. "No business in this boat, sir? What d'ye mean?" "I mean what I say," coolly responded Hook. "You have no business in it, and I will prove it." "I think, sir, you will prove no such thing," said the navigator. "Perhaps you don't know, sir, that this is my own pleasure boat?" "That's it," said Hook. "Now you have it. No man can have any business in a pleasure boat. Good day, sir."

A young lawyer was examining an English bankrupt as to how he had spent his money. There were about two thousands pounds unaccounted for, when the attorney put on a severe, scrutinizing face, and exclaimed, with much self-complacency, "Now sir, I want you to tell this court and jury how you used those two thousand pounds." The bankrupt put on a serio-comic face, winked at the audience, and exclaimed, "the lawyers got that." The judge and audience were convulsed with laughter, and the counsellor was glad to let the bankrupt go.

At Oxford, some twenty years ago, a tutor of one of the colleges limped in his walking. Stopping one day at a railway station, he was accosted by a well known politician, who recognized him, and asked him if he was not the chaplain of that college at such a time, naming the year. The docter replied that he was. "I was there," said the interrogator, "and I knew you by your limp." "Well," said the doctor, "it seems my limping make a deeper impression on you than my preaching." "Ah doctor," he replied, with ready wit, "it is the highest compliment we can pay a minister to say that he is known by his walk rather than his conversation."

In a Scotch Episcopal church, a porter employed during the week at a railway station does duty on Sunday by blowing the bellows of the organ. One Sunday, wearied by the long hours of railway attendance, combined, it may be with the soporific effects of a dull sermon, he fell asleep during the service, and so remained when the pealing of the organ was required. He was suddenly and rather rudely awakened by another official, when apparently dreaming of an approaching train, he started to his feet and roared out, with all the force and shrillness of stentorian lungs and habit, "Change here for Elgin, Lossiemouth, and Burghead." The effect upon the congregation may be imagined.

One evening after dinner a gentleman was recounting his travels to a friend, and commenced in this way:—"When I was travelling in Russia I was attacked in crossing a forest by a pack of twelve wolves, and from my postchaise window I fired my revolver and killed the first wolf, and, strange to say, his companions stopped and devoured him, and then came on again to the fight. I shot another and my postillion killed a third, both of which were devoured, and so we went on until only one wolf remained, and I killed him as we were entering the town, and I observed that he was immensely fat. He of coure, had devoured all his companions." "Dear me," said the friend, "that's very odd." "Very odd," said the traveller; "but not nearly so odd as that which happened on the following day. I was out shooting, antelopes, and fired at one as he stood on the top of a crag, and odd to say, the ball passed through his neck and killed another which was standing on a crag a quarter of a mile off." "That's very odd," said the friend. "Yes, but the odd part of my story is to come. The report of my rifle so alarmed an old he-bear which happened to be up in a tree, that he fell to the ground, broke his neck and died on the spot." "Well," said the friend, "upon my word that's very odd." "Yes, odd," said the traveller, "but not so odd as the sequel to my story. A thunderstorm came on, and I sought refuge in a hollow tree, and to my horror I descended into a nest of young bears, where I had not been very long when I heard a strange tapping, and the unmistakable signs of the return of the she-bear. She ascended the tree, and was descending the hollow. With the rapidity of lightning I seized her by the tail and plunged my hunting knife into her haunches, upon which she started upwards, dragging me with her, and as she went down one side of the tree I escaped by the other." "Now, really, that's very odd," said the friend, "for it's the first time in my life I ever heard of a bear with a tail." "Yes, replied the traveller, "and it was the only time I ever met with one, and that's very odd."

A minister in one of the eastern parishes of Perth, whose sermons were generally more matter-of-fact than deep, was one Sunday endeavouring to make as clear as possible the account of the creation of man. He pictured out how God took a lump of dead clay and fashioned it into the shape of a man, which he then set up against a dyke to dry. On hearing this one of the parishioners gave a low, but rather long and easily understood whistle, which was heard by the minister, who immediately cried, "Wha's that i' the wast gallery says I'm leein'?" The answer soon came, which rather took him aback, and showed him that he had been going on to fast. "Od, did I say you was leein'?—but wha biggit the dyke?"

The following neat stroke of business deserves mention on account of the grand simplicity of means set in action. The scene is in a druggist's shop at Foggia, in the Neapolitan province of Capitanata; time, night, the druggist having just lighted a handsome silver lamp, the admiration and envy of the neighbourhood. A man enters, holding his hat in his hand. "Mr. Druggist will you please give me a hatful of syrup of tamarinds?" says the stranger. "A hatful of syrup! what do you mean?" cries the druggist, opening his eyes very wide. Do not mortify me by a refusal," says the man; "It is a bet with a friend; so just fill up my hat, and tell me what is to pay." The druggist was a merry fellow; the conceit pleased him; and so he fetched a big flask full to the neck with syrup, which was duly transferred to the customer's wideawake. "There it is," said the druggist. Scarcely were the words out of his mouth when the wideawake was on his own head, in a twinkling the lamp was blown out and carried away, while the poor druggist, helpless and immovable, stood like the image of some river god, with the clammy ooze trickling from him on every side.

The elder Kean was a great admirer of George Frederick Cooke, the actor, and on his visit to America put up a stone to his memory in New York, where Cooke died. Some time afterwards, when supping at Liverpool, after having played Richard III. to a very enthusiastic audience, the conversation turned on his visit to America, Cooke's ... death, and the stone that Kean had ... "All that is wanting ... above his head. ... epitaph worthy of ... now," said Kean, "is an epi... obliged ... the man; and I should be infinitely ... to any one who would furnish me with an appropriate line or two." Several epitaphs were suggested, but none being satisfactory, Kean appealed to a man of the name of Taylor, noted for his ready wit. Taylor, who was a man who would rather lose his friend than his joke, wrote something on the back of an envelope and passed it smilingly to Kean. The tragedian anticipating probably a well-turned compliment to himself, coupled with the name of Cooke, was cruelly disappointed when he read out—

Beneath this stone lies Cooke interr'd,
And with him, Shakspere's Dick the Third.

Literary Selections.

FRENCH VERSATILITY.—In one sense the French do not mix so well with other tribes; they rarely learn another language, they are are poor colonists; but they are imitative as monkeys, and can trick themselves out in any opinion, habit, creed, or custom. Two-thirds or more of the Tunisian, Roumanian, Spanish, Turkish, and other girls and *garçons* employed in the foreign restaurants of the Exhibition are actually French, and the real visitors from those countries are the last to discover it. They can wear any dress and make themselves of any colour—it is only by the test of language they are found out. They are the friends of all the human family, and treat the lowliest persons as daintily as they would treat a prince. Their very frivolity, as we call it—to borrow a phrase from Victor Hugo—"the volatilization of a people who evaporate in fraternity."—*Harper's New Monthly Magazine.*

THE WAPSHOTTS OF CHERTSEY.—Down in the meadows below our feet is "Almner's Barns," for more than ten centuries the home of one yeoman family, the Wapshotts, who, till within the last twenty years, tilled the same acres which they tilled in the days of Alfred, and realised the description of the model farmer of our old friend Horace. They never rose to the dignity of Justice of the Peace, or aspired to be reckoned among the "County Families" of Surrey, but remained for a thousand years in the middle rank of simple yeomen, free from the curse alike of poverty and of riches, and proudly rejoicing in the "aurea mediocritas" which they handed down from sire to son as the best of inheritance. What other county can produce a parallel to this?—*Once a Week.*

ALGERINE LIFE.—Being anxious to obtain a sketch of the quaint streets of the upper town, I wandered one morning up its dark alleys and intricate by-ways; and wishing to establish myself at a window (sitting in the narrow street was quite impossible), knocked at a promising-looking door, and was answered by a mysterious voice from behind a lattice above; the door opened of itself, and I marched up the stairs unmindful of evil. In the upper court I was instantly surrounded by a troop of women, in the picturesque private dress of the Moorish ladies, unencumbered now with veil or yashmak. This dress consists of short pantaloons and jacket of bright material, hidden about the neck and bust by gauzy scarfs and filmy nothings; the hair is plaited in tails with gold and silver cord, whilst a band of gold pendants, mixed with pearls, encircles the brow, and arms and neck are heavily loaded with chains and bracelets and strings of sequins. It is a very rich dress, and well suited to the lavish magnificence of oriental beauty. These ladies dragged at my watch-chain and pulled my hair until, finding myself in such very questionable society, I beat a hasty retreat, flying down the stairs six steps at a time, first slamming the doors in the faces of the houris, and eventually reached the street in safety, while sundry slow Musselmans wagged their beards, and said that christian dogs did not often enter such places with impunity. I now tried another building, and was much amused in the survey of what seemed to be a regular lodging-house. On the first floor, a picturesque room, set with moorish tiles—a negress in bed, her scanty clothing strewn upon the ground; on the next storey two dark women dressing, who screamed at sight of me, and tried to hide their heads in their yashmaks; up higher heaps of children, most in a state of nature (Moorish nature seems to imply dirt). At the top of the house a terrace overlooked the town; from thence I looked down in the central court, with its galleries, and its matting, and its large-leaved plants—excessively good as an *ensemble* of rich but subdued colour.—*Under the Palms of Algerius and Tunis.*

OXFORD IN THE OLDEN TIME.—In the middle os the thirteenth century, when the title of "Dr." waf introduced from Paris, the university had fallen into a little apostacy in conferring the title of "Master," on people not efficient in arts. To remedy this, a decree was passed in 1251 which enacted that no one should proceed in divinity unless he had ruled in arts, either there or at some other university, and also had read one book of the Canon of the Bible History, and preached before the university. It was then made absolutely necessary for all doctors of divinity to first pass in arts. This, however was not necessary for law and medicine—a clear indication that scholastic theology was usurping the place of philosophy and law. During the thirteenth century there were great feastings and revellings when the degrees were conferred both as bachelors and doctors. Many instances are on record of the splendour and profusion of these feasts. One famous instance is preserved in the chronicle of St. Peter's Monastry at Gloucester and cited by Wood, of a monk of that convent proceeding in divinity, in the year 1298, when they were present—John de Gainga, the abbot, the prior, the monks, obedientiaries, and clerk of the abbey, with many noblemen and their esquires, to the number of one hundred, who marched into Oxford on horseback. There were aalso present the abbots of Westminster, Reading, Abington, Evesham, and Malmesbury, with many priors and monks. They all contributed to the feast, as well as many other abbots, bishops, and priors, who were not able to be present. Then, again, in the year 1301, three years after, when he took the doctor's degree there was another great entertainment. The townspeople also, in cases where the candidate was a man of great birth, or popular with them, used to send in their contributions of meats and drinks to the feast. The dress of the scholar was evidently fashioned upon that of the Benedictine monks, who wore a black gown, with a cowl. Wood says that when degrees became frequent, in the reigns of Richard I. and John, other fashions were invented for the sake of distinction, and not only were the degrees distinguished, but the faculties also. Although there was a distinction between doctors of arts, theology, law, and medicine, yet in solemn assemblies and processions the fashion of their dress was uniform, with only a difference in colour. The doctors of theology wore a scarlet gown with wide sleeves; not a light red as later, but red mixed with purple or blue, faced with certain beasts' skins. Over that they wore a sort of half gown with sleeves, closed in front, and over all a hood lined with the same matter as the facing of the gown. The robe for a doctor of law or medicine was the same as that for divinity, with this distinction, that the facings and linings were of a different colour. The habits of the arts were black, faced and lined with furs or minever. The gowns of bachelors of arts, law, and medicine were of various colours—russet, tawny, blue, &c.—with wide sleeves, but not faced; the hood was of the same colour as the gown, not being lined, but simply edged with coney or lambskin.—*Dublin University Magazine.*

EDWARD GARRETT'S RETIREMENT FROM BUSINESS.—I begin now to find, that the long rows of figures dazzle me, and the new-fashioned ways of business confound my old-fashioned mind. And I also long for green fields, such as that where I talked to Lucy more than forty years ago; and to fortify this failing and yearning, I have argued with myself that it is almost a sin for an out-of-date old fellow like me to keep on grinding and moiling for more gold, which I shall never need for wife or bairns, thus filling a post which might be better occupied by some clever young man with both. So we two mean to live and die together in a quiet country corner; and this very day I have said good-bye to all my clerks, and left some remembrance in the hand of each, just as Mr. Lambert did, thirty years ago, when he came among us for the last time only a week before he died; and I patted the head of a curly-haired lad from Glasgow, the very image of Ned Garrett fifty years ago, and I have told him if he ever wanted a friend not to forget his old master, buried in a certain snug cottage, where I know even now Ruth is passing about the rooms to see that all is in apple-pie order for my arrival tomorrow. Yes, I, the old merchant, mean to rest for the remainder of my days. Yet, at the same time I remember her charge, that in the quietest life "there's more to do than water flowers and go to sleep." Ruth will help out my slow comprehension with her keen eyes and clear voice. I only wish there had been a touch of romance about her. It would have made her as perfect as mortals can be. But romance is always scarce. Therefore, I thank God for my sister's escape. Now for one more star-lit gaze from my narrow window! To-night I see the dim moonbeams over the graveyard of the vanished church, and so far as silence goes, I might be on Snowdon, instead of in the heart of London city; but I know that almost within a stone's throw of my window nestle courts and closes where infamy need never hide its head, even in such polluted daylight as can enter round me ... of the giant houses honours ... whom the world respects and ... whom God ranks with those other felons who snatch watches to buy bread they are too cowardly to earn. And I own that Lucy's words are true; this vineyard has been too large for me. My heart has not been strong enough for its burden. I have done a little, or rather I have helped others to do it; but it is such a little that I have no temptation to stand where the Pharisee stood, and boast of my good deeds. To-morrow night I expect to look out on a far different scene—on quiet meadows with great hills rising behind them. Perhaps I shall hear the nightingale below my windows, and the lights will all be out in a few cottages within ken, just as if each were an abode of domestic peace and love. But I must not forget my Lucy's words—"There's plenty of work where there are sin and sorrow, and sin and sorrow are everywhere." Yes; God has brought me thus far on my way, and I can trust Him to guide me to the end. He never gave me one sorrow or one pang more than I needed. I find now that the days which were hardest to live through are not darkest to remember. I only wish I had known this at the time, for I was often haunted by a dreary picture of lonely old age brooding over memory of sorrow as painful to endure as sorrow itself. It was my own fault, I should have trusted God's promises. It is rather late to begin to have faith when one is on the brink of the cold river, and can almost see the gleaming gates beyond. But God is very reluctant to say "Too late."—*Sunday Magazine.*

HOW TO GROW YOUNG AGAIN.—It is not when we are nearest to anything that we know best what it is. How I should like to write a story for old people! The young are always having stories written for them. Why should not the old people have a share? A story without a young person in it at all! Nobody under fifty admitted! It could hardly be a fairy tale, could it? Or a love story either? I am not so sure about that. The worst of it would be, however, that hardly a young person would read it. Now, we old people would not like that. We can read young people's books and enjoy them: they would not try to read old men's books or women's books; they would be so sure of their being dry. My dear old brothers and sisters, we know better, do we not? We have nice old jokes, with no end of fun in them; only they cannot see the fun. We have strange tales, that we know to be true, and which look more and more marvellous every time we turn them over again: only somehow they do not belong to the ways of this year—I was going to say *week*—and so they do not give pleasure to the young people, who don't care ... and somehow we old people ... if they did not belong to the ways of this year—I was going to say week—and so the young people generally do not care to hear them. I have one pale-faced boy, to be sure, who will sit at his mother's feet and listen for hours to what took place before he was born. To him his mother's wedding-gown is as old as Eve's coat of skins. But then he is young enough not yet to have had a chance of losing the childhood common to young and old. Ah! I should like to write for you, old men, old women, to help you to read the past, to help you to look for the future. Now is your salvation nearer than when you believed; for, however your souls may be at peace, however your quietness and confidence may give you strength in the decay of your earthly tabernacle, in the shortening of its cords, in the weakening of its stakes, in the rents through which you see the stars, you have yet your share in the cry of the creation after the sonship. But the one thing I should keep saying to you, my companions in old age, would be, "Friends, let us not grow old." Old age is but a mask; let us not call the mask the face. Is the acorn old, because its cup dries and drops it from its hold—because its skin has grown brown and cracks in the earth? Then only is a man grown old when he ceases to have sympathy with the young. That is a sign that his heart has begun to wither. And that is a dreadful kind of old age. The heart needs never be old. Indeed it should always be growing younger. Some of us feel younger, do we not, than when we were nine or ten? It is not necessary to be able to play at leap-frog to enjoy the game. There are young creatures whose turn it is, and perhaps whose duty it would be, to play at leap-frog if there was any necessity for putting the matter in that light; and for us, we have the privilege, or if we will not accept the privilege, then I say we have the duty, of enjoying their leap-frog. But if we must withdraw in a measure from sociable relations with our fellows, let it be as the wise creatures that creep aside and wrap themselves up and lay themselves by that their wings may grow and put on the lovely hues of their coming resurrection. Such a withdrawing is in the name of youth. And while it is pleasant—no one knows how pleasant except him who experiences it—to sit apart and see the drama of life going on around him, while his feelings are calm and free, his vision clear, and his judgment righteous, the old man must ever be ready, should the sweep of action catch him in its skirts, to get on his tottering old legs, and go with a brave heart to do the work of a true man, none the less true that his hands tremble, and that he would gladly return to his chimney corner. If he is never thus called out, let him examine himself, lest he should be falling into the number of those that say, "I go, Sir," and go not; or let him not content with thinking beautiful things in an Atlantis, Oceana, Arcadia, or what it may be, but put forth one of their fingers to work a salvation in the earth. Better than such is the truer youth, using just weights and a true balance, sells good flour, and never has a thought of his own.—*From "The Seaboard Parish," in Sunday Magazine.*

A capital story is told of the ex-Chief Baron Pollock. Some one who wished the Baron to resign waited on him and hinted at his resignation, and suggested it for his own sake, entirely with a view to the prolongation of his valuable life, and so forth. The old man rose and said, with his grim, dry gravity, "Will you dance with me?" The guest stood aghast as the Lord Chief Baron, who prides himself particularly upon his legs, began to caper about with a certain youth-like vivacity. Seeing his visitor standing surprised, he capered up to him and said, "Well, if you won't dance with me, will you box with me?" And with that he squared up to him, and, half in jest and half in earnest, fairly boxed him out of the room. The old Chief Baron had no more visitors anxiously inquiring after his health and courteously suggesting retirement. The Lord Chief Baron was prone to the expression of strong general views, which he conveyed in a manner eminently characteristic, with an idiomatic vigour and originality almost amusing. "If," said he, on one occasion, "every man were to take advantage of every occasion to have 'the law' of his neighbour, life would not be long enough for the litigation which would result. All flesh and blood would be turned into plaintiffs and defendants."—*American Paper.*

SHOCKING FATE OF A POLE.—A notice appeared in a recent number of the *Police Gazette* offering a reward for the apprehension of a Russian Pole, named Barnard Zusman, a travelling jeweller, in the service of Mr. Cohen, of Birmingham. It was supposed that he had decamped with his master's property, but it turns out that the poor fellow had been murdered in Shropshire, and robbed of the property he had in his possession, amounting in value to between £400 and £500

THE LATE DR. HAMILTON.—In honour of the memory of the late noted and esteemed minister of the Presbyterian Church, Regent-square, Gray's-inn-road, a congregation of not fewer than 1,500 persons thronged that place of worship at morning service on Sunday, when a funeral sermon was preached by Dr. Candlish. This rev. gentleman was a colleague of Dr. Chalmers in the Free Church movement, and was well acquainted with the rev. doctor, whose loss frequenters of Regent-square Church have much cause to deplore.

Spirit of the Press.

THE DEFECTIVE INSPECTION OF MINES.

The annual report of the Inspectors of Mines forms the subject of a leader in the *Herald*. Scientific researches and appliances have rendered the work of ventilation comparatively easy, but, as we are continually reminded, the willingness to use those appliances is by no means so great or so uniform as it ought to be, when the safety of hundreds of lives may depend on the perversity of a solitary miner in igniting matches, lighting pipes, and uncovering lamps, in some places where the smallest flame will kindle the whole volume of combustible gas with which the mine is filled. One of the inspectors admits that further legislation is wanted, if we are to be saved from a recurrence of astounding catastrophes such as we have of two or three times a year for some time past. But further legislation will be of little use without additional inspection. When one official has to visit 544 mines in two shires; when another is responsible for 434 in the largest county in England; when another has to inspect 338 mines in South Wales, and two are deemed sufficient to keep all the collieries in Scotland in good working order, it is perfectly certain that not only must their visits be few and far between, but that their inspection must in general be too cursory to possess any very great value. It is no use to expect the inspection to be effective when fifteen men have to divide the entire island between them and when each one has to visit some hundreds of mines, many of which are, in fact, extensive underground towns. Of course, any increase of the inspecting staff will involve a corresponding increase in the charges upon the Consolidated Fund, but this is a price which the nation will cheerfully pay if it can thereby secure an augmented degree of security for one of the most hardy and most highly-valued classes of its industrial population

EARL RUSSELL ON EDUCATION.

The *Times* does not put much faith in Lord Russell's Education resolutions. The order of the resolutions is meant to be logical. The tyro is to accept the definitions and axioms, though he may not be quite sure he understands them and suspects an ambuscade. The rest is built upon them in the approved pyramidal form, with a Minister of Instruction for the apex. If it be only laid down that everybody is to be educated, and if idle parents, clerical bigots, and stingy farmers stand in the way, then there must be a general riddance of such impediments, and also an embargo on all the pecuniary means within reach. Soundlogic is comprehensive, and involves consistency. We must deal with the rich as with the poor, with the university as with the village school; with languages, arts, and sciences as with "Scripture lessons" and arithmetic. But the architect of this pretty edifice is also a politician, and his history is part of his country's. Try as he would, he could not practise on our simplicity, because people know what he is at. He cannot propound resolutions like a prize essay, all swamp, without a stepping-stone. So through the haze there loom some rather big realities. As soon as the very practical legislators who take the lead of the Upper House begin to grope about in this mist of words for the possible meaning, they will stumble on the public schools, the universities, and the Church of England, among other bodies and interests very palpably concerned in the matter. All these institutions are openly aimed at and threatened with a new creation, involving a preliminary chaos. But the universities, and the public schools, and other "charitable endowments," are only the van of an immense array of solid existences that Lord Russell's machine is to cut its way through, and which it is to break in pieces. The whole system of this country, like the constitution we boast to inherit and are glad to uphold, is made up of established facts, prescriptive authorities, existing usages, powers that be, persons in possession, and communities or classes that have won dominions for themselves, and will hold them against all comers. All the work that is done is done by such agencies and in this way. Hence, in education, the necessity of the denominational system in this part of the realm, as also of the general rule to help those that help themselves—a rule only defensible on the ground of necessity. But, if these agencies are to be credited with the work that is done, and which they prevent by their violent and often unreasonable antagonism. Education is fought for in England as the sacred prerogative of the Church, the seignorial right of the landowner, the Divine vocation of the religious voluntary, the political privilege of the free citizen, the weapon of the propagandist, the engine of the politician, and the employment of those who want something to do or some good purpose to spend their money on. The difficulty Lord Russell finds does not reside in any institutions or in any arbitrary and removable arrangements. It is not to be met by a scheme for merging all peculiarities and differences under the administration of a Minister of public Instruction.

THE *Daily News* tells the noble leader of the Opposition in the House of Peers that it may be a question whether he would not have done better on the present occasion to confine his resolutions to general propositions capable of supplying a basis of legislation. The recommendation of a commission to consider the better distribution of the revenues of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge seems out of place among the far-reaching declarations of public policy contained in the resolutions which precede it. It is, moreover, in itself of doubtful value, considering that a select committee of the House of Commons is occupied with the subject, and has not yet made its report. Apart from this objection, however, the resolutions assert principles of the highest importance. If Parliament did no more than recognise the conclusions laid down in the first resolution, the effect upon its treatment of the greatest social problem of our age would be great beyond measure.

CAPTURE OF THE BISHOP OF SIERRA LEONE.

THE BRITISH CONSUL KILLED BY THE NATIVES.

By the arrival at Liverpool, on Saturday, of the Royal mail steamer Mandingo, with the West African mails, we hear of a painful affair which has recently occurred up the Niger. It appears that early in October Bishop Crowther, of Sierra Leone, went on a visitation up the River Niger, and after landing at several points he ultimately came to a place called Ida, where he proposed to make a brief sojourn. On his presence becoming known to the natives of the village several palavers took place, and at last it was resolved that the bishop should be detained, and a ransom demanded before he was released. The chief requested that the British consul at the confluence of the Niger should be communicated with, and the value of 1,000 slaves delivered to the "Governor" of Ida before the representative of the see of Sierra Leone could be set at liberty. The consul at the confluence of the Niger being absent at the time, the vice-consul, Mr. Fell, consulted with the European resident at the place, and it was agreed that the exploring steamer Thomas Bazley, which was then at the confluence, should be manned and equipped, and that Mr. Fell and several traders should go down the Niger to Ida, and demand the release of Bishop Crowther. All the arrangements having been completed, the Thomas Bazley started on the expedition, and reached the native village all well. On making a demand for the bishop, Mr. Fell and his companions where met with a flat refusal on the part of the principal chief. A squabble then took place, the natives appearing determined to retain their prisoner by force of arms. The Europeans, however, were armed with revolvers, and the Ida men having first commenced the fight by firing arrows into Mr. Fell's party, a regular *melee* took place, in the course of which Bishop Crowther took to his heels and escaped to the shore, where he was taken on board the Thomas Bazley. Meantime the fight was carried on with determination on both sides, Mr. Rolleston, one of Mr. Fell's companions, having shot down five of the natives during the scrimmage. The blacks having received reinforcements, were about to make a grand assault upon the small body of traders, when the latter retreated towards the beach, and had got on board one of the boats, when the natives rushed down and delivered a perfect shower of arrows into the pinnace. One of the arrows struck the vice-consul in the left side, piercing the heart, and the unfortunate gentleman died almost instantaneously. Mr. Rolleston was also injured by an arrow, and one report from the confluence states that he died from blood-poisoning, the end of the shaft having been dipped with a poisonous solution. The statement proves to be erroneous, as Mr. Rolleston is quite well. The captain of the Thomas Bazley, seeing the turn the affairs had taken, closed in with the shore a little and sent on one or two shots among the crowd of bellicose blacks on the beach. The result was effective, and the natives retreated to the village. The bishop was ten days in captivity at Ida; he was kept on the meanest diet, which he was obliged to eat in the presence of the chief of Ida, or some of his followers, deprived of his Bible until within a day of the arrival of the Thomas Bazley. The steamer eventually reached the confluence of the Niger, and the last accounts left the Bishop of Sierra Leone all well at the British consulate.

FATAL STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.

SUPPOSED LOSS OF FIFTY LIVES.

One of the most disastrous explosions that have occured in the Mersey since the explosion of gunpowder on board the Lotty Sleig, several years ago, took place in Sloyne on Friday morning, at about twenty minutes past six o'clock. It appears that the Greek war steamer Bubulina (formerly the famous Confederate blockade runner Colonel Lamb) was at anchor opposite the New Ferry, on the Cheshire side of the Mersey, preparatory to leaving for Greece. On Friday morning Captain Sartorius, the officer in command, gave orders that the steam should be got up at six o'clock, as it was his intention to start from the Mersey a few hours later. The furnaces were accordingly put into requisition, and steam rapidly got up, when, about half-past six, a terrific explosion took place amid-ships. The vessel was snapped asunder, the stern part being forced about 200 feet from the forward bulkheads and water-tight compartments, where the magazine was situated. About 60 feet of the fore part of the vessel was kept afloat, and at high water there were only the fore mast and four or five feet of the fore funnel above water. A large number of the crew were below at the time, and it is feared that a great many of them have perished, including two of the engineers. One of the Rock Ferry steamers, the Ant, Captain Kay, was at the pier at the time with steam up. Mr. Kay was for a few minutes in doubt what to do, but immediately after the third report he heard loud shrieks from the middle of the river, and at once slipped his hawser and proceeded in the direction from whence the cries were coming. Steaming into the centre of the river, and when about a quarter of a mile astern of the Great Eastern, he came upon the fore part of the steamer Bubulina, which he first took to the Amphitrite, another Greek war ship, and also, like the Bubulina, a once well-known blockade runner, called the Penguin. A man who stood on the forecastle called out to Kay to keep clear of the bows, as the magazine was there, and he feared that it might explode. The Ant, therefore, sheered off a little; and one of the steamer's boats succeeded in picking up between 25 and 30 seamen and firemen, the majority of them being Greek, and nearly all naked or badly clothed. The after portion of the vessel was then afloat; but on the flow of the tide it sank about 300 feet from the other part of the vessel. Having done all in his power to save life, Captain Kay proceeded to Liverpool and landed the unfortunate survivors of the disaster. One poor fellow was found to have his arm broken, whilst another had a fearful gash down the centre of is back, and from the ragged nature of the cut it is evident that it was caused by a splinter of sheet iron. Great services were also rendered by the boats from H.M.S. Donegal, which was riding at anchor close to the Greek ship. One boat picked up several of the Bubulina's crew, and among them were two men—one with both his legs broken, and another with his right arm smashed. The conditions and requirements of the majority of the rescued men were rendered more pitiable from the fact that they spoke no other language but Greek. Mr. O'Hara, the fourth engineer, was rescued by the Ant's boat, but the fate of Mr. Sharp, the second engineer (son of Mr. Thomas Sharp, manager in Palmer's engine works, Jarrow,) and the third engineer (a young man supposed to be a Mr. Brown, also of Jarrow,) is at present unknown, and it is feared that they were in the engine-room at the time of the bursting of the boiler, and failed to reach the deck in time to be rescued. Mr. Elliott the chief engineer, had a most miraculous escape. When the explosion occured he was in a closet in the after part of the steamer, and had barely time to rush out, half-dressed, and run up the companion way on to the quarter-deck, from whence he was picked off by a river gig, and taken on board the Amphitrite. Captain Sartorius had also a narrow escape from drowning. A minute or two before the explosion he went on to the upper saloon deck, and was standing close to the cabin when the crash took place. All that he remembers is that he was lifted off his feet into the air, and finally fell among a lot of broken spars, &c., into the river, some distance from the vessel. In falling, Capt. Sartorius received a severe scalp wound, and was otherwise severely shaken. The unfortunate commander is at present laid up on board the Amphitrite, suffering from his injuries, whilst several of the crew have been taken to the Northern Hospital, more or less bruised and scalded. All the principal officers have been saved. They were all in the stern cabin at the time the explosion took place, but they managed to reach the saloon deck, where they remained until taken off by boats sent to their assistance. One poor fellow, a Greek fireman, was down in the engine-room at the time, but the "bumb, bumb, bumb," as he expressed the explosion, sent him flying out of the stock hole, on to the deck and into the sea, where he was picked up by the Donegal's boat. He is scalded about the head, and cut on the right leg and right arm. His injuries seemed slight to him when compared to the loss he sustained in personal property. All his outfit, a gold watch, and £26 in gold have gone down with the ship. On making inquires on board the Amphitrite, where Capt. Sartorius and his officers are at present quartered, we were informed that at the time the explosion took place there were about 73 souls on board, including the commander, officers, sailors, engineers, fireman, and stokers. Of the 73, Mr. Aristides Gialoussy (the only gentleman on board who spoke English) informed us that there were 18 seaman and 32 fireman missing. A number of the firemen, and all the engineers were English, Mr. Elliot, the chief, being one of the most experienced marine engineers sailing out of the port.

On making inquiries at the Northern Hospital it was stated that six men belonging to the Bubulina had been admitted as patients. Four of them are Greeks, and two are English. One of the Greeks is suffering from a fractured skull, and another has his thigh broken and his head wounded. The others are only slightly injured. The name of one of the Greeks was Frangos; the othe two are at present unknown. The names of the two Englishmen are Thomas Fallon, 20 Burnmouth Street, Liverpool, fireman, and John Hamilton, coal trimmer, London.

As the Bubulina was a vessel of war, the register of the persons serving on board was kept in the ship, and therefore until it or a duplicate can be obtained, the names of those drowned cannot be ascertained.

It is stated that at the time the explosion took place there were only 4lb. of steam on. If this be correct then the opinion expressed as to the disaster being caused by the explosion of gas generated by steam coal will be more feasible.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

MR. DICKENS IN AMERICA.—The arrival of Mr. Charles Dickens is favourably commented upon by the entire press of the country, and his welcome has been most warm and hearty.

THE FATE OF DR. LIVINGSTONE.—Contradictory reports have been simultaneously received at Bombay from Zanzibar regarding the fate of Dr. Livingstone. One account states that he was recently seen alive, another that no hopes can reasonably be entertained of his recovery.

MURDER AND ROBBERY.—The body of a man named Bernard Jusman, traveller in jewellery for Cowen and Co., Birmingham, who had been missing for some weeks, was found on Friday by a gentleman named Clarke, who was shooting. The deceased had received a fearful blow on his head from an iron instrument found near him. His jewellery had been stolen.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE THAMES.—Robert Chambers, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, personally informed us, on Thursday, that he should next season again come forward as a candidate for the championship; and as we presume, Kelly has to all purposes retired, we look forward to a contest between Chambers and Joseph Sadler, of Putney, in the ensuing spring.—*The Field.*

CANNIBALS EATING A MISSIONARY.—News received at Sidney, New South Wales, on September 26, from Fiji, states that a cannibal tribe, residing in the interior of the principal island of the Fijain group, had murdered and eaten the Rev. S. Baker, Wesleyan missionary, and six Christian natives. This had caused great indignation in the colony, and within twenty-four hours of the receipt of the intelligence Her Majesty's ship Brisk had proceeded to see *en route* for Fiji, to inquire into the circumstances and punish the murderers.

SIGNIFICANCE OF "GARIBALDI."—The question "What,s in a name?" received an able solution on Friday in a case which came before Mr. Justice Keogh in Chambers. An action had been brought by Mr. M'Kenna, the editor of the *Ulster Observer*, a Belfast Roman Catholic paper, against a priest for alleged slander. The words complained of among others are, "He is a Garibaldi," and the meaning of the proper name was thus developed in the inuendo—"meaning thereby that the plaintiff had been unfaithful to the trust reposed in him as a newspaper editor, and misconducted himself as such editor, by holding and expressing opinions at variance with the views for the expressing and diffusion of which the said newspaper was established." This interpretation of a name rivals in expressiveness Lord Burgley's famous shake of the head in the play of "The Critic." Judge Keogh observed that it was interesting to have such a copious explanation of what "Garibaldi" means and hoped it would appear in the next dictionary. Defendant's counsel wanted to traverse that it meant all that, and his lordship gave him liberty to do so.

SHOCKING MURDER AT MARSEILLES.—The Assize Court of the Bouches-du-Rhone has just sentenced to hard labour for life an American, named Brown, a young man of 26 for having murdered a Irishman, named Rogers, in the streets of Marseilles. They had a fight with their fists, but the Irishman, being much more delicate in frame, had the worst of it, and tried to escape. The American, however, pursued him, stabbed him, in the stomach with a knife, and, to make the blow doubly sure, turned the blade of the knife round and round in the wound, and even cut out a piece of the flesh. It was after some difficulty that he was arrested, for he threatened to stab the first who touched him. Drunkenness was pleaded in the defence, but the jury brought in a verdict without extenuating circumstances.

THE QUEEN AND A CUMBERLAND WIDOW.—An old woman named Elizabeth Armstrong, residing at the village of Ainsthwaite, some twelve miles from Carlisle, was last week the recipient of the royal bounty. She is a widow, and has attained her ninety-second year, and strange to say, has lived to see the fifth generation in her own family. Application for the royal bounty was made to the Queen by a gentleman residing in the neighbourhood, who was thoroughly conversant with the circumstances of the aged woman. On the receipt of the application, Sir Thomas Biddulph at once communicated with the clergyman of the district, the Rev. N. F. Y. Kemble, who in answer to the inquires, stated that Mrs. Armstrons was a most deserving person. A remittance of £2 was accordingly forwarded to her.

THE SOUTH LEICESTERSHIRE ELECTION.—The official declaration of the result of the poll for South Leicestershire took place on Saturday at Leicester Castle. The fact that both parties claimed the victory gave unusual interest to the proceedings, and there was a large crowd in front of the hustings, despite a pouring rain. The High Sheriff declared the result of the poll as follows:—Mr. Paget, 2,302; majority, 39. Mr. Paget was therefore declared to be duly elected amid great cheering.—Mr. Paget then made a speech, thanking the electors for the honour they had done him during the contest. He proceeded to take a general review of the course of liberal legislation during the last forty years.—Mr. Pell also thanked his friends, and announced his intention to fight again.

SUDDEN DEATH OF THE MAYOR OF BATH.—A very tragical event took place at Bath on Friday night. For some years it has been usual during winter to have weekly "penny readings," which the local authorities have sanctioned by their presence, and either the mayor or some leading citizen has usually presided. On Friday evening the newly-elected mayor, Mr. Francis Slack, took the chair, in the presence of a very large number of people assembled in the beautiful room of the Guildhall, a building erected from the designs of the well-known Inigo Jones. His worship was observed to grow suddenly faint. Three medical gentlemen—Messrs. Spender, Barter, and Gore—who happened to be present, immediately ran forward, but their assistance was unavailing. The mayor was dead. Death, in fact, had been instantaneous. He was laid out in the Council Chamber, and the sight of one so well known, who but a few minutes before had addressed "his fellow-citizens," thus lying lifeless with his robes of office still about him, caused the most profound and painful impression. Mr. Slack was a solicitor in very large practice, and in that capacity he took a very prominent part in the proceedings connected with the Road murder, being, we believe, convinced—though, as it now turns out, incorrectly—that the father of the murdered child was a criminal. As a politician, he had taken an active part as a moderate Liberal. He was elected mayor for the first on November 9th of the present year. He had entered upon the duties of his office with extreme assiduity, and had on Thursday presided at the distribution of prizes in connection with the Oxford local examinations. It was then noticed how fagged Mr. Slack looked, but no one apprehended that he was seriously ill, or that so sad a tragedy was close at hand. The death of a mayor while in office has not occurred at Bath for very may years.

THE LICENSING QUESTION.—Mr Pease sought on Thursday night last to elicit from Mr. Hardy a promise that during the session of 1868 a measure would be brought forward for regulating the granting of licenses for the sale of wine, beer, and spirits, and for placing them under one jurisdiction. But Mr. Hardy, who, it must be recollected, has always been a steadfast upholder of the great brewing monopoly, and who first brought himself into notice by a capital speech in support of it when condemned by Mr. Villier's committee, would give no such pledge. He said he had been very busy of late, and had not been able to study the subject as fully as he must before he dealt with it as a legislator. "Therefore," said Mr. Hardy, "I am not in a position to say that any measure affecting the licensing system will be introduced by me; much less can I say that a measure will be introduced for placing under the same jurisdiction all the licenses referred to in the question of the hon. gentleman." The fact is that the power of the brewing monopoly is overwhelming in the House of Commons, and although committee after committee may pronounce the existing system of licensing to be corrupt and oppressive, no Minister will dare to alter it until compelled by pressure from without. Sir G. Grey, when Home Secretary, was always commencing bills which were never produced, and Mr. Hardy—more candid and consistent than Sir George—admits that no such bill is in contemplation by her Majesty's present advisers.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

ROBBERY AND RECOVERY OF A MAILBAG.—On Saturday morning there was considerable consternation among the Post-office authorities and the mercantile community of Barnsley on its being made known that the London mailbag from London to that town had been stolen. It appears that the bags as the mail train passes the Cudworth station are shot out into two nets placed by the side of the line, when they are taken out by a man who has to convey them in a gig to Barnsley. The mail train passed the station about half-past two o'clock in the morning, and the man, as usual, about a minute or two afterwards went and emptied one of the nets, but on going to the other he found it empty. Information was at once given to the police, and officers were sent out in all directions. About nine o'clock in the morning Police-sergeant Dixon found the bag in a field about 400 yards from the station. cut open, and the letters and parcels lying about. Higher up the line a large parcel which contained books was found, and it would appear as if the theives had been disturbed, and had mistaken the parcel alluded to for the registered bag, and had thrown it away when they discovered their mistake. It cannot us yet be ascertained whether any letters have been stolen, but the probability is that there have not. Every exertion is being made by the police to discover the perpetrators of the robbery.

FOR EVERYBODY.—A Clergyman who has Cured himself and hundreds of his parishioners of indigestion, noises in the head, headache, loss of memory, dimness of sight, deafness, nervousness, rheumatism, giddiness, deplorable low spirits and debility, (with many other common complaints)—adopts this unusual mode of offering any sufferers, free of charge, full particulars of the valuable herbal medicines issued by one of the most Eminent of living Physicians, by which these wonderful cures are being daily effected: that all, even the poorest, may enjoy the blessings of health. Send stamped envelope to W. Griffiths, Esq. 4, St. Mary's Terrace, Shakespeare Road, Stoke Newington, London.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, & CONSUMPTION.—Dr. Thomson's COUGH LOZENGES are a Speedy and Elegant Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Shortness and Difficulty of Breathing, Pains in the Chest and Side, Spitting of Blood, Hoarseness, Derangements of the Voice and Respiratory Organs generally, all of which are the well known precursors of Consumption and a lingering death. They immediately cause free expectoration in asthma, bring off the tough viscid phlegm, allay tickling in the throat which causes coughing, give ease in difficulty of breathing, remove spasm and tightness of the chest, and heal the soreness felt after coughing. For singers, preachers, and all other public speakers they are most invaluable strengthening the throat, and rendering it equal to any exertion. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s 9d, and 4s 6d. per box. To protect the public from imitations Her Majesty's Commissioners have ordered the name, RALPH THOMSON, London, to be engraved in white letters on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet. Sold by all Chemists in the world or will be sent post free direct on receipt of 14, 33, or 54 penny stamps, by Dr. THOMSON, 21, Harrington Square, Euston Square, London. Extracts from Testimonials. "My breathing was very difficult, and my cough at night dreadful. Your Lozenges have quite set me up again. Mr. Lane." "Your Lozenges quite cured my spitting of blood, brought on by hard coughing. J. H. Bennett." "My surgeon said I was in a decided consumption, but I am happy to say your Lozenges have quite cured me. Miss Emery." "They cured my hoarseness and sore throat in seven hours. Mrs. Hay."

A CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION ensured by the use of Dr. RUSSELL'S KALONICA, the only positive Remedy for all Skin diseases ever discovered. It permanently eradicates tan, sallowness, pimples, black spots, freckles, small-pox marks, redness, roughness, and all other disfigurements and discolorations; preserving and invigorating those important functions on which the purity, softness and beauty of the skin depend. Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per bottle. Sold by all Chemists in the world, or will be sent anywhere free by post, on receipt of 33 penny stamps, by Dr. Russell, 28, Clarence Road, Kentish Town, London. "Any medical men admit the folly of trying to cure skin diseases with internal medicines, and prescribe KALONICA in all cases." "I had pimples on my forehead for years, which baffled all the doctors, but two bottles of your marvellous Kalonica cured me. J. Marr." "It has completely removed 17 pock marks from my face, which is as clear now as it was before I had the small pox. Miss Ware." "My hands and arms are now as smooth and soft as silk. Miss Lewis." "Nothing eases my inflammatory heat so soon as your Kalonica. Miss Burt." "I use it just before going out, to impart a healthy bloom. Miss Gillis." CAUTION! With every bottle is enclosed a Pamphlet on Beauty and the Management of the Toilet; with a few words on Skin Diseases. Purchasers are also requested to see that George Russell's Trade Mark and Signature are on every package.

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No. 36
WANTED, AGE... for the Natio... COMPANY.—Apply to J... upon-Tyne.
WANTED Imme... the Printing... dian Office, Consett.
WANTED, an A... Made Clothin... JACKSON & Co., Bottle...
FURNISHED APA... MRS. SCOTT, Fro...
TO LET, A HOUS... Apply to JOHN D... sett; or to WILLIAM D...
TO LET, in Delves... HOUSE and G... made to SAMUEL T... Works.
TO LET, and may... A HOUSE an... ate at Catchgate. Appl... Dealer, Annfield Plain...
A BEERHOUSE TO... ROAD, CONSETT... on the Premises.
TO MASONS...
TO BE LET, the BU... of Wall.—Apply... Wood House, Ebchester...
LOCAL GOVERN... DISTRICT... HIGHWAYS...
TO BE LET, the F... of FLAGGING... Front Street, Leadgate... Conditions and Speci... the 16th inst.), at the... House, Ebchester, Dar... whom Tenders will b... Noon, on FRIDAY, the 2...
West Wood House,... Ebchester, 12th Dec. 18...
FIVE SHILL...
LOST, on SUNDAY E... 1867, Between Sh... CUSHION, belonging... returning the same to... will receive the above R...
For...
SAND FOR BUI... ON SALE at KYO SA... Load, ready money... DEBSON, Blacksmith, on th...
HUNTER...
VALENTINE, BL... the Redcar (19 competitors... Hutton, Catterick, Darli... places; has been hunted... Hounds, and well known... Hounds, and hunted by... For Price and to view,... Guardian Office, Consett... Guardian Office, 65, Clayto...
"EXCELSIOR" PRI... AND EMBROIDE...
THE CHEAPEST,... Can be seen at work... DRESSMAKING ESTABLISHM... JOHN ELLIOTT, A... PRICE fro...
Public I...
LANCHESTER N... CHA...
A BAZAAR, in aid of... now in course of er... be held in April, 1868... thankfully received by... of the Ladies of the Comm... MR. ROBERT ROBINSON, L...
NOT...
JOHN... PAWNB... MIDDLE STREE...
DESIRES to intimate to... he purposes leaving... FEBRUARY, 1868.
PERSONS HAVING... are requested to Redeem... JANUARY next.
Consett, Nov. 11, 1867.
IMPORTANT...
A BONA-FIDE MONE... £12,000,000 sterling, Gua... to be allotted in various sums... Person or Persons ent... Prospectus (which will be... applied for) to Mr. J. A. RINCK,... London, W.C.
SHOTLEY BRIDGE... (LIMI...
NOTICE IS HEREBY... of any House, Shop, or oth... Gas supplied by the said... other Officers of the Comp... Gas supplied by the said... prosecuted as the law direc... by Order of the B...
Shotley Bridge, April 6...
WE, the Undersigned... Person or Persons... of Benfieldside in the Coun... in the Execution of the Provisions... Act, 1858, hereby give yo... Meeting of the Owners of... District or new Parish he... 1867. It was... are further received at... Board shall consist of two... this 25th day of... JO... JO...
To the Right Honourabl... Secretary of...