Printed and Published at the Guardian Steam Printing Works, Front Street, Consett, in the County of Durham 13th February, 1869, by Robert Jackson

The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 427. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} CONSETT, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13TH, 1869. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Wanted.

WANTED immediately, a HOUSEKEEPER.—Apply to W. WHITTAKER, Consett. 807

WANTED, Two or Three Apprentices to the DRESSMAKING.—Apply to Miss M. J. ELLIOTT, Hill Top, Dipton. 804

WANTED, Second-Hand ROOFING TILES.—Apply to Lanchester Colliery Office. State number and price. 805

TO OWNERS OF PROPERTY.

WANTED to Purchase PROPERTY, in MIDDLE STREET or FRONT STREET, Consett. Letters addressed to X. Y. Z., *Guardian*-Office, Consett, and containing particulars as to situation, price, &c. will be attended to.

To Let.

TO LET, and may be entered on immediately, TWO ROOMS in Front Street, Shotley Bridge. Apply to THOS. WALKER, Benfieldside. 783

TO BE LET, and may be entered immediately, TWO COTTAGES, in BENFIELDSIDE LANE. Rates and Water Free; Rent Low. Apply to WILSON BROS., Shotley Bridge. 766

TO LET, on the 2nd February next, the Miners' Arms Inn, at Blackhill. The house is within a few minutes walk of Benfieldside Station, and contains Thirteen Rooms, with Stabling and Coach House attached.—Apply to Thos. C. Temperley, 48, Side, Newcastle. 742

TO LET, with immediate Entry, a HOUSE and SHOP, situate in Front Street, Blackhill.—Apply to Mr. J. T. MUIR, Eltringham Terrace, Blackhill. 661

TO LET, A BEERHOUSE at the Corner of Victoria Street and Church Street, Consett, containing on the Ground Floor Three Rooms and a Kitchen, and on the Second Flour Four Rooms; Rent £20 per annum. Fixtures to be arranged for.—Apply to Mr. McNALLY, Grocer. 796

Public Notices.

A TEA PARTY and BALL will be held at Mr. W. JOPLING'S, Scotch Arms Inn, Blackhill, on MONDAY, Feb. 15, 1869. 789

TO DAIRY FARMERS.

FREE by Post for 7 Stamps, "A Practical Treatise on the Diseases of Cows," with plain directions for their treatment and cure. Written expressly for the guidance of owners of Cows by RICHD. HARVEY, Veterinary Surgeon, Derby. 801

CROWN PERMANENT BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY, SUNDERLAND.

A BRANCH of this SOCIETY for this DISTRICT will be OPENED at Mr. J. T. MUIR'S Eltringham Terrace, Blackhill, on MONDAY Evening, Feb. 15th, 1869, at Seven o'clock. The meeting will be continued till Nine o'clock for the enrolment of new members. 791

TO BUILDERS.

PERSONS desirous of TENDERING for Certain Alterations and Repairs to Muggleswick Church can see the Plans and Specifications at the Vicarage, Muggleswick, from MONDAY 8th to SATURDAY 20th February, and the Tenders are to be sent to the Architects, Messrs. AUSTIN & JOHNSON, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on TUESDAY 23rd Feb.

No pledge is given to accept the lowest or any of the Tenders. 786

BY SPECIAL REQUEST.

THEATRE ROYAL, CONSETT.

FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY, SATURDAY, MONDAY, and TUESDAY, February 13th, 15th, and 16th. PROCTER'S GRAND PATENT DISSOLVING DIORAMIC EXHIBITION, acknowledged by the press of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, to be the Largest and Most Artistic of the kind travelling. On SATURDAY Night doors open at Half-past Six, to commence at Seven; MONDAY and TUESDAY Evenings doors open at Seven, to commence at Half-past Seven. ADMISSION—1s.; 6d.; 3d.

GRAND JUVENILE TREAT

In the THEATRE ROYAL, CONSETT, on MONDAY and TUESDAY Afternoons. Doors open at Half-past Three, commence at Four, and conclude at Five. ADMISSION—Back Seats 1d.; Reserved Do., 3d. 787

THEATRE ROYAL, NEWCASTLE. Lessee and Manager..Mr. E. D. DAVIS.

ENORMOUS SUCCESS OF THE NEW AND BRILLIANT PANTOMIME ROBINSON CRUSOE Or MAN FRIDAY, JACK FROST, and the KING OF THE CARIBBEE ISLANDS!

Pronounced by an audience crowded to the ceiling to be the best Pantomime ever produced in Newcastle.

Mr. DAVIS and Mr. SMITHERS summoned twice in one scene to receive the congratulations of the audience.

Engagement Specially for the Pantomime of the Popular Vocalist and universal Favourite LADY DON, Who will appear every evening in her favourite impersonation of ROBINSON CRUSOE.

The Great Scenes of THE ISLE OF BEAUTY AND THE GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE Received each night with thunders of applause. 737

ST. CUTHBERT'S CHURCH BENFIELDSIDE.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR PEAL OF BELLS, AND CLOCK.

	£	s.	d.
Amount already advertised	245	8	8
Mr. Henry Ritson	5	0	0
* Mr. Henry Ritson	5	0	0
Mr. Peile, second subscription	2	0	0
Mr. Thorpe	0	2	6
Mr. Scott, Consett	1	1	0
Collected by Miss Cooke:—			
Mrs. Terrawest	1	2	6
Mr. R. M. Allan	1	1	0
Mr. Wallis	0	10	0
Mr. Houliston	0	10	0
Miss Williams	0	10	0
Mrs. Webster	0	12	0
Mrs. Wilson, Shotley Hall	1	0	0
Smaller sums amounting to	4	4	6
* Collected by Miss Josephine Dickinson	1	17	0
* " Mrs. J. Booth	1	17	4
* " Miss and Master Westgarth	0	13	0
* Mr. C. Wilson	1	1	0
* Mr. J. Miller	0	10	0
Mrs. McKeith	2	0	0
Mr. Thomas Muse	0	10	0
Messrs. Wilson, Bros.	2	2	0
Miss Latimer	0	10	6
Mr. Burton	0	10	0
Mr. J. Thompson	0	10	0
* Mr. Moir	0	5	0

Those marked * are for the Clock. Further subscriptions are earnestly solicited.

FREDERICK BREWSTER THOMPSON, Vicar.
JOHN BOOTH, JUN., JOHN THIRLWELL, } Churchwardens.
752

Business Announcements.

GARDEN SEEDS.

GEORGE BOWE, VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT, has now on hand a large and well-selected Stock of VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS; also GLADIOLI, Early and Late POTATOES, CABBAGE PLANTS, &c., &c. 795

TO HOUSE AGENTS AND PROPERTY OWNERS.

WILLIAM KIRKWOOD, *SLATER AND TILER,* 1, WILLIAM STREET, CONSETT,

BEGS to announce that he has commenced the above Business, and hopes by strict attention to Orders, and Moderate Charges, to merit a share of Public patronage. Orders in Town and Country punctually attended to, on most reasonable Terms. 800

THOMAS ANDERSON, *BONESETTER,*

Removed to 8, JACKSON STREET, GATESHEAD-ON-TYNE

WILL, on and after NOVEMBER 28th, attend Fortnightly at Mr. GEO. ROUTLEDGE'S, Commercial Inn, Consett, from One o'clock till Four. T. A. was taught by the celebrated Bonesetter, Mr. ISAAC MILBURN, Alnwick, and has succeeded in effecting a ture in every case entrusted to his care.

Mr. Anderson will still continue to receive Patients ac BARLOW on Sundays, and he will also attend HEXHAM on the last Tuesday in every month. 41

KINLOCH'S CATALAN WINES.

THE enormous demand awakened by our introduction of these exquisitely flavoured, generous, unbrandied Red and White Wines, proves how wonderfully they are adapted for Household use. Their price brings them within the reach of all, and their quality is so fine that even those accustomed to expensive old Wines can drink them with the greatest pleasure.

"CROWN" RED CATALAN.
Price—20s. per dozen, 1s. 8d. per bottle.
DRY "CROWN" CATALAN.
Price—20s. per dozen, 1s. 8d. per bottle.
"DIAMOND" RED CATALAN.
Price—17s. per dozen, 1s. 5d. per bottle.
"CROWN" WHITE CATALAN.
Price—20s. per dozen, 1s. 8d. per bottle.
"DIAMOND" WHITE CATALAN.
Price—17s. per dozen, 1s. 5d. per bottle.
Note the Capsule on each Bottle.
C. KINLOCH & CO., London E.C.

AGENT FOR NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE—
ROBERT WATSON,
GROCER AND WINE MERCHANT.
116, GREY STREET. 798

THOMAS PUMPHREY is now selling

Very Strong Useful Teas, at........ 2s. 0d. to 3s. 0d.
Fine Mellow Teas, extra strong at .. 3s. 4d. to 4s. 0d.
The most Delicious Teas of the Season combined at 4s. 4d.
COFFEES, of excellent value, at 1s. to 1s. 10d.
DESSERT FRUITS of Choice Quality.
CURRANTS thoroughly Cleaned by Machinery.
ADDRESS—48, CLOTH MARKET, NEWCASTLE. 575

WILLIAM FITZPATRICK, *TAILOR, &c.,* ANNFIELD PLAIN,

BEGS to intimate to his Customers and the Public in general, that he is prepared to execute orders for every description of Gentlemen's, Youths', or Boys' Clothing.

N.B.—Gentlemen's own Material made up on the shortest notice, at moderate Prices. 719

TEA AND GROCERY WAREHOUSE, 33, DEAN STREET, NEWCASTLE.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

JOHN ANDERSON, *THE PROPRIETOR,*

SINCE entering upon the Business of this old Establishment, thanks the many Patrons for their support, and respectfully, but earnestly, solicits a continuance.

J. A. asserts, without fear of contradiction, that at no other place of business can the public receive better value for their money, for, while every attention is paid in selecting the finest goods imported for those who require such, at the same time the greatest care is given to secure for those with whom price is an object the very best value for their money, and the smallest quantity supplied on the same terms as charged to large buyers, making it the People's Shop! 404

THE WINTER IS COMING, with its cold bracing air. The season of the Coffee Drinker is at hand. You can procure for your morning or evening meal this great Luxury of the Season at any of the Establishments of STEWART, THE TEA DEALER. He has prepared a Coffee that abounds in richness and power. Continental Travellers say they cannot get better in the far-famed Coffee-drinking Cities of the Continent. It is roasted, ground, and packed hot into air tight cannisters; thereby preserving the rich aroma that is lost more or less by exposure to the air. Sold in 2lb., 1lb., and ½lb. cannisters, at 1s. 8d., 1s. 6d., and 1s. 4d. per pound, at 33, GRAINGER STREET, 33, SANDHILL, and 32, MOSLEY STREET, Newcastle 621

BLACKETT STREET TEA AND GROCERY WAREHOUSE.

JOHNSON (late Crosier), being determined to extend his business, is prepared to offer his Friends and the general Public, Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, Soaps, and general Groceries, selected from the Best Markets, at the lowest possible Prices for Cash, feeling sure that one trial of his celebrated Teas from Two Shillings per pound, will ensure success. N.B.—A liberal allowance on Parcels of Ten Pounds upwards of these Teas.

Note the Address, 91 *and* 93, *Blackett Street, Newcastle,*
360 JAMES JOHNSON, PROPRIETOR.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED HAT SHOP IN NEWCASTLE.

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

THOMAS COCHRANE, 19, GRAINGER STREET, (CORNER OF NUNS' STREET)
422 NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

NEWGATE STREET TEA AND GROCERY WAREHOUSE.

ROBERT WHITE,

MANY Years with Mr. Greaves, 17, and 19, Nun Street, and Mr. Stewart, Tea Dealer, 32, Mosley Street, has Opened the Shop 38, NEWGATE STREET, next door to Phœnix Inn, where he intends to carry on the Grocery Business on the improved principle for Cash.

R. W. deems it unnecessary to adopt the old hackneyed style of quoting prices, but begs to say that his selection of TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES, SOAPS, &c., are bought from the best markets, and one trial will be sufficient to convince his friends that he is worthy of their support.

NOTE THE NUMBER:—
38, NEWGATE STREET,
ROBERT WHITE, PROPRIETOR. 430

"REID'S CELEBRATED EIGHTPENNY MILD ALE (Leazes Brewery) is the best sample of heavy-bodied Ale brewed in Newcastle, and is well-known for its fine flavour."—From "Innkeeper's Trade Circular," for Feb., 1866. 403

"MELVIN'S NOTED EDINBURGH MILD and BITTER ALES are as good Ales as can be purchased, . . . and we do not wonder at the immense sale of these Ales."—(See "Innkeeper's Trade Circular" for Feb., 1866.) 494

Business Announcements.

FURTHER REDUCTIONS FOR SEVEN DAYS LONGER.

R. W. SHAW'S

CHEAP CLEARANCE SALE OF GENERAL DRAPERIES AND READY-MADE CLOTHING,

WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE ON SATURDAY, THE 20TH INST.

R. W. S. would impress upon intending Purchasers the necessity of an early call, as he cannot guarantee the Goods at present Prices after the Sale.

OBSERVE THE ADDRESS—
R. W. SHAW,
FRONT STREET AND MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT, AND LEADGATE. 806

JOHN GREAVES, *TEA MAN,*

Nos. 17 & 19, NUN STREET, AND 34, CLAYTON STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

IN returning his grateful Thanks to his very numerous Patrons for the Support accorded to him during the last Fourteen Years, desires to inform them that, having now three of the largest Tea and Grocery Establishments in the North of England, and doing all his Business in the Market with *ready Money*, he is enabled to offer superior Articles at considerably lower Prices than most other Houses in the Trade.

His long and practical experience as a Buyer in every department of the Tea, Coffee, and General Grocery Trade gives him the greatest advantage in securing the best Articles at the lowest Prices.

This system of doing business he has always found highly advantageous, as it enables him to place before the Public *Articles of the best quality, at the very lowest Prices*, and at the *earliest period of the Seasons.*

N.B.—Goods delivered by our own Carts in the surrounding districts.

JOHN GREAVES,
WHOLESALE, RETAIL, AND FAMILY GROCER, AND TEA-MAN, 351
Nos. 17 & 19, NUN STREET, AND 34, CLAYTON STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOUR THOUSAND A-YEAR.

104,606 POUNDS of TEA have been Sold by STEWART the TEA-DEALER during 1868. This growing demand proves beyond a doubt that the people like them. Our Tea Establishments in Newcastle and Sunderland are open to all who may choose to honour us with a call. To meet the wants of the People who live at a distance, we are prepared to forward, carriage paid, to any address—

	£	s.	d.
10lbs. of the Cheapest Tea in England for	£1	0	0
10lbs. " Finest Keysou Tea for	1	5	0
10lbs. " Rich, Ripe, Old-fashioned sort of Tea for	1	10	0
10lbs. " New Season's Early Tea Pickings for	1	13	0

Should the Tea not please, we are willing to Return the Money. We suggest Small Families to 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, 33, SANDHILL, AND 32, MOSLEY STREET, NEWCASTLE.
Or at the NEW BRANCH, CORNER of FREDERICK ROAD, HIGH STREET, SUNDERLAND. 736

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

THE ANNUAL SALE

OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, &c.,

WILL COMMENCE

ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1869,

AND WILL CONTINUE FOR TWENTY-ONE DAYS, OR UNTIL THE WHOLE IS CLEARED OUT.

CATALOGUES TO BE HAD AT THE "GUARDIAN" OFFICE, OR ON THE PREMISES,

(SNOWBALL'S OLD SHOP,)

33, BOTTLE BANK, GATESHEAD.

JACKSON & Co., PROPRIETORS.

NEW TEA ESTABLISHMENT.

ALTHOUGH only Four Years have elapsed since we commenced Business in Clayton Street, we feel it necessary, in order to meet the requirements of our increasing trade, and especially to accomodate our numerous customers from Gateshead and the towns and villages on each side of the River, to open the above Branch. The business will be conducted personally by Mr. EDWARD PATTISON, well-know a few years ago to the Sandhill Tea Trade.

Our Friends arriving by Boat will find our NEW ESTABLISHMENT directly opposite the new street leading from the Quay to the Side.

While it is our special study to procure the Finest Teas, we would remind strangers that every department of Groceries has our careful attention. A few extracts from our Price Lists will suffice to prove our ability to sell cheap, while a single call at either of our Establishments will secure a decided verdict in favour of quality:—

Excellent Tea	2s.	White Crushed Sugar	3½d.
Good Coffee	1s.	Currants, ready for use, washed and dressed	3d.
Lump Sugar, broken for Table	4½d.	Blue Mottled Soap	3d.

PATTISON BROTHERS, 62, CLAYTON STREET,
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT, 11, SIDE, NEWCASTLE. 585

CONSETT STEAM PRINTING WORKS.

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.

JOHN LEE, *FRUITERER,* FRONT STREET, LEADGATE,

HAS now on hand a choice assortment of GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS—LEEK SEEDS—Henry's Prize, Large Howdon Flag, Scotch Musselborough, Ayton Castle, &c., &c. 779

HOUSE FURNISHING.

J. W. DAVISON, *CABINET-MAKER & FURNITURE BROKER,* FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

FEATHERS, FLOCKS, RABBIT DOWN, &c.
IRON BEDSTEADS.
HARDWARE GOODS.
PARRAFIN LAMPS.
PARAFFIN OIL, Wholesale and Retail.
BENZOLINE OIL.
Furniture delivered free. 640

REID & SONS' NEW PAMPHLET OF WATCHES profusely illustrated with Cuts of Watches and Watch Work, List of Prices, &c., may be had on application, or Free by Post.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES

Of the best construction, carefully finished, accurately timed, and Guaranteed to perform well.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Gold Horizontal (Geneva)	3	10	0	to	14	14	0
Gold Levers (English)	3	8	0	to	40	0	0
Silver Horizontal (Geneva)	1	15	0	to	5	5	0
Silver Levers (English)	3	10	0	to	26	0	0
An Extra Strong Silver Lever, suitable for Working Men					4	4	0

Watch Clubs supplied on the most liberal terms. Chronometers, Watches, and Clocks carefully Repaired and Cleaned by a Large Staff of Skilled Workmen on the Premises. ☞ Old Watches taken in exchange.

REID AND SONS,
Chronometer Makers to the Admiralty, 41, Grey Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 333

MR. E. BURTON,
DEALER IN PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS
PIANOFORTES
[Direct from the best London and Parisian Makers.
A Splendid Toned 7-oct. PIANOFORTE, only Twenty Guineas—a bargain.
A splendid Mahogany Harmonium, suitable for large Room or Chapel, only £8 8s.
PIANOFORTES, &c.,
Tuned, Repaired, or Taken in Exchange.
SHEET MUSIC, Newest at Half-price.
Residence:—POPLAR COTTAGE, SHOTLEY BRIDGE. 26

ESTABLISHED 51 YEARS.

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

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

MR. E. BURTON, Professor of Music, Organist of ST. CUTHBERT'S CHURCH, Benfieldside, TEACHER of the PIANOFORTE, ORGAN, HARMONIUM, &c. First-class References. Terms on application.

Poplar Cottage, Shotley Bridge. 25

NORTHUMBERLAND TURKISH BATHS (near the Cricket Grounds), Northumberland Street.

OPEN
Daily from 7 0 a.m., till 9 0 p.m.
Saturday .. 7 0 a.m., till 10 0 p.m.
Sunday .... 7 0 a.m., till 11 0 a.m.

CHARGES.

First-class Bath	2s. 0d.	Do., with champooing.		2s. 6d.
Second do.	1s. 6d.	Do.,	do.	2s. 0d.
Third do.	0s. 6d.	Do.,	do.	1s. 0d.

Ladies—First-class only open on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 7 a.m., to 11 a.m. 390

NORTHERN COUNTIES LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY (LIMITED).

Head Office—106, CLAYTON STREET, NEWCASTLE.
Branch Offices—3, BARRINGTON STREET, MARKET PLACE, SOUTH SHIELDS.
THOMAS LINCOLN, AGENT.
" " 60, FAWCETT STREET, SUNDERLAND.
THOS. L. HOWARTH, AGENT.

This Company grants LOANS on Personal Security, Deeds, Shares, Mortgages, Bills of Sale, and every description of Available Security.

TRADE BILLS PROMPTLY DISCOUNTED.

The large Capital of the Company, and the number of Confidential Agents, enable them to complete Loans either in Town or Country on the Shortest Notice. In some cases Advances can be had the same Day, if required.

Prospectuses Free.
332 EDWIN OVENDEN, Manager.

SUPERIOR WATCHES, SHIP CHRONOMETERS, ENGLISH AND FRENCH CLOCKS.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Silver Patent Lever Watches	3	10	0	to	27	0	0
Gold Patent Lever Watches	10	10	0	to	40	0	0
Geneva Silver Watches	2	2	0	to	5	5	0
Geneva Gold Watches	5	5	0	to	30	0	0
Ship Chronometers	27	0	0	to	40	0	0

LISTER AND SONS,
WATCHMAKERS TO THE QUEEN, CHRONOMETER MAKERS TO THE ADMIRALTY,
12, 14, & 16, MOSLEY STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. 334

WILKINSON'S IMPROVED

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

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

Town Price for 70 Square Yards and Upwards, 2s. per Yard. Country Prices and further Particulars on application to

W. B. WILKINSON & CO.,
PRUDHOE STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. 495

EPPS'S COCOA.

Only in ¼ lb., ½ lb., and 1 lb. Packets—tin-lined and labelled.

SOLD BY THE TRADE IN ALL PARTS.
Prepared by JAMES EPPS and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London. 692

Business Announcements.

ESTABLISHED 1740.

DICKINSON, *TOBACCO MANUFACTURER,* BIGG MARKET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

GENUINE SEEDS.

WILLIAM AMBLER, DIPTON,

BEGS to thank his Friends and Public generally for their past favours. He can with confidence recommend the Stock he has received and will attend Consett Market on SATURDAYS with Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Cabbage Plants, &c., &c. 782

MATTHEW IRWIN, TANFIELD,

BEGS to return thanks to his Friends for their past favours, and respectfully informs them that he still continues to run a Buss between TANFIELD and NEWCASTLE on TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS. He leaves Tanfield in the Morning at Seven o'clock, and the Queen's Head, Gateshead, at Three o'clock in the Afternoon, by way of Tanfield, Shield Row, Causey, Sunnyside, and Gateshead.

LICENSED TO LET POST HORSES. 781

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

FINEST ENGLISH OILCAKE always on hand.

Now on Hand, a Large Quantity of Fine SEEDS, Peas, Tares, Barley, &c. 206

WILSON'S CELEBRATED HATS, 38, *GREY STREET,* NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

WILSON'S New Improved, Easy-Fitting, FRENCH SILK HATS, cannot be surpassed for lightness, elegance, durability, and comfort. FELT HATS of every description. A large assortment of CAPS in the newest styles, Silk Umbrellas, &c. 738

CLARENDON SCHOOL, MEDOMSLEY ROAD, CONSETT.

JONATHAN C. WYLIE, MASTER, Who is aided by a JUNIOR ASSISTANT.

MATHEMATICS, GRAMMAR, CLASSICS.
TERMS, 7s. 6d. per Quarter in advance.

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"Luxuriant and Beautiful Hair is the distinguised badge of Youth." MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S RESTORER OR DRESSING never fails to quickly restore *Grey or Faded Hair* to its youthful colour and beauty, and with the first application a beautiful gloss and delightful fragrance is given to the Hair. It stops the Hair from falling off. It prevents baldness. It promotes luxuriant growthy it causes the Hair to grow thick and strong. It removes all dandruff. It contain neither oil nor dice In large Bottles—Price Six Shillings. ZYLOBALSAMUM (MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S) far excels any Pomade or Hair Oil. To those whose hair is naturally dry, requiring frequent dressing, its cheapness and great value will be proved. Its early use on children's Hair will insure an abundant and bountiful supply *from Youth to Old Age*. In large Bottles—Price Three Shillings. Sold by most Chemists and Perfumers. Depot, 266, High Holborn, London. 394

THE MANUFACTURE OF WATCHES AND CLOCKS.—A most interesting and instructive little work, describing briefly, but with great clearness, the rise and progress of watch and clock making, has just been published by Mr. J. W. Benson, of 25, Old Bond Street, 99, Westbourne Grove, and the City Steam Factory, 58, and 60, Ludgate Hill. The book which is profusely illustrated, gives a full description of the various kinds of watches and clocks, with their prices, and no one should make a purchase without visiting the above establishments or consulting this truly valuable work. By its aid persons residing in any part of the United Kingdom, India, or the Colonies, are enabled to select for themselves the watch best adapted for their use, and have it sent to them with perfect safety. Mr. Benson, who holds the appointment to the Prince of Wales, sends this pamphlet to any address on receipt of two postage stamps, and we cannot too strongly recommend it to the notice of the intending purchaser 671

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken off your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist, and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately; it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It has been long in use in America, and is highly recommended by medical men; it is very pleasant to take; it soothes the child; it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Be sure and ask for MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, and see that "Curtis and Perkins, New York and London" is on the outside wrapper. No mother should be without it.—Sold by all medicine dealers at 1s. 1½d. per Bottle, London Depot, 205, High Holborn. 393

BREAKFAST.—A SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT.—The *Civil Service Gazette* has the following interesting remarks:—"There are very few simple articles of food which can boast so many valuable and important dietary properties as cocoa. While acting on the nerves as a gentle stimulant, it provides the body with some of the purest elements of nutrition, and at the same time corrects and invigorates the action of the digestive organs. These beneficial effects depend in a great measure upon the manner of its preparation, but of late years such close attention has been given to the growth and treatment of cocoa that there is no difficulty in securing it with every useful quality fully developed. The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homœopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. Far and wide the reputation of Epps's Cocoa has spread by the simple force of its own extraordinary merits. Medical men of all shades of opinion have agreed in recommending it as the safest and most beneficial article of diet for persons of weak constitutions. This superiority of a particular mode of preparation over all others is a remarkable proof of the great results to be obtained from little causes By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame." 695

Public Notices.

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS.

D. IMRIE, Front Street, Consett, has just received a fresh supply of GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS. 812

CONSETT MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THE FIRST ANNUAL SOIREE will be held in the British Schools, Trafalgar Street, on Monday, Feb. 22, 1869. 802

TO BUILDERS.

PERSONS desirous of TENDERING for ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS to be made at the Vicarage, Satley, near Tow Law, may see the Plans and Specifications at the Vicarage, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 17th and 18th inst., or by applying after the above date to the Architect, Mr. J. Henry, Dun Cow Lane, Durham.

Sealed Tenders to be sent to the Rev. J. P. Deplidge, Halgarth Street, Durham, not later than Tuesday, the 23rd inst. The lowest Tender not necessarily accepted.

Durham, Feb. 10th, 1869. 811

CONSETT WATERWORKS COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the GENERAL HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the Shareholders of the Consett Waterworks Company will be held at the Company's Offices, on Tuesday, 23rd day of February, 1869, at Half-past Two o'clock in the Afternoon, for the transaction of General Business.

The Books for the Transfer of Shares will be closed from Tuesday, the 9th, to Tuesday, the 23rd inst., inclusive.

Dated this 4th day of February, 1869.

JOHN WATSON, Chairman.
JOHN GLEDSTONE, Sec.

Water Company's Offices, Consett. 799

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—A SODA WATER MACHINE in good working condition. Apply to Robert Jackson, *Guardian* Office, Consett. 784

FOR SALE.—A BLACK RETRIEVER and NEWFOUNDLAND DOG, a good watch.—Apply to John Brodie, Jun., Shotley Bridge. 792

FOR SALE, Harness of all kinds, Machine Belt, Smiths' Bellows and Tools, Lathe Heads, Scale Beams, Ale Pumps, Shop Counters and Office Desks, Guns, Pistols, and a Tool Chest at Mr. Lewis Lee's, 169, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle. 809

SAND FOR BUILDING PURPOSES

ON SALE, at Kyo Sand Quarry. Single Horse Cart, 1s.; Double Horse Cart, 1s. 6d. per Load, ready money.—Apply to Mr. Robert Henderson, Blacksmith, on the ground. 40

VALUABLE and DESIRABLE BUILDING SITES for SALE by PRIVATE CONTRACT, situate at Blackhill, Baxton Burn, Shotley Bridge, Leadgate, Medomsley Edge, and Consett.—Apply to Mr. Wm. Raw, Auctioneer, Valuer, Surveyor, and Commission Agent, Blackhill.

Sale Office, Blackhill, April 29th, 1868. 316

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY BUSINESS FOR SALE.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, the TRADE and GOODWILL of a COUNTRY SHOP at Edmondbyers, where a very good Trade is being carried on, belonging to John T. Watson, who is leaving the Neighbourhood. The SHOP FIXTURES and STOCK-IN-TRADE may be had at a valuation, with immediate possession. Tenders will be received by the above J. T. Watson, up to the end of this month. 808

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. Adam Brodie.

PEREMPTORY SALE of a LARGE STOCK of LINEN and WOOLLEN DRAPERY belonging the Estate of R. Kinghorn, of Liverpool, an Insolvent, amounting at cost or stock-book prices to £428 14s. 11d., at the Newmarket Sale-Rooms, Consett, on Monday, Feb. 15th, 1869, and following days, Mr. A. Brodie, Auctioneer, Particulars in bills. Agent for the West of England Insurance Company. 810

By Mr. Joseph Oley.

HAMSTERLEY HALL.

MR. JOSEPH OLEY

HAS been honoured with instructions to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Hamsterley Hall, on Wednesday, Feb. 17, 1869, all the FARM STOCK, FARM IMPLEMENTS, HAY, and other effects (the property of Thomas Miller, Esq., who is leaving the Neighbourhood), comprising 2 excellent Milch Cows; 20 Pure Leicester Ewes, in Lamb to a Leicester Tup; 1 Leicester Tup; 1 Brood Sow; 2 Store Pigs, of Mr. Wainman's breed; 1 Donkey; Donkey Cart and Harness; Donkey Pad and Bridle; a young gentleman's Riding Pony; 1 single Horse Cart, in good condition; 1 pair of Cart Shilvings; 1 set of Cart Harness; 1 pair of Cart Ropes; large Stack Cover; 100 Iron Sheep Hurdles; 20 Wood Do.; 12 Sacks; 6 Cow Bands; Sheep Rack on Wheels; Cow and other Tubs; 4 Metal Pig Troughs; large do. Water Trough; 1 pair of Steel Yards; Patent Oil Cake and Bean Crusher, by Ransome and Simm; Corn Crusher and Straw Cutter, by Cottam; Stable Fittings, including 6 Iron Mangers, with Hay Racks connected; 50 Hen Coops; Wire and Wood Chicken Yards; large Turkey Coop; 6 Meal Chests, lined with Tin; 2 large Meal Tubs; large square Tub; Metal Cauldron; 2 Pails and Yokes; 5 dozen Rabbit Traps; 1 dozen Mole do.; Sheep Stool and Butchering Knives, and 10 Sheep Skins.

Together with 1 Patent Washing Machine, by Summerscale and Sons; 9 Flat Irons; Iron Stove; Patent Clothes' Dryer; 18 White Ware Dairy Dishes; 2 Steel Forks; 6 Hay Rakes; Grape and Shovel; Cart Lift; 2 Stone Garden Rollers; 2 Patent Lawn Mowing Machines; 1 do. Garden Watering Machine; 1 clump of Rhododendrons; a number of Geranium Plants; a quantity of Garden Pots of various sizes; a number of Dahlia Poles; 2 large Garden Frames; Water Barrel on Wheels; a parcel of ¼-inch Wire; large Harness Press; 2 Saddle Racks; 1 Pig Crate; large Water Butt, with numerous other articles.

Also, part of a Stack of Well-won Old Land Hay, together with the Eatage of 52 acres of Old Grass Land until the 26th March, and 26 acres of do. until the 13th day of May next.

Also, 2 brace of highly-bred Pointer Dogs; 1 brace of Setter Dogs, all warranted not gun shy; 3 Ferrets; 2 Ferret Hatches; a number of black-breasted Red Game of Sir Geo. Gow's breed, and 3 Toulouse Geese.

Sale to commence at Twelve o'clock precisely.

N.B.—Mr. Randall, of Shotley Bridge, will be in attendance with Refreshments. 803

By Mr. John Jenkins.

FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

MR. J. JENKINS

IS favoured with instructions to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION on Monday, Feb. 15th, 1869, the WHOLE of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other effects belonging to Mr. W. Whittaker, Blackhorse Inn, Front Street, Consett, who is leaving the neighbourhood, consisting of 1 Mahogany Sofa; 1 Mahogany Loo Table; 6 Mahogany Balloon-backed Chairs, in hair seating; 1 excellent Bagatelle Table, with slate bottom, balls, and cues complete; 1 Mahogany Dining Table; 2 round Tables; 1 Press and useful Cupboard; 3 Iron Bedsteads; 1 Press Bed; 5 Pairs of Mattresses; 3 Feather Beds with Bedding; Washstands and Dressing Tables with Bedroom Ware; several pieces of Carpets and Oil Cloths; Mantlepiece Mirrors and Swing Do.; 12 Kitchen Chairs; 1 excellent Eight Days' Clock; Washing Machine; an Assortment of Pictures, consisting of the Champions of England, Racing Cracks, &c., &c., in gold gilt frames; 1 Longsettle; Fenders and Fireirons; Pots and Pans; Poss Tubs, Washing Tubs, and Barrels.

The BAR UTENSILS consist of Pewter and other Measures, Decanters, Glasses, Kegs, and Taps complete, with Crockery Ware in great variety.

Also, 1 excellent Gig, nearly new, recently cost 35 guineas, with Lamps complete; 1 Set of first-class silver-mounted Gig Harness; 1 Saddle and Bridle, nearly new; 1 excellent Coup Cart and Harness; 1 Gig Cover; 2 Night Collars; Grapes; Forks; Pails, &c., &c. 12 prime Hens and Cock.

Sale to commence precisely at One o'clock, as the Lots are numerous and the days are short.

Trafalgar Street Sale Rooms, Consett,

Feb. 4th, 1869. 790

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

John Robson asks the meaning of the intimation so frequently observed in large towns by pedestrians,—"Foot passengers keep to the right." The request is made so that foot passengers may keep to the right of the various footpaths as they pass along, in order that the disagreeable manner in which persons have to "dodge" past each other in crowded places may be avoided. The hint is useful, and if pedestrians were to attend to it they would arrive at their destinations sooner than they do in many cases. This direction never means, as your friend supposes, that passengers should cross the streets to get to the right hand side of the street.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1869.

CONVENT ABUSES.

As journalists, we are not going to examine the question whether asceticism is or is not a proper development of the religious spirit—whether the regular life or the secular one gives the best field for the exercise of piety. Fanatics of the Murphy stamp will, of course, gloat over the revelations in the case of Saurin v. Star and Kennedy, or adduce them as overwhelming proof that conventual life is productive of nought but evil. It is not our business, however, to attack a system bound up with the religious ideas of a large portion of our countrymen. The State has established religious toleration, and the exercise of the conventual life seems necessary for the full religious freedom of Roman Catholics. Doubtless they can see merits and beauties in the system which are not apparent to Protestants, whose attention is chiefly directed to exposed abuses, and who are therefore apt to conclude that because an individual Jesuit may display little of the spirit of Jesus, or because a particular Sister of Mercy shows herself to be unmerciful, that that is the natural result of the character assumed by the person. We distinctly state that we draw no such inference; but we cannot be blind to the fact, which has not now been exposed for the first time, that there are great abuses in the conventual system. Human nature is everywhere imperfect, and nuns form no exception to the rule. The love of tyranny and oppression, of petty but spiteful persecution, is a very general characteristic of a certain class of minds—female humanity forming no exception to the rule; and we cannot conceive a more fiendish malignity in slow torture than might be exhibited by a woman who had mistakenly bound herself to a conventual life, and who, while mortifying herself, thought she did good service to Heaven in torturing an inferior sister. The revelations in the Saurin case, taking the plaintiff's statements as in every particular correct, do not astonish us in the least. We have often heard of similar systematic cruelty being perpetrated upon servants, upon paupers, and upon prisoners; and creatures who could inflict such torture upon a human being, are only likely to be rendered more crabbed and sour in temper by subjection to the strict discipline of a nunnery. But the more we acknowledge that such abuses are possible and probable in conventual life, the more do we see the necessity of providing some safeguard against them. In all other cases where, from whatever cause, men and women are brought together in communities, subject to a discipline exercised by superiors, we have established a system of inspection which prevents any glaring abuse of authority. Even a prisoner is protected against individual persecution. Society exacts a certain forfeiture from him, but is very careful that this should not be increased at the caprice of individuals in authority. A similar statement may be made in regard to the pauper. The State relieves him from destitution on certain conditions, but is careful to see that those conditions are not made harsher at the whim of some official actuated by personal dislike. We take the same care of lunatics. Now, why should we not act in an analogous manner with convents? It may be replied that the inmates of such institutions voluntarily subject themselves to certain superiors, and may renounce their authority whenever they like, making sure of the protection of the law if violence is used against them. This may be all very well in theory; but we know that in practice the inmates of convents are often as helpless as prisoners—that they cannot seek protection, but protection must seek them. Convents are now to be found in the United Kingdom by hundreds, not only attached to the Roman Catholic, but to the Anglican Church. We cannot do away with this fact—we can only ignore it. We may hide our heads in the sand if we like, but that will not remove the danger we refuse to see. The only effectual way to prevent conventual abuses is by a system of State registration and inspection. Every religious house and every individual inmate should be registered, and periodical inspections should be made in which each individual should be personally examined by an inspector with reference to any possible grievance or injustice which the law would not tolerate if made cognizant of it. Our present plan of ignoring convents altogether is like the make-shift way in which our relations with the Court of Rome are carried on—indeed, it is less tolerable, because we do communicate with Rome somehow, whereas we have no control over convents. Disconnect the State from religion as much as we will, it will still be its duty to protect the rights of individual members of religious bodies against the tyranny of superiors or of a majority of associates.

We have pleasure in notifying that the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland have generously provided salary and lodging for two experienced persons to nurse the poor of Alnwick.

The Right Rev. Monsignor Canon Eyre was consecrated Archbishop of Anazurba on Sunday week at Rome, and will proceed as Papal Legate to Scotland in a short time.

New Sheriffs.—The following gentlemen have been approved by Her Majesty sheriffs for the year 1869:—Durham.—Thomas Charles Thompson, Esq., of Sherburn Hall. Northumberland.—M. T. Culley, Esq., of Coupland Castle.

The late rains have resulted in great floods in all parts of the country, and the river Tyne has been no exception, the water in many places completely covering the roads on the banks. On Monday morning the Tyne was very much flooded above Hexham Bridge, the islands were nearly all under water, and the flood was running at the rate of nine miles an hour under Hexham Bridge. The Haughs about Ryton and Blaydon were nearly all under water.

Local and District News.

Early Caught.—On Sunday, Mr. George Toward Elliott, of Lanchester, caught a beautiful butterfly, of the peacock kind. It may be seen any time at the house of Mr. Joseph Elliott, Lanchester.

Housebreaking at Blackhill.—On Monday, the residence of the Rev. Thomas Smith, catholic minister, at Blackhill, was broken into, and five shillings in copper, and a sixpenny piece was abstracted.

Consett Iron Company.—At a meeting of the directors of the Consett Iron Company (Limited), held in Newcastle, on Saturday last, an interim dividend of 2s. 9d. per share, clear of income-tax, being at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, was declared.

Lanchester Association for the Prosecution of Felons.—This useful association held its annual meeting in Mr. Wm. Walton's, Blue Bell Inn, Lanchester, on Monday evening. The treasurer's report showed the association to be in a flourishing condition. Thanks were accorded to the secretary (Mr. T. Mitchinson) for the manner in which he had discharged his onerous duties during the past year.

Knitsley Chapel.—On Wednesday evening, a meeting was held in this place of worship in aid of the funds of the Primitive Methodist Missions. The Rev. Thomas Greenfield made some happy remarks upon "the good time coming," characterising it as a religious time, a time of improved morality, of peace, and of plenty. Messrs. G. Hawdon and W. M. Patterson also addressed the meeting. A collection was taken on behalf of the missions, and missionary boxes were received from Misses Watson and Thompson.

Entertainment at the Brooms.—Last week, an entertainment was given at the Brooms by the children attending the school, in honour of the Rev. F. Kearney. The audience was very large, there being about 160 persons present, and the quality of the entertainment was highly creditable to Misses Sale and McDermott, who made the dresses and tutored the youthful performers. Notwithstanding the general goodness of the proceedings, there were some that deserve special mention; for instance, Miss Jane Curley's "Paddy Magee's dream," Master John Flynn's "The sprig of the Shannon," and Miss Catherine Curley's characteristic song, "ye darkies all." The latter was beyond all praise. She is only 13 years of age, and she danced and played a fiddle simultaneously, which was greeted with thunders of applause. The Rev. F. Kearney gave a humorous speech, in which he expressed his delight at the proceedings. At the conclusion, the choir presented Miss McDermott with a well-selected collection of music, handsomely bound.

Consett Mechanics' Institute.—On Tuesday evening a general meeting of the members of the Institute was held in the library. Rev. F. Steggall in the chair. The papers for the last six or seven weeks of the ensuing quarter were sold with the following result:—Times, 4s. 3d.; Standard, 1s. 2d.; Daily Chronicle, 9d.; Durham Chronicle, 1s. 3d.; Consett Guardian, 2d.; Engineer, 1s. 9d.; Nation, 8d.; Controversalist, 10d.; Carlisle Journal, 1s. The proprietor of the *Consett Guardian* kindly supplies (free of charge) the Hexham Courant, Durham Advertiser, Punch, July, Fun, Tomahawk, and Consett Guardian, making in all fifteen papers that are laid on the tables of this institution. In order to give greater publicity to the new institute it was resolved to hold a soiree on Monday, February 22nd, which we trust will be largely patronised, as the committee intend sparing no pains to make it a success. We might also state that the committee have acceded to a request to admit ladies to the use of the library only, at 1s. per quarter, and youths under sixteen years of age to all the privileges of the institute at the same nominal charge.

A Lady Evangelist at Consett.—As our readers will have observed from advertisements and paragraphs in our columns, Mrs. Sanderson, from Sheffield, has been conducting a series of special religious services for the past three weeks in the Primitive Methodist Chapel, Consett. The services have been eminently successful. On the Sundays the capacious building was crowded with eager listeners, and on week days large numbers assembled to hear the lady preacher. We understand that Mrs. Sanderson's "abundant labours" have not been without fruit, as many who were "out of the way" have been reclaimed. The power she had over her audiences was remarkable, and her handling of divine truth was apt. On Saturday evening, she gave a temperance lecture to a comparatively large assemblage. The many objections that are held against teetotalism were overturned in a somewhat skilful manner, and her appeals to the company in general, but women in particular, to sign the pledge were not without effect, as sixteen persons covenanted at the close of the meeting "to abstain from the use of spirituous or malt-liquors." The services were brought to a close on Sunday, and Mrs. Sanderson was favoured, as before, with very large congregations.

Lecture at Consett.—On Thursday evening of last week, a lecture was delivered in the British School-room, Consett, by Mr. J. Banks, of York, to a small but select audience. The Rev. F. Steggall, vicar of Consett, presided. The subject of the lecture was "Provident Habits," and Mr. Banks showed the damaging effect of excitement upon the duration of life, in proof of which he alleged that the general average of human life was 33 years, while the average of that peaceful community—the Society of Friends—was 50 years. He pointed out the advantages of abstinence from spirituous liquors, tobacco, and other things inimical to the system, and the cultivation of saving habits, investing their cash in savings banks or insurance companies. It was a good indication to see young men have an eye to the future; it gave promise of a prosperous and virtuous career. The lecturer was very humorous, and interested his audience. At the close he advocated the claims of the British Equitable Assurance Society, of which he is an agent. The usual votes of thanks brought the meeting to a close.

The Late Rev. G. G. Letters.—On Sunday evening last, the Rev. J. Faulkner preached an excellent discourse improving the death of the late Rev. George Gilfillan Letters, in the Wesleyan Chapel, Consett, to a crowded congregation. The rev. gentleman took for his text Philippians 1, xxi., and preached therefrom a most impressive and useful lesson. In the opening remarks he descanted upon the advantages of living a holy life, and exhorted his hearers to prepare for that world beyond. After which he gave a brief memoir of the deceased minister, whom he stated was a native of Scotland, and that early in life he was deeply impressed with religious truths. Immediately after his conversion he became a Sunday school teacher. The greater part of his time being occupied in conducting cottage services, in which he was eminently successful in Glasgow. A fresh field was opened for the exercise of his christian offices, by his appointment to this circuit, by the Wesleyan conference a year or two ago. In concluding, Mr. Faulkner paid a high tribute to his deceased friend's fine sense of honour, and devotion to his holy calling. His sudden demise in the month of December last year, had cast a gloom over the entire circuit, and his zealous and christian bearing made him beloved by all with whom he came in contact.

United Presbyterian Church, Blackhill.—In accordance with the instructions of the presbytery of Newcastle, at their last meeting on the 2nd inst., the Rev. Wm. Fisken, of Stamfordham, preached in the above church on Sabbath-Day last, morning and evening, and at the close of each service read an extract of the minutes of the presbytery intimating that the resignation of the Rev. Wm. Lauder, their pastor, was laid on the table, expressing sympathy for him in his affliction, and directing that the church appoint commissioners to appear on their behalf at their next meeting, to be held on the first Tuesday in March, and also that the presbytery wished to know what the congregation could do for Mr. Lauder in the event of his resignation being accepted. At the close of the evening service the congregation was requested to remain to consult as to what was best to be done in their present circumstances. Mr. Imrie, as chairman of the committee of management, addressed the congregation, stating that they all deeply regretted the loss of their pastor, the Rev. Wm. Lauder, who had served them faithfully for upwards of ten years, and during that time had gained the esteem of all who knew him, both as a preacher of the gospel, as well as for his mild and gentlemanly disposition towards all with whom he came in contact, and now that God had seen meet to afflict him he was compelled to resign his charge, it was necessary that something should be done for him for the present, as it was probable that he could not realise anything from the church for some time, and therefore, for perhaps nine months or a year, this he said was the last appeal that would be made to the congregation on his behalf, and he hoped that every one would do to the utmost of their power. It was ultimately agreed that a special collection should be made in his behalf on Sabbath-Day fortnight, and that a subscription should be opened so that all the members of the congregation might have an opportunity of evincing their sympathy and esteem for Mr. Lauder. We are happy to see that such an arrangement has been entered into, as it is impossible that the church can do much, seeing that there is not a member connected with it that has anything to depend upon but his daily earnings.

The prizes won at the recent annual competition of the 7th Durham Rifles were distributed to the successful competitors on Tuesday afternoon at Durham, by Major Joicey.

Readings at Annfield Plain.—On Saturday night the second of a series of readings were given in the Primitive Methodist Chapel, Annfield Plain, on behalf of the Total Abstinence Society. Mr. John Humble in the chair. The readings were delivered by Messrs. Armstrong, Lazenby, and Johnson, and melodies were sung by Messrs. Fenwick and Gattis. There was a very good attendance.

Local Bills in Parliament.—On Thursday last, the following local bills came before Mr. Palgrave one of the examiners of the House of Commons:—The Shotley Bridge and Consett District Gas Bill, the Gateshead and Hexham Road Bill, and the West Auckland Road Bill. All the above were sanctioned by the examiner, who passed them on to the committee on Standing Orders.

Man Found Drowned near Spennymoor.—On Monday the body of a man was found floating in a reservoir at Tudhoe Ironworks, in a state of decomposition. It has been identified as that of John Brayley, 41 years old, who has been missing since the 26th December last. The deceased had been for some time previous in a deranged state of mind, and it is supposed he had committed suicide.

Consett Water Works Bill.—Yesterday (Thursday) afternoon, at a meeting of the River Tyne Commission, Ald Cowen, M.P., presiding, the Chairman said that this bill was promoted for the purpose of supplying certain villages and collieries with water from the river Derwent. One-half, he understood, would be taken away during a part of the year, and he thought it would be better to remit the matter to Mr. Clayton, who said that a petition might be drawn against the bill.—Agreed.

Fashionable Wedding at Bolton-le-Moors.—The marriage of William Robson Dickinson, Esq., Derwent Cote House, only son of the late Joseph Dickinson, Esq., Rose Cottage, Shotley Bridge, to Melene Mead, second daughter of the late R. F. Irling, Esq., M.D., Keswick, was celebrated at Holy Trinity Church, Bolton-le-Moors, on Thursday-week, and much rejoicing. Mr. Dickinson is well known in this district as being connected extensively with the coal trade. He is much respected amongst all classes of the community. His marriage was looked forward to with much interest. At Shotley Bridge, Annfield Plain, and other places, where he is well known, the inhabitants testified their joy by a copious display of flags, the firing of guns, and the usual demonstrations attending such interesting occasions.

Coursing at Greenhead.—Through the kind permission of T. Wilson, Esq., of Shotley Hall, a private coursing came off on Tuesday, on that gentleman's estate—commencing at Greenhead—which afforded the owners opportunity of testing the respective merits of their animals. Hares were plentiful, and some of the courses most exciting, and a most excellent day's sport was heartily enjoyed by the party who had the pleasure of witnessing it. Subjoined is a return of the sport:—

I.

Mr. Wilson's Whitebait beat Mr. Randall's Dilston
Mr. Lumley's Snowgreen beat Mr. Moore's Miss Moore
Mr. Dixon's Derwentwater beat Mr. Wood's Jenny
Mr. Ridley's Daisy beat Mr. Wood's Minnie

II.

Whitebait beat Snow's Green
Daisy beat Derwentwater

III.

Mr. Ridley's Daisy beat Mr. Wilson's Whitebait and won

Colliery Enterprise near Durham.—A striking instance of the success attending colliery enterprise is afforded in the case of Cornsay Colliery, seven miles from Consett, the owners of which are Messrs Ferens and Love. The first sod was cut on the 4th May, 1868; and within the short period of eight months 160 coke ovens were erected and set in full working order. Three miles of railway from Cornsay to adjoin the North-Eastern line, were also completed in the above period; and on the 1st of January nearly 100 houses had been erected, to which additions are being made every week. There is one circumstance that is likely to make a reputation for Cornsay Colliery, and that is the fact that the owners manufacture coke which brings the highest price of any in the kingdom. This successful concern owes much to the energy and enterprise of Mr. Jos. Love, of Mount Beulah—a gentleman who, notwithstanding his advanced years, still, with characteristic spirit enters upon new undertakings which he stamps with the impress of success. Cornsay promises to be a most thriving and prosperous district.

The Progress of "Science."—A remarkable instance of the advance of a science not at all times held in great respect was witnessed within a hundred miles from Consett on the evening of Thursday last. Two tradesmen residing within a Sabbath-day's journey from Middle Street, on that evening betook themselves to a neighbouring hostelry for the purpose of, we suppose, "driving dull care away." These two worthies sat and quaffed for some time, and, no doubt, enjoyed themselves. As usual, the presence of "John Barleycorn" was not long in making itself manifest, for, on the expression of some opinion by one of these gentlemen, the other immediately gave the statement a direct contradiction. Argument after argument was now put forth by each but to no avail, for the old proverb that

"A man convinced against his will,
Is of the same opinion still,"

held good in the present instance, and the influx of a large body of gentlemen at the close of a meeting which had assembled to put township matters all square, in no wise caused the respective champions to shrink from the contest. On the other hand a few of the "late arrivals" were men fond of fun, and perceiving how matters stood, ventured to hint that they might argue all night without either party being convinced of the justness of his opponent's arguments, and at the close suggested an appeal to the noble science of "fistiana," in which arguments of a more powerful character than mere talk are brought into action. After a little consideration on the part of these heroes they came to the conclusion that it was desirable to bring their discussion to a close by "an appeal to arms." The house was soon cleared, and in the adjoining street a ring was speedily formed, where each party, no doubt, secured the invaluable aid of a "seconds." After due attention to the requirements of the "inner man," and after the manner of true professionals who

"Shake hands before beginning to box,
Then give each other plaguey knocks,"

they proceeded to wage war upon each other. For some time the "battle waged furious and fast," at least as furious as it could well be, for whether it was owing to the darkness of the night, the influence of the "artificial" supply they had partaken of somewhat liberally, or the great advance each party had made in the "noble art" we profess not to understand, but we suppose it was from the *latter reason*, as each man failed to hit his opponent. Matters were now getting too tame for the bystanders, and it was decided that each should be again stimulated for the conflict by another appeal to the "bottle," when, no doubt, the vigour imparted by a hearty draught would soon settle the dispute. The second round, however, was joyfully taken by the heroes, who quickly adjourned again to mine host's and replenished themselves by frequent and copious draughts of the best "bitter." Time was again called, to, we may reasonably suppose, the disgust of the competitors, who were by this time become the jest of their numerous and fun-loving companions, who having pulled off the disputants once more to the ring and brought them face to face. Matters continued thus for some time, until a random shot from one drew "first blood," and a similar blow from the other brought "up a peeper." The company now declared themselves satisfied, and the heroes, nothing loth, betook themselves to their respective places of abode. On the following morning one of the principal actors in this rather tragic farce was no little surprised on rising from bed at the somewhat comical figure he presented, and on consulting the mirror he was still more amazed at the wonderful change which had taken place in one of his organs of sight, where the natural colour had by some unaccountable means given place to a darker hue. Gradually he began to remember the course of events on the previous evening, and at a short distance from the door he found a friend who "posted him up" in the subject. No time was now to be lost, he had been placed in battle array against a man who had never done him any harm, and he at once made up his mind to go and look after his deeply-injured friend. Arriving at the door he was speedily admitted to the presence of his "opponent" of the previous evening, whom he found warm and cosy under the blankets, to whom he apologised in the best manner he could, and the other apologised in return. What was now to be done to hide his "black-eye" from the gaze of the curious. A little consultation between the worthy pair decided the question, for his friend, who had inflicted the blow, was a man well versed in "paint" and the happy thought struck them to paint the eye, so as to make it look more natural. The paint was at once obtained, and as one sat patiently at the bed-side, the other put up in bed, and gradually laid on the colour until almost all trace of the evening's dissipation was gone. No doubt the twain imagined themselves to be in the "paint" covered up all traces of the evening's dissipation, and that their adventures were unknown to any, but they have been mistaken as to the subject formed a day's talk to their neighbours who will long remember the "appeal to arms" made on that evening by those valiant knights.—*Correspondent.*

Hunting Appointments.—The Braes of Derwent Foxhounds will meet on Saturday, 13, at Whittonstall—at 10.—The Newcastle and Gateshead Harriers will meet on Thursday, 18, at Knitsley Station—at 10·30.

Durham City Election.—The abstract of the expenses incurred on behalf of Mr. J. L. Wharton, of Dryburn, the Conservative candidate in the city of Durham election, have been published. They amount to £608 14s., together with a further sum of £67 16s. in abeyance for bills sent in which are disputed, thus making a grand total of £766 10s.

The Actual Cost.—An abstract of the expenses incurred by the three candidates at the North Durham Election has just been published. Mr. Geo. Elliot's election, according to the returns, costs him £15,302 10s. 7d., while the joint expenses of Messrs. Williamson and Bell are set down at £11,703 11s. 8d.

Rape at Blaydon.—On Thursday at the Gateshead County Police Court, John Creagan, an old man, was sent for trial to the Durham Assizes, on a charge of committing a rape on a girl named Jane Thompson, eight years old, at Blaydon, on Tuesday night last. He was also committed on another charge of assaulting a little girl named Charlotte Dixon.

The Darlington Murderer.—A young man, named Thomas Finnigan, was brought before the magistrates at Darlington, on Friday, charged with attempting to shoot William Young, on Saturday night week with intent to murder him. The particulars of the case have already appeared in the *Guardian*. Prisoner, who reserved his defence, was committed for trial.

The adjourned inquest on the murder case at Darlington was concluded on Saturday, and resulted in a verdict of wilful murder being returned against the Prisoner, John McConville, who was committed to take his trial at the ensuing Durham Assizes. There seems a disposition to connect the matter in some way with Fenianism, but nothing was brought out in the evidence to substantiate such an idea.

The Case of Drowning near Lumley.—The body of the unfortunate young gentleman, Thomas Heslop, aged twenty-two years, the son of Mr. Geo. H. Hop, of Harbour House, near Lumley, who was drowned under such melancholy circumstances on the 17th of January, was recovered from the river Wear on Friday, between the Chester boat-house and Lambton Bridge. The discovery was made by P.C. Christon and a shepherd named William Thompson, in the employment of Mr. Crawford, of Lumley Thicks.

Accident at Marley Hill Colliery.—A pitman working at Marley Hill Colliery, named Patrick Flaherty, 32 years of age, was admitted into the Newcastle Infirmary on Tuesday evening, having received an injury to his spine, and other bruises about the body. He had been riding on the tubs at the colliery, when they by some means got off the rails. Flaherty seeing the danger he was in, jumped off to save himself, but unfortunately he was crushed up against the sides of the embankment, and received the injuries above mentioned.

North-Eastern Dividends.—The directors of the North-Eastern Railway have decided to recommend to the proprietors the payment of dividends on the ordinary stocks of the company for last half-year at the following rates:—Berwick Ordinary Stock, 6 per cent. per annum; York 5¼; Leeds 3¼; Carlisle 8; Darlington 8¼; Thirsk and Malton 4. These dividends are precisely the same as those recommended for the corresponding half year of 1868, with the exception of Thirsk and Malton, which then had no place in the list.

The Cleveland Iron Trade.—There was a good attendance on 'Change, at Middlesbrough, on Tuesday, but there was not a large amount of business transacted. The fact is that the pig-makers are well sold forward, and are not disposed to book orders at present prices. There is some improvement in the manufactured iron trade, and a decided advance has taken place in railway chairs. Plates and angle iron are in better request in consequence of the healthy condition of shipbuilding.

Holloway's Pills.—At the change of seasons many persons feel oppressed without knowing why they are so—they are aware something within them is wrong, though they cannot detect the defective organ. A few doses of these powerfully purifying and eminently cooling Pills will restore regularity to every part of the system—will cast out all impurities lurking in the frame, and will thoroughly expel the last traces of disorder, however hidden the disease may be—however obscure its cause. With Holloway's medicine relief is insured without risk; erroneous action is rectified without disturbing natural regularity, health is re-instated, and it will return the cheerful feelings which unmistakeably tell the recent invalid that all within is right again. 50

Cambridge Mathematical Honours.—The *Daily News* announces that Mr. Elliott of St. John's College, has defeated Mr. Hartog, of Trinity (the Senior Wrangler of the present year), in the final contest for the Smith's mathematical prizes. Such an event as the Senior Wrangler being defeated in the higher mathematical examination for the Smith's prizes—a correspondent writes—has only occurred half-a-dozen times during the last thirty years. The most memorable case being that in which Mr. Elliot's college tutor, Dr. Parkinson, was defeated by Professor Sir William Thompson, whose name is so well known in connection with the laying of the Atlantic cable. The result of the present contest is of considerable local interest. Mr. Elliot's father resides at Willington, near Durham, and was formerly of Lamesley, near Gateshead.

The Explosion at Springwell Colliery.—Verdict of the Jury.—The Coroner (Mr. J. M. Favell), on Friday resumed the inquiry touching the deaths of Daniel Kane, Geo. Boggon, John Coulson, and Thos. Aisbett, at the Ship Inn, Wrekenton. The three first-named were killed by the explosion at the Springwell Colliery, on Friday, Jan. 29, and Aisbett died on Wednesday night from injuries then sustained. The jury consulted about twenty minutes, and then found "That Daniel Kane and others were killed by the explosion of gas in Wynn's board at the Springwell Pit, on the 29th Jan.; that the brattices should have been kept nearer the face; that McRae was acting wrongly in not having the advice of Scorer as to his candle and shot; that Thos. Aisbett ought to have laid the shot off when informed there was gas, and that it would be better if the rules of the colliery were made known more generally to the workmen."

Serious Accident near Slaley.—On Saturday afternoon, a somewhat serious accident occurred to Mr. J. J. Walker, son of Mr. Wylam Walker, of Hexham, while returning from a day's hunting with the Haydon foxhounds. The meet that day had been at the Traveller's Rest, and a good day's sport, resulting in a kill, had been enjoyed. A few of the sportsmen were returning homewards together, and Mr. Walker and another companion agreed to have a race by way of a little amusement, when, unfortunately, Mr. Walker fell from his horse close to the Traveller's Rest, near Slaley. He was removed into the Inn, and medical assistance at once sent for. Dr Jackson, of Hexham, on being informed of the accident, immediately set out for the scene of the mishap to tend the unfortunate sufferer. Mr. Walker, who sustained a serious wound about the forehead, was conveyed home that evening, and we are glad to learn is now favourably progressing.

Extraordinary Death of a Child through Playing at "Pig-Killing."—On Tuesday afternoon an inquest was held at Framwellgate Moor, near Durham, on the body of a little boy named John Errington, three years of age. On Saturday afternoon, the deceased and a little boy named Robert Grieveson said—"Let's play at pig-killing." Deceased agreed to the proposal and said—"I will be the pig." Thereupon Grieveson, who had previously become possessed of a hammer, struck Errington a blow on the most tender part of the back of his head, and another on the forehead. He was brought to the door, but managed to get up again and immediately commenced to cry and was taken home. Shortly afterwards taken home by the mother of the boy who inflicted the blows. Later on, the boy commenced to get worse, and eventually sunk and died. The coroner, in addressing the jury, said the child was of too tender years to be responsible for the act, and therefore directed them to return a verdict to that effect.

South Durham Election Expenses.—The abstract of the joint expenses incurred by Mr. J. W. Pease, M.P., and Captain Beaumont, M.P., during the late election of representatives to Parliament for the Southern Division of the county of Durham is as follows:—Agency and agents' charges, £814 15s.; clerks, canvassers, messengers, runners, and their expenses, postages, telegrams, and sundries, £1,545 9s. 9d.; conveyances, £4,743 12s. 9d.; railway fares, including carriage of carriages, £526 18s. 4d.; printing, stationery, and advertising, £434 18s. 10d.; Under Sheriff, £305; candidates personal expenses, £10 18s.; total, £5,381 5s. 8d. The statement of the Honourable G. Hamilton-Russell and Captain C. F. Surtees is as follows:—Professional agents, canvassers, and clerks, £700 18s. 5d.; committee rooms, &c., £408 10s.; conveyances, messengers, and stabling, £2,634 15s.; printing, advertising, canvassing, stationery, postage, and telegrams, £648 5s. 2d.; returning officer's election expenses, £294 10s.; total, £5,686 18s. 7d., of which £620 1s. 6d. is disputed.

HINTS FOR AMATEUR GARDENERS.

Continue manuring and turning over the ground when the weather will permit, and finish all alterations and improvements. Any pruning or nailing not yet done should now be finished, as the season will soon arrive when the general crops must be put in. It would greatly simplify the work if some plan of arrangement were made regarding the distribution of the crops, the ground would then be manured and treated for the crop it is to carry. Cabbages may be planted and the blanks in autumn-planted ones made up. When the soil is dry a few peas and beans may be sown, also in a warmer corner a few early horse carrot, lettuce and cauliflower may be sown, the latter under a glass, if possible. Clear the ground of all roots from which green vegetables have been cut, as they may much exhaust the soil. Give a look through brocoli crops, and see that none are pushing beyond usefulness in the open season, as your cut the heads pull up the roots. As the time has now arrived for the purchase of garden seeds, we will supply a list of useful vegetables next week.

Plants in houses and frames require the same treatment as last week. Cinerarial may be shifted and kept rather dry till the roots get through the new soil. Try and get a stock collected of loamy turf, cow dung, leaf mould, and peat earth, with these and a little sand composts may be made to suit almost any greenhouse plant. Select a few geraniums, calceolarias, &c., for specimens, and give them specially careful treatment.

Those intending to build small plant-houses should set about it immediately, in order to secure their full length during the present season.

CONSETT RATEPAYERS' ASSOCIATION.

For a few weeks back an agitation has been proceeding to form a Ratepayers' Association in Consett. The matter was taken up by upwards of twenty ratepayers, and preliminary meetings were held, at which preparations were made for calling a full meeting of the rated inhabitants of the township; accordingly, on Thursday evening last, as we intimated in our last issue, such a meeting was held in the Town Hall, Consett. The attendance was not large.

Mr. W. J. Scott presided, and introduced the object of the gathering. He expected that the meeting would have been more numerously attended, and it now appeared to him that the ratepayers did not care what amount they paid for rates, as they made no effort to make it less. About a fortnight ago, it had been suggested to form a Ratepayers' Association, as the necessity was felt that something should be done with the enormous rates. A meeting was held, when about twenty ratepayers became members of the projected association, and at a subsequent meeting a number of rules were drawn up, and officers were chosen *pro tem.*, all of which were subject to the approval or otherwise of the present meeting. He believed that all present would have felt the burden of the rates, and would be alive to the necessity of steps being taken to lessen the taxation. It had been said that the association had been got up through malice. He solemnly affirmed that the projectors of the movement had no malice towards any individuals. Their intention was to get to the root of the evil, by putting persons into office that would study the interests of the ratepayers and the township at large. They could not pull the rates down, but they could put parties out of office that made the rates, and they would look after fit and proper persons being elected to take office in the township. He then read the rules that had been drawn up, and the minutes of the previous meetings, and urged those present to identify themselves with the association.

Mr. J. Tait thought that the poor rates and water rate during the past year had been reasonable, but the district and highway rates had been very excessive. The matter had been brought under the consideration of the officials in a Newcastle paper, and one of them had denied the truthfulness of the assertion. He (Mr. T.) had reckoned up the rates for the year, and found they amounted to 7s. 3d. in the pound, or nearly 37 per cent. That was a terrible tax upon industry, and he thought that the ratepayers who were taking steps towards forming that association deserved commendation.

Mr. T. Batey was of opinion that it was high time that the ratepayers of Consett were looking after their interests. If the old proverb was true, that "prevention was better than cure," steps ought to have been taken long ago. They had been charged with holding "hole and corner" meetings, which he denied, as they had no reason to be afraid of their doings being brought to light. He had been in ratepayers' meeting where some could not get a hearing, and they were now determined they would be heard. It was not their intention to run counter with any one in office; but simply to guard their own interests. The ratepayers had not investigated matters as they ought to have done, and he held it to be the duty of every ratepayer to make himself acquainted with parochial affairs.

Mr. A. Thompson, sen., also gave a short address, after which,

The Chairman invited those present that were favourable to the movement to give in their names, when about 30 responded to the call, which makes a total of about 50 members.

The following officers were then chosen:—*President*: Mr. W. J. Scott. *Vice-presidents*: Messrs. J. Jenkins, T. O'Neil, M. McNally, and J. Tait. *Secretary*: Mr. J. Ker. *Treasurer*: Mr. T. Batey. *Solicitor*: J. Patrick, Esq., Durham. *Committee*: Messrs. J. T. Muir, T. Dunne, J. Finn, R. Evans, J. Armstrong, R. English, W. Wilkinson, G. Proudlock, J. Town, H. Brown, A. Thompson, sen., J. Eltringham, T. Rawes, R. Cole, G. Wade, J. Dent, and G. Lovatt.

The meeting afterwards adjourned until the 10th inst.

On Wednesday evening, the adjourned meeting was held in the Town Hall:—Mr. J. Scott, president, in the chair. The rules for the government of the association were revised, approved of, and ordered to be printed. Several new members were entered.

The Government have under consideration the appointment of a Secretary of State for Scotland.—*London Scotsman.*

University Tests.—The *Morning Star* states, on authority, that Her Majesty's Government have resolved to adopt the Universities Tests Abolition Bill of Sir John D. Coleridge.

Body of a Man Found in the River Wear at Bishop Auckland.—The body of a man, named Joseph White, was on Monday morning found in the river Wear, near Newton Cap Bridge, by a man named Peter Milburn. Deceased had been missing from his home, at Toft Hill, since the 4th January last. He had been deranged in his mind for some time previously, in consequence, it is said, of adverse circumstances. It is supposed that he has committed suicide. Deceased leaves a widow and five children.

Vicarious Punishment.—Two men, named Pierre and Tisserand, and a woman, Blanche, have just been tried at the Court of Assizes, Paris, for a singular fraud. Tisserand, a greengrocer, had been condemned to a fortnight's imprisonment, but had attempted to undergo his sentence by proxy. Pierre, having undertaken, for a sum of 100f., to represent him, presented himself at the prison under the name of the other, and was duly installed, but before the expiration of the time the fraud was discovered, and the man really condemned was arrested together with the woman. They were acquitted.

Destruction of a Theatre at Hull by Fire.—Shortly after the audience left the Theatre Royal on Friday night the building was discovered to be on fire. The flames spread with amazing rapidity, and in a few hours the large building was enveloped in flames and completely destroyed. A great concourse of people assembled in the vicinity of the fire and much excitement prevailed. The same theatre was burnt down in 1859. Just before the building was discovered to be on fire, a fashionable audience had been present to witness the pantomime of "Robinson Crusoe." The proprietor was Mr. J. B. Chatterton, who has lost all his scenery. Among the members of Mr. Chatterton's company was Miss Juliet Desborough, well-known to Newcastle playgoers. Scarcely an article belonging the members of the company has been saved.

Suicide through Fear at Stockton.—On Sunday afternoon, a married man, aged twenty-three years, latterly a cab driver, committed suicide by hanging himself under somewhat painful circumstances. On Wednesday last, deceased, whose name was Joseph Hall, and a young man named John Hind, a clerk, stole a dog cart and a set of silver mounted harness, belonging to Mr. Levi Faulkner, builder, of Stockton, and sold them to Robt. Pearson, hairdresser, for a sum considerably below their value, afterwards spending the money in drink. Warrants were issued for them, and Hind was apprehended, but Hall absconded, and was followed to Newcastle by a police officer. By some means he eluded the pursuit of the officer, and arrived back at Stockton on Saturday night, and, it appears, secreted himself in the back premises of the Talbot Inn, kept by his father. On Sunday afternoon the servant, having to go into the yard, found the deceased suspended with a rope in the hay loft. At once she gave the alarm, and the body was cut down, but life was extinct. An inquest was held last night, and a verdict of "Temporary insanity" returned. Hind was brought before the magistrates on Monday, and committed for trial.

PRESENTATION [illegible]

Mr. John Moor, [illegible] Bridge, being about [illegible] Wilson, Esq., of S[illegible] neighbours determin[illegible] for him, both as the [illegible] neighbour, by presen[illegible] token of their esteem [illegible] decided that some gif[illegible] A committee was for[illegible] chairman, and Mr. [illegible] treasurer; and they [illegible] enable substantial p[illegible] Moor. [illegible]

PRESENTATION AT SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

Mr. John Moor, of Low Waskerley, Shotley Bridge, being about to leave the service of Thomas Wilson, Esq., of Shotley Hall, his friends and neighbours determined to show their appreciation for him, both as the agent of Mr. Wilson and as a neighbour, by presenting him with some substantial token of their esteem and regard; and it was also decided that some gift should be made to Mrs. Moor. A committee was formed, with Mr. John Fewster as chairman, and Mr. Joshua Lax as secretary and treasurer; and they have received subscriptions to enable substantial presents to be made to Mr. and Mrs. Moor. An excellent plated tea and coffee service, of the value of twenty-five guineas, together with a purse containing £21 10s., was provided for presentation to Mr. Moor; and a gold watch and guard, of the value of twenty guineas, for Mrs. Moor. On the teapot there was the following inscription.—"Presented to Mr. John Moor, together with a purse of gold, by his numerous friends, as a token of respect on his leaving Low Waskerley;" and an almost similar inscription was upon the watch. The presentation was made on Friday evening, at Mr. Randall's, Commercial Hotel, Shotley Bridge, where a large company sat down to an excellent dinner. The following gentlemen, amongst others were present:—Messrs. John Moor, Low Waskerley; Robert Taylor, Consett Park; John Fewster and A. Fewster, Newlands; John Ainsle, Tow Law; Robert Lattimer, Elm Park; Robert Lumley, Black Hedley; W. Johnson, High Waskerley; W. J. Scott, Consett; J. Peacock, Shotley Field; John Murray, Pontop; William Newbiggin, Unthank; Edward Dixon, Ebchester Mills; Wm. Taylor, Summerfield; John Forster, Winlaton; W. Strachan, W. Raw, T. Collinson, Thomas Patterson, Daniel Brannigan, Blackhill; Martin Bell, Shotley Grove; Robert Marshall, Highgate; T. Robinson, Whittonstoll; Joseph Jefferson, Greenhead; John Leadbitter, Scotswood; T. Oliver, Shotley Field Mill; James Nixon, Winlaton; R. Taylor, Thomas Wilson, A. Houliston, Joshua Lax, John and Wm. Thirlwell, N. Brown, Joseph Oley, Peter Brown, Charles G. Randall, Ralph Hall, and Thomas Muse, Shotley Bridge. The chair was occupied by Mr. Robert Hedley, Black Hedley; and the vice-chair by Mr. Martin Bell, Shotley Bridge. After dinner, the Chairman proposed the toasts of "The Queen," "The Prince and Princess of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family," and "The Army, Navy, and Volunteers." Mr. J. Forster, Winlaton, responded on behalf of the Volunteers. The Vice-Chairman next proposed "The Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese."

Mr. JOHN FEWSTER, Newlands, then made the presentation, and in doing so he said that their highly esteemed friend Mr. John Moor, of Low Waskerley, being about to leave the post he had held under Thomas Wilson, Esq., Shotley Hall, for a number of years, and which he had filled so ably and so satisfactorily to the tenants and others on the estate, they were unwilling that he should leave the district without receiving some substantial token of their esteem, not only for him as agent of Mr. Wilson, but as a friend and neighbour, and as one who was an excellent manager of land and breeder of stock. (Applause.) It was accordingly resolved among some of the residents in the district that some present should be made to their esteemed friend, and also to his amiable wife, and a subscription list was opened. Sufficient had been received to purchase the beautiful presents they saw before them, and he had been honoured in being selected to be the one who was to make the presentation, and to give expression to those kindly feelings which, he was sure, were felt by all of them towards Mr. and Mrs. Moor.—He did not think it necessary to make a long speech on the occasion, for the merits of Mr. and Mrs. Moor were well-known to them all. Mr. Moor had skillfully and judiciously managed the land under his care, and had ever done his utmost in bringing about pleasant relations between landlord and tenant. His ability as an agriculturist was clearly shown by his management of Low Waskerley farm; by a judicious working of the land, and by a careful selection of suitable manures he had obtained good crops of turnips, &c., from land not worth more than 7s. per acre—crops such as were not to be found on other lands. (Applause.) He thought they would all agree with him that Mr. Moor had proved himself capable to undertake the management of the estates of any gentleman, be they ever so large. (Applause.) He then went on to speak in high terms of Mrs. Moor, who had ever been kind and pleasant to all her neighbours, and ready to assist them at all times. As the mouthpiece of the subscribers he wished Mr. and Mrs. Moor health, happiness, and prosperity. He trusted that whenever they looked upon the gifts before them they would be reminded of the many friends in that district; and when it pleased God to call them from this world, their successors would, from those testimonials, know the high respect entertained for their predecessors. (Applause.) He then handed the gifts to Mr. Moor, whose health was most enthusiastically received.

Mr. MOOR, in returning thanks, said that he could not find words sufficient to convey to them the feelings of gratitude he entertained towards them on the part of himself, and also on the part of Mrs. Moor; but he trusted, though he might be deficient in language, that they would give him credit for wishing to thank them most heartily and sincerely. It was more than gratifying to him to have such a proof that during the few years he had had to discharge the various duties devolving upon him in his position in that neighbourhood, he had succeeded in gaining that esteem, which had called forth such an unexpected expression of their kindness. It was also gratifying to Mrs. Moor to know that she had gained their goodwill and respect. He was sure that, to the last hour of his life, those gifts would remind him of the many friends he had in the valley of the Derwent. (Applause.) During the years he had had the honour of holding the position he was now about to vacate he had many times had difficult, and what might seem to some, unpleasant tasks to perform; but he could say that he had ever endeavoured to perform all his duties to the best of his ability, always remembering the responsibility attached to his position, and his duty to those who were under him. (Applause.) That he had not discharged those duties unworthily was fully proved by the gifts they have just presented to him. (Applause.) He could also say that he had endeavoured to discharge in a similar manner his duties in connection with the tradesmen and others in the district; and if he had given offence to anyone he could say that he had erred from want of judgment, and not intentionally. The kindness and courtesy received at their hands could never be effaced from his memory. It certainly was one of the proudest days in his life to see so many friends around him; and wherever he went he would ever remember them, and would endeavour to discharge his duties with as much assiduity and faithfulness as he had when amongst them. (Applause.) The presents he and Mrs. Moor had received that day would always remind them of the friendship shown towards them at Shotley Bridge, and in the vale of the Derwent. (Applause.)

The VICE-CHAIRMAN then gave "the Tenantry on the Shotley Hall Estate," and remarked that the present tenantry were a highly industrious, economical, and praiseworthy class. He had known the present and past occupiers for nearly thirty years, and from personal knowledge he could say that they had all been what he had described the present. It had been the boast of their aristocracy and the pride of tenants that the occupiers had remained upon the same estate for many succeeding generations; this, however, could scarcely be said in the present instance. He had great pleasure in coupling the toast with the health of Mr. Johnson, of High Waskerley.

Mr. JOHNSON responded, and thanked the company for the manner in which they had received the toast.

Mr. W. J. SCOTT, of Consett, gave "the Coal and Iron Trade of the District, with success to the Consett Iron Company." He believed that the great success of this company was due to careful and judicious management, and that much of their own prosperity was due to the manufacture of iron. He begged to unite with the toast the name of Mr. Lattimer, a gentleman they all knew and respected. The toast was received with much enthusiasm.

Mr. LATTIMER, of Elm Park, returned thanks on behalf of the Consett Iron Company and himself. He hoped that prosperity would continue to attend the operations of the Consett Iron Company, and he thanked them for their kind wishes for his own happiness and prosperity.

Mr. J. MURRAY, of High Stables, gave "Success to Agriculture." Much as might be said in favour of coal and iron, he thought that their success depended equally as much upon the bread and beef producer—the farmer. He was quite sure that if the supply of bread and beef were stopped for forty-eight hours, there would not be much coal worked, nor iron produced, and therefore he thought that agriculture stood first. It had been said that he who made two blades of grass grow where only one grew before, was a benefactor to his country, if that were so, then he thought the enterprising farmer was a patriot. No doubt it might be observed that great improvements was still necessary for successful farming, and he felt certain that with the aid of chemistry, a science comparatively on its infancy, so far as the scientific culture of the soil was concerned, that great improvement and advancement would be made, and he was inclined to think with a superior class of instruments, the application of good and suitable manures, that land which in this country was only producing from seven to ten bolls per acre, might be made to produce twenty. If that were so, there was room for enterprise, and whilst our population was increasing and our public works flourishing, there would still be a greater demand for two indispensable articles of physical power—bread and beef. He concluded by giving the toast which was heartily received.

Mr. FEWSTER responded to the toast and intimated that the remarks of Mr. Murray were, no doubt, very true; that no great amount of physical labour could be done without a sufficient supply of bread and beef. In order to grow these the farmer ought to possess a more superior knowledge than he generally possessed; and that he should also have a sufficient knowledge of chemistry no one could doubt. To obtain this knowledge a good education was requisite, and this kind of education had only recently, and up to the present time had not been extensively introduced into our schools. Whilst, however, the farmer was using his best endeavours to bring about such a desirable result as the greatest quantity of bread and beef. It was equally desirable that the landlord should grant liberal covenants, and encourage industrious and enterprising tenants, instead of those exacting and grinding proceedings which unfortunately were the characteristics of some, thereby paralyzing the best efforts of the tenant so that those important and desirable results of producing those twenty bolls per acre, instead of the smaller quantity spoken of by the last speaker. Even with every encouragement it was a question with him whether the land in this locality which was only of an inferior kind would yield profitably such a return. He thanked the company for the manner in which they had received the toast.

The VICE-CHAIRMAN then gave "the Members for the Northern Division for the County of Durham." In doing so, he said he was afraid that he might arouse opposition, as there were parties present of both sides of politics. He did not wish to give any personal offence to anyone, and thought he could not do so by proposing the health of both the sitting members; as they all knew that his predilections were in favour of Conservatism, and in favour of the present member, Mr. Elliot, who, after a long and energetic struggle, had succeeded honourably to the proud and exalted position he now occupied. To bring this to a successful termination many that he saw in that room, as well as many others in the locality, had contributed their respective quotas, although labouring under great difficulties, and branded with every species of obloquy they had, notwithstanding, fought and conquered. He believed that much of the success of the Conservative cause, was attributable to the energy and industry of the tradesmen and working classes of this locality, and without much assistance from the upper ten thousand. It was all well to attend committee meetings, receive reports, and suggest instructions, but had nothing more been done than that, it might be questioned whether the result would have been what it now is. It would be invidious to make any further reference to this subject, and to enter upon the comparative merits of the two great political parties was not called for in a meeting like the present where all were expected to be in harmony with the auspicious occasion which had brought them together. He concluded by giving the toast which was enthusiastically received.

Mr. WM. RAW, in proposing "the Committee of Management" said, in reference to Mr. Moor leaving Low Waskerley, that changes were necessary, that he had been benefited by changes, and had it not been for them he should not have been there. He also spoke wisely on the worth of civility and the benefits derived from it.

Mr. FEWSTER in responce said: He was glad that matters had worked so harmoniously, and the result had been so eminently successful. When he first conceived of the idea of presenting Mr. and Mrs. Moor with something as an evidence of the high esteem in which they were held by their friends, he scarcely expected the result to be what they saw.

The VICE-CHAIRMAN then gave the Chairman, to which Mr. Lumley briefly responded.

Mr. FEWSTER then proposed "the Town and Trade of Shotley Bridge." The honourable dealings of their merchants, and their industrious and steady habits had long been witnessed by him, and he wished them every success.

Mr. T. MUSE in reply, said that Shotley Bridge, a remote village, in the extreme north of the northern division of Durham, had, like other places suffered from the late depression in trade, but not fatally. Mr. Bell had stated that "opposition in politics might be healthy to a nation," but competition in the building trade was not good for the builder. (Laughter.) But he was glad to say that Shotley Bridge had stood the pressure of the times well.

Mr. JOSEPH OLEY said he had great pleasure in proposing "the health of the Secretary and Treasurer." The secretary was a man much respected as a tradesman, and in addition was also a talented reciter. He had listened with great pleasure to many of the pieces recited by him, and they were deeply obligated to Mr. Lax for his services in connection with the testimonial.

Mr. LAX in return, said he thanked them for their kind remembrance of him among many more important toasts that evening. So far as his duty of secretary was concerned, stimulated as he had been through his attachments to, and regard for the family associated with their testimonial he had done his best, and yet there was one thing he could not say, and in saying this he felt sure he breathed the feelings of the committee, and many of the subscribers and that was, had they have been assisting in getting up a testimonial to Mr. and Mrs. Moor with a prospect of their longer stay in the neighbourhood, to make more friends if possible, and do more good through the exercise of their virtues and benevolent spirit, their little labours had been more deeply imbued with pleasure, for as Tennyson beautifully says, "Kind hearts are more than coronets," hence, Mr. and Mrs. Moor are possessed of a wealth that cannot be purchased by the miser's glittering heaps, (applause) who points in the midst of his stores with the wreck of a heart that never beat but for self, and is beaten by self at last. He or she alone is rich who is possessed of a soul aglow with charity, willing at any time to throw a beam of light across the troubled countenance of wretchedness and want, and feel a glow in giving that which the needy require. Such are the qualities of the lady and gentleman alluded to, may they live long to enjoy their presents, and when they pay the debt of nature, may these articles descend to a generation equal in honour and virtue, and that the fact of their parents having received such presents as a reward of their kindness, may act as an incentive for them to do likewise. (Applause.)

Other toasts followed, after which the company separated.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE COUNTY COURT.

This monthly court was held in the Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, on Monday, before H. Stapylton, Esq., Judge. There was a large amount of business, the greater proportion of which was of a trivial nature.

STOKOE v. SHIPLEY.—This case was adjourned from last court, for the production of a witness named Peel, and the pay-sheets.—Thomas Peel said that plaintiff worked for Mr. B. Shipley, who is agent for South Medomsley Colliery, for eight days, at 3s. 8d. per day.—Plaintiff said, he had worked five shifts in March last, had got pay for three, and now sued for the remaining 7s. 4d.—Mr. Shipley produced the pay-sheets, which did not contain plaintiff's name, as he had not been engaged by the former, but was simply a substitute for a workman, named Atkinson, at the sinking of a new shaft.—Atkinson said he had been off work about three weeks at the date named. He did not know who engaged plaintiff. Peel drew the money at the colliery office.—Peel said he would not tell what money he got at that time, and did not know what he had given to plaintiff. Judgment was given in favour of the defendant.

THE WRONG MAN.—Richard Murray, Consett, sued Edward Kelley for £1. Defendant said plaintiff had mistaken his man. He had got a letter not to attend the court. He lived in Blackhill. In July and August, 1861, he lodged with William Daly, but did not know Michael Colman. Seven years ago, he lodged with John Colman.—Nonsuited.

THE TRAVELLER'S PRESENT.—A Marley Hill draper, named Armstrong, sued Mrs. Roseburgh, of the Hobson Hotel, for an account for a dress. Mr. W. Brignall, jun., appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Briggs for the defendant. This case was adjourned from last court, for the production of a witness named Ingles, a commercial traveller. Witness was then sworn, and said that he was with plaintiff when he got the order. He remembered Mrs. Roseburgh giving the order in the bar, while they were waiting for tea. He saw plaintiff enter the order in a book. No traveller offered to pay for the dress. There was no spirit merchent present when the order was given. Witness was not in plaintiff's employ. Wardle was not in the bar when the order was given. Witness was with plaintiff all the time. Plaintiff did not press defendant for an order. She ordered the dress herself. Plaintiff (examined by Mr. Briggs): Wardle was in the hotel when he was there, but was not in the bar. I had no conversation with him. He did not give the order. I entered the order in this book (produced), and sent an invoice with the goods by carrier. Ordered to pay 6s. a month.

DELINQUENT FOWLS.—John Walker sued Robert Anderson for £6 18s. for damages done to five of his stacks at Allansford by turkeys and hens belonging to the latter. Mr. Brignall appeared for the defendant. Plaintiff said there had been ten turkeys and fourteen hens pulling at the stacks about fifty times. He had made complaint to defendant, who paid no attention. The stacks were finished by himself, and were weather proof. Mr. H. Brown, auctioneer, Consett, valued the damage done on the 15th December. Defendant promised to keep his fowls from the stacks. He did not tell him to fence the stacks with thorns. —Henry Brown said he had valued the damage at £3 4s. 6d. He had seen the stacks before they were damaged. The fowls had pulled out a lot of corn and straw. He had been twenty years an auctioneer, and had been brought up an agriculturist.—John Walker, son of plaintiff, could not tell how often he had seen the turkeys on the stack, but he had seen them often. He never complained to defendant, but his father did once in his presence about two months ago. William Walker, another son, said defendant had taken some of the damaged straw away from the stackyard. The most damage was done to the barley stack. He often saw defendant, but did not complain to him; he heard his father do so.—Defendant denied that the plaintiff or his sons had ever complained about his fowls damaging the stacks. The turkeys and hens had done a little damage, amounting to about £1 3s. He got three gentlemen to value the damage. He had been reared a farmer, and he thought the stacks had sustained the greater damage from the imperfect thatching. He did not clear any straw from the yard, but some manure that was not near the stacks.—David C. Balleny said he went to examine the stacks on the 18th of January last, and he made a memorandum. No. 1 stack would be damaged to the value of three shillings; No. 2, nine shillings; No. 3, two shillings; No. 4, four and sixpence; and No. 5, three shillings. He thought about £1 2s. 6d. would cover all the damage. Messrs. Lumley and Taylor were also present, but they did not compare notes. The stacks were not properly put up, not in a way to turn the rain, and the slightest wind would remove the covering. He did not know whether plaintiff had removed the straw away.—Robert Lumley, Black Hedley, gave similar evidence, estimating the damage at £1 3s. 6d., and shortly afterwards his Honor gave judgment for plaintiff for £1 15s.

A RENT CASE.—Robert Whitfield, Newcastle, sued J. Willan, Durham, for £5 for rent of premises in Consett. Mr. H. Marshall, jun., appeared for the defendant. Plaintiff said the premises were let by Mr. Jenkins for £20 a-year in August, 1863, and defendant gave notice in April, 1868.—John Jenkins said he let the premises, but did not specify as to how the rent was to be paid. He told defendant to see the plaintiff to arrange about the fittings.—Plaintiff saw defendant in Newcastle, and arranged about the fittings, the rent to be paid in November term, and to be a tenant subject to half-a-year's notice on either side. Defendant took the premises of plaintiff at Mrs. Bellerby's house in Newcastle, in August, 1863, for £20 a-year, the rent to be paid quarterly, and a quarter's notice to be given. Mrs. Bellerby was present. His son brought plaintiff into the house. November term was never mentioned, neither were the fixtures. He asked the landlord for something off the rent, as they had not got the keys till September.—Mrs. Bellerby said she remembered the conversation, and corroborated the foregoing evidence, as also did Joseph Willan, son of defendant.—Receipts were produced, but the first one not being amongst them, his Honor adjourned the case for its production.

A FRUITFUL SIXPENCE.—Richard Collins, beer-house keeper, Consett, sued a person named McNany for 19s. 6d.—Plaintiff said that defendant was in the house drinking, and his servant had received 6d. from him to pay for some liquor. Edward Lennox had given her £1 at the same time, and she gave 19s. 6d. to defendant, who soon afterward decamped.—The Judge: And where is he now? A Hibernian, who appeared as defendant's representative said: He's got the "sack," yer worship. (Laughter.) Edward Lennox deposed to having given the girl a sovereign. She gave the change to defendant, and when she found out her mistake, defendant would not give it up. He had taken the change in fun. He afterwards went out, and a police was sent after him.—Elizabeth Williamson, the servant girl, corroborated the above evidence, and said she asked the defendant on the Sunday following for the change. He did not deny getting the change, and said he only did it through a "lark." When she asked him to return it, he said he gave it the man that appeared for him in court. This is his sweetheart yer worship. I had a right to the money. He owed me £7 or £8. I gave him a sovereign that night, yer worship, and he gave it to the lass. (Laughter.)—Another witness joined the evidence against defendant.—The Hibernian: Och, yer a clever one. Where did yez come from (Roars of laughter).—Ordered to pay 6s. a month.

A LOST DOG.—A person named Thompson, of Castleside, sued a butcher named Morrell for £3 for a cur dog. Mr. Brignall appeared for plaintiff, and Mr. Salkeld for defendant.—Plaintiff said defendant had borrowed the dog in July, 1864, promising to take care of it. When he lost the dog he did not send any notice, and when asked for the value of it, he always "put him off." He had been offered £2 for the dog, but wanted £3. He asked defendant why he had not looked after it. The dog could have found his way home. He did not want to sell the dog when defendant borrowed it. He had not received anything for the dog. At different times defendant promised to pay for the dog, but did not do so. No one was present when he said that.—Hedley Nicholson said he remembered the dog. He wanted to buy it in the back end of 1864. He offered £2, plaintiff wanted £3. The dog was well worth £2. Defendant said he had the dog only two days until it ran away. He tried to entice him to stay. He expected that he had gone home, consequently, he did not look for him. It was not worth more than £1.—Judgment was given for £1 10s.

Re THOMAS LEWIS.—A creditor named Maddison, belonging to Newcastle, appeared to oppose the passing of the bankrupt Lewis. The bankrupt was examined, and said that he did not order whiskey or ginger cordial from the creditor; but it was sent without being ordered. He received it, and had sold some of it. Denied ordering two barrels of ale in September. Was in Newcastle at that time, and saw the creditor about a bill which was overdue, praying for another month. The ale was sent to enable him to meet the bill in fourteen days. He could not pay for the ale. He owed Mr. Seymour £41. Creditor knew that his was a "tied" house, and he said at the time "If any one says anything about it, say that I sent it, but you did not order it." Plaintiff denied saying those words, and alleged that bankrupt had furniture in another man's house.—Bankrupt denied the statement, but a young man, who appeared for Mr. Seymour, protested that he had.—John Dixon, shingler, said he had no furniture belonging to Lewis. He had advanced the bankrupt £20 without any agreement, to help him through the court about ten months ago; but he had had a revival of trade, and the money went to the business. He had a press, six hair-seated chairs, and a table, in lieu of the money. Creditor: The whiskey debt was contracted in June, the cordial on the 18th of July, and the ale on the 19th September, 1868.—The Judge adjourned the case; the officers to ascertain the value of the furniture.

LOCAL LAW CASES.

COURT FOR DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES.—SATURDAY.

(Before the JUDGE ORDINARY.)

WILSON v. WILSON AND SPEDDING.

This was a suit for dissolution of marriage instituted by the husband on the ground of the adultery of his wife with the co-respondent. There was neither appearance nor answer.

Dr. SWABEY (for the petitioner) said that the petitioner was a groom at the Star Hotel, Croft, near Darlington, and was in 1862 married to the respondent, Mary Ann Wilson, whose maiden name was Lynett. She was a respectable young woman, and they took a house where they let lodgings, living very comfortably together. Of course, as he was engaged in his duties she managed the affairs of the house, and amongst her lodgers was the co-respondent, Henry Spedding. On the 29th of April, 1867, she went off with Spedding, and they were found living together at 187, Brunswick Street, Manchester, where Spedding was arrested for carrying off the petitioner's property. The policeman who took him into custody would identify him, and, added the learned counsel, amid some laughter, "the criminal law having dealt with the co-respondent for taking away the property, your lordship will deal with him for carrying off the wife."

After hearing the evidence, the Judge granted a decree *nisi* with costs.

COURT OF CHANCERY, LINCOLN'S INN.—TUESDAY.

(Before the LORD CHANCELLOR.)

DOBSON v. BOWNESS.

This case, which relates to the Leyburn estates, situated near to Bishop Auckland, and which has been before all the superior courts in the kingdom, came on again to-day, on a motion for a new trial. The cause was directed to be tried by the present Lord Chancellor when he was Vice-Chancellor, and the issues were heard before Vice-Chancellor Giffard and a jury, in December last, when a verdict was given for the defendant. The issues were—First, whether the plaintiff in the suit, Ralph Stapleton Dobson, had stated at an interview with his father and mother in March, 1862, that if his mother did not confirm his uncle Ralph Stapleton's will the property should go in accordance with the family arrangements of 1850; and secondly, whether the plaintiff's mother at the same interview said she would rely on the plaintiff's promise, and whether the father acquiesced. The question was whether the plaintiff (who was the son of those people) had made the statement to induce his father and mother not to do anything which would entitle him to the fee simple of the property.

Mr. Ray, Q.C., and Mr. Fry appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Druce, Q.C., and Mr. Macnaghten for the defendants.

Mr. RAY, in moving for a new trial, made a lengthened speech, and went into the whole history of this great will case, which, he said, had occupied the Court for many years.

This case was resumed on Wednesday, by Mr. Ray, Q.C., having completed his arguments for a new trial.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said he was sorry to have to deliberate on this painful family dispute; but he saw no reason to be dissatisfied with the verdict come to by the jury, and, therefore, it must not be disturbed. After going very minutely into the whole of the evidence, he said he saw nothing to impeach the credibility of the plaintiff's sisters; whilst on the other hand, there were improbabilities in the plaintiff's evidence which required explanation. The motion must be refused, and with costs.

Motion refused accordingly.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH (SITTING IN BANCO), WESTMINSTER.—WEDNESDAY.

(Before Justices MELLOR and HANNEN.)

LOVE v. EKLESS.

This was an action for damages for alleged breach of contract in not accepting a cargo of coals. The plaintiff's are the Messrs. Love, coal owners, in the county of Durham; and the defendant is in the coal trade at Southampton. The case was tried at Durham Assizes, before Mr. Justice Hannen, when a verdict was entered for the plaintiffs with leave to the defendant to move to show cause why a verdict should not be given against plaintiffs. A rule *nisi* was granted accordingly, and

Mr. CROMPTON now showed cause; and Mr. T. JONES supported the rule to make it absolute.

The facts of the case appeared in the correspondence. Mr. Wishart (who was plaintiff's agent), wrote on the 19th of February, 1868, to the defendant, saying he should be glad to supply him with a regular quantity of South Hetton coals at 10s. 6d. per ton, but should require a reference, and unless defendant had vessels plaintiff should be glad to charter. The defendant, in answer, though the price too high; but was willing to take 200 or 250 chaldrons, at 17s. 6d. per ton and freight, or sixpence less than plaintiff's offer. Mr. Wishart's reply to that was that he did not think that defendant could get good coals at less than 10s. 6d., but at the same time he should have no objection to ship a trial cargo at defendant's reduced price of 6d per ton. The plaintiff commenced to ship the coals, and defendant wrote, two days afterwards, to plaintiff, whom it did not reach till the 26th, informing him of the prices of coal in general, and incidentally mentioned that the coals referred to on the 22nd, two days previous to this writing, were not to be sent. This was the alleged breach of contract.

After a lengthened argument,

Mr. JUSTICE MELLOR said his opinion was that the rule should be made absolute. From the correspondence it appeared that there was only an attempt to do business; there was no cancelling of the proposed contract, for it was never made. Mr. Crompton had addressed a very ingenious argument to the Court to show that the parties had really entered into a contract; and he had cited many cases in support of his case. But the Court was precluded from going into the case as to whether a reasonable time had elapsed for acceptance; and it was not necessary to go into it because the offer of plaintiff to defendant was never accepted.

Mr. JUSTICE HANNEN's impression of the correspondence was the same as his learned brother's, and the rule must therefore be made absolute. There was an offer made which was never really accepted, and the defendant had only taken a wise but unnecessary course for the letter of cancellation, as it had been termed by Mr. Crompton.

The rule was accordingly made absolute, thus reversing the decision of the jury at Durham Assizes.

Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Feb. 8.—It is intended to suppress the Ministry of Colonies in the next Budget. This and the other economies effected, or contemplated by the Government, will exceed 250 million reals. There will be no display of troops at the opening of the Cortes and the National Militia will not be called out.

ST. SEBASTIAN, Feb. 9.—28 Carlists who were preparing to cross the Spanish frontier, were arrested and detained at Bayonne.

MADRID, Feb. 10.—At a numerously attended meeting of the deputies, held here to-day the majority proposed that Senor Nicolas Rivero should be chosen President of the Constituent Cortes. No indication was given as to the wishes of the Provisional Government in the matter.

The court-martial which has tried the accomplices in the murder of the Civil Governor of Burgos, besides condemning one of the prisoners to death, has sentenced two others to punishment of the carcan, and hard labour for life; two to 28 years', and two to twelve years' imprisonment.

REPORTED MILITARY PRONUNCIAMENTO.

MADRID, Feb. 10.—We have here the report of a military pronunciamento in Portugal in favour of an Iberian union. There is great excitement here from this report, and also on account of unfavourable Cuban news. Spain is tranquil.

OPENING OF THE CORTES.

MADRID, Feb. 11, evening.—The opening of the Constitutional Cortes took place to-day with great ceremony. An immense crowd assembled and troops of the garrison and the National Guard lined the approaches to the Place of Cortes. The balconies of the houses were hung with drapery. The members of the Provisional Government were loudly cheered on their arrival. The inaugural address was received with great enthusiasm, and, at its conclusion, shouts were raised of "Long live the Nation;" "Long live the National Sovereignty;" "Long live the Provisional Government."

ITALY.

CIVITA VECCHIA, Feb. 7.—French transports continue to arrive here and disembark large quantities of rifles, powder, and cannon.

EARTHQUAKE IN FLORENCE.

FLORENCE, Feb. 8.—Yesterday morning at a quarter to six, two slight shocks of earthquake were felt here. The furniture in the houses was visibly shaken, and the oscillation was apparently from south to north.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 6.—The rumours of an encounter between the Ottoman troops and the Montenegrins on the frontier are contradicted.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 8.—Nemik Pasha, Minister of War, has been dismissed and replaced by Hassem Pasha, Governor General of Crete. Djemil Bey, Grand Chamberlain of the Palace has also been dismissed.

RUMOURED ABDICATION OF THE KING OF GREECE.

PARIS, Feb. 8, evening.—The *Liberté* of this evening has the following:—"On account of the hostile attitude of the people the King has determined to abdicate, and has made known his intention to all the Powers. The preparations for his departure are finished. He will embark without doubt on the Forbin, which has just arrived from the Piræus with two other Italian men-of-war and an American corvette."

THREATENING ATTITUDE OF GREEK TROOPS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 9.—The Greeks have sent armed bands, numbering respectively 200 and 150 men, into Epirus and Thessaly. The Turks observe a defensive attitude.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 9.—It is expected that Mustapha Fagil Pasha will be called to the post of Minister of Finance.

PARIS, Feb. 9.—The *Constitutionel* publishes a telegram confirming the news that the ministry of M. Zaimis has been definitively formed, with M. Delyani as Minister for Foreign Affairs, and has accepted the declaration of the Paris Conference.

BERLIN, Feb. 10, evening.—The semi-official *Provincial Correspondence* of this evening says:—The Greek reply to the declaration of the Conference has not yet been delivered. Nevertheless, even as the causes for uneasiness, in reference to the Greeco-Turkish difficulty have been removed, so also may all the statements and reports of other European complications now threatening be regarded as entirely without foundation.

HUNGARY.

THE ASSASSINATION OF THE LATE PRINCE OF SERVIA.

PESTH, Feb. 8, evening.—The public trial of Prince Karageorgewich, for complicity in the assassination of the late Prince of Servia, commenced to-day. The public prosecutor, in opening the case, endeavoured to show that the prisoner had rendered assistance to the murder, and that M.M. Staweovits and Trifeovits were accomplices. The authentication of the documents required at the trial was then proceeded with.

AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The Senate, by 40 to 16 votes, has passed a resolution proposing a constitutional amendment prohibiting any disqualification in exercise of the suffrage, on account of either race, colour, nativity, property, education, or creed. A similar resolution has previously passed the House of Representatives.

EXAMPLE AND PRECEPT.—A Lancashire clergyman, the Rev. W. Bradbury, vicar of Skerton, in the course of his sermon on Sunday, made the following proposal to his congregation:—"If fifty of you men are willing to sign the pledge after this service, I am willing, if you wish it, to do the same. It is a simple pledge:—'I promise, by Divine assistance, to abstain from all intoxicating drinks as a beverage;' and if fifty of you women agree to do so, my wife and my brother minister (the curate) will do the same." Nearly fifty persons took the required pledge that night.

Local Police Courts.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, Feb. 4th.—Before A. H. TALMADGE, Esq., and E. T. SMITH, Esq.

COMPULSORY VACCINATION.

About twenty-five summonses for non-compliance with the Vaccination Act had been issued, some of which had not been served. The following was the result of the trial:—

George Bell, sinker, Burnhope, pleaded that his child, born on the 27th of August, 1868, had never been in a fit state for vaccination. There was no certificate forthcoming. Fined 8s., including costs.

William Johnson, pitman, Burnhope, was represented by his wife, who made a similar defence. Fined 8s., including costs.

William Bell, innkeeper, Burnhope Colliery, did not appear. Fined 8s., including costs.

Reuben William Oxley, late of Cragshead, represented by his wife, who said she had removed from the place where the child was born, and had been in six different places since. Mr. Hall, who attended her at her confinement, had promised to vaccinate the child, and she had attended three times at his house, but he had told her he had no good matter in hand, and if she was questioned, she had to tell the magistrates the child was labouring under scarletina.—Mr. Talmadge said Mr. Hall might be a good medical adviser, but he advised Mr. Oxley not to take Mr. Hall's advice in legal matters.—Mrs. Oxley said her case was a very hard one, as she had had to come that morning from a considerable distance on the other side of Newcastle. The fine of 8s. was imposed.

William Morton was represented by his wife and mother-in-law. The latter said she lived at Oakey's Houses, South Moor, and the child had been vaccinated by Mr. Lenor, assistant to Mr. Watson, who had removed out of the district without giving her the certificate.—Mr. Talmadge observed to Mr. Watson, who was in court, that himself and Mr. Smith were of opinion the doctors were more to blame than the poor people.—Mr. Watson said that if the poor people attended regularly there would not be any miscarriage.—Mr. Talmadge said at the last court, there had been a number of cases where the children had been taken to the doctors but they had been put off with the excuse that the certificates could not be found; while in some cases a number of certificates had been produced which had been signed on the previous day. The present case was dismissed.

Owen Donnelly, Blackhill, was represented by his wife, who stated that her child had not been in a fit state to be vaccinated. Fined 8s., including costs.

Owen Gavreys was represented by his wife, who made a similar defence as in the last case. Fined 8s., including costs.

John M'Kenna, Blackhill, was represented by his wife, who said her child was rather delicate. Fined 8s., including costs.

John King, Blackhill, was represented by his wife, who entered a similar plea in defence. In support of this Mrs. King handed in a certificate from Mr. Renton, jun., surgeon, stating that the child had been vaccinated on the 3rd of the present month, up to which time, the child had not been in a fit state.—Mr. Talmadge said, if the child had been in an unfit state Mr. Renton ought to have certified every two months.—Mr. Renton said he had been misled by the direction on the form, but he would make a note of the magisterial instructions.—The defendant said she took the child to the doctor when it was four months old. Mr. Thompson said it was only in consequence of these summonses that the parents had got their children vaccinated.—As Sergeant Wood said this was an extreme case of poverty they would allow her to go.

Thompson Siddle, Blackhill, was represented by his wife, who said the child was vaccinated a fortnight ago. This case appeared to be one of neglect, the child having been always healthy, and the defendant having no extenuating circumstances to put forward in defence. Fined 8s, including costs.

James Hamilton, Lanchester, was represented by his wife, who stated that she was afraid to get the child vaccinated for fear of getting bad matter, having had a great deal of illness in her family lately. The magistrates said this was the worst case they had had that day, and the defence set up was a mere subterfuge. He was fined 8s., including costs.

Anthony Charlton, Greencroft, was represented by his wife, who stated that her child had been a poor weak child, a twin to one since dead. Fined 8s., including costs.

John Bell, Annfield Plain, said the child was vaccinated when it was ten weeks old by Dr. Jackson of Catchgate, who took the paper away with him that had been sent by Mr. Thompson. The defendant knew nothing of the matter until he received the summons. He then went to Dr. Jackson, who looked amongst his papers and gave him the certificate. The magistrates said Dr. Jackson, not being authorised vaccinator, it was the defendant who should have sent in the certificate. As he appeared to have done all in his power, however, the case was dismissed.

Edward Simpson was represented by his wife, who stated that she had taken the child twice to an assistant of Dr. Watson, who had told her that he would call at her house and vaccinate the child. She afterwards saw the doctor in question, who stated that he had not got matter yet. She did not remember the name of the doctor, but he was a stout man, residing at Stobb House. The case was dismissed.

Joseph Urwin, grocer, Dipton, said his child had been unsuccessfully vaccinated by Dr. Pringle, of Catchgate, and he told him he would stand between him and danger. He had never from that day to this seen Mr. Pringle, and he should take proceedings against him in the County Court for a breach of contract if that was possible. —Mr. Talmadge said they would fine him 8s., including costs. He might take his own remedy with regard to Mr. Pringle.

William Hedley, Dipton, was represented by his wife, who stated she had taken the child to Mr. McGreggor, Mr. Watson's assistant, at Stobb House, when it was a month old, but he could not vaccinate it from want of matter. She took it twice subsequently, but could not get it done. Fined 8s. 6d., including costs.

Michael Goodrum, Pea Pit, Dipton was represented by his wife, who stated they had not been able to get the child vaccinated, as she had had the fever, and no one to look after the infant. The case was dismissed on Mrs. Goodrum promising to get the child done at once.

Joseph Porter, Boundary Cottage, Flint Hill, Dipton, said his wife objected to the child being vaccinated, and he gave her her own way. Fined 1s., including costs, with an intimation that the penalty would be more severe in three months after, should he not get the child done.

David Reed, Hobson Colliery, Burnopfield, said the child was vaccinated, but the matter had not been taken off, as his wife had been bedfast. Fined 9s., including costs.

William Pharoah, Anderson's Houses, Marley Hill, put in a certificate from Dr. Stephenson, of Whickham, which, however, only appeared to be the parent's private certificate. The child had been vaccinated, and it appeared that the production of the certificates exonerated the parents. The magistrates said the defendant had done his duty as far as they could see, and the summons was, therefore, dismissed.

BREAKING INTO A RAILWAY CABIN.

Robert Scott, who appeared to be of unsound mind, was charged by Sergeant Woodward with breaking into a cabin on the Consett Branch of the North-Eastern Railway Company. It appears that as Mr. Dorman, jun., and some workman at Lanchester Colliery were proceeding to work they saw the prisoner making his escape through the window of a pointsman's cabin on the line. They found the cabin had been broken into and it was in a complete state of ruin in the interior. The men gave chase and captured him, while Mr. Dorman went into the cabin and found the desk had been broken into by means of the coalrake, which was lying broken. The poker was bent, a lamp destroyed, and a gate broken to pieces. Sergeant Woodward was summoned and took the prisoner into custody. That officer stated that the prisoner is a plumber and gasfitter, and his friends are very respectable, living at Shotley Bridge, his wife being a shopkeeper. The defendant maintained he had not done much damage. In a long wandering speech, in which he made assertions which he directly afterwards denied, the prisoner volunteered to give a statement of his movements since he left home last night at half-past six o'clock, but the country he had passed over would have taken a few days to have traversed. Some medical gentlemen who were present gave it as their opinion that the prisoner was insane. He was accordingly ordered to be detained until his friends could be communicated with. He left the court muttering that he would go home by the train.

AN OFFENDING PUBLICAN AT ESH.

John Clark was charged by P.C. Cosgrove with selling drink during prohibited hours, at Esh, on the 21st ult. Mr. Patrick defended. P.C. Cosgrove said while going to Esh he saw two girls near the defendant's house who tried to evade him, but whom he found had a can with a quart of ale in it. Mr. Clarke admitted he had filled the beer but asked the officer to look over the offence. It was twelve minutes to four o'clock when he found the children with the beer, and ten minutes to four when he arrived at Clarke's house and charged him.—Mr. Patrick stated that he could produce witnesses to prove that the beer was filled to the children as the defendant was closing his house at shutting up time. He therefore submitted that although the officer had done his duty, he had been misled as to the time the offence was committed by the children playing themselves on the road home. The magistrates accepted this view of the case and dismissed the defendant.

NON-PAYMENT OF POOR-RATES AT BURNHOPE COLLIERY.

Messrs. Fletcher and Sowerby, the owners of Burnhope Colliery, were charged with non-payment of poor-rates. Mr. Cumming said he wanted the sum of £13 17s. from the defendants, on a rate made on the 17th of November last. The defendants were unrepresented. The order for payment was therefore made.

BREACH OF THE REFORMATORY ACT.

Robert Williamson, pitman, was charged by Supt. Thompson with non-payment of five guineas due from him as contribution towards the support of his son, who was lately an inmate of the Netherton Reformatory. Supt. Thompson said there was 42 weeks' payment due and he was instructed to take proceedings against all defaulters. The defendant pleaded poverty on account of bad employment. An order for payment was made.

A NUISANCE AT MEDOMSLEY EDGE.

Edward Saunders was charged with committing an offence against the Nuisance Act by having an open sewer on his premises, near the Four Lane Ends, Medomsley Edge. The defendant pleaded that he had been prevented from connecting the sewer with the main channelling. An order was made to abate the nuisance within twenty-eight days.

SELLING GAME WITHOUT A LICENSE.

William Ainkin, of Blackhill, puddler, was charged by P.C. Firm with selling game at Highgate, on the 20th ult. without a license.—Dismissed.

OFFERING GAME FOR SALE WITHOUT A LICENSE.

William Ainkin and *John Savage*, both of Blackhill, were also charged by the same officer with offering a pheasant for sale without the necessary license on the 24th ult. In this case, the magistrates considered sufficient evidence had been adduced to prove prisoners guilty, and they were sentenced to pay the full penalty of 40s. each and costs, or in default two months imprisonment.

THE NUMBER OF THE BEAST.—A question of overwhelming importance remains undetermined still. Is Mr. Gladstone the Beast, or not? Anti-Gladstonites say yes, and, in order to prove it, confound the *gamma* with the *digamma* and *omicron* with *omega*. One vehement partisan would make Mr. Gladstone out to be a woman, by using *eta* as the final letter of his name. One thing is very clear, that a fair rendering of the Premier's name into Greek characters will not make up the mystic number. Fervid partisans have to follow the example of erring directors, and must cook their figures. Were it otherwise, what then? Is every man whose name will sum up 666 the Beast? If so, there will be a perfect menagerie. If not, on what principle are we to pick and choose? Can any man waste his time over such "pernicious nonsense?"

Markets.

THE CORN TRADE.

The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the corn trade says a check to the extra luxuriance of the wheat plant is much needed. The wet and warmth have told very favourably on newly thrashed samples. This, coupled with the probability of an early opening of the northern ports, has quite paralysed the trade, and placed it for a time completely at the mercy of the millers. Prices, therefore, have gone down 1s. to 2s., which about brings the lowest point yet touched since harvest; and all spring corn has been declining, especially barley, of which there will doubtless be an unusual breadth sown from the price this year's produce has realised. The cattle, once imperilled by the drought, have now got through the roughest of the season well, from the continued growth of esculents and grass.

CORN MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At this day's market there was a good supply of wheat from the country, but a small foreign and coasting arrival. The trade ruled firmer, and for fine samples of English and foreign there was a better inquiry, at rather more money, but soft descriptions of the latter sold slowly at barely the rates of this day week. Barley for malting moved off at previous terms, but grinding sorts 1s lower. Malt firm. Beans and peas dull, with lower tendency. Oats sold slowly at barely late rates. Flour a better sale at previous terms.

DURHAM CORN AND PROVISION MARKET, Saturday. —The following were the prices current at our market this day:—Barley, 0s per qr; oats, 7s 0d to 8s 3d per boll. Beef, 7½d to 9½d; mutton, 7½d to 8½d; veal, 9d to 10d; pork, 8½d to 9d per lb. Chickens, 2s 0d to 2s 9d; ducks, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; hens, 1s 0d to 1s 6d; geese 0s 0d to 0s 0d; turkeys 5s 0d to 7s 0d each. Pigeons 1s 0d to 1s 3d; rabbits, 0s 0d to 2s 6d per couple. Butter, 1s 7d to 1s 8d per lb; eggs, 7 to 9 for 1s. Apples, 1s 4d to 2s 0d; onions, 3s 0d to 4s 0d per pock. Potatoes, 8d to 10d per stone.

DARLINGTON CORN MARKET, Monday—Red wheat realised from 11s 6d to 12s 6d, very heavy weights and good samples made as far as 13s 9d; white do. 13s 6d to 14s 6d. Of barley the supply was rather small. Prices were unaltered, ranging from 42s to 44s per qr. Oats in pretty good supply; long oats 26s. to 28s; short do. 32s to 30s. Beans 04s to 38s per qr.

HEXHAM CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At our market to-day there was a very large supply of wheat, which sold slowly at a reduction of 1s per qr. The supply of barley was small, and brought last week's prices. A very large supply of oats met a slow sale at the rates of last week.

LONDON CORN MARKET, Wednesday.—English wheat realised Monday's prices, and the few sales made in foreign were at that day's quotations. Spring corn of all descriptions was unaltered.

GENERAL CORN AVERAGES.

The following were the averages for the week ending Saturday last:—

	Qrs.	s.	d.
Wheat	68,857	at 51	0
Barley	40,454	at 47	10
Oats	5,838	at 27	5

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The show of stock presented for sale exhibited a decline of 157 beasts but an increase of 643 sheep as compared with that of past week. Respecting quality there was no improvement to notice, while the cattle, from the north of Scotland was rather worse if anything. The supply of beef comprised 1,243 head. There was little or no change to note in the beef trade from that of this day se'nnight; if anything the inferior classes were less active, but for the better qualities the demand was steady, and extreme quotations were fully supported. Buyers were numerous, and a good clearance effected. The number of sheep was 7,333. The mutton trade may be characterised as slow and dear, and in exceptional cases the finest description of wedders made a shade more money with a tolerably good finish. Pigs—477 were shown. The pork trade was somewhat sluggish, and prices receded about 3d per stone from Tuesday last, and all sold.

Prices:—Prime heifer, 8s 9d to 9s 0d; secondary sorts, 7s 6d to 8s 0d; inferior sorts, 6s 3d to 7s 3d; first-class oxen, 8s 6d to 8s 9d; middling, 7s 6d to 7s 9d; cows, 5s 9d to 6s 9d; pork, 5s 6d to 6s 6d; small dairy-fed, 7s 9d to 8s 9d per stone of 14 lb; sheep, good vendable mutton 8½d to 9d; middling 7½d to 8d; tups, ewes, and inferior 7d to 7½d per lb., sinking offal.

DURHAM CATTLE MARKET, Monday.—Beef 8s 6d to 9s 5d per stone; mutton 8½d to 9½d per lb. Store cattle £7 to £10. Cows £15 to £20 per head.

WAKEFIELD CATTLE MARKET, Wednesday.—A good supply of fat stock, and a great attendance of buyers. Beef 8s. to 9s. per stone of 14lbs. Mutton 8d. to 9d. per lb.

LONDON CATTLE MARKET, Thursday.—Beef 3s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 6s. 2d.; veal 3s. 6d. to 6s. 0d.; and pork, 3s. 4d. to 5s. 0d. per stone of 8lb. Trade quiet, and little doing; prices remain as last noted. The few sheep offered mostly changed hands at last week's rates. Veal firm; choice in request at full rates. Pork steady.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET, Tuesday.—There were 149 carts of hay, 55 carts of straw in the market.

Prices: old land Hay, £5 10s 0d to £7 15s 0d; this year's growth, £0 0s 0d to £0 0s 0d; new land Hay, £6 10s 0d to £7 15s 0d; this year's growth, £0 0s 0d to £0 0s 0d; clover hay, £0 0s 0d to £0 0s 0d per ton. Wheat straw, 2s 2d to 2s 8d; barley straw, 2s 6d to 3s 4d; and oat straw, 3s 6d to 4s 0d per thrave.

LONDON COAL MARKET, Wednesday.—Hetton 18s

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

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

BIRTHS.

CONSETT.—At Medomsley Road, on the 10th inst., the wife of Robert Whitfield, of a daughter.

At 292, on the 11th inst., the wife of William Maund, of a daughter.

At 37, on the 11th inst., the wife of B. McAnanie, of a son.

At Consett Terrace, on the 12th inst., the wife of J. Arkless, of a daughter.

BLACKHILL.—At Baxton Burn, on the 1st inst., wife of Mr. Johnson, of a son.

At No. 5, Tin Mill Row, on the 5th inst., wife of Mr. Harrison, of a son.

At Eltringham Terrace, on the 8th inst., wife of Mr. McDonald, of a son.

At Foundry Row, on the 9th inst., wife of Mr. Larkin, of a daughter.

At Foundry Row, on the 9th inst., wife of Mr. McCabe, of a son.

CUTLERS' HALL.—On the 6th inst., wife of Mr. Milner, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LEADGATE.—At St. Ives Church, by the Rev. J. W. Mitchell, M.A., on the 9th inst., Charles David William, second son of David Comyn Balleny, Esq., of Little Greencroft, to Caroline Eleanor, only daughter of the late Ralph Compton, Esq., solicitor, formerly of London and Melkington, Northumberland.

BENFIELDSIDE.—At St. Cuthbert's, by the Rev. F. B. Thompson, B.A., on the 9th inst., Mr. Jas. Pallister, of BenfieldsideLane, to Miss Elizabeth Jane Gradon, of Blackhill.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE.—At the Primitive Methodist Chapel, by the Rev. T. Greenfield, on the 11th inst., Mr. Michael John Wilkinson, of South Shields, to Miss Jane Allan, of Hill Top.

DEATHS.

CONSETT.—At No. 317, on the 9th inst., Jane Jackson, aged 36 years.

At No. 142, on the 12th inst., Thomas Rafferty, aged 62 years.

SOUTH HETTON, on the inst., suddenly, Mr. William Meikie, of Newcastle, aged 70.

MEDOMSLEY, at South Moor House, on the 16th ult., Thomas Bell, gun maker, aged 85.

ANNFIELD PLAIN.—On the 8th inst., aged 16, John Wilson.

OXHILL.—On the 8th inst., aged 16, Jane, daughter of Mr. Robert Dickinson.

Poetry: Original and Select.

RINALDO'S GRIEF.

'Twas Christmas eve,—
The guests were gone, creeping to their cots
Like late-out foxes in the eye of day,
And he and I alone were left;
The tempest howl'd, the fire glow'd,
And drifting snow against the window blew;
I saw a tear-drop in his eye,
A sigh upheav'd his breast,
His limbs shook; his lips quiver'd:—

"Tell me my friend," said I,
"What 'tis that troubles you,
The spirit of the storm without,
Or love's soft voice within?"

"Alas! 'tis both,—'tis in the storm, and in the fire:—
The storm speaks to my ear, the fire to my eye,
Both to my heart.
'Twas on a night like this my Mary died;
A fire like this glow'd in the grate;
And now it burns into my very soul,
For there I see her blessed image:
Oh! those love-lit eyes, that meek and tender face,
That angel smile!
How often have I feasted on them
Till the whole were stampt upon my soul
In living lines,
And the years that creeping pass,
But make the impress deeper,
And I shall carry 't to the grave.

And see! as if in solemn mockery of my grief,
The very fire spits out a coffin at me,
As fate did nine long years ago."

"Hush!" said I, "it is not fitting
That a man of mark and mind like you
Should whine and whimper
O'er a phantom of the brain,
A glowing ember, or a flake of snow."

"So your philosophy doth teach,
But an hour's experience
Makes a fool of all philosophy.
I too did once philosophize, but now I feel!
For once I thought myself so strong
That men might raise upon me
Pyramid on pyramid!
Nay, God himself might build a hemisphere,
Or e'en a world on my head or heart,
And I should never budge or bend an inch,
But carry all as Atlas did:—
And I did say when swollen
With my young philosophy:—
'The seeming ills of life shall no more hurt me,
Than a sudden gust of wind
Blowing in the face of day,
Shall stop this wond'rous earth
In its mighty march around the eternal sun!'
Bah! *That* was my philosophy,
This is my experience,
That was a phantom of the brain,
This is real!
Now, if a leaf but rustle o'er my head,
Or a harmless hare start from her seat,
I shake and tremble
Like an orphan child out in the wintry blast.
I feel myself a strange compound
Of sentiment and feeling,
Head and heart,
And the two contend like angry demons
Through and through me,
Till, from head to foot
I seem a battle-ground of Furies;
I think, and think, and think,
And yet I cannot help but feel,
For I'm a man;
And man will feel,
If his heart be not eaten by his head,
Or drown'd in his philosophy.

Yes! there are heartless men,
As there are heartless stones and trees;
Yet e'en a tree can feel,
For if you touch it in the quick,
'Twill tell the tale, to farthest leaf
That trembles on remotest stem:—
I'd rather be a tree like that,
To grace the landscape,
Shelter sweet-voic'd birds,
Kiss the zephyr, nurse the sunbeam,
And coax, and fondle earth and air,
Than such a heartless man.

Once I was strong,—or thought I was;
Now I am weak,—you think I am:
Yes I am weak! So weak,
That e'en no farther gone than yesternight
I heard a voice,—or thought I heard;
I s'pose by your philosophy
'Twould be the Herald of the storm
Blowing through the keyhole of the door;
Well whate'er it was, 'twas like my Mary's voice,
So soft, and sweet, and low,
That it did play around my heart
Like murm'rings of Æolian harp,
Or warm south breezes round the love-sick rose:
And mark,
That one short hour, did yield me more delight
Than all your philosophic icebergs
That roll in reason's artic sea.
Talk of love Platonic! there isn't such a thing,
Nor ever was, except in Plato's brain;
And in spite of all that Zeno ever taught,
Man *will* feel if he has a heart,
For human nature is the same all the world round,
Despite your cold philosophy.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Consett.

Varieties.

Extracts from PUNCH.

Table of Contents.—The dinner table.

Round Numbers.—The "globe" audiences.

A Fact.—The best check for pauperism—one of Peabody's.

CRIMINAL QUERY.—Can a prisoner who commits himself, also form his own conviction?

NAUTICAL NOTE.—A muddled mariner writes to ask *Punch*, if the introduction of the French Pitch will in any way damage the British Tar.

BY A SIBERIAN CAPTIVE.—Why is a man who lives in Russia certain *not* to be the same man who lives in South America? Why, because he's *a-norther* person.

SPANISH INTELLIGENCE.—"Thirteen Canons of the Cathedral of Burgos have been arrested for complicity in the assassination of the Civil Governor." Poor Canons! Will they be let off?

REVOLTING FEROCITY.—"You ought always to take me out with you, my dear," said a wife. "You know they say that happiness was born a twin." "Yes, love; but not a Siamese twin," said the brute.

"Holidays of the Church!" exclaimed an elderly gentleman, who was perpetually being worried into "early services" and "high celebrations," by his Ritualistic daughters; "Don't tell me of such holidays—my festival and real day of rest is *Wet-Sunday.*"

Extracts from JUDY.

A 'Bus Conductor.—A lady's lips.

A Flat Contradiction.—Self-denial.

A "Comical Countess."—She of Derwentwater!

Can a chance shot be termed *a deed without an aim?*

The Opposite of a Bill of Hand.—A foot-note, of course!

How should the limbs of the Law be clothed?—In breaches of promise.

If a drunkard were to break his arm, how would he support it?—In a gin-sling.

A THOUGHT.—Sisters of Mercy evidently do not have much cause to "bless their Starrs!"

OH, GOLLY!—What is the correct thing with which to blacken the faces of negro melodists?—Musical *pitch!*

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—TO CAPATILISTS.—To be let, with immediate possession, "a memory" that will retain "*nothing*"—especially oblivious of "dates." Rental £5,000 per annum: *rates and taxes rather higher.*—For further particulars apply at the Court of Bankruptcy.

EQUAL TO THE OCCASION.—*Young Lady* (who has been taken half a mile beyond her destination by Cabby). It's really too bad! I told you when I first got in, where I wished to be set down!—*Conductor.* Well, Miss, I let you out as soon as ever I could find it in my 'art to part with yer.—[*N.B.—No more is said.*]

Extracts from FUN.

The Man with "a Call.—A successful dramatist.

GIGANTIC STRIDE IN AGRICULTURE.—An enthusiastic practical farmer is pursuing a course of experiments with a view to raise hardware from ironmould. Beat that, Mr. Mechi.

ADAPTED FROM THE FRENCH.—We once heard a rank teetotaller speak of the hero of a fine old song—(Why can't they write such songs now-a-days?)—as Simon the Scelerat!

ET TU BUTE.—The Marquis of Bute declined to contribute to the election expenses at Cardiff—and very properly too. When it was discovered that they amounted to ten thousand pounds it is said a second appeal was made, but with no success. His Lordship had said he would give nothing, and he stood by his word. We are delighted to record this union of the Truthful with the Bute-iful.

"SWEET VOICES!"—Sir R. Glass, ex-M.P. for Bewdley, is a member of the part which most loudly condemned Mr. Mill's proposition for the Enfranchisement of Women. But Sir R. Glass's agent—though denying that he employed the ladies—admitted that the women of Bewdley had sent in a bill which was no doubt substantially on account for screaming at the nomination. This looks rather like a "screaming farce." If women are to be allowed to use their voices at elections it should be to talk sense, not to scream. We suppose Sir R. Glass's colours were "true blue—and yeller."

THE RADCLIFFE PROCESS.

(From the Engineer).

The history of the iron trade is remarkable as being a record of startling innovations on existing methods of manufacture. There has been, strictly speaking, no such thing as slow progress or gradual advancement in its career. Every development has followed on the adoption of a novel system of producing finished iron from the ore; and within certain limitations sufficiently obvious it may be stated that each new process has sprung into existence almost perfect, and tremendously powerful for good. We need not go back further than the days of Cort. The invention of the roll train within a couple of years practically revolutionised the manufacture of iron. Then came Nasmyth with the hot blast; then came the steam hammer; then finally the Bessemer process. In the space intervening between the introduction of each of these inventions and that which had gone before, the iron manufacture stood still. Its history was monotonous. Trade developed, indeed, but slowly, and the price of iron was little affected, save by questions of supply and demand. There is no reason to think that a law—according to experience immutable—will ever be altered; and the future development of the iron trade of the world apparently depends as much as ever on the adoption of inventions startling in their character,—little, if at all, on minor improvements in the mere details of manufacture.

The adoption of any new invention, provided it be eminently successful, appears to be invariably followed by two results. The first is that invention for the time is paralysed. Men stand by stunned, and looking at each other ask, "How is it that this is not done before; being done, is there anything left to do?" The secondary result is a revulsion of feeling, and a determination not only to do something, but to do something still better. The introduction of the roll train, of the hot blast, and of the steam hammer, were each sufficient to stop for the moment all further development of original ideas, but only for the moment. The reaction has only just fairly set in after the pause which followed Mr. Bessemer's splendid innovations on all previous practice; and there is reason to believe that this reaction will be so remarkable, so energetic, and so effectual, that the iron manufacture of Great Britain, if not of the world, will undergo developments more wonderful in their results than any which the trade has yet seen. The most recent innovation is the Radcliffe process, which probably deserves at this moment more attention than any other which has been brought under the notice of the scientific world since Mr. Bessemer astonished the ironmasters of Great Britain by his experiments at Baxter House. Something has been written, and a good deal has been heard in the northern districts about this new process, but little is generally known about it, especially in the southern districts. This want of information we propose to supply, and we write with the full conviction that what we have got to say will be found interesting, and will, perforce, claim attention from every one connected with the manufacture or use of wrought iron.

Nearly a year has elapsed since the Radcliffe process was first brought under our notice. We were told that it consisted simply stated, in welding two or more puddled balls into a homogeneous mass under the steam hammer. We looked on such a statement with doubt. The welding of puddled balls together in this fashion is not new, and we were perfectly aware that the process had not been attended with good results. The difficulty apparently lay in securing a good weld between the surfaces exposed as they were to the oxidising influence of the atmosphere. At last evidence reached us which left no room to doubt that something really remarkable had been effected at the Consett Ironworks, near Durham; and we resolved to visit these works, and see for ourselves, how far the statements made coincided with the truth. What we have seen we shall place here before our readers, leaving them to draw their own conclusions. Before doing so it will be worth while to detail the ordinary system of producing a finished bar, rail, or sheet. As the Radcliffe process only deals with the conversion of pig iron into finished bars, rails, or sheets, we need not trace the process further back than the introduction of the pig into the puddling furnace. Four or five hundredweight of pig iron constitutes a charge, and in converting this into blooms about 22 cwt. of coal are used per ton of finished iron. The quantity varies with the kind of iron produced, the quality of the coal, the skill of the puddler, &c., but the proportion of coal to iron named is not far from the average.

The puddled balls, when made, are taken separately to the shingling hammer or squeezer, the cinder is expelled, and the rough bloom is passed through rolls, and puddled bars are produced. These bars are then suffered to cool down till wanted for the next process. In this a given weight of puddled bar is cut into lengths of eighteen inches to three feet and several of these lengths—from two to six or eight in number—are made into a pile. Several such piles are placed in a heating furnace and raised to a waste heat, they are then withdrawn, one after the other, and rolled off into bars or rails as quickly as possible. Where a very high quality of rail is required the puddled bar bloom is rolled into bars, which are again cut up, piled, re-heated, and rolled into the rail. The best plates are always thus produced, and in manufacturing superlatively good merchant bars the process of cutting, piling, and re-heating, is repeated a third time. The cutting and piling of puddled bars will cost about two shillings per ton, and at least about ten hundredweight of coal per ton of iron will be required for each re-heating. The finished iron—if the pig be good, and all the processes carefully carried out—will stand a tensile strain of about 22 tons per inch with an elongation of fifteen per cent. The fracture will be fibrous, and the material soft and very malleable. The least consumption of coal to produce one ton of rough iron will be one ton for puddling and another for two re-heatings. Every time the iron is put into the furnace it suffers loss by oxidation. It is very difficult to state exactly what this loss will be, but it cannot be less than five per cent. or six per cent. of the weight of the pile, and besides this there will be a loss of from ten per cent. to twenty per cent. accounted for by crop ends—roughly stated, ten per cent. of iron is practically wasted at each re-heating. Our readers will do well to bear these facts in mind, as their full realisation is essential to the comprehension of the character and advantages of the Radcliffe process, which in effect does away with all piling, cutting, and re-heating, giving the finished bar, rail, or sheet, direct from the puddled ball. The immediate advantages are, firstly, a saving at least one ton of coal per ton of finished material; secondly, a saving in time of great importance; thirdly, a saving in iron; fourthly, a saving in labour; and fifthly, a gaining in quality, depending on some phenomena attending the process of manufacture, to which we shall have occasion to refer more fully hereafter. Our business is, first, to record facts; secondly, as far as possible, to explain them.

On the 30th of January, 1868, Mr. James Radcliffe, general manager of the Consett Ironworks' patented the process now known by his name. The patent is numbered 321, and we cannot better describe the principle of the process than by using Mr. Radcliffe's own words, quoted from his specification:—

"I first combine into one homogeneous mass, of suitable form and weight to form the required shape and weight when finished, five or any larger number of ordinary puddled balls of iron or steel, each of which usually weighs about 1 cwt., or an equivalent weight of puddled iron or steel may be taken direct from the puddling furnace sufficient to form a mass of metal of the required shape and weight when finished by means of a powerful steam hammer, or other mechanical equivalent, of suitable power or dimensions, or by means of pressure suitably applied. For this purpose, in carrying out my improvements, the puddled balls of iron or steel (or an equivalent weight of puddled iron or steel in one mass) are conveyed from the puddling furnace or furnaces to the working, pressing, or combining apparatus, which may be variously constructed and arranged, but which I prefer to be a powerful steam hammer, so proportioned, arranged, and worked by high pressure steam that the hammer can be quickly raised and caused to descend rapidly by means of the pressure of steam on the upper side of the piston. By this means the puddled balls of iron as they are accumulated upon the anvil from the puddling furnaces (or an equivalent weight of puddled iron in one mass) are directly operated upon and quickly consolidated and combined into a mass by a series of powerful and rapid blows, and after a sufficient mass of puddled iron is accumulated and dealt with in this way it is turned "upset" and worked under the hammer on all sides until it is formed into one homogeneous "slab" or "bloom" of suitable form for the subsequent process; and I will here remark that it is advisable to employ a hammer ten tons in weight for dealing with an accumulated mass of ten ordinary puddled balls or an equivalent weight (say 1,100lbs.) of puddled iron or steel according to my improvements, and a hammer of twenty tons in weight should be employed for dealing with an accumulated mass of twenty ordinary puddled balls, or an equivalent weight of puddled iron, and so on in proportion.'

In practice this process differs in one remarkable particular from others intended to fulfil the same object in the same way. It has hitherto been the aim of ironmakers when welding two or more puddled balls together to bring out the iron old or well worked, and in this fact lies, in all probability, the failure of Mr. Radcliffe's predecessors. The bloom under the hammer, quickly assumed a condition approaching to that of wrought iron; the mass became indurated, the surface was oxidised, and great difficulty was encountered in securing sound welds. Mr. Bramwell's criticisms on the process, already referred to in our pages, were justified by his supposition that Mr. Radcliffe's process was identical with the attempts of others in this direction. In order to understand the true theory of the process, and to comprehend what actually takes place, it is absolutely necessary to see the thing carried out, and it will then be perceived that with ordinary care it is impossible to produce anything but a homogeneous mass.

The details of the process, as carried out at Consett, may thus be described. Six, eight, or any required number of puddling furnaces are each charged with 4 cwt. of pig iron. The fettling consists partly of pulverised hematite ore from Ulverstone, partly of a very rich cinder, obtained from the first pile-heating furnaces on the rail mill, or from two furnaces specially employed in making cinder, from small scrap. The iron is brought to nature as soon as possible, and the blooms are taken out while the iron is yet very young—as soon indeed, as the balls will hold together. The moment the iron is ready in a sufficient number of furnaces, the process of manufacture begins. A puddler takes a ball weighing about eighty pounds to an eight ton double-acting steam hammer. It is placed on the anvil and struck, first lightly, and then as the mass becomes consolidated, with more force. The cinder is expelled with considerable violence, and we have, at the end of twenty seconds, a flat cake of iron on the anvil perfectly quiescent. At this moment a second puddled ball is placed on the first. This receives first a light, and then a couple of heavy blows. The hammer is raised for a few seconds, and then a curious action takes place. The first and second blows apparently expelled most of the cinder, and the mass, seemingly, tolerably solid, lies quietly on the anvil, but in a moment its surface rises like a cake of dough in a baker's oven. The surface seems to boil; little jets of flame sometimes start from the mass, and cinder pours in a torrent from every pore, flowing over the lump of iron, and running down all round. To what this peculiar action is due we cannot say. That this, in a sense, spontaneous evolution of cinder is a fact we can testify from close personal observation. A few blows from the steam hammer again consolidated the heaving mass. Another ball is placed on it, a few blows, a short pause. The rising of the mass, and the flow of torrents of cinder follow as quickly as thought, and so the process is continued until eight balls are united. Then steam is brought to bear on the upper side of the hammer piston. The mass of iron is turned and re-turned, while the whole shop resounds with the sound of the hammer delivering blows with the speed of lightning on every portion of the red-hot mass, which finally assumes the form of a homogeneous slab some 3 feet long, 13 inches or 14 inches wide, and 8 inches or 9 inches thick. This slab is then taken up by a little steam crane, at the side of the hammer, and while hanging in the air, weighed. It is then run off to a heating furnace, preparatory to being rolled into a finished plate. The heating furnace is of the ordinary kind, and is only used to restore the heat lost by the outer surface of the mass. From the furnace it is taken to the roll mill, passed through the breaking-down grain rolls, and subsequently between a pair of chilled rolls in the same train, and finally it lies on the floor of the shop, a plate with whose appearance the most hypocritical can find no fault.

Mr. Radcliffe courts inquiry, and we were afforded the fullest possible opportunities for examining into the process known by his name. We witnessed the formation of many plates, and the following particulars of the manufacture of one, selected almost haphazard from our note book, will show nearly at a glance of what the process is capable.

At half-past three p.m., the first of eight puddled balls was brought from the furnace and placed on the anvil. In four minutes and a half this and seven other balls were welded into a slab weighing 584 lbs. At twenty-six minutes to four o'clock, this slab was placed in the heating furnace; at nineteen minutes to four it was taken out and brought to the rolls; at fourteen minutes to four o'clock it lay on the floor of the mill ready for shearing. Thus, precisely sixteen minutes were occupied in producing the plate from the puddled ball. The weight of the plate before shearing was 574 pounds. It was then sheared to the finished size twenty feet by three feet; thickness, three-sixteenths of an inch, nearly; weight sheered, 418 pounds. Is it necessary here to point out how much is gained in time, coal, iron, labour, and finally in money, by the Radcliffe process, as compared with the old systems of manufacture? We think that they will be apparent at a glance to every ironmaster. What we have said in the beginning of this article should suffice to make them clear to others.

The question that here obtrudes itself is, what is the quality of the finished plate, bar, or rail? Unless the answer is satisfactory, the Radcliffe process ingenious, cheap, and rapid as it is—is comparatively valueless. At Consett we examined some scores of specimens of sheets, tested in every possible way. Plate ¼ of an inch thick, bent cold to an angle of ninety degrees. Thinner plates bent up on themselves, coiled into a helix, split, and bent backwards and forwards, dished up into troughs, twisted and tortured in every imaginable fashion, punched close to the edge—as close as holes would go—yet no symptom of crack or flaw. We have no hesitation in classing the specimens we examined with the very best ship-plates in the market; and yet these plates are produced at a price which has enabled Mr. Radcliffe to take very heavy orders from Dutch shipbuilders, beating Belgium out of the market, and yet leaving a fair profit.

As further confirmation of the good opinion we have formed of the iron produced by the Radcliffe process, we may add that we have testimonials lying before us from one of the largest shipbuilding firms in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, expressing the most unqualified approval of sheets manufactured by the Radcliffe process.

The steamer George Elliot, of London has sunk off Corunna.

SUMMARY JUSTICE.—Two pickpockets, who were caught plying their trade on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, were taken from the train by the passengers and hung to a tree.—*New York Times.*

Mr. Bradlaugh (Iconoclast) has been condemned to certain penalties for issuing a newspaper, the *National Reformer*, without entering into the usual recognizances. Permission, however, was given him to appeal.

THE REDUCTIONS.—Instructions have been received at Devonport Dockyard giving notice to all employees of the ropemakers' department to close operations on the 31st of March. Similar instructions have been received at Chatham. One of these yards will be definitely closed, probably Chatham, as new machinery costing £25,000 has just been erected at Devonport. The resigned appointments not to be filled.

A NOVEL WEDDING.—Captain James Hoskin, R.N., late commander of the Great Britain, was married in the Wesleyan Chapel, Penryn, by the Rev. Humphrey Jutsum, to Eliza, the eldest surviving daughter of the late Mr. Richard Hosken. The bridegroom is about seventy-four years of age. The bride, who is about thirty-four, has been an invalid for the last ten years, and was conveyed to the chapel in a perambulator, which was wheeled up to the place where the ceremony was performed; and in which she was married, and signed the contract in the presence of the registrar. Application had been made for special license to be married in the house of the bride's mother, but the Archbishop of Canterbury required more explanation than the parties were inclined to afford, hence their being married in the Wesleyan Chapel. A great number of persons assembled to witness the proceedings.

THE MANUFACTURE OF JEWELLERY.—The striking development of Fine Art productions in this branch of the industrial trades since the period of the great Exhibition is admirably exemplified in a most interesting little work just published by Mr. J. W. Benson, who holds the appointment to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, and H. H. the Maharajah of Burdwan, of 25, Old Bond Street; 99, Westbourne Grove; and the City Steam Facory, 58 and 60, Ludgate Hill. It is profusely illustrated with the most beautiful designs of Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Lockets, &c., &c., in every conceivable style, and with prices attached; and thus the intending purchaser is enabled to make a selection suited to his taste, and have it forwarded to any part of the United Kingdom, India, or the Colonies. The price of this most useful guide is Twopence, for which it is forwarded post free, and to anyone who contemplates a purchase, either for personal wear or for a wedding, birth-day, Christmas, or other present, it will be found of the very greatest service.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—According to the London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury* Mr. Trevelyan's offered resignation in consequence of his attack at Hawick upon the Commander-in-Chief, has not been without fruit. One very eminent member of the Government spoke recently of the honourable gentleman's escapade at Hawick as being "the most fortunate fault of his life." Hardly to be attributed directly to Mr. Trevelyan's utterance, but, still as a result of the feeling which those utterances expressed we have a rumour that the Duke of Cambridge will not remain long at the head of affairs at the Horse Guards. For the accuracy of this rumour at the present stage I would rather not vouch; but there is little question that if the Ministry retains its present strength and temper at the close of the session, his Royal Highness will be led seriously to contemplate a step which would undoubtedly be for the benefit of the country. In the meantime he finds at the War Office a very different hand from that with which he has usually had to deal in that department and military gossips tell with 'bated breath of more than one passage-at-arms as having occurred between the rival heads of the army, in which the Horse Guards has not been triumphant.

Railway Time Tables.

NOTE.—These Tables are compiled from the best authorities, but we do not hold ourselves responsible for any errors they may contain.

STOCKTON AND DARLINGTON RAILWAY.

GOING EAST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

STATIONS.		A.M. 1, 2, 3.	A.M. 1, 2,	P.M. 1, 2.
Benfieldside	dep.	7 3	....	3 30
Cold Rowley	"	7 10	....	3 40
Burnhill Junction	"	7 17	....	3 50
Tow Law	"	7 32	12 15	4 3
Crook	arr.	7 40	12 25	4 15
	dep.	7 45	12 30	4 20
Bishop Auckland	"	8 10	12 55	5 50
Darlington	"	9 0	1 50	6 40
Stockton	"	9 30	2 25	7 10
Middlesbro'	"	9 42	2 35	7 22

GOING WEST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

STATIONS.		A.M. 1, 2, 3.	A.M. 1 & 2.	P.M. 1 & 2.
Middlesbro'	dep.	6 23	9 15	2 20
Stockton	"	6 35	9 23	2 28
Darlington	"	7 20	10 30	2 20
Bishop Auckland	"	7 50	11 0	3 40
Crook	arr.	8 10	11 25	4 10
	dep.	8 13	11 40	4 30
Tow Law	"	8 23	11 50	4 40
Burnhill Junction	"	8 35	....	4 50
Cold Rowley	"	8 45	....	5 3
Benfieldside	arr.	8 58	....	5 15

CONSETT BRANCH.

UP TRAINS.—WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS.		1, 2, G. A.M.	1 & 2. A.M.	1 & 2. P.M.	1 & 2. P.M.	1, 2, G. P.M.
Newcastle	dep.	5 55	10 0	2 5	4 50	7
Scotswood	"	6 2	10 7	2 12	4 57	
Swalwell	"	6 9	10 14	2 19	5 4	
Rowland's Gill	"	6 19	10 24	2 29	5 14	
Lintz Green	"	6 3	10 30	2 35	5 20	
Ebchester	"	6 38	10 43	2 48	5 33	
Shotley Bridge	"	6 44	10 49	2 54	5 39	
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	"	6 50	10 55	3 0	5 45	
Knitsley	"	7 4	11 9	....	5 59	
Lanchester	"	7 13	11 18	....	6 8	
Witton Gilbert	"	7 20	11 27	....	6 17	
Durham	arr.	7 35	11 40	....	6 30	

DOWN TRAINS.—WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS.		1, 2, G. A.M.	1 & 2. P.M.	1 & 2. P.M.	1 & 2. P.M.	1, 2, G. P.M.
Durham	dep.	8 10	12 0	....	....	7 40
Witton Gilbert	"	8 25	12 14	....	....	7 54
Lanchester	"	8 35	12 25	....	....	8 5
Knitsley	"	8 47	12 36	....	....	8 16
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	"	9 2	12 50	3 25	8 28	
Shotley Bridge	"	9 7	12 55	3 30	8 33	
Ebchester	"	9 10	12 59	3 34	8 37	
Lintz Green	"	9 20	1 9	3 44	8 48	
Rowland's Gill	"	9 25	1 14	3 49	8 53	
Swalwell	"	9 35	1 24	3 59	9 2	
Scotswood	"	9 40	1 29	4 4	9 9	
Newcastle	arr.	9 50	1 40	4 20	9 20	

MARKET TRAINS ON SATURDAYS.

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

UP TRAINS.

STATIONS.		GO. A.M.	RETURN. P.M.
Newcastle	dep.	8 0	4 5
Scotswood	"	8 7	4 14
Swalwell	"	8 13	4 20
Rowland's Gill	"	8 21	4 28
Lintz Green	"	8 27	4 34
Ebchester	"	8 39	4 47
Shotley Bridge	"	8 45	4 52
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill)	arr.	8 55	5 2
	dep.	9 0	5 10
Knitsley	"	9 11	5 21
Lanchester	"	9 24	5 34
Witton Gilbert	"	9 36	5 46
Durham	arr.	9 50	6 0

DOWN TRAINS.

STATIONS.		GO. A.M.	RETURN. P.M.
Durham	dep.	7 50	4 0
Witton Gilbert	"	8 3	4 13
Lanchester	"	8 15	4 25
Knitsley	"	8 28	4 38
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill)	arr.	8 40	4 50
	dep.	9 30	6 16
Shotley Bridge	"	9 35	6 21
Ebchester	"	9 40	6 26
Lintz Green	"	9 49	6 35
Rowland's Gill	"	9 56	6 42
Swalwell	"	10 7	6 53
Scotswood	"	10 13	6 59
Newcastle	arr.	10 25	7 11

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