The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 476. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} CONSETT, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22ND, 1870. PRICE ONE PENNY.

For Sale.

FREEHOLD BUILDING SITES for SALE, at DIPTON.—Apply to Mr. JOHN MADDISON. 167a

TO BE SOLD, at BURNHOPE COLLIERY a Desirable Property and Eight Acres of Land attached to it, on a Lease to be renewed every Twenty-one Years.—For further particulars apply to Mr. WM. MORDEW, the owner, on the premises. 317a

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

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

ANY Person having £1,000 at their disposal, can secure £10 per cent. per annum upon Freehold Building Property.

Also, wanted to Borrow £6,000 upon good Property of ample value at £6 per cent.

For particulars apply to Mr. JOSEPH HOWARD, Consett, Durham. 409a

To Let.

TO LET, A HOUSE AND SHOP, situate in VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT, suitable for any kind of business.—For particulars, apply to JOHN BARRON, Number One, Consett. 321a

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, a First-class HOUSE and SHOP, containing Nine Good Rooms, Cellar, and Stable, large enclosed Yard, and other conveniences, situate at Blackhill.—Apply to Mr. W. RAW, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, Blackhill. 325a

TO LET, that Full-Licensed INN called the "Rose and Crown," situate near the RAILWAY STATION, BLACKHILL. The house is finished in a superior manner, and contains every requisite for conducting a first-class business. Entrance, February Term. Security required.—Apply to AYTON and Co., Hexham. 412a

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

THE GAME on MAIDEN LAW, CHAPMAN'S WELL, and HOWDEN BANK FARMS, is strictly preserved. Any Person Trespassing will be Prosecuted.
380a C. J. DOVE, jun., Solicitor, Newcastle.

TO LEND.

£300 AND £500 upon approved Security. For particulars apply to Messrs. SCAIFE AND BRITTON, No. 6, Medomsley Road, Consett. 278a

THE Second Annual EXHIBITION of the TANFIELD POULTRY, PIGEON, and BIRD SHOW will be held on SATURDAY, April 16th, 1870.—Entries closed on FEBRUARY 19th.—Forms of Entry to be had on application to the Secretary (Mr. JOHN BREWIS), Tanfield Lea, Burnopfield. 408a

BEECH HOUSE.

THE Duties of MRS. WM. PARKINSON'S ESTABLISHMENT for the Board and Education of Young Ladies, will be Resumed on TUESDAY, January 25th.
Whickham. 410a

NOTICE.

FARMERS, GARDENERS, and others may be supplied with GAS LIME on easy terms, at the SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY'S WORKS, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.
JOSEPH H. BELL, Secretary.
January 5th, 1870. 398a

TO FARMERS AND GARDENERS.

THE Subscriber is now booking Orders for present and future delivery of his Wheat and other Manufactured MANURES. A CHEMICAL MANURE is manufactured especially for Gardeners, and sold in small bags. Prices on application.
WILLIAM MURRAY,
CHEMICAL MANURE MANUFACTURER,
LEADGATE.

P.S.—The Highest Prices given for Old Horses, and any number bought. 307a

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT.

CONSETT DISTRICT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Accounts of this Board will be AUDITED on MONDAY, the Fourteenth day of February, 1870, at the OFFICE OF THE BOARD, in the Town Hall, in Consett aforesaid, at Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon.

A copy of the Accounts, together with all Rate-books, and other matters mentioned or referred to in the Accounts, will be deposited in the Office of the Local Board, in the Town Hall, aforesaid, and be open during office hours to the inspection of all persons interested, for seven days before the audit.

By Order,
JOHN ELLIOTT, Clerk.
Consett, January 18th, 1870. 411a

NOTICE.

THE COUNTESS, AMELIA, OF DARWENTWATER, wishes all to whom it may concern to know, that she has Let the Newlands South Farm which was advertised, and as HER MAJESTY was the Trustee of the said Farm, and has not given a mandate to the contrary, Mr. C. G. GREY is requested to give up peaceably his *mala-fides* possession of the said Farm, and not to use any more lawless outrage on the person of the COUNTESS OF DARWENTWATER, and not to persist in holding his Occupancy of the Farm, and also Dilstone and other Appurtenances belonging to the hereditary estates of Darwentwater, neither by the command of Mr. FREDERIC MORRIS, nor under any pretext whatsoever.

Mr. GREY is also warned to remove nothing from the said Farms except his servants, and not to interfere in any way with the tenants on the Darwentwater Lands.

(Signed),
COUNTESS, AMELIA, OF DARWENTWATER.
Dilstone Domain, 28th December, 1869. 384a

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. 117

Business Announcements.

ESTABLISHED 1740.

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

EDUCATION.

MRS. E. NICHOLSON, Blackhill (near Mr. Raw's, Auctioneer). Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Needlework, and Pianoforte. 369a

CLARENDON SCHOOL, CONSETT.

JON. C. WYLIE, MASTER.

DAY SCHOOL, from 5s. 6d. per quarter (in advance only). Private Evening Class in Algebra, French, Latin, and Greek. Terms—One Guinea per Quarter.

COFFEE BETTER THAN BEER.

JOSEPH SINTON begs to state that he has OPENED a TEMPERANCE EATING HOUSE in FRONT STREET, BLACKHILL, (near to the Post-office), where Breakfasts, Dinners, and Suppers may be had at reasonable Prices. Tea or Coffee on the shortest notice. Accommodation for Travellers. 362a

FISH! FISH!! FRESH FISH!!!

J. MILLER & SON, Middle Street, Consett, the Largest and Best FRESH FISH, to be had at the above Address. During the Fresh Herring Season, a Large Supply of KIPPERED HERRING and BLOATERS—Wholesale and Retail—at the Cheap Fish Establishment for the Million, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT. 992

LOOK HERE!

CASH Buyers would find it to their advantage to to call at the
NEWCASTLE READY-MONEY GROCERY AND PROVISION SHOP
(Next door to Mr. BROWN'S Auction Mart),
NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT.
110a JAMES LAKE, Proprietor.

CHEAP GROCERIES.

GEORGE CAREY,
(Late Manager of the Grocery Department of the Co-operative Store, Consett),

BEGS to inform his Friends and the Public of Consett and neighbourhood, that he has OPENED that SHOP in FRONT STREET, CONSETT, next door to Mr. JOHN PARKER, jeweller, with a choice Stock of TEAS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c., of the Best Quality, which he will sell at the lowest possible Price, for Ready-Money. 287a

J. PARKER,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

CLOCKS and WATCHES of every description CLEANED and REPAIRED.
WORK WARRANTED.—NO SECOND CHARGE.
CLUB Open for Watches and Gold Chains, at 8s. per month. 292a

NORTHERN COUNTIES' LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICES—
106, CLAYTON STREET, NEWCASTLE.
BRANCH OFFICES—
SUNDERLAND AND SOUTH SHIELDS.

LOANS GRANTED on Approved Personal Security, Mortgages, Deeds, Shares, and every description of available Security.
TRADE BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Personal Inquiry will at all times facilitate Business. Prospectuses free at Head Office or Branches.
371a EDWIN OVENDEN, Manager.

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

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

CHEAP COALS! CHEAP COALS!;

BROOM HILL COLLIERY, EBCHESTER.

HENRY RITSON,

BEGS to inform the public that he is prepared to supply good Unscreened Coals at the above Colliery, at the following prices, viz.:—
TUB OF 6CWT. .... 1s.
LOAD OF 18CWT. 3s. 316a

EXTRACT FROM
PATTISON BROTHERS' PRICE LIST

BLACK TEAS.

	S.	D.
No. 1.—BLACK TEA—Excellent Congou, strong, rough, and pungent; a very economical Tea for general family use..	2	0
No. 2.—BLACK TEA—Superior Congou. We wish to draw special attention to this Tea for quality and price. It is strong, brisk, and lasting, even in second and third water, and must secure a large demand when more fully known.	2	8
No. 3.—BLACK TEA—Fine Kaisow and Moning Congou. Full, fragrant, ripe, and strong. It is equal to Teas sold at much higher prices, and will be fully appreciated by the connoisseur as high class Tea	3	0
No. 4.—BLACK TEA—A mixture of the finest Teas grown in India and China. It is of extremely fine quality, combining all the delicacy of flavour possessed in the finest Souchong, with the deep full colour and rich character of the high class Assam Teas..	3	6
No. 5.—BLACK TEA—This is also a mixture of the finest Teas grown in India and China. It is unrivalled in quality, possessing every character needed by the most fastidious, and it is offered to the connoisseur of this delicious beverage as the finest Tea procurable	3	8
No. 6.—BLACK TEA—Finest Assam Pekoe Souchong. This fine Tea possesses fine flavour and extraordinary strength	4	0

Either of the above Teas can be had in original pakages at the following reductions, viz.:—
Caddie boxes, containing 20lb., 1d. per lb. reduction on above prices.
Half Chests, containing 45lb., 1½d. per lb. reduction on above prices.
Chests, containing 90lb., 2d. per lb. reduction on above prices.
62, CLAYTON STREET, AND 11, SIDE NEWCASTLE. 78

Business Announcements.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING.

ALL who desire a first-class Fit ought to visit

R. W. SHAW'S

Where all the Newest Styles in MEN and BOYS' CLOTHING can be had, at Prices within the reach of all classes. The increasing demand in this department is sufficient proof of the cheapness and quality of the Goods, every article being well made and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Attention is invited to the quotations below:—

Gent's Fashionable Striped and Checked Trousers, from 4s. 11d. to 13s. 6d. per pair.
150 pairs of Men's Tweed Trousers, to be cleared out at 3s. 9d., 4s. 9d., and 5s. 11d., worth from 18d. to 2s. a pair more.
Men's Moleskin and Cord Trousers, at almost any price, from 3s. 9d. to 9s. 6d.
An immense variety of Men's Yachting Jackets, or what is generally called Pea Jackets, at 16s. 6d. to 19s. 6d., those at 19s. 6d. are cheap at 21s.
Gent's Fancy Tweed and Black Cloth Coats, the newest styles, at 12s. 6d. to 28s.
Boys' Suits, in all the new shapes, from 7s. 11½d. to 16s. 6d.
Boys' Cord Trousers, from 1s. 11d. per pair.
Boys' Yachting Jackets and Cloth Coats.
Boys' Tweed Trousers, at 11½d. a pair, to 7s. 6d.
Men and Boys' Cloth and Moleskin Vests, Drawers, Duck Slops and Jackets, Pit Flannels, &c.
A large assortment of Men's Silk, Felt, Tweed, and Cord Hats; Men and Boys' Cloth Caps, Scarfs, Ties Braces, Gloves, Wool Shirts; all kinds of Paper Collars, Fronts, &c.

DRAPERY DEPARTMENT.

A large assortment of
FANCY DRESSES,
FRENCH MERINOES,
SKIRTINGS,
SHAWLS,
JACKETS,
WINCEYS,
STAYS,
SHIRTINGS,
FLANNELS,
CALICOES,
PRINTS,
TICKINGS,
BLANKETS,
WORSTEDS, &c.

N.B.—Hours of Bnsiness, from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.; Saturdays, Pay Fridays, and Mondays excepted.

R. W. SHAW, PROPRIETOR,
FRONT STREET AND MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT; AND FRONT STREET, LEADGATE.

ESTABLISHED 51 YEARS.

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

DURING THE FESTIVE SEASON
STEWART, THE TEA DEALER,

WILL offer at his GRAINGER STREET ESTABLISHMENT, a Rare and Valuable Importation of CHINESE and JAPANESE CHINA WARE. Collectors will have a fine opportunity to add to their cabinets, or the man of taste to select a handsome present for home. The utilitarian class would do well to allow us to forward an original Package of TEA, as the best investment of the season. We express our willingness to forward, carriage paid, a ten-pound package for 20, 25, 30, or 33 shillings, and to return the money should the Tea not please.

The thousands of people who flock to our Tea Establishments in Newcastle and Sunderland will be glad to know that on the Christmas and New Year's Weeks we will be prepared to present to all who may honour us with a call, as a memorandum of the year, a beautiful PICTORIAL CALENDAR for 1870, a marvel of chromo-lithography. The Press with one consent admit it to be a gem of art, fitted for the palace of the rich or the cottage of the poor.

Post-Office Orders to be made payable to—
WILLIAM STEWART, THE TEA DEALER,
33, GRAINGER STREET, 33, SANDHILL, 32, MOSLEY STREET, NEWCASTLE;
or at the NEW BRANCH, CORNER OF FREDERICK ROAD, HIGH STREET, SUNDERLAND.

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

W AYNSLEY
Grocer,
CONSETT

WINES (Foreign) on which duty was paid in London by some of the principal firms during the year 1868 —(*Wine Trade Review, 15th Jan., 1869*)

	Gallons
W & A Gilbey ...	670,994
Sandeman, Sons & Co	154,622
R Hooper & Sons ...	139,655
Dingwall, Portal & Co	137,307
H R Williams & Co ...	132,616
F W Cosens ...	115,814
Boyes & Beckwith ...	113,476
Lightly & Simon ...	99,008
Cunliffe & Co ...	93,285
Tod-Heatley & Co ...	83,674
Litre Bottle Wine Co ...	82,551
J Allnut & Co ...	82,264
Dent, Urwick & Co ...	78,884
Bond, Forbes & Co ...	77,277
D Taylor & Sons ...	71,943
Max Greger ...	71,475
Secretan, Campbell & Co	67,969
Boord & Son ...	67,587
Findlater & Co ...	66,243
Polak Bros & Co ...	66,074
Brooks & Oldham ...	63,859
C Kinlock & Co ...	60,683
Robertson Bros ...	59,347
Lemon Hart & Son ...	59,213
Domecq & Co ...	58,129

SPIRITS (Foreign) on which duty was paid in London by some of the principal firms during the year 1868 —(*Wine Trade Review, 15th Jan., 1869*)

	Gallons
Twiss & Brownings ...	242,436
W & A Gilbey ...	231,354
J & W Nicholson ...	165,605
D Taylor & Sons ...	144,608
Trower & Lawson ...	121,512
Dingwall, Portal & Co	110,263
R Hooper & Sons ...	106,043
Bond, Forbes & Co ...	95,855
Seager & Evans ...	87,328
Boord & Son ...	86,200
C Webb ...	73,947
Burnett & Co ...	64,910
E S Pick ...	60,253
Lemon Hart & Son ...	58,594
Bishop & Son ...	56,933
Bowerbank & Son ...	50,180
J Allnutt & Co ...	49,245
G Orme & Co ...	48,541
J & J Vickers & Co ...	48,357
Hills & Underwood ...	47,638
Marshall & Elvey ...	45,568
T H Furze ...	45,342
B Field & Sons ...	40,667
Osmond & Co ...	38,502
Pickford & Co ...	38,460

Gins and Whiskies (W & A Gilbey 279,682 gallons) are not included in the above returns.

Total quantity of Wines and Spirits paid Duty on by W & A Gilbey in the year 1868 ... 1,182,030

These SPIRITS are selected as being of the finest quality, and it should be observed that the variation in price is chiefly caused by the difference in strength, viz. 33 *under proof*, 17 *under proof*, and *proof*. Exceptions to this rule are the Castle SO Whiskey, Castle DO Whiskey, Castle F O Cognac, and Castle JO Rum, which are of the same fine quality as the other descriptions, but being more matured by age are slightly higher in price

For full description of each see Book of Prices

GINS

			Per Bottle	Page
Castle UP	GIN	33 *under proof*	2/0	20
Castle OE	GIN	17 *under proof*	2/5	20
Castle Proof	GIN	*proof*	2/10	20

The above can be had either Sweetened or Unsweetened.

COGNAC BRANDIES

Castle D	Cognac	33 *under proof*	2/10	22
Castle E	Cognac	17 *under proof*	3/4	22
Castle F	Cognac	*proof*	4/0	22
Castle FO 33	Cognac	*Old* 33 *under proof*	3/2	22
Castle FO pf.	Cognac	*Old. proof*	4/8	22
COGNAC BRANDY (L'Or Extrait du Vin)		*proof*	5/6	23

The above can be had either Pale or Brown.

BRANDIES (*not Cognac Brandies*)

Castle UP	Brandy	33 *under proof*	2/2	23
Castle UV	Brandy	17 *under proof*	2/7	23
Castle Proof	Brandy	*proof*	3/0	23

The above can be had either Pale or Brown

SCOTCH WHISKIES

Castle UP	WHISKEY	33 *under proof*	2/1	24
Castle UV	WHISKEY	17 *under proof*	2/6	24
Castle Proof	WHISKEY	*proof*	2/11	24
Castle SO 33	WHISKEY	*Old* 33 *under proof*	2/3	24
Castle SO pf.	WHISKEY	*Old. proof*	3/1	24

IRISH WHISKIES

Castle UP	WHISKEY	33 *under proof*	2/1	25
Castle UV	WHISKEY	17 *under proof*	2/6	25
Castle Proof	WHISKEY	*proof*	2/11	25
Castle DO 33	WHISKEY	*Old* 33 *under proof*	2/3	25
Castle DOpf.	WHISKEY	*Old. proof*	3/1	25

JAMAICA RUMS

Castle UP	Rum	33 *under proof*	2/1	20
Castle UV	Rum	17 *under proof*	2/6	20
Castle Proof	Rum	*proof*	2/11	20
Castle JO 33	Rum	*Old* 33 *under proof*	2/3	20
Castle JO pf.	Rum	*Old. proof*	3/1	20
Castle White	Rum	*Old. proof*	3/1	20

QUALITY —As described in Book of Prices
STRENGTH—Specified with all Spirits
MEASURE —Six Bottles contain one gallon

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

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

CONSETT STEAM PRINTING WORKS

ROBERT JACKSON,
PRINTER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER, BOOKBINDER, &c.,
GUARDIAN OFFICE, FRONT STREET, CONSETT,
AND DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL.

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.

Business Announcements.

TO WOOLLEN CLOTH BUYERS.

ADAM BRODIE,
CLOTH AGENT,
NEW MARKET STREET, CONSETT,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that he has been appointed Resident Agent in this district for one of the largest Woollen Cloth Manufacturers in the Kingdom, and is at all times in a position to supply cut lengths of WOOLLEN CLOTHS of every description at makers' prices.
OBSERVE THE ADDRESS—
ADAM BRODIE,
CLOTH AGENT,
NEW MARKET STREET, CONSETT. 311a

MR. E. BURTON,
DEALER IN PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS
PIANOFORTES
Direct from the best London and Parisian Makers.
PIANOFORTES, &c.,
Tuned, Repaired, or Taken in Exchange.
SHEET MUSIC, Newest at Half-price.
Residence:—POPLAR COTTAGE, SHOTLEY BRIDGE. 26

THERE ARE THREE QUALITIES
FOR WHICH
CARIS'S PATENT LEVER WATCHES
ARE JUSTLY CELEBRATED, VIZ:—
LOWNESS IN PRICE,
CORRECT TIMEKEEPING, while for
DURABILITY they excel all.

JOHN D. CARIS,
20, HIGH STREET, GATESHEAD,
AND
1, BROAD CHARE, QUAYSIDE, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 235a

MONTGOMERY'S CONCRETE FLOORING laid complete in Newcastle or Gateshead at 1s. 10. per yard. Its durability guaranteed. References where laid.
JOHN MONTGOMERY & SON,
CONCRETE STONE WORKS,
LEAZES LANE, NEWCASTLE. 864

"REID'S CELEBRATED EIGHTPENNY MILD ALE (Leazes Brewery) is the best sample of heavy-bodied Ale brewed in Newcastle, and is well-known for its fine flavour."—From "Innkeeper's Trade Circular," for Feb., 1866. 493

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

PICTURES FRAMED
In every Variety of Style
AT THE PRINTING OFFICES,
AND
WHOLESALE STATIONERY WAREHOUSE,
DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL.

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,
991 JAMES JOHNSON, PROPRIETOR.

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

WINES for CASH only. Town orders cash at the Counter. Country orders executed on pre-payment. Bottles, 1s. per dozen.

Clarets	10s.	12s.	15s.	18s.	21s.	doz.
Port	15s.	18s.	21s.	24s.	27s.	"
Sherry	15s.	18s.	21s.	24s.	27s.	"
Champagne	21s.	24s.	36s.	48s.	56s.	"
Sauterne and Chablis	10s.	12s.	15s.	18s.	21s.	"

AT R. WATSON'S,
GROCER AND ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMAN,
WINE AND BRANDY MERCHANT,
116, GREY STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 165a

REID AND SONS,
GOLDSMITHS AND JEWELLERS TO THE QUEEN,
CHRONOMETER MAKERS TO THE ADMIRALTY.

SILVER TEA SERVICES, from	£20 to £40
SILVER COFFEE POTS, from	£14 to £20
SILVER SALVERS, from	£4 to £50
SILVER CAKE BASKETS, from	£10 to £35
SILVER INKSTANDS, from	£4 to £25
SILVER CLARET JUGS, from	£14 to £35
SILVER MUGS for CHILDREN, from	45s. to £6
SILVER KNIFE, FORK, & SPOON, in Case, from	24s. to £5
SILVER PORRINGERS and SPOONS, from	£5 to 8gs.
ELECTRO-PLATED CORNER DISHES, from 8gs. the Set of Four; the Handles remove, and Covers form four extra Dishes if required.	
ELECTRO-PLATED DISH COVERS, from	8gs. per Set
ELECTRO-PLATED TEA SERVICES, from	70s.
ELECTRO-PLATED DESSERT KNIVES and FORKS, 12 Pairs, in Case, from	63s.

REID AND SONS,
41, GREY STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. 950

STATIONERY SUPPLIED
to Shops and Hawkers
AT
WHOLESALE PRICES,
AT THE
WHOLESALE STATIONERY WAREHOUSE,
DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL.

McEWAN'S
CELEBRATED EDINBURGH ALES
AND INDIA PALE ALE,
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Gold Medal, Havre, 1868; Gold Medal, Paris Society of Arts, 1869;
For its superiority over all other Baking Powders.

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For making delicious Bread without Yeast.

BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER
makes Puddings, Pastry, and Pie Crusts with less butter and eggs.

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Sold everywhere in 1d. and 2d. packets, and 6d. and 1s. patent boxes. 215a
Be sure to ask for and see that you get
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Business Announcements.

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CABINET-MAKER & FURNITURE BROKER
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FEATHERS, FLOCKS, RABBIT DOWN.
IRON BEDSTEADS.
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HARDWARE GOODS.
PARAFFIN LAMPS and GLASSES.
PARAFFIN OIL and BENZOLINE OIL.
Furniture delivered free. 646

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WHOLESALE & RETAIL FLOUR DEALER,
GROCER, DRAPER, & PROVISION MERCHANT,
HARPERLEY STEAM & WATER CORN MILL,
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CARRIAGE PAID TO CONSETT
and Neighbourhood—
CHEAP AND EXCELLENT
GROCERIES
From the Old Established
TEA AND GROCERY SHOP OF
THOMAS PUMPHREY,
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FURNITURE BROKER,
129, HIGH STREET, GATESHEAD,

HAS a Large STOCK of Ancient and Modern HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, including IRON BEDSTEADS in great variety, CARPETS, DRUGGETS, HEARTH RUGS, and OIL CLOTHS, varying in design, quality, and price. Also a Large and Choice Selection of Hardware, etc.

H. W. is prepared to Purchase or Exchange on the Shortest Notice. 43a

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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.

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NEVILLE STREET, Directly Opposite the Central Station.
WINES, SPIRITS, ALES, STOUT, and CIGARS of the best quality.
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Silver Patent Lever Watches	3	10	0	to	27	0	0
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LISTER AND SONS,
WATCHMAKERS TO THE QUEEN,
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OPEN
Daily from 7 0 a.m., till 9 0 p.m.
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CHARGES.

First-class Bath ..2s. 0d.	Do., with champooing.	2s. 6d.
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Ladies—First-class only open on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 7 a.m., to 11 a.m.

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Only in ¼ lb., ½ lb., and 1 lb. Packets—tin-lined and labelled.
SOLD BY THE TRADE IN ALL PARTS.
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RESPECTFULLY announces that he has opened the above premises (formerly occupied by Mr. Porteous) for the convenience of his Friends and the public generally of Blackhill, Shotley Bridge, and adjacent villages, and hopes by strict attention to all orders entrusted to his care to merit their continued support.

Advertisements for the *Consett Guardian* received up to *Nine* o'clock on FRIDAY Mornings. 931

PECIFIC LINIMENT.—This justly
reparation is a SPECIFIC for RHEUMA-
CHE, LUMBAGO, TIC DOLOREUX,
ll of which are instantaneously cured after
olds the testimony of its efficacy from many
ssionaries of Scotland and abroad, which
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old in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.
Kirkcaldy, 4th Dec., 1868.
—I have suffered for many years from
nd your specific; and after two days' trial,
it cured me.—Yours ever,
JOHN STEEL.
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ROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, a few doses
cient cases. Caution.—The extraordinary
n the efficacy of Chlorodyne renders it of
that the public should obtain the *genuine*,
old under the protection of Government
amp bearing the words "Dr. J. Collis
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hancellor Sir W. Page Wood, the "Times,"
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le manufacturer J. T. DAVENPORT, 33,
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ATED PERUVIAN GUANO, Guaran-
ain 20 to 22 per cent. of Soluble Phosphates,
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contained in the Reports of Dr. Anderson,
fessor Way, Mr. Ogston, Mr. Sibson, Dr.
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a Metallic Seal. Analysis guaranteed.
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s. 6d. to 5 guineas a dress. COLOURED
uineas to 10 guineas. NICHOLSON & CO.,
aul's Church-yard, E.C. Ladies should write
ore purchasing.

ED, STRING, & DRUM & FIFE
Musical Instruments of every description,
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Bands supplied at wholesale prices. Old
ght or taken in exchange. Patterns, prices,
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CHOR BREWERY, DUBLIN.
gest Brewery in Ireland but one.)
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SILVERSMITHS' SOAP (non-mer-
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WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH,
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WANT BEAUTIFUL HAIR,
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t, compound, for nourishing, preserving, and
hair, is guaranteed to produce moustaches,
rows, &c., in two or three weeks, strengthen
vent its falling off, check greyness in all its
he original colour, dispel scurf and dandriff, and
oft, curly, and glossy. For the re-production
ness, from whatever cause, and at any age, its
n; in thousands of cases it has been successful
r preparations had failed. In the nursery it is
keeps the head clean and forms the basis of
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falling off—J. Saville." "My whiskers are
nd thick—Wm. Neale." "My hair had gone
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keeping the hair in curl it is the best thing I
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IXIVENE moulded in the glass, and is
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t house surgeon in a London Hospital having
in the cure of thousands of cases of nervous
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neuralgia, indigestion, headache, pains in the
m, gout, gravel, consumption, cough, melan-
ts, giddiness, and the long train of fearfu
n as nervous complaints, many of which had
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other quacks,—will send to any sufferer, a
ok, by the aid of which they may recover
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's system of herbal treatment restores cheer
its and vigour of mind, and permanently
those vital organs, on the proper action of
and long life depend.

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'S INVIGORATING PILLS are a certain and
pains in the back, gravel, lumbago, rheuma-
all affections of the kidneys and bladder. All
rom impurities of the blood and weakness:
nse and purify the fluids, remove general and
give tone to the stomach, enrich the blood,
its, impart energy and vivacity, eradicate every
, and invigorate the whole system. The daily
monials from men and women in every position
ave been cured of skin eruptions, sore eyes;
f on the head, sore throat, pains in the limbs,
epsy, stone in the bladder, disease of the
by their use, and accounts of surprising
severe illness, when all other medicines and
led; has induced Dr. THOMSON to publish
the earnest hope that blessings so great may
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l my pains in the back, which had annoyed me
s—H. M." "I tried them for pains in the
ed me in a few hours—G. R." "I had been
urs with an eruption on the face. Your Pills
ed me—Rev. J. S." "I have never had an
or rheumatism since I used your Pills—W.
y quite cured my sick headache and bilious
Ellis." "The pains in the back are quite
oop with ease now—J. Weiss." Every sufferer,
mptoms may be, is advised to try these Pills,
assurance that they must find relief.

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190 Pages.
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led the FRIEND IN NEED, on the causes
of Nervous and general debility, relaxation,
e to society, depression of spirits, loss of
s of sight, deafness, premature decline,
es, with prescriptions, diet rules, and all
ation, for the speedy self-cure of loss of
ysical power, nervous affections, and all the
h and manhood. Sent post-free, on receipt of
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y sense of the word, and its worth is untold,
annot, from a feeling of shame, consult the
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e in London, the author is justified in assuring
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y cured, without recourse to any of those
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d in being able to refer to many thousands
estored to health and vigour. Persons at a
forward a detail of their cases by letter,
uinea for advice and medicine, which will be
Patients corresponded with till cured.
SON'S TONIC ELIXIR Restores Health
and Power, to the most shattered constitution,
e utmost certainty relaxation, spermatorrhœa,
pression of spirits, giddiness, nervousness,
sis, and all the distressing consequences
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a speedy specific, requiring no alteration in
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iently borne their afflictions for a long time,
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AITE, Front Street, Consett, and all other
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[illegible] as debility is so much better, that
[illegible] ains. My appetite and digestion are
I feel better in every way—D. H." "I
ised at the singularly vivifying effects of your
annot sufficiently express my gratitude—D J.

Published by ROBERT JACKSON, at his
nting Works, Front Street, Consett,
TURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1870.

For Sale.

A SET of Siver-mounted Double HARNESS for Sale.—Apply to Mr. J. Calvert, Consett. 416a

Wanted.

WANTED, 200 MEN to act as Bailiffs.—Apply to Mr. Henry Brown, Auctioneer, Consett. 415a

Public Notices.

IVESTON SCHOOL, an Efficient TEACHER will attend to instruct girls in Plan and Fancy Neddle Work, on and after Tuesday, January 25th. 413a

BEAMISH AND PONTOP AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE First Annual PLOUGING MATCH in connection with this Society, which was appointed to take place at Pontop High Stables, on Monday last, was postponed until the 24th inst. The Committee appointed to make the necessary arrangements have deemed the land in an unfit state for the operation, consequently the Plouging Match and Dinnner will (weather permitting) take place on Monday next. There are upwards of thirty entries. 414a

Sale by Auction.

By Mr. John Murray.

ON WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26th, 1870.

JOHN MURRAY will SELL BY AUCTION at Pontop, near Consett, about 100 COWS HEIFERS, and BULLOCKS.
Sale at One o'clock prompt. 388a

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

A Lover of Justice.—Your communication has been received, but as you have not conformed to our rule, and have withheld you name, we cannot insert it.

"T. Clements" and "The Village Blacksmith."—Declined with [illegible]ks.

Owing to a pressure of matter the report of the lecture on Thomas a Becket, delivered by the Rev. W. G. Reeman, of Collierley, at Leadgate, on Monday evening, is deferred till next week.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1870.

HEXHAM JUSTICE!

We have long had the opinion that Jedburgh or "Jeddart" justice had been confined to one particular place, from which it received its name. The "justice" implied by this name is usually supposed to be a sort of lynch law by which punishment is first inflicted on any supposed delinquent, and the trial usually takes place afterwards. We regret, however, to learn that this somewhat singular system has been revived in a neighbouring town in connection with the case, in which one of our townsmen, Mr. Henry Brown, bailiff to the claimant to the Derwentwater estates, the Countess of Derwentwater, was defendant. During the heat of excitement, to which the bailiff to the Countess with others have been subject during the past few days, their zeal has no doubt carried them sometimes further than prudent, and at the sale at Newlands South Farm, on Monday, Mr. Brown is reported to have said that—"If he retained a hand upon his body, he would even visit Mr. Grey at Dilston, as he intended to get that gentleman's death warrant signed on Wednesday." Now, no one in the vast multitude ever thought that this threat was intended by Mr. Brown to take away the life of Mr. Grey, but it did certainly mean that Mr. Brown was about to distrain the goods of that gentleman. Further, we venture to affirm, Mr. Grey's oath and subsequent proceedings notwithstanding, that that gentleman would not have smiled so complacently as he did when Mr. Brown uttered these or similar words if he seriously entertained such an idea. The proceedings of the gentlemen concerned—Mr. Grey and the two justices, as narrated in another column—are, we think, scarcely justifiable. It was unfair to Mr. Brown that the police officers put on the hand-cuffs when he went so willingly with them; it was, we submit, far from right that the case of Mr. Brown should have been so summarily disposed of, without his being allowed time to secure legal assistance, and before it was possible for his friends or witnesses to appear, and it seems to us scarcely compatible with justice that a man should be sentenced without a trial. Mr. Brown, however, got inside of the lock-up, and in doing so, we understand, he has done a service to his employer and furthered measures which will lead to some decision being arrived at. Meanwhile the inhabitants of Consett to a man are determined that no one—no not even the Hexham magistrates—shall punish Mr. Brown in any other manner than by a properly legalised course, and as the course adopted by them on Wednesday is far from what they consider right, they have determined to have the case submitted to eminent counsel, and if his opinion harmonises with their convictions these gentlemen will hear of the matter on a future day.

THE RED RIVER DIFFICULTY.

From the progress of affairs in British Columbia and the Red River Territory, there seems every prospect of Great Britain's difficulties with the United States increasing rather than diminishing. A large portion of the American people seem bent upon one thing, namely, that the Alabama question shall either be kept open as a continued source of complaint against us, or that we shall agree to its settlement by a sacrifice of honour as well as territory. If at present the filibusters of the United States have taken no direct proceedings in the movements going on in British Columbia and the Red River Territory, we have not therefore to thank them for their pacific intentions, the simple fact being that the season of the year is not favorable for their operations. But there are many signs and manifestations which render it apparent that, so soon as a favorable opportunity occurs, the Fenians and rougher elements of the American population intend to menace British power in the disturbed districts. From the *Republican*—a journal decidedly opposed to British interest—we learn that an "American Annexation League" has been formed for the express object of despatching an expedition to aid the Red River insurgents, and it is now busily engaged in enlisting recruits for the service. Then we hear of General Grant receiving a deputation whose avowed purpose is to propose the transfer of British Columbia to the United States as a set-off to the Alabama claims. It may be said that we ought not to regard such matters too seriously, or to suppose that the sentiments of this particular deputation and of the annexation League will be endorsed by the people of the United States at large; but those who watch the tendencies of the American mind will not fail to perceive that any movement in favour of territorial aggrandisement is sure to make way and gain support in America. According to some leading politicians of the United States, the mission of the great republic is ultimately to absorb the whole of the territories of the North-American continent, and they never allow an occasion to pass of showing their determination to carry out this idea as far as possible. They may not exactly desire to plunge their country into a war with Great Britain; but they never scruple to let us know that the time will come when they will try conclusions with us for the whole of our North American possessions; and the more they see our colonial dominion relaxed, the louder and more extravagant they become in their demands. The Red River Territory is in open revolt, and it is left for the Dominion of Canada to grapple with the insurgents and reduce them to obedience. This no doubt would be an easy task for the Canadians, if they were left to deal with the insurgents by themselves; but it is quite a different matter when American freebooters mix themselves up with the contest, and afford material aid to weaken British authority. We then leave the resources of a great State brought to bear upon the dependency that has not the ability to meet them, ant it must either at an early stage abandon the struggle or call upon the mother country to come to its aid. But in the present temper of the Colonial Office we can hardly see how it should be feasible, that when we refuse assistance to the New Zealand colonists, we can adopt a different policy towards Canada, and render it efficient aid. Yet, if we do not, it is foolish to imagine that our American colonies can be preserved. The question of retaining or giving up our possessions in America must now be quickly decided. If we do not intend supporting the Canadian Dominion we had better say so, and leave the colonists to make the best terms they can with the United States Government; but if we do; it is high time we took active steps to check the aggressive enterprise of the marauders who are now menacing the most valuable of all our colonial possessions.

Local and District News.

Thos. Brown, the man charged with causing the death of Anthony Reay, by striking him on the forehead with a carbine, on the Barrack Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne, on New Year's Eve, was committed for trial on Wednesday.

School Treat.—On Tuesday afternoon, the managers of the Leadgate Wesleyan school gave the scholars a treat. About 120 scholars sat down to a very excellent repast of plum cake and tea, to which, we need scarcely add, ample justice was done.

Craghead Co-operative Society.—The members of the above Society held their quarterly meeting on Saturday night last. Mr. Dodd president in the chair the secretary read the balance sheet showing the Society to be in a prosperous state, the total receipts from all sources having been £846 12s. 3d. exceeding last quarter £251 12s. 1½d. after paying all expenses. We find the net profit to be £57 9s. 6d., to be divided amongst the members according to their purchase and gave a dividend of 2s. 6d. in the pound, which caused great rejoicing and applause. After a vote of thanks to the chairman, the celebrated brass band from Burnhope colliery under the leadership of Mr. Welsh, struck up some lively airs and the night was spent merrily.

Lecture at Blaydon.—A lecture was delivered on Monday evening, to a good audience, in the Lecture Hall, Blaydon, on "The Times, Trial, and Execution of the Earl of Derwentwater." The lecture was delivered by the Rev. Wm. Middleton, of Consett, who gave a very minute historical [illegible] of the times in which the Earl lived, the circumstances which culminated in the rebellion, and led the unfortuate young Earl to engage in it, and its disastrous conclusion at Preston, and his untimely fate on Tower Hill. The lecturer also alluded to the claims of Lady Amelia Radcliffe, the present claimant to the estates of Derwentwater, and hoped a Royal Commission would soon be instituted to investigate and decide upon her case. The lecturer was frequently applauded and at the conclusion a vote of thanks, moved by the Rev. Mr. Samuel, and seconded by Mr. Marshall, was carried by acclamation. A vote of thanks was also accorded to the chairman, Mr. Alex. Watson.

Inhumanity at Lanchester.—A lamentable case of inhumanity has been the theme of comment at Shotley Bridge for a few weeks back. It appears that about five or six weeks ago, a gentleman in the neighbourhood of Lanchester sent off his domestic servant, while she was suffering from gastric fever. The poor woman, who belongs to Muggleswick, took the late train at Lanchester for Benfieldside, with the intention, we understand, of making her way home. When she arrived at Benfieldside, however, she found herself so weak that she abandoned the idea of going to Muggleswick, a distance of from five to six miles, so she concluded to go to her grandmother's, at Shotley Bridge. As it was, she had nearly a mile-and-a-half to walk, and this she did not accomplish without having to rest herself frequently. When she arrived at her grandmother's residence, her exhausted state may be imagined, and it is fully believed that had she attempted to go to Muggleswick she would have died on the road. The result of the journey was an aggravation of the disease, and after five weeks of acute suffering, she was alleviated from her pains by death.

The Charge of Embezzlement against the Secretary of a Gateshead Building Society.—On Monday, at the Gateshead Brough Police-court, Thomas Neilson, auctioneer and innkeeper, late of Enfield Villa, Gateshead, was placed in the dock on remand, charged that he, on the 3rd February, 1869, being then employed in the capacity of clerk or secretary to the Second Gateshead Provident Benefit Building Society, did receive and take into his possession certain moneys, to the amount of £100, to pay the same to one Henry Wallace, for and on account of the said society, and did then and there feloniously and fraudulently embezzle the same. The court throughout the entire hearing of the case was crowded to excess, principally by the tradesmen of the borough. There was also a large number of the members of the Town Council of the borough present at the hearing, the prisoner being an ex-member of the Council. At the close of the evidence, Mr. Joel addressed the court for the defence. He characterised the manner in which the trustees and officers of the society conducted their business as disgracefully negligent. The charge had been preferred prematurely, for Mr. Weddell, who, beyond doubt, was the prosecutor in this case, had brought the charge without having obtained the consent of his co-trustees. By the 21st section of the 10th George IV., cap. 56, it was made compulsory that before such a charge could be preferred against any of the officers of such a society as the present a meeting of all the members should be called, and the consent of the majority obtained. No one trustee could act without the consent of the other. That fact alone clearly and beyond dispute put the prosecutors out of court. Then, again, they had treated the matter as a debt, had executed a deed to secure the re-payment by his client of a sum of £750, and there was not a tittle of evidence to show that the sum of £100 and £[illegible] was not included in that sum. On that basis, again, the prosecutors were put out of court. The magistrates then retired, and, after a brief absence, returned into court. The Mayor: Thomas Neilson, we have considered the case very carefully, and we now commit you to Durham for trial at the Assizes. Mr. Joel: Will you accept bail? The Mayor: The grave circumstances of the case will not admit of our considering such an application.

Mr. Candlish, M.P., has arrived home from his Indian expedition.

A clerk in the National Bank, at Cork, was arrested on Tuesday for embezzlement. The amount is over £1,000.

Mr. Thomas Hughes, M.P., has consented to act as arbitrator in the wages question between the employers and workmen in the iron trade of the North of England.

Miners' Delegate Meeting at Durham.—A meeting of the delegates from the collieries included in the Durham Miners' Mutual Confident Association was held on Saturday last, at the house of Mr. Geo. Oswald, the Market Hotel, Durham. Mr. Wm. Crake occupied the chair. The number of men represented was about 2,500, while the amount of contributions paid in was £48 18s. 1½d.

Presentation.—On Tuesday night a few of the members met in the Primitive Chapel, Leadgate, and presented Mr. T. Wilson with three volumes of Wesley's sermons and also Wesley's notes on the New Testament, as a token of the esteem in which he is held by them. Mr. M. Caisley presided, and in the course of a few remarks eulogised Mr. Wilson, who thanked them for the very handsome present they had made him.

Supposed Death through Violence at Bishop Auckland.—A woman named Catherine Mullighan has come to her death very mysteriously at Bishop Auckland. On Tuesday morning she was found near the door of Marley's Mill, at the foot of Durham-chare, in a dying state. When the police arrived she had ceased to exist. From the appearance of her clothes it is supposed she had received illtreatment. At a late hour on the previous evening she was seen in company with two men near Canney Hill.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Coughs, Influenza.—The soothing properties of these medicaments render them well worthy of trial in all diseases of the lungs. In common colds and influenza the Pills taken internally and the Ointment rubbed externally are exceedingly efficacious. When influenza is epidemic this treatment is easiest, safest, and surest. Holloway's Pills and Ointment purify the blood, remove all obstructions to its free circulation through the lungs, relieve the over-gorged air-tubes, and render respiration free without reducing the strength, irritating the nerves, or depressing the spirits. Such are the ready means of saving suffering when afflicted with colds, coughs, bronchitis, and other complaints by which so many are seriously and permanently afflicted in most countries.

The Murder of a Newcastle Man in Virginia.—Mr. George S. Ayre, who recently shot Dr. Oliver, formerly of Newcastle, was examined at Charlotteville, United States, before Justices Harrison Thornley, and Goodyear, on the 23rd of December. Dr. Robert Nelson gave evidence as to the deceased having been shot. The first ball passed through the breast bone and the aorta, and turning to the left, had been lost in the cavity of the chest. The second ball went through the back, through the left lung, and was lost in the abdominal cavity. The third entered the upper portion of the left shoulder, and was taken from the muscle of the arm, whilst the fourth only scratched the top of his head. The first ball must have proved immediately fatal, although the one which entered the back might have caused death by hemorrhage in the lungs. For the defence, Dr. A. P. Brown and Miss Nellie Ayre, and two other witnesses were examined, and at the close of the case, the justices committed the prisoner for trial; bail being accepted for 25,000 dollars.

Coffee Supper at Edmondbyers.—The Primitive Methodists held their annual coffee supper on Saturday last. Coffee was served up in the house of Mr. Thomas Walton, the tables being presided over by Misses Parker, Urwin, Dodd, and Walton, and gave general satisfaction. Mrs. Raine and Mrs. Foster superintended the making of the coffee. After supper a public meeting was held in the meeting house, presided over by Mr. W. Wheatley, of Shotley Bridge. Mr. C. Ritson, of Shildon, was the first speaker, and spoke of the darkness in foreign lands and also in our own land and the many means which have been used to dispel it. Mr. A Seed, of Shotley Bridge, founded his remarks on the query "What is the world coming to?" Rev. J. Nicholls, who was the last speaker, gave a very interesting address on "Education—secular and sectional, or denominational." The proceeds were for the purpose of defraying the expenses of their place of worship. A vote of thanks to the ladies who presided over the tables, and to the chairman was then given, after which the meeting separated.

BENFIELDSIDE LOCAL BOARD.

This Board held its usual monthly meeting in the Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, on Wednesday afternoon—Rev. F. B. Thompson presiding. The other members present were—Messrs. W. Wilson, E. O. Tregelles, C. Wilson, A. Richardson, T. Muse, and H. Ritson.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and signed.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

The Chairman read the Inspector's report, which was as follows:—In consequence of nothing having been done by Mr. Robert Clough, the agent for the cottages in Turn Coat Row, Blackhill, to abate the nuisances complained of there, I was instructed by the Clerk to get out a summons against him, which was done on the 11th inst. We met at the court on Monday last, when, there being only one magistrate present, the case was dismissed on the ground that Mr. Clough had resigned his agency for the above property, after the summons was served upon him. I have also served another notice on Mr. John S. Murray to abate the nuisance on his property at Blackhill, within fourteen days, and to carry out certain works required to be done in accordance with a notice dated the 18th day of August last. The result of that notice is a plan of some conveniences which will be laid before you to-day. Since last meeting, I have wrote to Mr. R. Huddlestone urging upon him the necessity of finishing the improvements begun at the Highgate cottages. I have received a letter from him in reply, wishing the Board to do it. I also had to remove the clay, belonging to him (mentioned in the last report), at the expense of the Board. I may also say that I have not had any answer from Mr. E. Hutchinson, of Durham, relative to the expense of laying in the Wood Street drain for him. The claim was made on the 17th of November last.

The Building Committee did not think Mr. Murray's plan satisfactory, and made a few verbal suggestions for its remedy.

The application of Mr. R. Huddlestone was not granted.

The Clerk was instructed to write to Mr Hutchinson for the money for improvements.

SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

This report stated that the roads had been difficult to manage lately, in consequence of the severe weather. He had made an estimate of the proposed footpath to the railway station at Shotley Bridge, and it would cost about £50. Attention had also been paid to water cisterns and piping. The attention of the Board was called to entrances to the mill-race.

The question of the footpath was ordered to stand over.

Mr. Ritson gave notice that he would move at next meeting that the Board oppose the application of the Lobley Hill Turnpike Trustees for a new Act.

The Board resolved to close the entrance to the mill-race by the bridge, and to have the other repaired.

Complaints about the state of the streets were received from Messrs. J. Leslie and M. Bell, to which Mr. Muse and the Surveyor replied, and the matter was referred to the Board Committee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The gas account was referred to the Gas Committee, and the pay-bill, amounting to £28 15s. 5½d. was ordered to be paid.

A plan from Mr. Beckington was approved.

A long conversation ensued upon the state of the gas.

MEDICAL REPORT.

The Chairman then read over Dr. W. M. Renton's report, as follows:—The winter months are generally the most unhealthy of the whole year, and, certainly, if the actual number of persons ill is any criterion, the last quarter has been the most unhealthy for some years. The death rate in the quarter just ended is exactly double that of the preceding term. Apart from affections which usually swell the sick list at this season, and, which are more or less influenced by the damp and cold of winter, others, which are to a certain degree under the control of the Local Board, have had their run. Fourteen cases of scarlet fever have been noted. They have mostly been isolated instances, and occurring at considerable intervals of time, negatives the idea of any serious epidemic of that most fatal malady. I have also to record seven cases of typhoid fever, four of which occurred in a family lately removed from one of the houses in Cutlers' Hall, complained of in my last report; and one other was brought infected from Lanchester to Wood Street, Shotley Bridge, where she died. Small pox, which has been raging, and, I believe, is still on the increase in the two adjoining local board districts, has not yet penetrated to the Benfieldside district, save in a solitary instance, who had never been vaccinated, in Benfieldside Lane. The epidemic of measles may be said to have ceased, no new cases having been reported for three weeks, although 66 cases were taken note of in the former part of the quarter.

The Board then adjourned.

PROCEEDINGS IN FAVOUR OF THE COUNTESS OF DERWENTWATER AT CONSETT AND NEWLANDS.

Since our last issue scenes have been enacted in our town and neighbourhood that will form a very important page in its history. It will be remembered that the Countess has of late made several attempts to induce the tenants on the property to withhold their payments from the agents of the Admiralty, and that, although generally unsuccessful, no little confusion and disorder has been the result of her interference. These steps have now been followed by others that will probably bring matters to an issue much more readily. Last week, our readers would notice that our townsman, Mr. Henry Brown, acting as the Countess's bailiff, proceeded to Newlands South Farm with a claim of £270 for rent, and failing to obtain payment, he seized twenty-two sheep, eleven cattle, two horses, as well as a large quantity of stacks and other agricultural produce. The farm was in the occupation of Mr. Walter Dodds, and as Brown did not deem it advisable to leave the live stock in that neighbourhood, he removed the animals for safer custody to his own premises at Consett. Full reports of every incident in connection therewith that has transpired since that time is given below.

PUBLIC MEETING AT CONSETT.

On Friday evening last, the bellman patrolled our streets calling a meeting, which was to take place half-an-hour afterwards in the Lecture-room of the Co-operative Store. At the time appointed few were in attendance, but the room was soon afterwards filled. Mr. John Parker was called to the chair. He said: It is needless for me to enter into any lengthy detail in pointing out to you the principal object of this meeting. The object itself is of the greatest importance; it is concerned with the rights and duties of Englishmen, but more especially with the claims of the Countess of Derwentwater. The name of Derwentwater is dear to the inhabitants of the northern counties of England; it attaches itself to a family of rank and title whose nobility and character still clings to the minds of the people of Tynedale. The tragic end of the third Earl, James, is well known to you all; he forfeited his life for the cause he espoused. He was amiable in disposition, liberal in sentiment, charitable to all. It is now 150 years since that brave young nobleman ascended the scaffold at the Tower of London and gave up his life for his religion and for the Stuart line of monarchs, but his memory still lives in the minds of Englishmen. Indeed, there are many things connected with the Derwentwater family that make their history interesting to the people on the Tyne. The ruins of Dilston Castle when seen in the distance recall to the mind thoughts of a touching nature and fill the heart with sorrow. I by no means intend to enter largely into the history of the Derwentwaters, the most touching incidents in the lives of those of them that have figured in England and on the continent since the rebellion of 1745 are those that characterise the life of the present Countess, Amelia. During twelve long years this noble and heroic lady has been struggling for possession of the large domains of her forefathers. Her efforts to regain them have been strictly in accordance with the laws of England, but these efforts have always proved abortive through the intricacies of those laws guarding the possession of landed property in England. I shall not, as chairman of this meeting, attempt an elaborate speech, as my worthy friend, Mr. Brown, has many interesting incidents connected with the claims of the Countess, to bring before you. Mr. Brown will now address the meeting. (Applause.)

Mr. Henry Brown, when called upon, said he had more to say than he could get said. He was greeted with a round of applause, and proceeded to give a most humorous speech. He detailed the annoyances and privations that the Countess had been subjected to, and said there was not such a wonderful woman in the world. (Applause.) The mention of the treatment she had received at Dilston from Mr. C. G. Grey produced cries of "shame," and the speaker designated them not only ungentlemanly but brutal. She wanted, said Mr. Brown, to get married to the money and lands that had been kept from her, and which were her rights. There were upwards of £3,000,000 sterling belonging to her, about 14 estates, and two castles which had been allowed to go to ruins. The servants of the crown had built themselves palaces, but Dilston Hall would be pulled down, and stables would be built with the stones. The chairman had got acquainted with the Countess through writing those letters in the papers, and while having a conversation with her, he recommended him (Mr. Brown) as bailiff. She sent for him, but he had not been forty years a "bum" for nothing. (Laughter and applause.) The authority she wished him to seize Newlands South Farm with was insufficient, but they got the matter done legally. The other party had the greatest rogues in Northumberland to officiate as "bums," and when they wanted to put them among his respectable men, they told them to be off. (Laughter.) One of these "bums" stole the Derwentwater flag that was sticking in a stack, when was not worth 3d, and cut off without his breakfast. (Laughter.) In the present proceedings he was acting under counsel's instructions, and their first shot was the highest Lord of the Admiralty. Mr. Grey was only a hind—a mere cypher—and they would take no notice of him. He (the speaker) laid the plan upon which they were working, and the Countess helped him; and having once got the stock into the county of Durham, they would never go more to Newlands. (Applause.) He was glad that he had fallen in with a few right men, who would all be made independent along with him. They all went to Newlands South Farm, and when they arrived, Mr. Walter Dodds, the steward, and his men were thrashing. He asked them to "stop their noisy machinery, and let's have a crack." Mr. Dodds said they were in need of some straw, but the speaker told him to loose the horses, for they must be tired. On being asked what they were going to do, he replied that they were going to do what the opposite party had done at Grey Mare Hill, so they fetched away the horses, cattle and sheep, and left men in charge of the distrained corn and chattels. (Applause.) Young Fewster came up with a double-barrelled gun, and made himself officious, but that was soon ended. Mr. Clements, "ma canny comrade bum," came to him, and asked for the stock. He replied that they would be given up if they paid the money. He was afterwards told that £300 had been paid into the honourable court at Shotley Bridge. The Countess refused to take the money out of court, and unless it was paid into her hand the proceedings would have to go on. She was not going to appear in a petty court like that—the proper place for her was the bar of the House of Lords. He heard there was a great force coming next day to take the stock away, and if that were true, he hoped that they would help him to turn them back when the others turned them forward. (Applause.) Little as their proceedings might seem, the establishment of the claims of the Countess might depend upon the successful issue. His anxiety would last about twenty-four hours, for they would not come on Sunday, and on Monday morning when the first animal came under the hammer, the Countess would be entitled to her estates. (Cheers.) When she got them, she would not forget Consett. He again appealed to them to help him, which was responded to by the enthusiastic plaudits of the company. He informed them that the Countess was coming to Consett on the following morning. A band of music would meet her at Newlands at eleven o clock, when she would come by way of Shotley-Bridge and Blackhill. On her arrival in Consett, he hoped they would give her a hearty reception. (Applause.)

Mr. Rawes proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was seconded by Mr. Lumsden, and carried. Those who sympathised with the Countess were requested to hold up their hands, when all held them up with very few exceptions, after which the meeting quietly dispersed.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION.

The greatest excitement prevailed in the neighbourhood of Consett, on Saturday, in consequence of a demonstration which was held in favour of the Countess. From an early hour in the morning, an unusual commotion was [illegible], large importations of strangers patrolling the streets, some of whom were deemed to be spies in the employ of Mr. C. G. Grey. The statement made by Mr. Brown at the public meeting on the evening previous, that he feared an effort would be made to take back the cattle by main force created considerable excitement amongst the people, and as the "Consettonians" were known to have espoused the cause of the Countess, there was very considerable apprehension that any interference with the stock would lead to very serious breaches of the peace. This idea was strengthened on Saturday morning by the arrival of Mr. Grey, who was accompanied by Mr. John Booth, registrar and high bailiff of the Shotley Bridge County Court, and supported by a posse of the Northumberland and Durham County Constabulary, under Messrs. Stephenson and Thompson, the respective superintendents. The Northumberland men were, however, wisely kept out of sight. The streets were very speedily thronged by persons anxious to witness the upshot of the affair; but as the cattle could nowhere be found, owing to the excessive precautions of Mr. Brown, all notions of removal had, per force, to be suspended until that functionary could be seen and examined.

THE COUNTESS'S ARRIVAL AT NEWLANDS.

In accordance with the request of Mr. Brown at the aforesaid meeting a number of the tradesmen of Consett and others proceeded to Newlands Farm, for the purpose of accompanying the Countess on an intended triumphal entrance into the town. The route being hilly and, exceedingly dirty, the party wisely availed themselves of the use of horses for the journey; and as they descended into Derwent Valley with their blue and orange rosettes and flying streamers, they looked like so many dashing cavaliers on the march. Their arrival at Newlands was followed very closely by that of her la[illegible] who had driven in her own old-fashioned car[illegible] from Corbridge, and the welcome then accorded her was most flattering and enthusiastic. She was dressed pretty much after the same antiquated style as when at Dilston, and still retained a heavy military cloak for her shoulders, while her bonnet of purple velvet was surmounted by a couple of immense white plumes. In accordance with an invariable custom, she was armed with a rather massive and formidable-looking sword, and this she stuck into the ground as an evidence of her having taken possession of the domain of her ancestors; but before the weapon had been allowed to remain many seconds in that position, it was supplemented by a handsomely scrolled banner, and the hoisting of the latter was the signal for eliciting the heartiest plaudits and congratulations from the assembly. This ceremony, which the Countess insisted was necessary to the legality of the proceedings, was satisfactorily completed by the transfer of a couple of sods from the earth to the carriage, and a move was made in the direction of Consett. The road lay through Ebchester, Shotley Bridge, Blackhill, and close past Consett Ironworks, and at all these places the workmen, shopkeepers, and inhabitants turned out in large numbers to show their appreciation of the efforts which the lady is making for the recovery of her estates, and their sympathy for her trials and sufferings.

THE RECEPTION AT CONSETT.

Before reaching the town, however, a regular and well-ordered procession was formed by her adherents. Conspicuously in front, on a gaily-decorated steed, rode Mr. Henry Brown the bailiff, who had been instrumental in securing the stock and produce; while immediately behind him was a rose and gold banner borne by Mr. Cole, which bore the "I. H. S." monogram, so well known in connection with communion table drapery, and which had been purchased at a venture by a gentleman that morning. Following this trophy came the carriage of the Countess, the seat alongside the driver being occupied by Mr. John Parker, and that near the footman by Mr. Nicholson, of Corbridge, in whose house her ladyship at present resides. A number of prancing horsemen surrounded the carriage as a body guard, and behind these again, were carriages and several hundreds of the workmen from the adjoining factories. The great lack, however, was the absence of a band of music. Of course the people cheered lustily and in response to these and similar greetings the Countess was frequently compelled to rise and wave her handkerchief from the carriage window. The progress through the streets was exceedingly slow, in consequence of the immense crowds of people who thronged the thoroughfares on all sides; but in due course the hospitable shelter of the Railway Hotel was reached, and the procession was for the time dispersed.

THE PROCLAMATION.

While the street was still rendered almost impassable, however, Mr. Parker rose from the box for the purpose of thanking the people, on behalf of the Countess, for the cordial manner in which they had greeted her first appearance amongst them. It was rumoured, he added, that Mr. Grey and a party of constables had made their appearance for the purpose of conveying away by force the stock seized on behalf of her ladyship; but trusted that the "Consettonians" would stick to their colours like true Britons, and resist such interference by every means in their power. If the agent of the Admiralty had come to treat for the cattle in a lawful and gentlemanly way then it would be the duty of the Countess's advisers to meet them fairly and honourably on such grounds. A "proclamation," to which was appended a large red seal with the motto "Honeste audax," was then read as subjoined:—

"I, Countess Amelia, heiress of Derwentwater, and Baroness of Langley, do hereby solicit the same assistance from the tenantry living, this 15th day of January, 1870, on my hereditary Derwentwater Estates, as my great grandmother Annie, third Countess of Derwentwater, obtained possession and fealty in the year 1718, after my grandfather, the infant heir John, the fourth earl of the elder lineage of Derwentwater, as the rightful inheritance of him and the heirs of his body for ever.

"I therefore act in pursuance of a power given and reserved to me by deed, being the heiress of the body of the said John, fourth earl of Derwentwater, and of Francis, first earl of Derwentwater, under his marriage settlement made for the space of 500 years, to remain without impeachment or waste to the heirs of his body for ever.

"As witness my hand and seal this 8th day of January, 1870.

"Countess Amelia of Darwentwater, and Baroness of Langley."

—The utterance of the sentiments having been duly endorsed by the vociferous cheering of the mob, her ladyship was requested to alight; but a passage to the hostelry could not be made except by the united efforts of those in attendance, and this led to no little grumbling on the part of those who had assembled for a sight of the lady whose history had so totally gained their sympathies. The honour of handing out her ladyship was secured by Mr. Lovat, butcher, Middle Street, who was in his full butcher's rig, and as the two entered the portals of the hostelry, they were hailed with the most tremendous outbursts of cheering. The Countess immediately showed herself at an upper window, and gracefully acknowledged the many compliments bestowed upon her; while her bailiff, Mr. Brown, announced the welcome intelligence that every applicant would be supplied with a glass of good ale from Messrs. Carroll and McNally's and also took occasion, before their departure, to circulate amongst them a large quantity of printed bills, of which the following is a copy:—

The law of England.

"Our British political rights depend on the simple fact that if the Queen or the Prime Minister ordered Henry Brown to be arrested without a magistrate's warrant, Mr Henry Brown would have his action for false imprisonment against magistrates, and no court in England could accept the excuse that the illegal act was committed by order of some exalted official, &c., &c.

Example.

"When Lord Halifax was Secretary of State he arrested John Wilkes, but the secretarial warrant was declared by a Court of Justice to be mere waste paper, and Wilkes got £4,000 as damages in an action against the Secretary of State.

"Lord Denman grandly tells us that there is no power in England above being questioned by law.

"If minister, magistrate, or agents interfere with our property or persons, we can write up to London and instruct an attorney to serve the necessary writ in an action against the aggressor.

"The question is: Who vested the private hereditary Darwentwater Estates of the Countess of Darwentwater and Baroness of Langley in the Lord High Admiral of the United Dingdom.

"It was not the Queen; her Majesty was simply trustee, and could not betray her trust, or yet sign any Parliamentary deed to that effect.—(Signed)

"Amelia of Darwentwater and Baroness of Langley."

THE SEARCH FOR THE STOCK.

While the ale was being distributed among the "drowthey wights" in Victoria Street and Mount Pleasant, amid a scene of the wildest disorder, other business of a more stern character was being enacted elsewhere by Mr. Grey and his party. After unsuccessfully exploring the town in all directions in search of the missing cattle—nearly all of which had been removed from the fields and secreted during the previous night—Mr. Clements, the Shotley Bridge bailiff, was instructed to try and arrange an interview with Brown. Mr. Clements, however, being a little suspicious of the temper of the crowd, did not venture to show himself at the Countess's quarters until he had secured the protection of Sergt. Wood; but he need not have suffered any apprehension, as Brown returned the reply that he did not recognise Mr. Grey in the matter at all, and that until he received the sum claimed, together with a reasonable amount for expenses, it would be useless making any attempt to regain possession of the cattle. This reply having been reported to Mr. Grey, he at once consulted with the high bailiff, Mr. Booth, and the result of their deliberation was that the latter gentleman, with the two before-named, went to the Railway Hotel with a request that Brown would inform them without delay of the place were the stock was in hiding. Brown, nothing daunted, still adhered to his determination to have the money before giving any information that could be of service to Mr. Grey in discovering the whereabouts of the stock. The Countess, he added, had been put to a great deal of trouble and inconvenience by the obstinacy of those in possession of her estates, and therefore she was resolved to allow the stock to be sold on Monday, unless the £300 paid into the Shotley Bridge County Court should be previously placed at her own disposal. Brown further asserted that if any attempt was made to seize the cattle it would be resisted, and that if any persons should trespass upon his property, they would have to take the consequences of their folly. A somewhat noisy altercation thus terminated, and the greatest anxiety was then manifested as to what would be the next movement. This was speedily made apparent by the receipt of information to the effect that Mr. Grey was about to search Brown's premises, as well as visit a field in which some sheep were grazing near Mount Pleasant. Brown instantly ordered his horse for a pursuit, observing that if Mr. Grey wished to preserve his life he must not attempt to enter the house, and, the animal being speedily produced, he set off in the direction of the field accompanied by a large body of his supporters. He there announced that any person taking away the sheep would be trespassers and thieves, and would be dealt with accordingly; but this show of resistance being deemed sufficient for the purposes of the Admiralty agents, they withdrew without any attempt to reach the sheep, and shortly afterwards left the town in peace.

THANKS TO THE LOYAL BAND.

The Countess's party then returned back to the hotel, and, after the particulars of the probable triumph had been duly narrated, Mr. Brown publicly thanked the people for their sympathy with the oppressed, and for their professions of loyalty to the cause. It was a source of unfeigned regret to her ladyship, he added, that she was unable to invite them all to dine with her on the occasion; but they might feel assured that when she came into full possession of her lands every man woman, and child who had thronged the streets on that memorable 15th of January, should be regaled with princely hospitality.

DEPARTURE OF THE COUNTESS.

About three o'clock, the Countess was ready for departure, but she had no sooner entered the carriage than the horses were removed from the traces, and she was drawn through the town by a team of sturdy labourers in the direction of her home at Corbridge. The populace did not leave the Countess until they had taken her to the Northumberland side of the Derwent at Shotley Bridge. Cheers were given all along the route, and at one place the Countess asked a Hibernian for "three cheers for old Ireland," which was no sooner communicated to the crowd than they were vociferously given. When they reached the gates of Shotley Hall, three cheers were given for Squire Wilson, after which the company wended their way homewards. During the whole of Saturday night, the claims of the rival parties to the estates were freely and loudly, but good-humouredly, discussed by the inhabitants of the villages of Consett, Leadgate, Blackhill, and Shotley Bridge; and throughout the whole of Sunday the matter was talked of in the streets.

AN INCIDENT ON THE JOURNEY.

As the carriage of the Countess approached Shotley Bridge, one of the girls employed at the extensive paper mills of Messrs. Annandale and Sons was seen anxiously watching her ladyship. The Countess immediately observed the girl, and requested the immense crowd surrounding the carriage to stand aside and make a road for the poor girl who apparently had something to say. The girl then approached the carriage, and the Countess, placing her hand on the girl's head, said: "God bless the poor girl," to which the girl instantly replied: "And God bless the lady," to which many a hearty response was given. Little was the lady aware that "the poor girl" had frequently advocated her cause in the midst of her companions in the mill, and no doubt the notice taken of her by the Countess has nerved her for further efforts on her behalf.

THE POLICE IN POSSESSION OF NEWLANDS SOUTH FARM.

On Saturday afternoon, about half-a-dozen of the Northumberland police arrived at Newlands South Farm, for the purpose of taking possession of the farm on behalf of Mr. Booth. Mr. Robt. Sewell had been left in charge of the farm by Mr. H. Brown, so the constables informed him on their arrival to leave the place. At first he refused, but as soon as he saw the constable in command pull out an official-looking document and begin to read it, he bundled up his clothes, &c., and came off to Consett. It has been stated that towards evening it was announced in Consett that the policemen left at Newlands were removing the implements and produce from the farm, and the sympathy which is felt here for the Countess's cause was manifest by the ready manner in which many of the inhabitants ran off to prevent anything of the sort. However, their services in her cause were not called into action, as everything was right on the farm. On Sunday the farm was again visited, but everything was undisturbed.

SALE OF THE SEIZED STOCK.

AFFRAY WITH THE POLICE.

The stock which was recently seized from Newlands South Farm, was publicly sold at Consett, on Monday morning, by order of the Countess of Derwentwater, and led to one of the most alarming and exciting scenes which has ever been witnessed in the district. As it was generally expected that the operations of her ladyship's party would be conducted in both Durham and Northumberland, and that in the latter place some opposition was likely to be made to their demands, the respective constabulary forces of the two counties were mustered in strong force for the preservation of peace. No less than 35 or 40 of the Durham men reached Consett before it was fairly daylight, being under the command of Superintendent Thompson, of Consett, and Inspector Dunn, of Durham, and although they were thus in readiness for any call, a wise discretion was exercised in keeping them away from the auction. The ring was formed on a small plot of waste ground in Victoria Street, and into this the stock was turned a little before ten o'clock. Crowds of people instantly poured from their houses in order to witness the proceedings; and as none but intending bidders were allowed inside the enclosure, the adjoining roads were rendered completely impassable by the dense mass of spectators who congregated upon them. The appearance in the ring of Mr. Murray, the auctioneer, and Mr. Henry Brown, the Countess's bailiff, was the signal for repeated rounds of such hearty cheering that the former gentleman felt bound to mount the rostrum in order to express his great gratification. It was his firm conviction, he added, that the time had now arrived for a settlement of the present dispute between the Countess of Derwentwater and the Lords of the Admiralty, and that settlement would have to be gone about in a proper and legitimate manner. The headquarters in London evidently knew nothing of the matter; but they had doubtless been advised that there was a tolerable strong case against their further occupancy of an ancient estate, or they would not have tolerated the Countess's interference so long. It would be a source of unmitigated pleasure to every loyal subject in the north of England to see Dilston Castle restored to something like its ancient strength and grandeur, for then, indeed, they might expect the good old times to return. At present the immense estates were in the hands of people totally unconnected with the district, and hence the money derived from the land was not allowed to circulate in a proper quarter; but this would probably soon cease, and then, with the Countess Amelia residing near the homes of her forefathers, they might expect the money to be beneficially spent and circulated in their own countryside. These remarks were applauded to the very echo by the surrounding multitude, the cheers being repeated again and again when Brown advanced to make an explanation. Referring to the recent visit made to his house by Mr. C. G. Grey—which was entirely uncalled for and illegal—he censured that gentleman strongly for being so ungallant as to frighten an unprotected woman, even though that woman might only be the wife of a hard-working bailiff. It was Mr. Booth, the high bailiff of the Shotley Bridge County Court, however, that he wished most particularly to refer, as that gentleman had on the same occasion made one or two statements that were extremely ridiculous. The age of the Countess had been asked in a rather undignified manner by some one, and on the reply being given that she could not be more than 45 or 50, Mr. Booth had seriously replied, "Why, they tell me she's a man." Now, when gentlemen made themselves so outrageously absurd, they ought to be treated with the contempt of every sensible man and woman in the district. Another fault of Mr. Booth's was in not letting the Countess have the money claimed, instead of keeping it in the County Court, and then, perhaps, the cattle and sheep would by this time have been again quietly grazing on the Newlands Farm. This had not been done, and consequently, as the Countess had bailiffs of her own to bring her money, she declined to seek it in any County Court. Hence it happened that the £300 paid down would have to remain where it was, and her ladyship had seized the present stock as an equivalent. He had just received a letter from her, and as there were no secrets from the friends of the cause, he would at once acquaint them with the tidings. It was dated from Corbridge, and was read as follows, to the immense delight of the company:—

To Mr. Henry Brown,

Sir,—I will not trouble you with words; I hope to express my feelings better by deeds when I come back again to Consett. I am fully convinced of the honesty of the people, and when you bring me up to Dilston, you shall all rejoice that day. The trains can land all of you at my own gates.

I hope all is going on in the right way. Let them take us if they dare! We are going on in the proper legal course. Why should I seek my money in the court?—I am, yours obliged,

Amelia of Darwentwater and
Baroness of Langley.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

The conditions of sale were then explained by Mr. Murray to be "ready money," and "five per cent commission;" after which Mr. Brown urged buyers to come forward freely, as they could not be molested by any one for simply purchasing stock at an open sale. The animals were all of good quality and

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TO THE LOYAL BAND.

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CONDITIONS OF SALE.

e conditions of sale were then explained by Mr. ay to be "ready money," and "five per cent nission;" after which Mr. Brown urged buyers me forward freely, as they could not be molested ny one for simply purchasing stock at an open The animals were all of good quality and worth a fair price; but, so long as a sale was made, he did not care if the whole lot were knocked down at 20s. As the first animal was about to be put up, however, Mr. Hedley objected to the payment of commission as being quite out of course at a sale of live stock, and thought it was a most extraordinary thing that an attempt should now be made to impose it. Mr. Murray instantly replied that the whole sale was extraordinary, and added that if any dispute should arise in reference to the matter the lot would be at once resold. The cattle had not been stolen, as some people might suppose—having been legally removed in open daylight—and therefore there was nothing to prevent the owners making what conditions they thought proper.

THE INTERDICT.

A bill, a kind of interdict, had just been placed in Mr. Murray's hands, and this he would read to them, in order that there might be no mistake. It was as follows:—

Notice is hereby given, that the sale by auction, intended to be made, of the cattle and other goods and chattels, belonging to the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom, mentioned in the schedule or inventory hereunder written, and which have been seized on Newlands South Farm, will be illegal, and will give no right or title to any purchaser at such sale.

C. G. GREY.

Dilston, January 15, 1870.

The schedule or inventory above referred to.

22 sheep.
3 in-calving heifers.
7 fat heifers.
1 two-year-old heifer.
4 oat stacks.
7 wheat stacks.
2 hay stacks.
1 chesnut mare.
1 black horse.
1 pea stack.
1 bin of wheat.
15 bolls of peas.
9 bolls of wheat.
1 oat stack in barn.
1 long cart.
1 short do.
A quantity of oil cake.
Do. oats.
Do. pig corn.
(In granary.)
3 pairs of harrows.
Cart and Plough Harness,
And sundry other articles.

THE BIDDING.

The only response which the reading of the document elicited, was a cry to "put up the old tup," and the request being at once complied with, an offer of £1 was made as a commencement. Advances were quickly "nodded" from all parts of the ring, the price rising first to £2, then 50s., and eventually, after considerable excitement, the animal was knocked down to Mr. George Harrison, butcher for the Co-operative Store, for the sum of £2 17s. 6d. This being the first lot that the Countess ever sold from the estate, the plucky purchaser was loudly cheered by the bystanders, and this was followed by another hearty outburst for the success of the lady herself. The same spirited competition having characterised the bidding for the other sheep, the auctioneer remarked that he felt proud of the people of Consett, and would therefore honour them by using the first silver hammer he had ever possessed. On the subsidence of the applause to which this piece of gallantry gave rise, the bidding was started for the first of the fat heifers, and although it was put up at as little as £9, the price had reached £13 5s. before the hammer fell to Mr. Lovat, of Consett. Equally good prices were realised in every case, and at the conclusion it was announced that for the 22 sheep, 11 cattle, and 2 horses, a sum of no less than £193 1s. 6d. would be secured for the Countess's private purse. Almost the whole of the money was tendered in the ring within a few minutes of the conclusion of the sale, and so eager were the people for the stock that several of the animals had again actually changed owners before their removal. This was effected at a good profit; but what was more remarkable, within an hour after the sale one of the heifers and several sheep were slaughtered, and ticketed for sale. The various lots, with the names of purchasers and the amount paid, will be found appended:—

		£	s.	d.
1.	A tup, Mr. G. Harrison, Consett	2	17	6
2.	5 ewes, Mr. J. Crawford, at 40s. each	10	0	0
3.	5 ewes, Mr. J. Towns, at 37s. each	9	5	0
4.	5 ewes, Mr. J. Fenwick, at 38s. each	9	10	0
5.	6 ewes, Mr. G. Harrison, at 39s. each	11	14	0
6.	Heifer, Mr. G. Lovat, Consett	13	5	0
7.	Heifer, Mr. J. Aynsley, Consett	10	10	0
8.	Heifer, Mr. J. Aynsley, Consett	12	5	0
9.	Heifer, Mr. J. Parker, Leadgate	9	12	6
10.	Heifer, Mr. J. Towns, Consett	8	15	0
11.	Heifer, Mrs. Storey, Consett	10	0	0
12.	Heifer, Mr. G. Harrison	9	0	0
13.	Heifer, Mr. G. Brown, Redwell Hills	6	0	0
14.	Heifer, Mr. R. Hodgson, Stanley Burn	9	10	0
15.	Heifer, Mr. J. Maddison, High Collierley	14	2	6
16.	Heifer, Mr. R. Hodgson, Stanley Burn	10	15	0
17.	Chesnut mare, Mr. R. Davison, Castleside	25	10	0
18.	Black horse, Mr. Drummond, Allansford	10	10	0

The proceedings at this place terminated with three cheers for the Countess, and a barrel of ale having then been tapped by order of the bailiff, a few of the bystanders drank her ladyship's health in tolerably good-sized bumpers; but the rush was so great in a short time that there seemed likely to be a fight over it. This was, however, happily avoided, and the worst that happened was a besmearing of mud and beer to a few young men.

OFF TO NEWLANDS.

About twelve o'clock, it was announced that the whole party had to get themselves in readiness for a removal to Newlands South Farm in order that the produce and implements might be also disposed of; but as it was known that the Countess's bailiff had already been ejected therefrom, and that the agents of the Lords of the Admiralty were in possession, some very serious disturbances were apprehended. This induced the leaders of the Durham constabulary to march their men to the extreme limits of the county, in order to be in readiness for any emergency and they accordingly took up their position above the bridge which crosses the river Derwent at Ebchester; but unknown to the assemblage, they had afterwards been removed to the vicinity of the farm. For fully two hours previously to the time of sale, the populace streamed in the direction of the farm in great numbers, and located themselves on every tree and wall from which a good view of the homestead could in any way be obtained. The outbuildings were at this time occupied by detachments of the Northumberland county police from the Castle division, under Lieut. Wookey, deputy chief constable; from the Morpeth division, under Supt. Superintendent Cocks; from Hexham, under Supt. Stephenson; and from Alnwick, under Supt. Harker; the whole force, consisting of about 75 men, being commanded by Major-General Allgood, the chief constable.

THE ARRIVAL—REFUSAL OF ADMITTANCE.

Shortly before two o'clock—at which time the spectators could not number less than 3,000 or 4,000—the large party from Consett were seen advancing rapidly to the farm, and the police, each handling a stout truncheon, were then extended in a line to guard the principal approaches. Mr. C. G. Grey, who acted on behalf of the Admiralty, and Mr. Booth, registrar and high bailiff of the Shotley Bridge County Court, were also present to oppose what was termed the lawless proceedings of their opponents. The arrival of Mr. Brown and Mr. Murray was greeted in the most enthusiastic manner, and, in response to the encouraging observations of his friends, the former at once rode up to the gate of the estate and demanded admittance. Notwithstanding that this was supported by the Countess's warrant the application was refused, and a consultation was then held as to the next best course to be adopted. Many of her ladyship's more fiery partisans suggested a rush for possession, others added that the "bobbies" should be driven off the land, and others, again, were in favour of the more peaceful plan of trying moral suasion; but still there remained a large majority of persons who were of opinion that the most sensible course would be return to Consett without causing mischief; and they did not flinch from advocating this movement amongst their companions.

THE ATTACK—REPULSE OF THE COUNTESS'S PARTY.

After remaining undecided for a considerable time, they suddenly received the necessary incentive to action by seeing Brown pushed from the hedge by a policeman. Rushing, therefore, to support their friend, he was instantly elevated to such a height as would have rendered his descent into the field quite easy; but a large body of police reaching the spot before this could be accomplished, a determined struggle ensued for the mastery. For at least five minutes there was no signs of wavering on either side, and Brown was rather uncomfortably elevated on the upheld hands of the opposing parties during the whole of the time. The better footing which could be secured by the force in the field, however, ultimately enabled them to force back their assailants, and, as the whole party slid gradually into the ditch, Brown was allowed to drop to the ground. This unexpected reverse, taken in good part by some, might easily have been the means of not only imperilling the lives of many persons on the ground, but also of injuring the cause of the Countess herself. Irritated probably by the defeat, some unwise persons commenced stone-throwing. Amongst others, a young man who was supposed to have been observed in the act, hastily took to his heels, and was followed at a grand pace by the police. The chase resulted in a speedy capture; and as the man—Robert Glendenning, of Chopwell—was placed under arrest in the barn, the spectators outside were apprised of the fact that the law could not be broken with impunity. It was believed by all that knew Glendinning that he was innocent, and we hear that he was afterwards liberated. Still this knowledge did not deter Brown and Mr. George Harrison from riding furiously at the hedge, and they would doubtless have succeeded in effecting an entrance had not the truncheons of the police been applied to the nose of each animal as it appeared above the bank. After a little further parley, they succeeded in getting on to the land at a place some distance up the road; but as they were instantly challenged by Lieut. Wookey and his men they were ejected without very much trouble; while a few pedestrians, who had also availed themselves of the confusion to scramble into the field from the road, were, on refusing to depart quietly, precipitated into the channels at the road sides in a very unceremonious manner. All along the road, in fact, the struggles went on with more or less vigour; but as the police succeeded in maintaining their position after every charge, the warfare was in a short time wisely discontinued, without any serious breach of the peace having occurred.

THE SALE AT THE FARM.

Finding it utterly impossible to get near the stacks or implements, it was at length decided to sell them from a gig in the road, and Mr. Murray, after repeating the conditions of sale, requested the company to bid for the various items in succession. One of the principal purchasers at the sale in question was Mr. Drummond, of Grey Mare Inn, who, it will be remembered, recently got into trouble for paying his rent to the Countess's bailiffs. This gentleman secured four oat stacks for £11, and seven wheat stacks for £8, while an immense stack of hay was knocked down to Mr. John Allison, of Hamsterley Mill, for £12 10s. A smaller hay stack and a pea stack were secured by Mr. M. Matthews, a marine store dealer in Consett, for £8 and £4 10s. respectively; a long cart fell to the lot of Mr. G. Robson, carrier, Consett, for £1 6s.; a short cart to Mr. J. Walker, Consett, for £1 3s.; and three pairs of harrows to Mr. Thomas Bell for 6s. The farm itself, consisting of 202 acres, has been let to Mr. William Todd, Consett, manager for Messrs. Jos. Hume and Sons, of Newcastle, at a rental of less than 10s. per acre, and, therefore, if he could only succeed in establishing himself peaceably, the bargain could by no means be considered a hard one.

ORATIONS.

At the conclusion of these proceedings, Mr. Brown addressed the people from the conveyance, and, in so doing, explained that the Countess could afford to let the things go cheap, as she had now plenty of money, and would have much more before next week at that time. If he retained a hand upon his body he would even visit Mr. Grey at Dilston, as he intended to get that gentleman's death warrant signed on Wednesday. Mr. Grey's day of glory had now gone past, and, as a consequence, it must be replaced by a much brighter one for the Countess. Of course there was not supposed to be the slightest intention on the part of the speaker to injure Mr. Grey individually, and as the reference to the visit was merely looked upon as ensuring more excitement and display, the people were proportionately elated at the prospect.

Mr. Henry Carss, assistant-overseer, Cutlers' Hall, then mounted the gig and harangued the concourse of people. He expressed the pleasure it had afforded him to see that the men of Consett had conducted themselves that day as gentlemen. All that large force of policemen had been brought there as if the people were a lot of brutes devoid of reason; but the working classes had the good sense to show their obedience and respect for the laws of their country, and they had violated none of them. He would ask the question in the presence of the constabulary force, what could they have done had the people been determined to do business? In the second place, he had to remark that there was a gentleman who was a magistrate, but who, though interested in the affair, went there among the policemen and controlled them. He urged that he had no right to do so. No magistrate, according to the constitution of the realm, could act in anything in which he was interested. He could not even sit on the bench in his own case. He was sure they would agree with him that, after Mr. Grey's brutal conduct to the defenceless lady at Haydon Bridge, he merited but the opprobrium of that assembly, and had he resided in the neighbourhood the men of the county of Durham would have memorialised the Lord-Lieutenant to strike his name off the roll of magistrates. While he admired a man who could do his duty as a servant, he deprecated the man who could use cruelty to a woman who was seeking her own. The day, he assured them, was not far distant when justice would be done to the house of Derwentwater. The instinctive love of truth, and the national sense of justice, inherent in breasts of every Englishman, Welshman, Scotchman, and Irishman, demanded that truth and justice should prevail, and that right should be done to the Countess of Derwentwater.—This address was received throughout with the most vociferous applause.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

There remaining nothing more to be done, the more prominent of the leaders left the spot. The names of a number of persons in the crowd were collected by the police, with the intention, as was understood on the part of the authorities, to proceed against these individuals for trespass and obstruction of the highway; while, Mr. Grey also intends to proceed against all the buyers of stock and produce for the recovery of the animals, as well as for compensation for their detention.

A little after three o'clock, the bulk of the crowd went their several ways, and so far afterwards did the remainder diminish that the police were called from their posts at half-past three. The Durham men, who had been close at hand, probably lodged in some of the outhouses at the back of the farm buildings, then marched through the farm-yard, and came upon the road, at once proceeding to their own county and different stations. A great number of conveyances remained at Ebchester till the evening, and numerous companies of people were congregated in the village discussing the events of the day. When Mr. Brown and his colleagues arrived at Consett, about four o'clock, they were cheered by patches of the townspeople here and there; but everything in the place soon assumed its usual tone. In the evening, there was a substantial "spread" in the Railway Hotel, which was partaken of by the chief actors in the exciting proceedings of the day.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

On Tuesday, the proceedings of the Countess of Derwentwater still continued to form the chief subject of conversation amongst the inhabitants of Consett and neighbourhood, and not a little anxiety is manifested as to the nature of the steps which her ladyship may think it proper to take in the future. The weather was so extremely unpropitious during the whole of the day—a thick fog and drizzling rain quite obscuring any prospect of the Derwent valley—that very few persons indeed crossed into Northumberland for the purpose of reconnoitring the scene of the previous days' affray. With the exception of some little damage to hedging and fencing, and the trampling down of a pretty extensive tract of the adjoining herbage, the destruction to property could by no means be considered great: but as the homestead still remained in the possession of the police, there seemed little chance of the produce ever coming into the possession of the purchasers.

APPREHENSION OF THE COUNTESS'S BAILIFF.

IMMENSE EXCITEMENT AT CONSETT AND HEXHAM.

The popular interest felt in the struggle between Amelia, Countess of Derwentwater, and the representatives of the First Lord of the Admiralty, has now been intensified to a most extraordinary degree by the apprehension of Mr. Henry Brown, her ladyship's bailiff. The circumstances which rendered such a proceeding necessary were of the most trivial character. After the unsuccessful attempt to enter Newlands South Farm, on Tuesday, for the purpose of selling the stacks and implements previously seized for rent, Brown instructed the auctioneer to dispose of the articles from a conveyance on the highway, and this was accordingly done in the presence of Mr. C. G. Grey, of Dilston, and the police force assembled under Major-General Allgood, the Chief-Constable of the county. Having thus performed what he considered to be his duty, Mr. Brown addressed the company on the flourishing state of her ladyship's finances, and, after predicting that she would speedily be in receipt of a considerably greater sum, added—"If I have a hand upon my body I'll visit Mr. Grey at Dilston. I'll get his death warrant signed on Wednesday. His day of glory has now gone past, and it must be replaced by a much brighter one for the Countess." As was believed by nearly all that heard the statement, there was not supposed to be the slightest intention on the part of the speaker to injure Mr. Grey personally, although a further seizure of stock or produce, probably from that gentleman's own farm, was certainly contemplated. Quite a different view of the matter, however, had been taken by Mr. Grey himself, and induced him to adopt such steps as were most likely to ensure his safety. Consequently, when on his way from Newlands to Dilston, in the evening, he visited the residence of Mr. R. Wallis, a justice of the peace for both Northumberland and Durham, and took out a warrant for the apprehension of Brown. This was at once placed in the hands of Superintendent Stephenson, of Hexham, and a sitting of the magistrates having been fixed, the officer made such arrangements as would ensure the presence of Brown at the time required.

EXECUTION OF THE WARRANT.

The execution of the warrant was entrusted to Inspector Horner, of Bellingham, and P.C. Charlton, of Shotley, who arrived in Consett on Tuesday evening, but we are not aware that Mr. Brown was troubled with them that night. We understand that he was simply acquainted with the fact that they were here. On Wednesday morning, Mr. Brown and his friends were early astir, and hearing that his "other friends" were at the Railway Hotel, he proceeded to that hostelry to hear "the paper" read. It seemed, however, that they were not there when he entered, so he left word that if they wanted him he would be found at Benfieldside Railway Station, as he intended proceeding to Corbridge by the 9 a.m. train, having business with the Countess. About a quarter of an hour before train time, Inspector Horner and P.C. Charlton arrived at the station, when Mr. Brown asked them their errand. The trio, accompanied by a number of sympathisers of the Countess who had congregated, proceeded to the waiting room, where Inspector Horner read the warrant to Mr. Brown, which was signed by Mr. Robt. Wallis. His capture was thus quietly effected without its coming to the knowledge of many of his numerous admirers, and in this way a good deal of uproar and mischief was doubtless prevented; but, notwithstanding this, he was handcuffed as soon as he got into the train, was so allowed to remain while changing carriages at Scotswood, and was so conveyed through the streets at Hexham. An encouraging cheer was given to Mr. Brown as the train was moving off, who responded to it by thrusting his arms out of the window, and clapping his hands as best he could with the "bracelets" on, at the sight of which some of his friends were much affected.

THE "TRIAL."

Immediately on reaching the Town Hall, he was ushered into the presence of Mr. R. Wallis, of Old Ridley, and Mr. J. G. Riddell, of Okesland, the magistrates before whom it had been arranged the charge should be preferred. Very few persons, apparently, were aware that the case would be heard as soon, as the Court House was nearly empty during the very few minutes it occupied attention. On the prisoner being placed in the dock, the information preferred by Mr. Grey was read over. The precise carge was "that Henry Brown, of Consett, in the county of Durham, auctioneer, did, on the 17th of January, now instant, at Newlands, in the said county, threaten to kill or murder, or cause or procure the killing or murdering of Mr. Grey by using the following words, to wit, 'If my right hand is on my body for two or three days more, I shall visit Mr. Grey, at Dilston; I'll sign his death warrant before Wednesday.'" In consequence of these and other threats, Mr. Grey was afraid of receiving some grevious bodily harm; and, the information formally added, "he doth not make these complaints against, nor require sureties from, the said Henry Brown, from any malice or ill-will, but merely for the preservation of his person from injury." On being asked if he had anything to say in answer to this charge, Brown replied that it was not altogether correct, but still he could not help it if Mr. Grey had chosen to lay a false information against him. He desired, however, to ask Mr. Grey a few questions, which he thought would bear very materially upon the point.

THE SENTENCE.

This procedure was not allowed, and the magistrates, after a short consultation, bound the prisoner over to keep the peace for six calendar months—himself in the sum of £200, and two sureties in sums of £100 each. Having heard this decision, which, he said, was made without any pretext whatever, Brown replied that he was not worth £50 himself, and would not allow any other person to be responsible for him. It was next explained that, in default of finding sureties, he would be imprisoned in Morpeth Gaol for six months; but it at any time during that period the sureties should be offered, his release would afterwards take place as speedily as it could possibly be arranged. He was then removed to the House of Correction, and underwent the usual examination prior to his removal to the County Prison.

"TO THE RESCUE."

In the meanwhile, however, the news of his arrest spread like wildfire about Consett and the district, and several gentlemen instantly drove to Hexham for the purpose of volunteering evidence in the case; but their astonishment may be easily imagined when they discovered that Brown had been so hurriedly committed, and that, too, without being afforded the opportunity of arranging a proper defence. Although Mr. Lovat, butcher, and Mr. R. Murray, innkeeper, at once offered themselves as the necessary sureties, they were told that this could not now be effected without twenty-four hours' notice being given, and also, that an interview with the prisoner could only be obtained by an order from one of the visiting justices. They proceeded without delay to the residence of Mr. Riddell, Okesland, where they explained their object, and added that as the trial had taken place fully half an hour before the time appointed, they had had no chance of assisting their friend. Mr. Riddell received his visitors very cordially, and in addition to granting an order for the necessary interview in the house of correction, volunteered to attend at the Court House forthwith, if necessary, that the discharge of Brown might not needlessly be delayed. This offer was very gladly accepted, and Brown's object having been achieved when the doors of the prison had once closed over him, he accompanied his friends to Mr. Riddell's presence. He there stated that he had never had the slightest intention of injuring either Mr. Grey or any other man, although he was still determined to do his duty.

THE RELEASE.

The formal ceremony having been completed, and £1 10s. handed over as the costs, the party adjourned for dinner to the Bush Inn. Here Brown was heartily greeted by Mr. John Parker, Mr. Kerr, Mr. McNally, and others of his friends, and edified them all not a little by humorous descriptions of his short experience of prison life, and by a recapitulation of the questions to which he had been subjected in the "examination" or "portrait" room.

THE "FATAL" DOCUMENT.

In the course of a subsequent conversation, Brown drew from his pocket a document bearing the Countess's seal and added that that was the death-warrant to which he had alluded; it would yet be carried into effect, and that, too, before they were much older, without anybody being either killed or murdered.

AT HOME AGAIN.

The affair having "got wind" at Hexham, the party were heartily greeted by a number of the inhabitants on leaving. Mr. Brown landed at Newcastle, but the others came on to Consett, and arrived in time to inform their chief confederates, who were ensconsed in the Railway Hotel, of the success of their mission. This was gratifying intelligence, not only to them, but to some influential inhabitants present, who, since the apprehension of Mr. Brown, had become enthusiastic in the cause. Before they dispersed, arrangements were made for future action. Yesterday (Thursday) forenoon, our local hero, Mr. Brown, arrived at Benfieldside Station, where he received the felicitations of those assembled to meet him.

Mr. John Parker had the honour of handing over to the Countess the first money that has been realised from the estates she claims to be the owner of, on Wednesday—viz., the product of the sales. She was very much affected. It was pretty currently rumoured in Hexham that day that, in reply to a telegram which Mr. Grey had sent to London for instructions, the Lords of the Admiralty had merely said, "Put her (meaning the Countess) off as quietly as you can." This, however, seems likely to be a more difficulty task than they imagine, for the Countess, who has now received the proceeds of the late sales, is determined to make seizures on the whole of her estates. This course, it is alleged, has been recommended by lawyers of good position, and hence the issue of the matter will be anxiously awaited throughout the entire district.

ANOTHER CLAIMANT TO THE DERWENTWATER ESTATES.

The following singular letter was received by Mrs. Brown, after the apprehension of her husband on Wednesday morning. The writing is disguised, and was, no doubt, written in an attorney's office, and was addressed thus: Row's Estate. Henry Brown, Esq., Bailiff, Consett:—

B—— Office, R.R., 404,
Newcastle-on-Tyne.

ROW'S ESTATE.

To Mr. Henry Brown,
Sir,

Be careful what you do. I am not Cowen of Austria, Callafornie, or Rushia, but am Jos. Cowen Holmes, Heir at Law of Derwentwater, Cumberland.

BENTICKE.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING AT CONSETT LAST NIGHT.

INTENDED ACTION FOR FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

FORMATION OF A DEFENCE FUND.

In accordance with the decision of a preliminary meeting, held in the Railway Hotel, on Wednesday night, Mr. Sewell, the bellman, perambulated our streets last (Thursday) night, calling a meeting to be held in Mr. Scott's Sale-room, Front Street. to take into consideration the treatment Mr. Brown, our now distinguished townsman, had been subjected to by the Northumberland constabulary and the Hexham magistrates. Notwithstanding the short notice that had been given, the room was densely packed before the hour for commencment arrived with what might be termed a representative audience, inasmuch as there were some present belonging to the different grades of Consett society.

Mr. G. Lovat proposed, and Mr. W. J. Scott seconded, that Mr. John Murray take the chair, which was carried *nem. dis.*

The Chairman said they had done him a great honour. He had not heard of the meeting till between six and seven o'clock that evening, and he thought they had made a mistake in choosing him to preside; but he ventured to state that there were none in the meeting more alive to the business of the evening. (Hear, hear.) His friend Mr. Brown was entitled to all the honour they could give him, for he had carried out his plans well. (Applause.) He was glad to find that they had reached such a conclusion of the proceedings, for the most sanguine could not have anticipated such a result. It would certainly have been better if they had got the stacks from Newlands South Farm, but they had not got them, and they must be content. (Laughter.) The main thing they had to consider that evening was the fact that Mr. Brown had been locked up and charged with a crime he had never committed. The charge that had been preferred against him was the best their opponents could get, for if they could have got a graver one it would have been brought. It was extremely petty, and upon it Mr. Brown had been locked up and no mistake—(laughter and applause);—but he did not think he would hold his head one bit lower nor consider himself disgraced. It was not usually an honourable thing to be locked up—(laughter),—but he did not believe there were any present, or in the district, that thought less of their friend for having been confined; it had rather had the contrary effect. As an instance, he had been down the country that day, and he was continually assailed with such questions as, "What have they made of Brown?" "Has he got back?" &c. (Applause.) Copies of the *Daily Chronicle* could not be got, and he believed that he could have got a good price for the one he had. The people all seemed to be all in one mind about the splendid manner in which the Countess's bailiff had executed his work. (Applause.) There was a deal of John Bull in him. Well, they had met to consider the legality of the conduct of the Northumberland force on Monday, and the Hexham magistrates on Wednesday. Before he sat down, he called upon the bailiff to give a history of his imprisonment. (Applause.)

Mr. Brown on rising was received with cheers. He said: It will take a very little time to tell that history. I got intimation that the "bloodhounds" were after me. Perhaps it might be better for me to call them "blue-coats," or I might be breaking the peace. (Laughter.) I smelt the rat that I was wanted somewhere else, so I communicated freely with them as to my whereabouts, for I had nothing to fear either from man or devil. I thought it best to go to Hexham peaceably and comfortably, as I suppose I had to go. I sent word to them that if it was a fine morning we would go across the country by Slaley—(laughter),—and if it was coarse, we would go by rail, as the "shuggying" I got on Monday had given me the lumbago. (Laughter.) At five o'clock, the morning looked unfavourable, so I concluded to go by train. After breakfast I looked out for the policeman, but not finding them, I went to the station, accompanied by the *Guardian* reporter. Having plenty of time, I went and got something that was good. On returning to the station, my two champion friends came up to me, and said, "We want you." "I am here for you," said I; "but you will have to read over your document." The poor man, like me, could not read very straightforward, but when he came to the right piece, I said, "That'll do." They wanted to take me with a third-class ticket, but I was not going to loose any of my privileges as a prisoner, so I demanded to ride second-class. (Applause.) He had to go off and get second-class tickets. When in the carriage, I soon heard some chains rattling, and they put the handcuffs on me—there they were fast. (Laughter.) I lifted my hands out of the carriage window to show them. Off we set and the two policemen fought all the way to Ebchester in disputing whether it was a farce or tragedy. At Scotswood Station the folk glowered at me, and an old schoolfellow hailed me, saying "Harry, what's the matter? I never expected to find you that way. "I am sorry to find you that way." "I am not sorry said I." (Laughter.) Going up Hexham bank I met her ladyship's man, who placed a "love-letter" in my hand, and he had instructions to procure the best food in the place for me; but her kindness was null and void, as I had to take prison provisions, which were a pint of porridge, either with treacle or milk—(laughter)—and potatoes and a small portion of butcher meat. I looked at the bottom of the regulations, and saw that they were signed "C. G. Grey." He next humourously described how the jailor manipulated him, his refusing to allow him to sing in the "reception" room, having his height taken and a description of him entered in a book, the furniture of the jail, the literature allowed by law, the reception of the magistrates order to return to the Court House, and the dismay of the jailor at supposing he had lost one of his papers. He then continued: When I was brought into the free air again, I was very thankful. I then met these two blossoms (Messrs. G. Lovat and R. Murray), and when the magistrates asked me if I would be bound, over in my own recognizances of £200, I said I would not have 2d. if my debts were paid. (Laughter.) Lovet and Murray each swore that they would have £100 after their debts were paid, but I scarcely believed them. (Roars of laughter.) After all was signed, I was made to pay £1 10s. 9d. for passing through that ordeal. I suppose that I had no right to pay a penny, so the other will have to be got back. (Hear, hear.) Having been asked for a statement of his trial, he said: When taken into the Court-house, I was very thankful to have the handcuffs unscrewed. I was requested to take a chair until the magistrates were ready to hear me. The hour for commencing was twelve o'clock, but they commenced before that time, and before the arrival of one of the magistrates that is supposed to be friendly to the cause of the Countess. The magistrate that read over the warrant could do it better than the policeman, and it was a black affair—nothing but murder, and death, and everything that was bad. On being asked what I had to say, I replied that part was true, but the greater part was false. I asked if they would allow me to ask Mr. Grey ~~a few questions~~, but they refused permission, as he had sworn to the warrant. (Cries of "Shame.") I submitted, and the magistrates consulted together, and looked into a book, after which one of them said, "We find you guilty, and you will be bound over to keep the peace for six months in your own recognizances of £200 and two sureties of £100 each." McNally and Carroll, two as good of the breed as you will see anywhere, came forward as sureties; but I said "I'll not have you; I'll go to prison." I was taken into another apartment, and while I was sitting the magistrates' clerk had me taken back again, as some mistake had been made, and instead of one month, I got six. (Hisses and cries of "Shame.") No doubt they had made a mistake the first time, for I could not get less than I deserved. That is all the trial, and I can swear to what I have told you. That's Hexham law, whatever "Jeddart justice" may have been.

Mr. Scott: Would they not allow you to ask Grey any questions?

Mr. Brown: Not a single question.

Mr. R. Murray: Did Grey give any evidence?

Mr. Brown: He gave no evidence. He stood against the wall, and said nothing.

Mr. J. W. Davison: Did you make any defence?

Mr. Brown: I could not make any defence when they would not allow me to ask Grey any questions.—In answer to another question, he said there was no evidence against him but the reading of the warrant.

The Chairman believed that it was the impression of every right-thinking man that Mr. Brown had not had a fair trial. It was not according to the legal procedure to condemn a man without a hearing, and he believed the conduct of the magistrates was actionable, and the damages was not slight. In the first instance, the cas was commenced half-an-hour before time in the second, Mr. Grey swore to the thing that never was said. (Hear, hear.) The words he said were that he would get "Grey's death warrant," so far as his situation and stock were concerned. It was no honour to gentlemen of position and education to do such things as that. They wanted a defence fund to enable them to enquire into the whole matter, and to let the magistrates see that they were not the wild animals they thought they were.

Mr. John Parker was glad to see such a demonstration in favour of Mr. Brown, and took the opportunity of eulogising him. After a few remarks, he moved that subscriptions be solicited for the purpose of carrying out an action against the Hexham magistrates for the false imprisonment of Mr. Brown.

Mr. Jos. Howard seconded the motion, and in doing which he added that he had been travelling in the neighbourhood of Newcastle, and he found that the prevelent opinion was that the magistrates had done wrong and were amenable [illegible]

Mr. Scott explained the [illegible] of stoping a bailiff in the prosecution of a seizure, consequently the chief-constable of Northumberland and his men were out of their place. He wished them to understand that the meeting had nothing to do with the Countess. They were distinctly supporting Mr. Brown. The resolution was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Mr. H. Carss said he, like the Quaker in the anecdote, sympathised with Mr. Brown a £1, and moved that a Defence Fund Committee be appointed.

Mr. Scott seconded the motion, which was also carried. The following were appointed the committee—Messrs. J. Murray (chairman), J. Gledstone, R. Murray, J. W. Davison, W. Lovat T. McIlhone, G. Lovet, H. Carss, J. Calvert, J. Jenkins, J. Howard, R. Hedley, J. Tait, R. Telford, W. J. Scott, J. S. Murray, G. Proudlock, J. Potts, W. Wilkinson, W. Todd, M. McNally, H. Nicholson, R. Cole, T. S. Atkinson, T. Rawes, J. Armstrong, J. Carroll, W. Aynsley, J. Heads, G. Wade, T. Carrick, R. French, M. Barron, J. Lake, W. Raw (Blackhill), R. Jackson, S. Mace, R. W. Shaw, J. Ward, D. Brannigan, W. Jenkins (workman), Dr Bolton (Ebchester), C. Hammond, W. Shell R. Ewart, J. Morgan, R. Moore, G. Harrison, J. Walker, J. Parker (Consett), J. Parker (Leadgate), J. H. Hudson, J. Elliott, J. Routledge, T. L. Gledstone, G. Routledge, J. Seymour, S. Burnip, W. Lumsden, L. Turner (Blaydon), W. Buddle (Blackhill), P. McConnor, J. Pescod, John Batey, T. Batey, R. Surtees, sen., J. Towns, M. McDermot, and J. Collinson.

Mr. Carss suggested that the subscriptions be 6d. and upwards, and hoped that all would give according to their ability.

Mr. J. Gledstone was chosen treasurer and, we understand, he will gladly receive any subscriptions towards the fund.

Mr. H. Brown, again rose, and said that after leaving Hexham, he visited the Countess, and got several warrants signed. He then proceeded to Newcastle, where he spent the night, and had authorised his nephew who lives on the Quayside to purchase four grey horses for him, so as to enable the Countess to be driven into Dilston at a future day. (Applause.) That morning he came to Benfieldside station, when "Harry the bum got on to Harry the horse", and proceeded to Newlands. (Laughter.) Arrived at the farm he observed that they were busy thrashing. He was received by a large body of policemen, amongst whom was his friend, Inspector Horner, who apprehended him on the previous morning. The officer informed him that he had received orders that no one was to enter the premises nor take anything off. Suddenly turning round, he perceived a woman leaving the premises with a sack of chaff on her back, and called the attention of the Inspector to the fact. The woman hearing the parley, and being afraid, said "Why, aw paid sixpins for'd hooivvor." (Laughter.) He then returned upon the officer, and said that it appeared some were selling off the premises. He then proceeded to Mr. W. Dodds, the steward, and gave him to understand that with the previous warrant he had received from the Countess, he had strict instructions not to touch any of his goods which he did not; but he now would give him to understand that the next time he came, he doubted that he would not have such instructions. The speaker intimated to the meeting that it was his intention, from advice received, to employ twelve or more bailiffs, and to advertise for 200 men, in order to carry out their future intentions. (Applause.)

Previous to the Chairman closing the meeting, it was announced that subscriptions would be taken, which was liberally responded to, upwards of £20 being taken in a short time.

A committee meeting was arranged to be held in the sale-room on Monday night at 7·30.

MR. GREY'S MOVEMENTS.

THE "SITUATION."

The *Newcastle Daily Chronicle* of this (Friday) morning has the following:—Mr. C. G. Grey, of Dilston—accompanied, it is said, by Mr. Fenwick, the local solicitor for the estates—proceeded to London on Wednesday evening for the purpose of describing the present state of affairs to the Lords of the Admiralty, and to learn the most decisive method of preventing any further trouble and annoyance. The course to be adopted will depend very much on the opinion given by the Attorney and Solicitor-Generals, who, we are informed, have had the whole subject under consideration for some days. The Countess, on the other hand, keeps to her house in Corbridge, and calmly awaits the result of these deliberations. She asserts that the lands of the unfortunate Earl of Derwentwater were not confiscated, as so many persons suppose, but they were merely vested in the Crown as trustees. Therefore, she says she looks to the Crown alone for the repayment of the £3,163,453 which the Greenwich Hospital Commissioners have accumulated from the estates as a capital, and for helping her to secure to herself all moneys subsequently falling due as rental. This view is said to be in accordance with a recent opinion of Mr. Mellish, Queen's Counsel, who had added that it was not competent for the estates to be dedicated to either the Hospital Commissioners or the Lords of the Admiralty, as neither were corporations—and hence her ladyship thinks she is quite justified in ignoring Mr. Grey as the representative of these bodies, and in wishing for a settlement before a higher tribunal than a County Court judge. She expresses, in fact, the greatest contempt for all the legal proceedings which Mr. Grey has hitherto been advised to take, persistently informing her friends that that gentlemen cannot recover from the various buyers of stock at the late sale at Consett, the value of the animals they were then fortunate enough to get into their possession. Mr. Grey's private farm at Dilston, is watched night and day in order to prevent the Countess's bailiff making a successful seizure, and hence the action of Mr. Brown in that direction is not unlikely to be attended with considerable difficulty and risk. The Countess, writing us on the mode in which a settlement of her claims must be made, say:—

"I hereby distinctly assure all whom it may concern that the private freehold estates which came under the marriage settlement of Francis, first Earl of Derwentwater, were vested in the Crown, and, as her Majesty was constituted the trustee, the House of Commons is, therefore, in no way answerable for the private property of Derwentwater. It is to the Crown that the heirs of the vast lands of Derwentwater look for justice."

DESPERATE AFFRAY AT LEADGATE.

Yesterday (Thursday) a man named John Slavin was charged before the Lanchester magistrates (A. H. Talmadge and E. T. Smith Esqs.) with stealing 10s., the property of Matthew Armstrong, pitman, and also with assaulting the police, at Leadgate, on the 15th January. Robert Waggott was charged with receiving the money, well knowing it have to been stolen; and Matthew Cooper, John Horden, Owen Smith, and Wm. Buckley were accused of assaulting the police, and attempting to rescue Slavin from custody. Mr. George Salkeld defended the prisoner. It appeared that on Saturday night last information was received by P.C. Firn that the prisoner John Slavin had Stolen 10s. from Matthew Armstrong, at the house of Mr. Clarkson, the Greyhound Inn, Leadgate, and that after treating various people in the house out of his ill-gotten money, he had gone elswhere. P.C.'s Firn and Simpson at once went in pursuit of Slavin, whom they found in the back room of Mr. Nevin's public-house. On being told that he was wanted, Slavin pulled a handful of silver and copper from his pocket, and shouting "Look out, lads," he threw the money in the direction of Waggott, who was standing on the floor, and who picked up some of the coins. On the officers laying hold of the prisoner, he resisted to the utmost, backing on a seat, and striking out with hands and feet. Firn warned the prisoner of the probable result of his conduct, but he only became more violent when he saw the men in the room closing round, their numbers augmenting every minute with comers in from the street. Desperate attempts were made to rescue the prisoner, and the officers drew their truncheons. The prisoner Cooper attempted to wrench Firn's baton from his hand, but received a blow from the weapon instead, and he then pulled of his coat to fight the officer. Horden also attempted to wrench the baton from Firn, but failing to do so, dealt him two severe blows, Slavin, who had been held by P.C. Simpson during the struggle, was still making extraordinary efforts to get free, and at last compelled one of the policemen to strike him with the baton. A serious affair ensued in the course of which the prisoner Owen Smith struck Firn a heavy blow on the stomach with a crowbar, through a gap which had been made in the door. Firn staggered under the blow, and the door was then forced open, and the crowd were about to take possession of the room. The policemen seized the prisoner between them, however, and dealing out blows right and left with their batons, they drove the crowd back into the passage. During the affray, Buckley shoved Firn violently, trying to separate him from prisoner. Meanwhile information had been sent to the police station at Consett, and Sergeant Wood, with P.C.'s Thompson and Alderson arrived at the outside of Mr. Nevins's hostelry. They at length got inside of the house where they found the two policemen and their charge all bleeding profusely. Slavin was handcuffed, placed in the middle of the escort, and successfully taken down to the police station at Consett. Smith, Cooper, and Horden were afterwards apprehended, while Waggot, hearing that the police wanted him, gave himself up on Monday morning, and Buckle (who had come to Lanchester to see his comrades tried) was apprehended in court before the commencement of business.—Mr. Salkeld, having cross-examined the witnesses, made a few remarks to the Bench in mitigation of punishment. —The magistrates, after ten minutes' deliberation in private, acquitted Slavin of the robbery, and Waggott of the charge of receiving, but found the former guilty of all the other charges laid against him. Salvin had been convicted a number of times in almost every division of North Durham, and the magistrates imposed on him the highest penalty in their power, £20 and costs, or six months' hard labour. Cooper was very little better than Slavin, in point of previous character, and he was ordered to pay a fine of £5 and costs, or four months' hard labour. Horden was also sentenced to pay a fine of £5 including costs, or three months' hard labour; Smith was ordered to pay 40s. including costs, or two months' hard labour, for the assault on the police, and 2s. 6d., the damage to the door, and costs; and Buckley was fined 20s. and costs, or one month's hard labour.—Turning to Superintendent Thompson, Mr. Talmadge said the magistrates entertained a very high opinion of the manner in which the policemen had discharged their duty, and they hoped he would report the matter in the right quarter. —The prisoners Buckley and Horden afterwards paid their respective penalties, and were liberated. The remainder of the men were conveyed to Durham Gaol.

Markets.

THE CORN TRADE.

The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the corn trade says that, notwithstanding the present depression of the markets, it looks for better times, and, though they may be slow in coming, patience may yet bring a recompense both to country growers and foreign holders. The wheat in granary amounts to nothing more than one month's consumption. Six and a half million quarters will still be required by the 31st of August. That as much could be sent is not quite certain, but if it could, is it likely, when it would most probably have to meet, for ordinary qualities, an average of 40s, or a net price of perhaps only 34s.

CORN MARKETS.

Newcastle Corn Market, Tuesday.—At this day's market there was a moderate supply of wheat both from the country and the coast, and a small arrival from abroad. Trade ruled dull, and the business done was at a decline of 1s per qr. on the rates of this day week for both English and foreign. Barley and oats sold slowly at previous terms. Malt, beans, and peas unchanged. Flour in limited demand, and 6d lower.

Durham Corn and Provision Market, Saturday. —The following were the prices current at our market this day:—Wheat 10s 6d to 11s 6d, barley 0s 0d to 0s 0d per qr; oats, 6s 0d to 6s 6d per boll. Beef, 8d to 9½d; mutton, 8d to 9½d; veal, 9d to 10d; pork, 0d to 10d per lb. Chickens, 1s 9d to 2s 9d; ducks, 2s 0d to 3s 0d; hens, 1s 0d to 1s 9d; geese 6s 0d to 9s 0d; guinea fowl 0s 0d to 0s 0d; hares 3s 0d to 4s 0d; turkeys 0s 0d to 0s 0d each. Rabbits, 2s 0d to 2s 6d; pigeons, 1s 0d to 1s 3d per couple. Pheasants, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; partridges, 0s 0d to 0s 0d per brace. Butter, 1s 7d to 1s 8d per lb; eggs 5 to 7 for 1s. Gooseberries, 0d to 0d; plums, 0d to 0d; red currants 0d per quart. Cherries 0d to 0d per lb. Green peas 0s 0d to 0s 0d; onions 1s 4d to 2s 0d; apples 2s 0d to 3s 0d; pears 0s 0d to 0s 0d per peck. Potatoes 6d to 0d per stone.

Darlington Corn Market, Monday.—New red wheat sold from 10s 6d to 11s 0d per boll of two bushels; white ditto, 11s 0d to 12s 0d; old red wheat, —s 0d to —s 2d; white ditto, —s 0d to —s 0d; barley, 8s 6d to 9s 0d per boll; long oats, 2s 6d to 3s 3d; short ditto, 3s 3d to 3s 9d per bushel; beans, 11s 6d to 12s per boll.

Hexham Corn Market, Tuesday.—White wheat 43s to 49s; red do., 35s to 45s; barley, 17s 6d to 19s 0d per Hexham boll; oats, 12s 6d to 18s 6d per ditto.

GENERAL CORN AVERAGES.

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

	Qrs.		s.	d.
Wheat	49,626	at	44	1
Barley	56,150	at	36	4
Oats	3,869	at	21	4

CATTLE MARKETS.

Newcastle Cattle Market, Tuesday.—The show of stock presented for sale exhibited a decline of 103 beasts, but an increase of 678 sheep as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, that of cattle was only middling, while sheep were about a seasonable average. The supply of beef comprised 1,287 head. The unfavourable accounts from the two leading markets held on Monday, together with the limited demand for the south, caused the beef trade to rule slow, and prices receded about 3d per stone from the rates of this day se'nnight. The mutton trade was in a sluggish state at ½d. per lb. decline from the rates of last week. After the better qualities were disposed of sales became languid and a total clearance was not effected. Pigs—538 were shown. The pork trade ruled steady, and the rates of last week were supported, and nearly all changed owners.

Prices:—Beasts; prime heifer, 8s 6d to 8s 9d; secondary sorts, 7s 6d to 8s 0d; inferior sorts, 6s 0d to 7s 0d; first-class oxen, 8s 3d to 8s 6d; middling, 7s 0d to 7s 9d; cows, 5s 6d to 6s 9d; pork, 6s 3d to 8s 3d; small dairy-fed, 9s 0d to 9s 6d per stone of 14 lbs. Sheep; good vendable mutton, 8½d to 8¾d; middling, 7½d to 7¾d; tups, ewes, and inferior, 5½d to 7d; lamb, 0d to 0d per lb., sinking offal.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

Middlesborough Iron Market, Tuesday.—There was only a thin attendance on 'Change at Middlesbro', and very little business was done. The prices were unaltered. It was stated that the ironstone miners and the blast furnacemen were agitating for an advance of wages. The miners at the collieries are also endeavouring to get an advance. There is plenty of work in the district, and the masters will readily improve the wages of the blast furnacemen. The men, however, while asking for more wages, are conscious that the pig-iron makers have not gained a great deal by the present remunerative prices, on account of their having so heavily booked forward. All the branches of the iron trade are in a healthy condition.

London Coal Market, Wednesday.—Hetton 19s, Haswell 18s 6d, East Hartlepool 18s 6d, Lambton 18s 3d, Hartlepool 18s, Russells 17s, Hastings 15s. Ships at market 46, sold 42.

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 222, on the 18th inst., Mrs. Watts, of a daughter.

Leadgate—At 531, on the 15th inst., the wife of Mr. G. Bramley, of a son.

At 442, on the 16th inst., the wife of Mr. R. Byers, of a daughter.

At 384, on the 19th inst., the wife of Mr. J. Makepeace, of a son.

At Lunn's House, on the 14th inst., the wife of Mr. R. Moore, of a daughter.

At Stoney Heap, on the 25th inst., the wife of Mr. J. Grey, of a daughter.

Blackhill—At Mount Pleasant, on the 21st inst., Mrs. J. Harrison, of a daughter.

Shotley Bridge—On the 20th inst., the wife of Mr. J. Booth, jun., of a son.

Stanyfordham—On the 14th inst., Mrs. Thomas, of a son.

Allansford—At Manor House, on the 19th inst, the wife of Mr. T. Elliott, innkeeper, of a daughter.

At Carterway-heads, on the 20th inst., Mrs. Lowes, of a daughter.

Annfield Plain—On the 16th inst., the wife of Mr. J. Brown, of a son.

Stanley—On the 11th inst., the wife of Mr. R. Watt, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Newcastle—At St. John's Church, on the 17th inst., Mr. J. Johnson, of Consett, to Maria youngest daughter of the late Mr. Anthony Johnson, farmer, of Iveston.

DEATHS.

Consett—At Medomsley Road, on the 21st inst., aged 7 years, Robert Ramsey, son of Mr. Geo. Bradley, blacksmith.

Leadgate—At 271, aged 1 year, Geo. Shield.

Lanchester—At Greencroft Tower, on the 3rd inst., aged 82, Mrs. Hornsby.

Shield Row—On the 12th inst., aged 3 years, Isabella, daughter of Mr. H. Yourk.

Sheep Hill—On the 12th inst., aged 22, Isabella Gibbons.

Poetry: Original and Select.

THE SCHOOLMASTER'S NEW YEAR.

His fierce unresting eyes,
His brow all ploughed with care,
Proclaimed him fit to bear—
Hard toil, and all to dare,
In seeking to be wise.

The year was old and faint,
Feebly lay a-dying,
Mourned for by the flying
Winds, with sweetest sighing,
As for expiring saints.

Around was riant revel;
No soul was sunk in sadness,
All eyes gleamed utter gladness,
Men seemed o'erwhelmed with gladness,
As though at death of devil.

With him, the hermit hour,
For other occupation;
In humble adoration,
In holy contemplation,
He trod the temple floor.

Ah! sadly sank his soul,
Drooped down his head of snow,
Possessed him wholly woe,
Such as the noble know,
When they forget the goal.

Oh! heaved with joy his heart,
As of the past he thought,
Of pupils by him taught,
Who in life's field had fought,
And played a noble part.

To work, creed most sublime,
Himself he dedicated
With courage unabated,
Thus, calmly he awaited,
The advent of new time.

When nascent night forbore
To exercise its sway,
Yielding to dazzling day,
A beautiful corpse there lay
Upon the school-room floor.

From loathsome land and bare,
By sweet attraction led,
His mighty soul had sped,
Forth from the dull and dead
To glorious upper air.

INCOGNITO.

Varieties.

A NEW RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION.—At a naval court-martial the following dialogue is said to have taken place between one of the witnesses and the court:—"Are you a Catholic?"—"No, sir." "Are you a Protestant?"—"No, sir." "What are you, then?"—"Captain of the foretop."

Extracts from PUNCH.

The City "Article."—Money.

Something for 1870.—A Man in Advance of his Time.—Bob Lowe's taxgatherer.

ETHNOLOGICAL.—The negro possesses one advantage over the white man—he can more effectually conceal a black eye.

R.N.—If you are present at the wedding breakfast of a Naval friend, take the opportunity of congratulating him, in the course of your neat speech, on the sailor's knot being tied.

FROM SCOTLAND YARD.—Our police force, it has been observed, is deficient in height. The reason is plain. Tall policemen are discouraged, because they might look over things.

AFTER THE PANTOMIME.—*Nurse*: "There's your cake, Miss Georgey. Now, Master Bobby, what will you have before you go to bed?" *Master Bobby*: "I'll have a devilled turkey's leg, well peppered, and some beer, if your please."

SO QUOTED.—The boasted republicanism of America, and its contempt for the forms and ceremonies of poor, old, decrepit monarchies, must be all pretence; for, positively, in New York, the very flour is "extra state."

FORCE OF HABIT.—A taxgatherer was observed the other evening all alone in a corner, moody, meditative, and frowning. His work was over for the day, but from force of habit (coming from being always at the receipt of custom), he was collecting himself.

HARD TIMES.—Retrenchment in the order of the day. Many families at the West End are practising the most rigid economy. One lady has decided on putting down her canary birds; and a gentleman well known in the circles of fashion will reduce his weekly allowance of a penny to the crossing sweeper in the Square to a half-penny.

Extracts from JUDY.

As the Irishman said of the pig's tail.—Brevity's the soul of wit!

The Brightest Jewel in a Drunkard's Eye.—A public-house.

What plant does a London omnibus remind one of?—A *creeping* Jenny.

Certainly Not.—Can the singing of a Tonic Sol-fa choir be termed a hullah-baloo?

When is a settled account like water to an old toper?—When it's liquid-ated.

The Way to put it.—The Alabama question (from an American point of view).—How much?

Why is a policeman generally of a satirical tone?—Because he has such a habit of "taking people off."

Robert Lowe, M.P., remarked, in a quaint sort of way the other night, that two and two made four!

By a Nigger.—What dish will people suffer from most after Christmas?—Goose-berry-full, massa! Yehar!

A city firm advertised, the other day, "A Commission Agent wanted, one who knows wholesale men preferred." In another paper, the printer's error made it "one who knows men wholesale preferred.

WHICH MAY HAVE ACCOUNTED FOR IT.—*Anna Maria*: I'm very sorry, mem, I'm sure that the fish wasn't to your liking, but I've only been used to cook salt fish, mem, that comes out of the sea. *Mistress*: But fish are not caught ready salted, you know. *Anna Maria* (proud of her superior knowledge: Oh, yes, mem, excuse me, but I think it's so, and have heard it frequently in my last place.

Extracts from FUN.

Natural Fill-osophy.—"Let's have another glass!"

A Pulp-able Good.—An increase in the manufacture of paper.

When is an artificial and metallic acoustical instrument like an examiner? When it's a screw-tin-ear!

A BEGINNER AND A FINISHER.—*Small Boy*: "Box o' lights, y'r honner!" *Smart Snob* (smoking a cigar): "Don't smoke!" *Small Boy*: "Oh, thin, it's larnin' you are!"

THE NEW BANKRUPTCY ACT.—If the day breaks in the morning, does the sun, *assets* in the evening, become assignee?

SACRE BLEU.—A correspondent writes to say, "The Police of the Period seem determined to stick to their colours, if at nothing else, by a *uniform* habit of swearing '*till all his blue*.'"

A NOUGHT-Y JOKE.—The collection box of the St. George's Hospital at Tattersall's was found on being opened to contain exactly no pounds, no shillings, and no pence, no farthings. The sporting fraternity have evidently been acting up to the rule, "No fees to box keepers."

HOROLOGICAL HISTORY.—There is a man in one of the Western States of America whose watch is so fast that he has to pursue it round his bed a dozen times before he can wind it up. His brother's chronometer on the other hand is so very slow that he has to take it to the top of the church tower every evening to get it up to time.

WHAT D'YE BI?—A woman consulted the surgeon at the Free Hospital the other day, and he ordered her "bi-carbonate of potash." She immediately inquired if it was absolutely necessary to buy carbonate of potash, as her brother was a chemist and druggist and would give her some.

QUITE THE REVERSE.—A paragraph is going the rounds to the effect that a pupil of Baron Liebig has discovered certain ethers which, when poured upon some chemical compounds, produce instantaneously precious stones of all kinds. We should be inclined to think this has less connection with Liebig than big lie.

EXTRAORDINARY FEAT.—A gentleman who had been deprived of food for some hours entered a restaurant the day before yesterday and deliberately walked into a round of beef. What makes it more extraordinary is that he got through it, and was met by a friend coming out, who declared he had never seen him looking better.

Extracts from THE TOMAHAWK.

The Minister of the Interior.—The mouth.

The Minister of "Public" Worship.—The clergyman who is fond of his beer.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR 1870.

Morning Dress.—Loose fitting suit, of a light colour, lined with leather, or other material, calculated to resist a sabre cut.
Single barreled pistol and life preserver in breast pocket.

Afternoon Dress.—Frock coat, thickly padded; dark coloured trousers, with large side pockets fitted with "knuckle-dusters."
Large umbrella or walking stick concealing a rapier.

Evening Dress.—The only alteration in the fashion of last year is that the revolvers are now worn eight chambered, and loaded. Steel undershirts are also becoming general in fashionable circles.

Local Police Courts.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE POLICE COURT.

MONDAY, January 20.—Before A. TOWN, Esq.

BREACHES OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT.

James Smith, publican, Blackhill, was charged by P.C. Riddell with allowing his chimney to be on fire on the 6th inst., contrary to the bye-laws of Benfieldside Local Board.—Fined 5s. and costs.

Robert Clough, innkeeper, Leadgate, was charged by Charles Mosley, Inspector to the Benfieldside Local Board, with being the agent for a number dwelling houses situate at Blackhill, the same not being fit for habitation, and a nuisance to the locality. In consequence of Mr. Clough having resigned the occupancy as agent the case was dismissed.

DRUNK AND RIOTOUS.

Robert Scott, Blackhill, was charged by P.C. Riddell with being drunk and riotous at that place, on the 13th inst.—Fined 2s 6d. and costs, this being his first offence.

Owen May, Consett, was apprehended by P.C. Fearn with being found drunk and riotous in the streets at Consett, on the 18th inst.—Fined 2s. 6d. and costs.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS

THURSDAY, January 20, 1870.—Before A. H. TALMADGE, and F. T. SMITH, Esqs.

ASSAULT AT CONSETT THEATRE.

George Bolty, a young man, was charged with assaulting P.C. Fearn, at Consett on the 18th inst. The prisoner had purchased a ticket of admission to the theatre of Mr. Cogan, at Consett, and on presenting himself at the theatre on Tuesday night he claimed to be admitted with the ticket on that and on the following night as well. This demand was resisted by Mr Cogan, whom the prisoner abused soundly, struck him on the mouth, and was then removed out of the theatre by P. C. Fearn. The latter offered to release the prisoner on conditions, that he went away quietly. He however struck the policeman violently over the face drawing blood, and he was then locked-up. Mr J. C. Dove addressed the bench in mitigation of punishment. A fine of 10s. and costs was imposed or fourteen days hard labour.

DRUNK AND RIOTOUS AT CONSETT.

Peter Rock, was charged by P. C. Fearn with being drunk and riotous at Consett, on the 20th inst. Fined 5s. and costs.

WILFUL DAMAGE.

Thomas M'Kenna, a young lad, was charged with breaking six panes of glass, in the window of Mrs. Nevins, publican, Leadgate. P.C. Fern was apprehending a prisoner, named Havin at the house of Mrs. Nevin, when the prisoner was seen to throw two stones through the window. He was apprehended, and ordered to pay the damage done and costs amounting to 16s. 10d. in all.

ASSAULTS AT ANNFIELD PLAIN.

Elizabeth Robinson was charged with assaulting Isabella Moor, at Annfield Plain, on the 14th inst. Mr. J. C. Dove appeared for the defendant. This was a neighbour's quarrel, in which defendant was alleged to have assaulted complainant without having given the slightest provocation. The defence set up was that the complainant had caused some rancour between her and some of her step children. The assault was denied. Defendant was fined 2s. 6d. and costs.

Edward Bagerson, pitman, was charged with assaulting Barnard Tranaey, near Annfield Plain, on the 15th inst. Complainant was leaving Mr. Coverdale's house on the night in question, when the prisoner attacked him and struck him with a stone. He did not appear to answer the charge, and was fined 10s. and costs, or fourteen days in default.

THREATENING AND ASSAULT AT ESH.

Benjamin Allison was charged with assaulting Thos. Kennedy, and *Margaret Allison* was charged with assaulting the latter at Esh, on the 19th and 17th inst. Defendant was a lodger with complainant, and a dispute had arisen between the parties on the 19th inst. as to right of possession, when Allison attempted to pull complainant out of bed, and afterwards used very abusive and threatening language towards him. On the following night, Mrs. Allison received notice to quit the house, and on not leaving she was ejected therefrom. On getting outside the female defendant commenced to throw stones at complainant, one of these missiles striking complainant on the side of the eye. The magistrates fined Mr. Allison 10s. and costs, or fourteen days' hard labour, and ordered the male defendant to find bail—himself in £10, and two sureties in a like amount to keep the peace for three months.

LANCHESTER BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Guardians of the Lanchester Union was held in the Board-room, on Thursday. Present: Messrs. N. Clark (presiding), A. H. Talmadge, D. C. Balleny, J. Cuvert, W. Ritson, E. Charlton, J. Gledstone, J. Collinson, T. Elliott, G. Alder, H. Ritson, E. Laybourne, J. Bowey, J. Wilkinson, E. Holmes, W. Cumming, G. Shotton, and W. J. Joicey.

After the minutes of the previous meeting were read over by the clerk, the

ELECTION OF A TREASURER TO THE UNION

was proceeded with. The candidates for the office being Mr. John Cummings, at present treasurer to the Highway Board, and Mr. Ramshaw, of Lanchester.

Mr. BALLENY thought it would be well if anyone would undertake to perform the duties, and allow the salary to go the widow of the late treasurer. He had thought of the matter and was prepared to do the work for the benefit of the widow of their late friend, Mr. Laycock, if the Board thought well. He was also prepared to find the necessary bond.

Mr. TALMADGE had an impression that by acting as treasurer, Mr. Balleny would be placed in a very anomalous position towards the Board. He would be a paid servant and yet a member of the Board.

The CHAIRMAN said it was very kind of Mr. Balleny to make such an offer. He was afraid, however, that the Poor Law Board would hardly sanction such a proceeding.

Mr. J. COLLINSON thought that if anything could be done for the benefit of the widow, it would be well for the guardians to endeavour to do so.

Mr. LAYBOURNE in reply to a question proposed by a Guardian, said that when Mr. Greenwell was chairman he was also treasurer to the union.

Mr. BALLENY said that he would scarcely feel justified in vacating his seat for the office. He did not wish for the office for himself, nor would he become the paid servant of the Board. He had sufficient vanity to believe that his constituents would scarcely be satisfied at such a proceeding on his part.

The CHAIRMAN then read over the applications, after which

Mr. TALMADGE rose to propose Mr. John Cummings for the office of treasurer. He had promised to perform this duty for Mr. Cummings, and he had great pleasure in doing so. Mr. Cummings was so well known to all present that it was unnecessary for him to enlarge upon his merits.

Mr. J. GLEDSTONE briefly seconded, and

Mr. H. RITSON supported the proposition.

Mr. W. J. JOICEY proposed Mr. Ramshay for the office. This gentleman was well known to all of the Guardians, and he had no doubt, if elected, he would attend to the duties satisfactorily.

Mr. G. SHOTTON seconded the nomination of Mr. Ramshay.

Mr. G. ALDER then proposed Mr. David Balleny for the office, and

Mr. T. ELLIOTT seconded the proposition made by Mr. Alder.

The CHAIRMAN then put the motions to the meeting, when there voted for Mr. Balleny, 6; Mr. Ramshay, 2; and Mr. Cummings, 8.

The CHAIRMAN then put the names of the two gentlemen having the highest number of votes to the meeting, with the following result:—Mr. J. Cummings, 8; Mr. D. C. Balleny, 7. Mr. J. Cummings was then declared duly elected.

Mr. BALLENY returned thanks to the gentlemen who had voted for him. His only care was for the widow of the late treasurer.

Mr. J. CUMMINGS was then introduced to the Board, and thanked them for their kindness in electing him to the office. He would endeavour to discharge the duties of the office satisfactorily.

The CLERK then read over the correspondence received since last meeting, and after the Finance Committee had examined the accounts, and payment of the same had been ordered, the Board proceeded to the relief of the poor.

At Paisley, a workman has been killed by falling into a boiling cauldron

A young Kentuckian has distinguished himself by marrying his grandmother's sister.

The two men charged with being implicated in the murder of a gamekeeper on the estate of the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh have been committed for trial.

The inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of the five men who were killed at the Vochrhiw pit, Doulais, was concluded, on Tuesday. A verdict of manslaughter was returned against the engineer, Matthew Truran.

A horrible tragedy was enacted at a place known as Norbury Hollow, near Stockport, about half-past eight o'clock on Friday night. Margaret Shaw shot her husband, Daniel Shaw, with a gun, and death was instantaneous.

LUNATICS AND FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.—An application was made on Tuesday to Mr. Elliott at Lambeth Police Court, as to whether lunacy entitled a member of a friendly society to relief on the ground of sickness. Mr. Elliott promised to consider the question

THE HULL CONVENT CASE.—A compromise has been effected in the Saurin *v.* Starr and Kennedy case. The plaintiff receives back the £300 she paid when she joined the Sisterhood of Mercy and each party, pays its own costs. The total cost of the case will be near £8,000.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

The mining of coal in Pennsylvania, the Americans contend most extensively worked, resulted in the production last year of 14,000,000 tons. This is somewhat smaller than the usual annual production, and the falling off was caused by an almost continual state of warfare between the colliers and mine-owners.

FATAL EXPLOSION IN LONDON.—A serious and fatal explosion took place on Saturday morning last at the chandler's shop of Mr. Vickers, 32, Aldersgate Street, London. Considerable damage was done to premises and stock; and a boy in the cellar where the explosion occurred was suffocated. Two men were more or less injured by the flames.

FRIGHTFUL GUNPOWDER EXPLOSION.—A disastrous explosion of gunpowder took place about half past-past four on Friday afternoon on the premises of Mr. David Watkins, grocer Worcester Street, Brynmawr, in Wales. The destruction of property is very great. It is positively asserted that there are six persons known to have been killed.

CORDOVA EXHIBITION.—The Argentine Government have now fixed October 15, 1870, for the opening of this exhibition. Agricultural implements, machinery, and other exhibits from this country must be forwarded to Rosario, whence all goods will be conveyed to Cordova at the expense of the National Government. Forms of application for space and full particulars may be obtained on application to Messrs. J. M. Johnson and Sons, of Castle Street, Holborn, London.—*Daily News.*

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

TAXATION AND DEMORALISATION.—As if the British taxpayers were not already sufficiently burdened to maintain hosts of well-paid military and naval officers whose berths are, in a large proportion of instances, perfect sinecures, another costly imposition is now being laid upon the nation, in connection with the evil of large standing armies (which even from a military point of view are worse than needless, as the experience of the United States and other countries has shown). By the extended "Contagious Diseases Act," which was very quietly passed through Parliament at the end of last session, the districts for fifteen miles around military and naval stations, such as Plymouth, Portsmouth, Woolwich, and many other towns, now have all their women placed in a very objectionable position. A policeman merely has to assert before a magistrate that he has "good reason to believe" that such and such a woman has been guilty of immorality, to obtain an order (under the new Act) that any such woman (who may sometimes happen to be perfectly innocent, as such a case has already happened) shall be subjected permanently and periodically to a series of brutalising exposures and examination by surgeons. No poor girl will in future be safe in such districts. The brothel keepers and the military are highly pleased with the new Act, as it will increase the security and profits of the former, whilst supplying the latter with fine healthy subjects for further and easier immorality. And all this at the taxpayer's expense. Nor, it is not all. The new Act also involves the maintenance of a host of inspectors, spies, examiners, and increased police, also the erection and support of new hospitals to nurse and restore to healthy vice the military and naval prostitutes. For this the money of Christian taxpayers is already being used, and there is even a wish to extend the Act to all towns throughout the kingdom. If so great will be the cost and great the increase of vice. The Rev Dr. Hale, military chaplain at Aldershot Camp and other experienced authorities, declare that this Act is producing increased debasement. It must naturally do so. In France and Belgium, even degraded prostitutes have been rendered far worse and more brutal by their periodically enforced exposure. The present military and naval system of Great Britain is already abundantly costly and vicious. Let Englishmen, in their double capacity of Christians and taxpayers, vigorously oppose this added and deeper evil of the system.

Railway Time Tables.

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

STOCKTON AND DARLINGTON RAILWAY

GOING EAST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

STATIONS.		A.M. 1, 2, 3.	P.M. 1, 2, 3.	P.M. 1, 2, 3
Benfieldside	dep.	6·50	3·30	....
Cold Rowley	„	7·3	3·40	....
Burnhill Junction	„	7·12	3·50	....
Tow Law	„	7·24	4·3	....
			1, 2	
Crook	arr.	7·35	4·15	....
	dep.	7·40	5·20	....
Bishop Auckland	„	8·5	5·50	....
Darlington	„	9·0	6·40	....
Stockton	„	9·30	7·10	....
Middlesbro'	„	9·42	7·22	....

GOING WEST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

STATIONS.		A.M. 1, 2, 3.	P.M. 1 & 2.	P.M. 1, 2, 3.
Middlesbro'	dep.	6·22	2·20	....
Stockton	„	6·34	2·28	....
Darlington	„	7·15	3·10	....
Bishop Auckland	„	7·48	3·49	....
			1, 2, 3.	
Crook	arr.	8·10	4·10	....
	dep.	8·12	4·30	....
Tow Law	„	8·23	4·40	....
Burnhill Junction	„	8·35	4·53	....
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,G. A.M.	1,2,G. P.M.	1,2,G. P.M.
Newcastle	dep.	5·55	10·0	2·5	5·20
Scotswood	„	6·2	10·7	2·12	5·27
Swalwell	„	6·9	10·14	2·19	5·34
Rowland's Gill	„	6·19	10·24	2·29	5·44
Lintz Green	„	6·25	10·30	2·35	5·50
Ebchester	„	6·38	10·43	2·48	6·3
Shotley Bridge	„	6·44	10·49	2·54	6·9
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	„	6·50	10·55	3·0	6·15
Knitsley	„	7·4	11·9	..	6·29
Lanchester	„	7·13	11·18	..	6·38
Witton Gilbert	„	7·29	11·27	..	6·47
Durham	arr.	7·35	11·40	..	7·0

DOWN TRAINS.—WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS.		1,2,G. A.M.	1,2,G. P.M.	1,2,G. P.M.	1,2,G. P.M.
Durham	dep.	8·10	12·0	..	7·55
Witton Gilbert	„	8·25	12·14	..	8·9
Lanchester	„	8·36	12·25	..	8·20
Knitsley	„	8·47	12·36	..	8·31
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	„	9·2	12·50	3·25	8·43
Shotley Bridge	„	9·7	12·55	3·30	8·48
Ebchester	„	9·10	12·59	3·34	8·52
Lintz Green	„	9·20	1·9	3·44	9·3
Rowland's Gill	„	9·25	1·14	3·49	9·8
Swalwell	„	9·34	1·23	4·1	9·17
Scotswood	„	9·40	1·29	4·8	9·24
Newcastle	arr.	9·50	1·40	4·20	9·35

MARKET TRAINS ON SATURDAYS.

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

UP TRAINS.

STATIONS.		GO. A.M.	RETURN. P.M.
Newcastle	dep.	8·0	4·0
Scotswood	„	8·7	4·9
Swalwell	„	8·13	4·15
Rowland's Gill	„	8·21	4·23
Lintz Green	„	8·27	4·29
Ebchester	„	8·40	4·42
Shotley Bridge	„	8·45	4·47
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill)	arr.	8·55	4·56
	dep.	9·10	5·10
Knitsley	„	9·21	5·21
Lanchester	„	9·34	5·34
Witton Gilbert	„	9·46	5·46
Durham	arr.	10·0	6·0

DOWN TRAINS.

STATIONS.		GO. A.M.	RETURN. P.M.
Durham	dep.		4·0
Witton Gilbert	„	8·3	4·13
Lanchester	„	8·15	4·25
Knitsley	„	8·28	4·38
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill)	arr.	8·40	4·50
	dep.	9·20	6·20
Shotley Bridge	„	9·25	6·24
Ebchester	„	9·30	6·30
Lintz Green	„	9·39	6·39
Rowland's Gill	„	9·46	6·46
Swalwell	„	9·57	6·57
Scotswood	„	10·3	7·3
Newcastle	arr.	10·15	7·15

Business Announcements.

IMPORTANT TO OVERSEERS AND OTHERS.

FORMS for LISTS, &c., required by "The Poor Rate Assessment and Collection Act, 1869," together with Balance Sheet and other Poor Rate Forms, are obtainable at the *Guardian* Office, Consett.

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N.B.—Hundreds of Testimonials have been received from the nobility and ladies of rank who have tried this marvellous remedy. 269

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