The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

A NEWSPAPER and ADVERTISING MEDIUM for Blackhill, Consett, Lanchester, Leadgate, Sh[illegible]y Bridge, and District.

No. 477. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} CONSETT, SATURDAY, JANUARY 29TH, 1870. PRICE ONE PENNY.

For Sale.

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

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

FOR SALE, an Excellent SPRING CART, nearly new.—Apply to JOHN RITSON, Knitsley Mill. 417a

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

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.

14 DAYS' GREAT SALE
OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING
AT
R. W. SHAW'S.

To commence on FRIDAY, the 28th inst., and will continue for 14 days.

1,500 pairs of TWEED, DOESKIN, and other Makes in TROUSERS, to be cleared out at desperately Low Prices.

MEN'S PEA JACKETS, to be reduced from 19s. 6d. and 21s. to 15s. 11d. and 17s. 6d.

The Newest Styles in MEN'S COATS, at greatly reduced prices, from 9s. 6d. to 18s. 6d.

MEN'S MOLESKIN and CORD TROUSERS, from 3s. 9d. to 8s. 6d. per pair, cheap.

BOYS' SUITS, BOYS' COATS, BOYS' PEA JACKETS, to be sold at almost any price.

Several Hundreds of Pairs of BOYS' TWEED, CORD, and MOLESKIN TROUSERS.

PIT FLANNELS of every description.

HATS, CAPS, TIES, MUFFLERS, and BRACES in great variety.

N.B.—The Clearance Sale of DRAPERIES will commence next Fortnight, of which due notice and particulars will be given.

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 ...	670,904
Sandeman, Sons & Co	154,623
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 Allnutt & Co	82,264
Dent, Urwick & Co	78,884
Bond, Forbes & Co	77,777
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	63,899
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

The SHERRIES and the PORTS mentioned below have been selected by comparison entirely on their own merits, without the least prejudice or interest in favour of either estate, or grower. The consumer will be able by comparison to identify, with the gradual rise in price, the improvement in quality. For other Wines than those mentioned below, see Book of Prices sent on application

			Per Bottle	Per Doz.	Page
MARSALA SHERRIES *from Sicily*					
Castle VM	*Gold*	MARSALA	1/4	16/	17
Castle A	*Pale*	MARSALA	1/6	18/	17
Castle C	*Pale*	MARSALA	1/8	20/	17
Castle D	*Gold*	MARSALA	1/8	20/	17
Castle B	*Brown*	MARSALA	1/8	20/	17
SHERRY *from Hambro*					
Castle		HAMBRO' SHERRY	1/3	15/	9
SHERRIES *from Spain*					
Castle 1A	*Pale*	SHERRY	1/6	18/	11
Castle 2A	*Gold*	SHERRY	1/6	18/	11
Castle 3A	*Brown*	SHERRY	1/6	18/	11
Castle A	*Pale*	SHERRY	1/10	22/	11
Castle AA	*Gold*	SHERRY	1/10	22/	11
Castle B	*Brown*	SHERRY	1/10	22/	11
Castle C	*Pale*	SHERRY	2/4	28/	11
Castle CC	*Gold*	SHERRY	2/4	28/	11
Castle D	*Brown*	SHERRY	2/4	28/	11
Castle G	*Pale*	SHERRY	2/10	34/	11
Castle E	*Gold*	SHERRY	2/10	34/	11
Castle F	*Brown*	SHERRY	2/10	34/	11
Castle I	*Pale*	SHERRY	3/6	42/	12
Castle H	*Gold*	SHERRY	3/6	42/	12
Castle J	*Brown*	SHERRY	3/6	42/	12
PORTS *from Spain*					
Castle 1		SPANISH PORT	1/3	15/	13
Castle 2		SPANISH PORT	1/6	18/	13
Castle 3		SPANISH PORT	1/9	21/	13
PORTS *from Portugal* — *PORTS—OLD IN WOOD*					
Castle A	PORT	*5 years in wood*	2/0	24/	14
Castle B	PORT	*8 years in wood*	2/4	28/	14
Castle C	PORT *Fruity*	*11 years in wood*	2/10	34/	14
Castle D	PORT *Dry*	*11 years in wood*	2/10	34/	14
Castle E	PORT *Fruity*	*15 years in wood*	3/4	40/	14
Castle F	PORT *Dry*	*15 years in wood*	3/4	40/	14
Castle G	PORT *Fruity*	*very old in wood*	4/0	48/	14
Castle H	PORT *Dry*	*very old in wood*	4/0	48/	14
Castle 1867	PORT	*for laying down*	2/10	34/	14

Bottles are charged 1d each, the same being allowed when returned

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



The signature will also be on the side of each Cork thus:—



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.) 491

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 ....£11 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 ....£11 to £35
SILVER MUGS for CHILDREN, from..45s. to £6
SILVER KNIFE, FORK, & SPOON, in Case, from...................21s. 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,
Are daily rising in public estimation.
Newcastle Stores and Offices—
FOUNTAIN HOUSE, Charlotte Square.
843 JAMES C. McINTOSH, Agent.

BOOKBINDING in every Variety of Style executed at the GENERAL PRINTING OFFICES, DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL.

BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER. Gold Medal, Havre, 1868; Gold Medal, Paris Society of Arts, 1869;
For its superiority over all other Baking Powders.

BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER For making delicious Bread without Yeast.

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

BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER. Sold everywhere in 1d. and 2d. packets, and 6d. and 1s. patent boxes. 215a
Be sure to ask for and see that you get
BORWICK'S GOLD MEDAL BAKING POWDER.

Business Announcements.

HOUSE FURNISHING.

J. W. DAVISON,
CABINET-MAKER & FURNITURE BROKER
FRONT STREET, CONSETT.
FEATHERS, FLOCKS, RABBIT DOWN.
IRON BEDSTEADS.
MATTRESSES.
HARDWARE GOODS.
PARAFFIN LAMPS and GLASSES.
PARAFFIN OIL and BENZOLINE OIL.
Furniture delivered free. 640

GEORGE HOBSON,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL FLOUR DEALER, GROCER, DRAPER, & PROVISION MERCHANT,
HAMPERLEY STEAM & WATER CORN MILL,
NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN.
FINEST ENGLISH OILCAKE always on hand.
Now on Hand, a Large Quantity of Fine SEEDS, Peas, Tares, Barley, &c.
G. H.'s Mixture of CLOVER and GRASS SEEDS for permanent pasture has been tested and approved of by the leading Agriculturists in the district for the last twenty years. 206

CARRIAGE PAID TO CONSETT
and Neighbourhood—
CHEAP AND EXCELLENT
GROCERIES
From the Old Established
TEA AND GROCERY SHOP OF
THOMAS PUMPHREY,
43, CLOTH MARKET, NEWCASTLE. 174a

H. WHITFIELD,
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

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED HAT SHOP IN NEWCASTLE.

THOMAS COCHRANE is now selling the BEST SILK HAT in the Trade at 10s. 6d.
THOMAS COCHRANE,
19, GRAINGER STREET,
(CORNER OF NUNS' STREET)
118a NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

MEMORIAL CARDS
of the Choicest Designs are printed to order and supplied on the most reasonable terms, at the
GENERAL PRINTING OFFICES
AND
STATIONERY WAREHOUSE,
DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL.

NEWGATE STREET TEA AND GROCERY WAREHOUSE.

ROBERT WHITE,
MANY Years with Mr. Greaves, 17, and 19, Nun Street, and Mr. Stewart, Tea Dealer, 32, Mosley Street, has Opened the Shop 38, NEWGATE STREET, next door to Phœnix Inn, where he intends to carry on the Grocery Business on the improved principle for Cash.
R. W. deems it unnecessary to adopt the old hackneyed style of quoting prices, but begs to say that his selection of TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES, SOAPS, &c., are bought from the best markets, and one trial will be sufficient to convince his friends that he is worthy of their support.
NOTE THE NUMBER:—
38, NEWGATE STREET, 112a
ROBERT WHITE, PROPRIETOR.

SMART'S VICTORIA HOTEL.

G. H. SMART
(Late Station Master North-Eastern and Midland Railways),
NEVILLE STREET, Directly Opposite the Central Station.
WINES, SPIRITS, ALES, STOUT, and CIGARS of the best quality.
REFRESHMENTS on the Shortest Notice.
WELL AIRED BEDS. 990

SUPERIOR WATCHES, SHIP CHRONOMETERS, ENGLISH AND FRENCH CLOCKS.

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

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

NORTHUMBERLAND TURKISH BATHS (near the Cricket Grounds), Northumberland Street.
OPEN
Daily from 7 0 a.m., till 9 0 p.m.
Saturday ..7 0 a.m., till 10 0 p.m.
Sunday....7 0 a.m., till 10 0 a.m.
CHARGES.
First-class Bath ..2s. 0d. | Do., with champooing. 2s. 6d.
Second do........1s. 0d. | Do., do. 1s. 6d.
Third do........0s. 6d. | Do., do. 1s. 0d.
Ladies—First-class only open on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 7 a.m., to 11 a.m.
Ladies'—Second-class open on Tuesdays and Thursdays, 1s. and 1s. 6d.; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Large Swimming Bath open Daily; also, Vapour and Warm Baths for Ladies' and Gentlemen. 17a

MEMORIAL CARDS FRAMED
at Moderate Rates at the
GENERAL PRINTING OFFICE,
AND
WHOLESALE STATIONERY WAREHOUSE,
BLACKHILL.

EPPS'S COCOA.
Only in ¼ lb., ½ lb., and 1 lb. Packets—tin-lined and labelled.
SOLD BY THE TRADE IN ALL PARTS.
Prepared by JAMES EPPS and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London. 692

GENERAL PRINTING OFFICE AND STATIONERY WAREHOUSE,
DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL.

ROBERT JACKSON
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

Public Notices.

SUCCESSFUL NUMBERS for Messrs. R. Ord and Co.'s Lottery: First Prize, 455; Second, 451; third, 161. 422a

THE EARL OF DERWENTWATER.

REV. WILLIAM MIDDLETON will deliver his LECTURE—"The Life, Times, Trial, and Execution of the Earl of Derwentwater"—in the Wesleyan Day School, Leadgate, on Saturday Evening, the 29th inst. Chair to be taken at Seven p.m. Admission Free. A Collection at the close to defray expenses. 419a

GEORGE B. FROST, WIRE WORKER, WEAVER, and BLIND MAKER, Wholesale and Retail Manufacturer of Sieves, Cages, Fire Guards, Lime and Gravel Screens, Riddles, Flower Stands, and Wire Work of every description, both Useful and Ornamental.
No. 18, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
☞ Dealer in British and Foreign Birds. 420a

A FORTUNE for a Trifle, £25,000 for £1.—Full particulars of this most advantageous money speculation, guaranteed by Government, will be sent free on application, enclosing a stamped directed envelope, to John Forster, Esq., 8, Craig's Court, Charing Cross, London, S.W. 421a

Sale by Auction.

By Mr. William Raw.

ROSE AND CROWN INN, BLACKHILL.

MR. WILLIAM RAW will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Rose and Crown Inn, Blackhill, on Monday, January 31, 1870 (under a power of a Bill of Sale), the whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and BILLIARD TABLE, belonging to Mr. Thomas Scott, comprising 1 very superior Billiard Table, 12ft. by 6ft., 2 Marking Boards, Pool, Balls, Cues, Rests, Rack, and Framed Rules, by Cox and Yeman; Table; Settle; 2 Forms; and Billiard Gas Lights; Large Dining Table; Mahogany Couch; Small Table; 8 Mahogany Chairs; 8 Kitchen Chairs; 6 Bedroom Chairs; Fender and Fireirons; Carpet and Hearth Rug; Bar Counter; 8-Days' Clock; Mahogany Press; 6 Tables; 5 Forms; Round Table; Three-quarter Chest of Oak Drawers; 2 Kitchen Tables; Four-poled Bedstead and Mattress; Down Bed; Press Bed; Horsehair Mattress; Iron Bedstead and Mattress; Blankets and Quilts; 5 Dressing Tables and Washstands; Chamber Ware; Fender and Fireirons; Steam Pan and Boiler; Kettle and Pans; Ware; Decanters and Glasses; Coal Scuttle; Pails; and several other useful articles.

Sale to commence at One o'clock prompt.

N.B.—The Billiard Table will be Sold at Three o'clock.

Sale Office, Blackhill, Jan. 26th, 1870. 418a

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

Lanchester Police, with several letters and other items of news, are crushed out.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1870.

NOTICE.

As the result of the trial of those summonsed will not be known in Consett until after our present issue, we have determined on printing a SECOND EDITION of the *Consett Guardian* immediately on the receipt of our parcel from Hexham. We have made arrangements for securing a full report of the trial at an early hour.

Local and District News.

"The Earl of Derwentwater."—The Rev. W. Middleton, of Consett, it will be observed from our advertising columns, will give his lecture on the above subject to-night (Saturday), in the Wesleyan Day School, Leadgate.

Dr. Bolton, Ebchester, and Mr. W. Raw, Blackhill, desire us to state that they did not attend the public meeting, held on Thursday evening last, to condemn the action of the Hexham magistrates relative to Mr. Brown, and also that they did not sanction their names to appear as members of the committee elected at that meeting.

Tanfield Co-operative Store. — The members of this society held their thirty-fifth quarterly meeting in their long room a few evenings ago, when Mr. Peacock occupied the chair. The balance-sheet showed a total gross profit of £461 12s. 9d., and after paying £33 5s. 9d. interest on capital, and £14 3s. 6d. to reduction of fixed stock, the balance to pay all working expenses, a dividend was declared of 1s. 8d. in the pound on the members' purchases in all the departments. The members passed a resolution to stop the butchering business for the present.

Sons of Temperance, Leadgate.—This fortnightly readings were held in the Temperance Hall, on Saturday night last, when an excellent programme was gone through with evident satisfaction to a large and appreciative audience. Judging by the frequent plaudits which greeted the several performers, we may safely say, that it was one of the best they have had; in fact, the performances will have to be listened to to be sufficiently appreciated. The following gentlemen took an active part in the proceedings:—Messrs. Thompson, Robson, Stelling, Mason, Harding, and Dr. G. Renton. The last named gentleman "took the house by storm" (as he always does), in his inimitable rendering of two new songs, viz., "Medicine Jack" and "I really am so sleepy," for both of which he received encores.

Alleged Embezzlement by a Commission Agent at Bishop Auckland.—At the Bishop Auckland Police Court on Monday, before a full Bench of magistrates, William Brookbank, greengrocer, South Road, was charged with embezzling £9 and upwards, the value of certain potatoes and oranges, the property of Mr. James Heald, wholesale fruiterer and potatoe merchant, of Stockton. It appeared defendant had been acting as agent for prosecutor, and had a shop in South Road and another in South Church Lane, Bishop Auckland, and had sold the goods and not accounted for the money. Mr. Hutchinson solicitor, of Bishop Auckland, appeared for the defendant. Mr. Heald not having got witnesses summoned to complete the case, applied for an adjournment till next week, which was granted.

Inquest at Consett.—On Thursday, Mr. J. M. Favell, coroner, held an inquest on the body of William Brown, aged one year and nine months, son of John Brown, furnaceman, of Red Row, Crookhall, who was killed on Wednesday afternoon on the railway from West Elemore Colliery, the property of Messrs. R. Dickinson and Co. From the evidence adduced it appeared that the deceased was with a dog on the railway, and was seen by John Walton, overman of the colliery, who was riding down to the pit on the hindmost of two waggons. Walton immediately jumped off the waggons and gave the engineman a signal to stop the waggons, but before this could be done, the waggons ran over the child, killing it on the spot. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, and, as the present railing was insufficient to prevent children from getting on the line, recommended that a proper fence be put up.

THE NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY v. LEADGATE LOCAL BOARD.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, Wednesday.

This was an appeal instituted by the North-Eastern Railway Company against the chairman and members of the Leadgate Local Board. The question in dispute was whether a branch portion of a railway in the county of Durham, originally known as the Stanhope and Pontop and South Shields coal railway, which had been purchased by the North-Eastern Railway Company, and amalgamated with their system, was not exempt from certain rates levied on them by the respondents. The defence of the appellants was that the line was originally a private one, and according to the Acts of Parliament was exempt from all rates. The appeal was dismissed; but without certifying the costs of the respondents.

A young man of promise, Enrico Marziani, has just died in Naples from the effects of a shot from a revolver, fired at him while engaged in prayer in a church in that city, by Deputy Matina.

THE CLAIMANT TO THE DERWENTWATER ESTATES.

DISPERSION OF THE POLICE FROM NEWLANDS.

On Friday night, a rumour was current in Consett, that a telegram had reached Dilston to the effect that the Northumberland policemen left in charge of Newlands South Farm had to be withdrawn. A special messenger was at once despatched to the farm, it is said, with the message, which was of course carried into effect. The chief topic of gossip in Consett throughout the whole of Friday was the proceedings of the enthusiastic meeting held on the previous night, which was fully reported in last week's *Guardian*.

LETTER FROM MR. GLADSTONE.

It is stated by the friends of the Countess that her ladyship has received a very kind letter from Mr. Gladstone, which assures her that her claims will be properly investigated.

THE BROWN DEFENCE FUND.

On Monday night, a meeting of the Brown Defence Committee was held in W. J. Scott's sale room, Front Street, Consett, at which subscriptions were paid, and a sub-committee appointed to go on with the case against the Hexham magistrates on the charge of falsely imprisoning Mr. Brown. The committee have nothing to do with the Countess's affair, but are simply determined to protect their fellow-townsman from being unjustly dealt with. Subscriptions amounting to about £30 have come in, and no special effort has yet been made. Eminent legal advice will be taken before the case appears in court.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The following notice has just been issued by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty in reference to the late proceedings of the Countess of Derwentwater:—

"The attention of their Lordships has been on several occasions lately called to the proceedings of a person calling herself the Countess of Derwentwater, who pretends that she has some claim to the estates formerly belonging to the Earls of Derwentwater, but now vested in their Lordships by Act of Parliament for the benefit of Greenwich Hospital. So long as this person confined herself to acts and declarations which did not involve any danger to the public peace, or any serious interference with the comfort of their tenants, their Lordships did not consider her proceedings of sufficient importance to call for intervention on their part, further than was necessary to remove her when she became a trespasser. But they now learn that she has lately under pretence of levying a distress on the Newlands South Farm, in their Lordships' occupation, seized and driven away a large quantity of cattle; that these acts were accompanied with considerable violence and carried into effect with the assistance of a riotous mob, and that the persons who were concerned in them further set the law at defiance by refusing to pay attention to a legal warrant of replevin which had issued out of the County Court to compel restoration of property seized. Under these circumstances their Lordships have determined to take immediate and decisive action for the vindication of the law, and for preventing any repetition of such violent disturbances for the future. They have therefore directed criminal proceedings to be taken forthwith against those persons who were most prominently concerned in the violence and rioting accompanying the above named pretended distress, and they have also directed their solicitor to issue writs out of the Court of Queen's Bench against those persons who have obtained possession of the cattle seized to recover back such cattle, and against the person calling herself Countess of Derwentwater for the purpose of restraining her from a repetition of the misconduct of which she and her friends have been lately guilty. My Lords think it right to add, that the claims of this woman to any portion of the estates formerly belonging to the Earls of Derwentwater, are perfectly frivolous, and without a shadow of foundation in law or equity. All faithful tenants may therefore rely on being properly protected and indemnified by their Lordships against any further attempts at aggression of which she may be ill-advised enough to be guilty, and all those who participate in any unlawful acts of her or of her friends, for the future, are warned that by so doing they render themselves liable to severe punishment.—By command of their Lordships, Vernon Lushington, Secretary."

THE REPLY OF THE COUNTESS.

The following letter from the Countess, with reference to the above notice, has appeared in a Hexham contemporary:—

Sir,—I beg leave for a space in your columns, as my attention has been called to a public threat in the *Daily Journal*, purporting to have come from the Civil Lords of the Admiralty. My answer to this is, I have not broken one established law of England, and I beg to assure their lordships that all threats and naughty, ungentlemanly, abusive names which they have hurled upon me and my family from time to time will not prevent me from demanding my lawful rights. Their lordships can go on barking, and as soon as I have recovered from the blows and bruises which I have received from their lawless agents, I shall show my lords that "the law is the law." Their agents made attacks on the people, and "the riot" alluded to in the papers was of their own making, as in the Haydon Bridge case. Facts must remain facts. My here[illegible] family estates were not confiscated at the decapitation of James, 3rd Earl of Derwentwater, and do not come under the law of political forfeiture. Her Majesty was constituted the trustee of the Derwentwater Estates, and it is to her Majesty that the sovereignty (the people) of the nation and myself look to for justice.

I will not discuss my rights with the servants of the Admiralty on my estates. The facts are the following, and my Lords of the Admiralty cannot gainsay them. The freehold hereditary estates of my grandfather, John, 4th Earl of Derwentwater, are mine.

I have taken possession of Newlands Farms in the name of the whole of my Derwentwater Estates. My "notice" through the public press to the tenantry living on my estates has become the law of England. I asked the Lords of the Admiralty for the rent due to me, and I was treated contentiously. I then seized and sold the stock for rent, which had been bought with my money, and my lords must know that whatever is sold under the hammer is irrecoverable; then why issue writs merely to incite the people to strife? It is more easy to create agitation than to crush one down. I requested their agents to give up peaceable possession of the said farm, which I have leased to Mr. W. Todd, of Consett.

If my Lords of the Admiralty had supposed they had a right to my private property, they should have met the case like gentlemen and statesmen of England, and not sought the assistance of the police force, which are kept at the cost of the hard working people, to dispute Admiralty rights to private property. I am the heiress and Countess of Derwentwater and Baroness of Langley, acknowledged with a public concession as such by her Majesty and ministers of state, which cannot be cancelled. The title of Derwentwater has never been dormant nor extinct, the heirs have used it down to myself.

The title was not given, or even lent to the heirs of Derwentwater from the house of Hanover, and the King had therefore, no special grace to recall from the heirs of Francis, 1st Earl of Derwentwater.

My case is right and title; which is not founded upon legislative provision, and so rigid is the rule that I am not obliged to go into any explanation further than demand my estates. [See "Paley on Summary Conviction, 4th edition, by Macnamara."]

What I complain of, is the shameful, relentless persecution carried on with a systematic cruelty; we are still branded and made to remember the unutterable horrors of the axe—a law which no longer exists.

But, it may be asked, what has the executive council of bishops done, for causing all the noble sons of the three Kingdoms to be murdered?

Where is the church of the people drifting to? Is the Church of England any reformed since the days of James II?

The Civil Lords of the Admiralty would do well first to consider, that they can provoke the wrath of nemy, by calling the police to help a few self-interested agents on Derwentwater lands.

Her Majesty, and Ministers of State, are well aware of the existence of the marriage settlement of Francis, 1st Earl of Derwentwater, made for the space of 500 years to remain without impeachment or waste to the heirs of his body for ever, and as a further proof of this, they have inserted in all deeds connected with the Derwentwater Estates a clause, which distinctly states, that when the heir-at-law appears, all agreements must cease.

(Signed)
Amelia of Derwentwater and Baroness of Langley.

Derwentwater Estates Office, Corbridge,
January 24th, 1870.

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE COUNTESS AND HER SUPPORTERS.

The pending struggle between the Countess of Derwentwater and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, says the *Newcastle Daily Chronicle* is now drawing rapidly to a close, although, judging from the anxiety manifested by the local agents of the estates, there would still appear to be very considerable uncertainty amongst them as to the actual result of the struggle. As was intimated in our columns at the time, Mr. C. G. Grey, of Dilston, proceeded to London on Wednesday evening for the purpose of placing the aspect of affairs very forcibly before the authorities, and also to have discussed the most effectual method of preventing a recurrence of the scenes of turmoil and confusion which have so frequently sprung up for his annoyance. The matter had at that time, however, been placed in the hands of the Attorney and Solicitor-Generals, and by these eminent legal authorities the intricacies of the case had been well and satisfactorily sifted. The result of these deliberations has been to entirely change the previous policy of the Admiralty, and hence the holders of the disputed estates have since assumed a much bolder and more determined attitude. It will be recollected that, on the authority of a gentleman high in office, we announced the abandonment of the actions for trespass and obstruction which had been threatened against the auctioneer and the principal movers in the affray at Newlands South Farm; but now, despite these assurances, the guiding spirits in that memorable attack will all figure conspicuously in a police court, if they are not even made to answer for their many offences before the Judges of Assize. It is fully intended, it is stated, to carry the prosecutions to this extreme, unless the case can by some means be upset on the first hearing before the magistrates. The Admiralty authorities, after an unaccountably long period of indecision, have thus been stirred into action by the vigorous exertions of their opponents, and, consequently, commence their proceedings by the assertion "that the claims of this woman (the Countess) to any portion of the estates formerly belonging to the Earl of Derwentwater are perfectly frivolous, and without a shadow of foundation in law or equity." In addition to this, they have directed criminal proceedings against such as were perpetrators or abettors of the violence and rioting which characterised the selling of the produce on the highway; while the issue of writs has been ordered from the Court of Queen's Bench for the purpose of recovering the cattle from the different purchasers, as well as for restraining the Countess herself from a repetition of her previous misconduct. Strong bodies of police have again been despatched to guard the property at Newlands, at Whittonstall, and at Dilston; while two farmers have made application to several of the county justices with a view to having the bailiff again put under restraint. A meeting of magistrates was on Monday, held in the Town Hall, Hexham, in order to arrange for the issue of the summonses to which we referred; but owing to the rather ambiguous terms in which the instructions of the Admiralty had been conveyed to Mr. Fenwick, the local solicitor, it was necessary to telegraph for further explanations.

NO ATTACK.

Having good reason to believe that another raid was intended on the Newlands south farm and other farms, on Wednesday, by the Countess's bailiff, and divers other persons from Consett, the police authorities assembled their forces as early as nine o'clock in the morning and posted them at different parts of the estate, in case of attack. The force consisted of 40 or 50 of the Northumberland constabulary, under the command of Sergeant Pike and Inspector Horner, who have been guarding the high and south farms; another detachment of 30 men, under the command of Superintendent Wookey, many of whom are armed with sabres and firearms; and 40 or 50 officers of the county of Durham, under the command of Superintendent Squires, of the East Chester Ward Division, and Superintendent Thompson, of the Lanchester Division. The Durham men were stationed on the Durham side of the Derwent, at Ebchester. The whole force remained on duty until half-past eleven o'clock, when orders were given to retire, and the men retired to their respective stations. No attack was made during the day. The Northumberland constabulary will remain in the vicinity for a day or two.

WAITING FOR "TICKETS."

Things have looked rather gloomy at Consett since the appearance of the official documents and information. Rumours were rife during the whole of Tuesday about County Court warrants and police court summonses, and they were, of course, the one theme that engrossed public attention. At one time it was positively asserted that upwards of thirty summonses had been signed by the Hexham magistrates, which created a profound impression upon all that had taken any part in the affairs. There was considerable commotion at Consett at night, and the anxiety of the many friends of the Countess was very intense, as they were at a loss to conceive what might be their fate. Some few joked about the matter, but fear had hold of many minds, and the suspense told a tale upon many a countenance.

THE WORST IS KNOWN.

On Tuesday night the summonses against the prominent supporters of the Countess who were implicated in the transaction at Newlands South Farm, on the 17th inst., were signed in readiness for service next morning. The informations are so long that Mr. R. Gibson, the magistrate's clerk, has considered it necessary to have new summonses printed especially for the occasion. There has been, on account of the many peculiarities of the case, no little difficulty experienced amongst all parties as to the proper mode of conducting the prosecutions. Warrants, in the very first instance, would readily have been signed by certain of the magistrates for the apprehension of Brown and all his confederates on a charge of felony and unlawful entry; but this course was strongly opposed by other members of the bench—amongst them being Mr. Errington, of High Wardon—on the ground that they could not properly deal with the case, in consequence of the question of title being raised. It is now stated, however, that the Right Hon. Earl Grey, Lord Lieutenant of the county, has given it as his opinion that every man engaged in the recent seizures of cattle ought to be taken, and that the sales and uproar ought never to have taken place. It is now well known that this course, however advisable, was not adopted by the Admiralty; but their lordships have still determined to bring matters to an issue in a different way. In consequence of this decision the following summonses were issued on Wednesday and yesterday (Thursday):—

To John Murray, of Consett, in the county of Durham, auctioneer; John Nicholson, of Corbridge, in the county of Northumberland, joiner; John Drummond, of Kiln pithill, in the said county of Northumberland, collier; John Allison, of Hamsterley Mill, in the said county of Durham, miller; Michael Matthews, of Consett, aforesaid, marine store dealer; John Walton, of Consett, aforesaid, potatoe merchant; Thomas Bell, of Benfieldside, in the said county of Durham; George Robson, of Consett, aforesaid, carrier; Henry Brown, of Consett, aforesaid, auctioneer; George Harrison, of Consett, aforesaid, butcher; Wm. Lovat, of Blackhill, in the said county of Durham, butcher; Isaac Turner, of Blaydon, in the said county of Durham, butcher; Michael Barron, of Bar House, in the said county of Durham, carrier; Robert Cole, of Berry Edge, in the said county of Durham, cab proprietor; Henry Carse, of Cutlers' Hall, in the said county of Durham, rate collector; John Brown, of Barlow Hill, in the said county of Northumberland, blacksmith; John Parker, of Berry Edge, aforesaid, blacksmith; William Todd, of Berry Edge, aforesaid, flour dealer; William John Scott, of Berry Edge, aforesaid, auctioneer; John Fenwick, of Colliery Dykes, in the said county of Durham, innkeeper; George Lovat, of Blackhill, aforesaid, butcher; Michael MacNally, of Benfieldside, aforesaid, beerhouse-keeper; William John Bolton, of Ebchester Hill, in the county of Durham, surgeon; John Smith, of Medomsley, in the said county, farmer; James Hunter, of Medomsley, aforesaid, farmer; John Kerr, of Consett, in the said county, innkeeper; and James Miller, of Shotley Bridge, in the said county, plasterer.

NORTHUMBERLAND, TO WIT.

Whereas you have this day been charged before the undersigned, one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said county of Northumberland, for that you on the 17th day of January instant, and on divers other days before and since, at the chapelry of Whittonstall, in the said county of Northumberland, together with divers other persons to the number of three and more did unlawfully and tumultuously assemble and gather together to the disturbance of the public peace, in a certain public Queen's highway there, and did then and there by unlawfully obstruct the passage of the liege subjects of our lady the Queen, upon and along the said highway, and also did on several days aforesaid, unlawfully combine, conspire, confederate, and agree together to commit the several offences hereinbefore charged, and also forcibly and injuriously, and with a strong hand, into certain hereditaments and premises of the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom, unlawfully, violently, and injuriously, and with force and arms to enter and the said Commissioners from the possession of the said hereditaments and premises to put out and expel, and the goods and chattels then and there being found unlawfully, violently, and with force and arms, and strong hand, to seize, take, and carry away, against the peace of our lady the Queen, her crown and dignity.

These are therefore to command you and each of you, in Her Majesty's name, to be and appear before me on Friday 28th day of January now instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House, in Hexham, in the said county of Northumberland, or on or before such other Justice or Justices of the Peace for the same county of Northumberland as may then be there, to answer to the said charge, and to be further dealt with according to law. Herein fail not.

Given under my hand and seal this twenty-fifth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, at Hexham, in the county of Northumberland aforesaid.

John M. Ridley.

To Henry Brown, of Consett, in the county of Durham, auctioneer; Robert Sewell, of Benfieldside, in the said county, bailiff; George Lovat, of Consett, in the county of Durham, butcher; John, alias "Jack the soldier," of Benfieldside, in the said county; Robert Cole, of Berryedge, in the said county, cab proprietor; and John Kerr, of Consett, aforesaid, innkeeper.

NORTHUMBERLAND TO WIT.

Whereas you have this day been charged before the undersigned, one of her Majesty's justices of the peace in and for the said county of Northumberland, for that you on the 11th day of January, now instant, and on divers other days, before and since, at the chapelry of Whittonstall, in the said county of Northumberland, together with other evil-disposed persons to the number of three and more, were riotously and tumultuously assembled and gathered together to the disturbance of the public peace, and also on the said 11th day of January and the said other days, together with the said other persons, with force and arms, and with a strong hand, into certain closes of land, messuages, and outbuildings there, being in the possession of the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom did enter, and the said Commissioners from their possession of the said premises unlawfully, forcibly, and injuriously, and with a strong hand did expel, amove, and put out, against the peace of our lady, the Queen, her crown, and dignity:

These are therefore to command you, and each of you, in her Majesty's name, to be and appear before me, on Friday, the 28th day of January, instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House, in Hexham, in the said county of Northumberland, or before such other justice or justices of the peace for same county, as may then be there, to answer to the said charge, and to be further dealt with according to law. Herein fail not.

Given under my hand and seal this 25th day of Jan., in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, at Hexham, in the county of Northumberland, aforesaid.

John M. Ridley.

The following County Court writ was issued against Brown:—

In the County Court of Durham holden at Shotley Bridge. Between the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom plaintiffs, and Henry Brown, of Consett, in the county of Durham, auctioneer, acting as bailiff of Amelia Radcliffe, who styles herself Countess Amelia of Derwentwater, and the said Amelia Radcliffe as defendants.

The following are the particulars of the cattle and other goods and chattels of the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom, taken under a distress for rent by the defendants, or the one of them, at Newlands South Farm, in the parish of Bywell, Saint Peter, in the county of Northumberland, within the district of this court:—

22 Sheep	15 bolls of Peas
3 in-calving Heifers	9 bolls of Wheat
7 fat Heifers	1 Oat Stack, in barn
1 two-year-old Heifer	1 Long Cart
4 Oat Stacks	1 Short Cart
7 Wheat Stacks	A quantity of Oil Cake
2 Hay Stacks	Do. Oats
1 Chesnut Mare	Do. Pig Corn
1 Black Horse	all in granary
1 Pea Stack	3 Pairs of Harrows
1 Bin of Wheat	

Cart and Plough Harness and Sundry Articles, and the plaintiff's claim Fifty Pounds.

Dated this 25th day of January, 1870.

John C. Fenwick, plaintiff's Attorney.

The fact of the documents having been served was soon spread throughout the neighbourhood, and the entire place seemed to be in an unsettled state for some time. Mr. Brown was at once despatched to Durham and Newcastle for the necessary legal assistance; but, after an interview with Mr. Salkeld, it was decided to retain Mr. Blackwell, barrister-at-law, as representative of the whole party before the Hexham magistrates on Friday. A second meeting of the men took place in the Railway Hotel, Consett, on Wednesday evening, when it was arranged to drive to the court house.

THE ADMIRALTY BAILIFF ARRESTED BY THE COUNTESS.

The writ addressed to her ladyship was issued from the Court of Queen's Bench, by the direction of the solicitors to the Admiralty, and called upon her to appear in London within eight days, for the purpose of defending the suit then instituted against her; whilst it also contained an injunction to restrain her pending the action, from any further interference with the tenants on the estates. The writ was entrusted to a bailiff, named John Dodds, for execution, but, as is usual in such cases, a copy only was necessary to be handed to the Countess. This functionary proceeded to Corbridge in due time to discharge his unpleasant duty; but hearing while there that the Countess's own bailiff was being honoured with a consultation, the cautious Dodds thought it prudent not to venture with his task until a clear interview could be guaranteed. Hastening to the Railway Inn for quiet and secrecy, he was unfortunate enough to get a face to face encounter with the redoubtable Brown himself. Of course Dodds was exceedingly glad to see his friend; and, after cordially shaking hands, they sat down with the avowed intention of having a glass together for old acquaintance sake, although really the conversation was altogether maintained in the hope of each ferreting out the other's secrets. Neither could be induced to divulge his objects, however; and hence, after a quiet chat, Dodds helped Brown upon his horse, and sent him on his way to Consett without the slightest suspicion of the scene that was so shortly about to be enacted in the residence of his liege lady. No sooner was this obstacle removed, than Dodds proceeded into the village, with the intention of obtaining a peaceable interview with her ladyship; but owing to the precautions taken against any surprise, this was only to be effected by means of a little subterfuge. Seeing Mrs. Nicholson at the door of her house, he instantly stepped towards her, said he had only a few minutes ago left their friend, Mr. Brown, on the road, and that he was entrusted with the delivery of a document of such importance to her ladyship as rendered it impossible for him to place it in the hands of any other person. This plausible story had the desired effect, and Mrs. Nicholson at once went to prepare her ladyship for the visit; but she had no sooner entered the private apartments of the Countess than Dodds who had closely followed her, was enabled to put it into the hands of its intended recipient without any further delay. Although taken by surprise her ladyship was not to be outdone in coolness. She instantly rose from her seat, remarked, "This is only so much waste paper to me," and then dropped the manuscript within the bars of the fireplace; but the bailiff having cautioned her against being too hasty, and suggested that it would be better for all parties if the document was preserved, she again snatched it from the grate and hastily glanced over its contents. In a second or two more, however, and before she had had time to master the legal phraseology, she consumed the already half singed paper by holding it to the flames. On the conclusion of this little ceremony, she endeavoured to convince Dodds that he had been guilty of a very grave offence in thus intruding into the privacy of a lady, and, therefore, turning the key of the room upon him, she caused him to be detained as a prisoner until the arrival of the officers necessary to take him properly in charge. Two members of the county of Northumberland constabulary were not long in answering the calls made upon them, and the Countess then gave the bailiff into custody on a charge of forcibly and unlawfully entering her apartment. Dodds instantly explained his business, and induced one of the policemen to read over the writ: but notwithstanding this authority, he was conveyed to the residence of the nearest magistrate—Mr. C. G. Grey, of Dilston, the local agent to the Admiralty—and a very short explanation in that quarter was the means of securing his release. The whole affair has caused no little excitement, and it is rumoured that the police are not unlikely to be called upon for an explanation of their conduct. A letter on this subject has been forwarded to the Countess's bailiff at Consett, and as it gives her ladyship's own version of the transaction, we append it as follows:—

Derwentwater Estates Office, Corbridge,
January 25, 1870.

Mr. Brown,—Sir,—I write a few lines to tell you what happened after I left you. The man Dodd proceeded immediately to our house, and told my mother that he had come from you, and he wished to see the Countess; and mother told him to wait downstairs, and she would go up to her ladyship, whereupon he followed closely, and burst into her ladyship's bedroom, without my mother having the power to keep him back, and not without much surprise at the rudeness of his manners. My lady demanded his business, and he, with much bravado, said Mr. Grey, Mr. Fenwick, solicitor, and Mr. John Ridley, of Walwick Grange and Stainshope, all interested parties in her ladyship's estates, had sent him to serve a writ upon her ladyship to appear before them in eight days. My lady threw the writ into the fire without reading it, and answered, "I have broken no laws, and, therefore, no writ can be applicable to me," and desired my mother to send for the police immediately. Spanker wished to make off, but my lady locked the door until the police arrived, and then desired the officer to read the copy of the writ which Spanker carried in his pocket, and when the policeman read the name, my lady produced her titles, by which her ladyship is acknowled by her Majesty and Ministers of State, and then told the police to hand that man off. He had broken the law of England by forcing his way into her bedroom without permission; and, secondly, with serving a writ upon a titled lady, connected together by two or three magistrates. Be so kind as to tell all you can, and tell everybody to throw the writs away, and send for the police to take the man that serves them. I must say good night.—Yours faithfully,

John Nicholson.

Writs and summonses have been issued in all directions by the agents of the Admiralty against their real or supposed opponents. Many persons in the foregoing list are in no way connected with the Countess's party. Great indignation is felt throughout the entire district at the attempt to implicate Dr. and Mrs. Bolton, as it is said they were forced witnesses of the scene which was being enacted.

OFF TO HEXHAM!

This (Friday) morning a number of the parties summonsed left Consett in a brake drawn by four horses, while others left by train to Scotswood and thence to Hexham. On the brake leaving Consett three hearty cheers were given by those who witnessed their departure, to which only a faint response was given from them in the brake.

A FULL REPORT OF THE TRIAL

will be given in a special edition which we hope to be able to publish in a few hours.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS ON THE PROCEEDINGS.

We insert the following extracts from some of our contemporaries on the late proceedings at Consett and Newlands. It will, no doubt, cause many of our readers to smile at the inventive ingenuity of some of the writers who state that the persons engaged in these transactions were so liberally regaled with beef and beer. Other statements are equally erroneous, but it is well for those who were present at the memorable "siege" of Newlands South Farm to know how such proceedings are viewed by those at a distance, and who are, generally speaking, better able to give an opinion than those who have been mixed up in the exciting proceedings of late.

(From Monday's Scotsman.)

The voice of the people is proverbially said to be inspired, and we do not care to dispute the proverb; only it may be pointed out that this inspiration is compatible with the striking contradictions in the utterances of the oracle it prompts, and that the *vox populi* in England may flatly give the lie to the *vox populi* in Ireland. In the latter country landlords in all shapes are the marks of popular execrations, and the paying of rent is denounced as little short of ignoble truckling. "No rents, or as little as may be," says the Irish Oracle; and, in accordance with this agreeable doctrine Irish farmers have laid their heads together to devise how in the good time coming there shall be no rent day in the calendar. A landlord is, we fear, to a good many people in Ireland, little better than an unconvicted felon; and it would not be surprising to observers of the state of that country to be informed some day or other of the rise of a great popular movement with the express object of relieving the farmers and peasantry from the enormous obligation to pay tribute to the lords of the soil, for such a movement would but systematise and give definite shape to a feeling that exists in a diffused condition. Contrast this state of affairs with the exhibition of popular feelings, and the declaration of the *vox populi* in the neighbourhood of Consett in the north of England. Here, and throughout the Derwentwater estates, people have been seized with a madness for the punctual and faithful payment of rents, not merely, nor nearly so much, to persons to whom these rents are unquestionably due, as to anybody that may choose to claim them. Men give up their work and lose money in order that the superior or any person, or at least any female person, that may claim with superiority, shall lose none. All Derwent Valley is filled with fanatical adherents of the rights of the landlords. The farmers of Consett, the miners of Ebchester and Blackhill, all Corbridge, Leadgate, Berryedge, and Shotley Bridge, are fired with a furious desire to see that no man fails to be forthcoming with his rent, and the *vox populi* in these districts says it means to break the law if tenants do not pay their dues. And, indeed, when we say "means," we understand the actual events, for no end of trespassing and miscellaneous felonies has already been committed for the sake of landlords' rights. Men have carried away cattle. Here is the curious contrast that wants exposure, and, if that be possible, explanation: felony, popular in Ireland, provided it be directed against the landlords; and felony, or something not unlike it, popular and practised in the north of England, if it be directed to the landlord's or landlady's good. How happens it that the popular instinct in Ireland says it is proper to call on a man and shoot or beat him because he owns the adjacent soil, and that in the north of England honest farmers are found stealing cattle and carts, and preparing to decamp with hay-stacks and farm produce, because the owner of the soil wishes it? What interest have the farmers and labourers in the question whether or not the tenant of Newlands does or does not pay rent? If they were interested at all in the matter, if they were at all likely to be urged in breaking down hedges and charging the police, we should have expected the motive a desire to abolish the irksome duty of paying the landlord. Do we witness in this ebullition of popular feeling joy at the prospect of the return of an old family? That is unlikely. Of the thousands that cheered and halloed a few days ago at Consett for the "Countess Amelia of Derwentwater," we do not suppose there were many that did not believe that the old lady was the victim of a delusion. It is pretty generally understood that she has about as good a claim to the Derwentwater estates as she has to the Crown of England; and if it is not said that she is an imposter, that view may be circulated without employing the word. Impostor, too, is a harsh name for one who has contributed so much to the popular amusement. Besides she is a lady—"a defenceless lady," as her brave knight Harry Brown says; and she is therefore spared so much comment that would be showered upon a man who endeavoured to take possession of an earldom by force of arms. At the same time, it is widely known that the Derwentwater estates were escheated to the Crown; and that if she be a descendant of Charles Radcliffe, his treason nullifies the claims of blood. What, then, has brought about the rebellion that has broken out in the North of England? Does there subsist any spark of the old feudal feeling that the tenantry are prepared to go out with her and overthrow the Lords of the Admiralty? What is the secret charm that has wiled so many steady countrymen from the paths of peace, and set them warring against the police and crown, and cutting wild capers in the face of heaven? It may, indeed, be that a few of her adherents believe that in the lady in purple velvet bonnet, with immense white plumes, draped in heavy military cloak, and with a huge sword by her side, who haunts Derwent Valley, they see the genuine owner of Dilston Castle; but if they are such credulous people, we are a little surprised at the frail basis on which their opinion rests. So far as the facts have yet been divulged, the better half of the case for her may be summoned up in the statement that she positively asserts her right, and that nobody worth listening to is of her opinion. If her claims should ever be tried in a court of law, the question that will be submitted will virtually be as follows:—Whereas an old lady forcibly entered Dilston Castle; whereas she wears an antiquated sword and signs herself "Countess Amelia of Derwentwater and Baroness of Langley," and in that capacity encamped on or near a public road; whether on these various grounds the Admiralty ought not to surrender the Derwentwater estates to her, recouping, at the same time, to her the sum of £3,163,455? If that does not exhaustively exhibit the various circumstances that lean in her favour, we have omitted none that are material when we say that she has won the hearts of crowds of people in Consett and adjacent parts by her affable manner and bravery. Unquestionably the spectacle of a woman fighting all but single-handed against the law, and resolved to regain the estates of her ancestors by force if nothing else will avail, is attractive, and calculated to fill the hearts of generous rustics with sympathy and kindness. They admire her pluck—that trusty key to an Englishman's heart—and are ready to cheer her. A lady, who, under an umbrella, braves the fury of law and the elements, is sure to be a popular heroine. We wish we could say that no grosser cause stimulated the insurrection; but to say this would be violating history, for at every stage of the rebellion there appears to have been a vast consumption of ale, and the historians pull up their narratives, and dismount from graver themes, to say that ale plenteously flowed by Harry Brown's orders; and we read that after the storming and sack of Newlands, the victors banquetted in the Railway Hotel. No wonder that the Countess is the idol of the rustics. What peasantry could steal their hearts to the feminine blandishments of forty-five to fifty, together with the attraction of good ale and the spectacle of indomitable pluck?

In the meantime, it is to be hoped that her champions may not find themselves ere long inside the country jail. Something which may be roughly at all events, described as stealing has been perpetrated. At a superficial glance one would say that many honest farmers are, in the eye of the law, thieves and trespassers, and it has yet, to be seen whether they will be condoned because they broke the law for the sake of "Amelia of Derwentwater and Baroness of Langley." A day of reckoning is doubtless at hand and the purchasers of the sheep, oxen, and horses carried off from Newlands, may perhaps be indicted as common thieves. This assuredly would be a sad ending to the rebellion; but what if the termination should be sadder still, and if the Countess herself, "the daughter of a hundred," or more accurately, four Earls—"heiress of the body of John, fourth Earl of Derwentwater"—should be indicted as a common trespasser, and be accused of raising money under false pretences? What if the valiant Harry Brown the mightiest of her knights, should get into jail in pursuit of his knight-errantry? Burke says the age of chivalry is past; Brown says it is not. We are more desirous than confident that Brown will be found right when he is prosecuted by the Lords of the Admiralty, and that he will not suffer for being "out in '70."

(From Saturday's Telegraph.)

Something must be done, and that sharply and speedily, with the crazy woman who is going about the North of England, "In an Austrian uniform," "with a sword by her side," calling herself "Countess of Derwentwater," and "lifting" cattle and seizing implements that belong to farmers who are living in the Queen's peace and paying their rents to the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital. Much that is sentimental may be said against the cruelty, and much that is sensible against the impolicy of political forfeitures; but the Law is the Law. At the attainder of the last Earl, James, the Derwentwater estates were vested by solemn Act of Parliament in the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital; and that establishment has enjoyed the rents ever since, although on two occasions Parliament made a provision for the relatives of the dead Earl. But he was the last. Charles Radcliffe was never Earl, or summoned to Parliament, but he was arraigned and executed in 1747 as "Charles Radcliffe, Esq." It is idle to talk of the crazy woman in the North as being "a Peeress in her own right." The Derwentwater peerage is not dormant, but extinct, and only the Queen, by an act of grace, can revive it; while an Act of Parliament alone can restore the forfeited estates to the heir-at-law of the last holder, if any such there be. In the face of these facts—which might be patent to every lawyer's clerk in the kingdom—the "Countess" has been inciting her "bailiff" to distrain on cattle, sheep, horses, and farm-gear for rent affirmed to be due to herself; and an auctioneer has absolutely been found to sell the plunder, and hand the proceeds to this Lady Mosstrooper. The last we hear of these extraordinary proceedings is, that the "Countess's" "bailiff" has been apprehended, and has been bound over to keep the peace, for threatening to sign the "death warrant" of Mr. Grey, agent for the Dilston property; while the "Countess" herself seems to be in high favour with an ignorant and violent multitude, mainly composed of colliers, who vow to see her righted, and are regaled at her expense with beef and beer. The "Countess" would seem to be in possession of some cash, otherwise she would have been long since caged as a wandering lunatic, and in due time transferred to the county asylum. But, may we ask, is there no constabulary in Durham, Westmorland, or Cumberland? Or are social affairs in the north in as chaotic and lawless a state as when "Johnny Armstrong" was "tact of his crime for stealing the Lord Bishop's mare," and the gentlemen of the Border spent their time between chasing the wild deer and stealing cows? If Parliament were sitting, a brief question addressed to the Home Secretary would dispose of the "Countess of Derwentwater."

BEAMISH AND PONTOP AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The first ploughing match of this newly-formed society took place on the farm of Mr. J. Murray, High Stables, Pontop, on Monday, and was very successful. The ploughing was postponed from the previous Monday on account of the frost; and the change was greatly to the benefit of the competition, as although there was a little frost on the ground, the day was very favourable. The society offered prizes in four classes, namely, for wheel ploughs, for swing ploughs, and for wheel ploughs and swing ploughs by youths under 18 years of age. There were also prizes for hedge-cutting. There were 30 entries for ploughing, 23 of whom made their appearance, those absent belonging to the hill district, where the frost still held, and where it was supposed the same drawback would prevail at Pontop. The country in which the ploughing took place is very hilly and rough; and, this fact considered, the work done was excellent. In class 1, the plough with which the first prize was won was made by Messrs. Ransome and Sims, Ipswich; the second prize being won with a "Howard" (of Bedford.) In the swing plough class, the first prize was won with a "Howard"; the second with a plough by Ransome and Sims. The judges were Messrs. Hepple, Birkenside; John Wilkinson, Morrow Field; and Henry Brownless, Hill House, Brancepeth; and their awards were as follows:—

Class I.—Wheel ploughs—1st, £3, Thomas Hodgson, with Mr. Robert Hodgson, Stanley Burn; 2nd, £1, Jo. Blair, with Mr. John Kirkup, Park House; 11 entries; 8 competitors.

Class II.—Swing ploughs—1st, £2, John Heads, Sunniside; 2nd, £1, Jos. Nicholson, with Mr. Hodgson, Twizel House; commended, Wm. Robinson, with Mr. Hepple, New Field; and A. Ker, with Mr. Heslop, Urpeth; 10 entries; 8 competitors.

Class III.—Wheel ploughs—Youths under 18 years of age—1st, £2, Jonathan Siddle, with Mr. Wilkinson, Pea Farm; 2nd, £1 Wm. Ker, with Mr. Heslop, Urpeth; 5 entries; 4 competitors.

Class IV.—Swing ploughs—Youths under 18 years of age—1st, £2, Walter Kirkup, with Messrs Laycock, Lintz Hall; 2nd, £1, Thomas Burns, with Mr. Heslop, Urpeth; 4 entries; 3 competitors.

Class V.—Hedge Cutting—1st, £1, G. Ward, Urpeth; 2nd, 10s., E. Luke, Burnopfield; 3rd, a spade, presented by H. Ritson, Esq., R. Dobson, Lintz Hall; 4th, James Marshall, with Mr. Young, Bromieholme; 6 entries; 6 competitors.

An objection was made to the winner of No. 2, on the ground that Luke had not been with a member of the society for three months, as required by the rules.

The annual dinner took place at the house of Mrs. Dawson, Flint Hill, under the presidency of N. Clark, Esq., Beamish. The vice-chairs were occupied by Messrs. J. Murray; J. Kirkup; and G. Hobson. Amongst the gentlemen present on the grounds we observed Messrs. Ridley, Beamish; Philip Kirkup, Pit Hill; Heslop, Urpeth; Gregory, Westoe; Adams, Ipswich; Colegrave and Liddell, Newcastle; J. S. Murray, Consett; John Parker, Leadgate; Hobson, Harperley Mill; Moffatt, Pit Hill; Robinson, Tanfield; Laws, Tanfield; C. Adamson, Pit Hill; Ridley, Urpeth; Humble, Bush blades; John Womack, Beamish; Hepple, New Field; and G. Richards, Beamish.

The usual loyal and patriotic toasts having been given,

The Chairman next proposed "Success to the Society." He said that, so far, they had been very successful indeed; and it promised to do a great deal of good in that district, where it was very much wanted. That was the third meeting they had had, the first for the show of foals, and the second for examining turnips. All they had to do was to keep their shoulders to the wheel, and they would be able to make the society a great benefit to the district, for whatever benefited agriculture must benefit all engaged in other pursuits.

Mr. J. Murray responded. He said he was very much alive to the interests of the society; and, if not its father, he was not far from it. He had seen for many years that such a society was wanted. A man ought to gain from it a great deal more information than the small subscription cost him. Farming was a science, and required study, and, generally speaking, farmers had not met together and compared what they were doing as tradesmen and merchants did. There was a great deal of difference between a good crop—between farming well and farming badly; and if farmers met more together and compared notes, it would be of considerable advantage to them. These meetings tended to stimulate them; but he warned them against thinking, when they got the second prize, that they ought to have had the first. He asked them to give credit to the judges for doing the best they could. He regretted that the farmers of the district had not sent ploughmen, as might have been expected; but he was proud that they had kept one prize there, and that all had not gone to Beamish. He confessed that that district did not come up to Beamish; but he urged them all to exertion, so that they might not be behind any district. They had now 120 members, and by next year they hoped to have 200. He proposed the health of "The Judges," and said everybody would be satisfied with their decisions, except those who having got second prizes, thought they ought to have had first.

Mr. Brownless responded, and said some of the work was really very good, and very creditable to a new society. In the swing-plough class, they had some men as good as any they could wish to see.

Mr. Murray proposed "The Chairman," and asked them to look at Mr. Clark's successful career, especially as a land agent. He stood very high in the North of England, and his name was well known in all the farmer's clubs and markets; and he was highly respected. A land agent occupied a very important position; he stood between the landowner and the farmer; and, generally speaking, wanted to make the estate bring as much as he possibly could, and squeeze as much out of the tenants as possible, and then send them adrift, and perhaps follow them with law suits. The tenantry on the estates for which Mr. Clark acted were a contented tenantry; and he knew parties who had gone under him extremely poor, and were not poor now. Mr. Clark helped those who helped themselves; and there were some who would never forget it: at the same time, he would part with a tenant as soon as any one if he was not improving. The tenantry were very much attached to him, because they knew that if there was a difficult point between them and the landlord, he would take the weakest side. Extremely few tenants left the estates which Mr. Clark was over; and when changes did take place, he had no need to advertise the farms to let in the newspapers: he had a tenant to put in. There were plenty of inferior land agents, and of pettyfogging attorneys acting in that capacity, but who knew nothing about the land; they only knew one thing, and that was, how to employ a "bum" to get the rent if it was not paid. (Laughter.) If it had not been that they had Mr. Clark at the head of the society, they would not of been in half so good a position. (Applause.)

The Chairman, in responding, said Mr. Murray had said a great deal more of him than he really deserved. At the same time, he admitted, it was true that he generally looked at the weaker side, and he always would; and he did not hesitate to tell his employers so. At the same time, if he saw a man willing to help himself, he was willing to help him. His motto had always been to hold the balance as fairly as possible between landlord and tenant; but, when it came to a ting point, to lean to the weaker side. He expressed the pleasure he had in meeting them; and hoped they would be more and more together.

After some other toasts the company separated.

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...Wheel ploughs—Youths under 18 years of ...Jonathan Siddle, with Mr. Wilkinson, Pea... ...21 Wm. Ker, with Mr. Heslop, Urpeth; 5 ...petitors.

...Swing ploughs—Youths under 18 years of ... Walter Kirkup, with Messrs Laycock, ...2nd, £1, Thomas Burns, with Mr. Heslop, ...tries; 3 competitors.

...Hedge Cutting—1st, £1, G. Ward, Urpeth; ...Lake, Burnopfield; 3rd, a spade, presented ...Esq., R. Dobson, Lintz Hall; 4th, James ...Mr. Young, Bromieholme; 6 entries; 6

...on was made to the winner of No. 2, on ...ert Lake had not been with a member of ...three months, as required by the rules. ...dinner took place at the house of Mrs. ...t Hill, under the presidency of N. Clark, ...h. The vice-chairs were occupied by ...Murray; J. Kirkup; and G. Hobson. ...gentlemen present on the grounds we ...ssrs. Ridley, Beamish; Philip Kirkup, ...slop, Urpeth; Gregory, Westoe; Adams, ...lgrave and Liddell, Newcastle; J. S. ...nett; John Parker, Leadgate; Hobson, ...Mill; Moffatt, Pit Hill; Robinson, Tan-... ...Tanfield; C. Adamson, Pit Hill; Ridley, ...umble, Bush blades; John Womack, ...Hepple, New Field; and G. Richards,

...l loyal and patriotic toasts having been

...IRMAN next proposed "Success to the ...He said that, so far, they had been very ...ssful; and it promised to do a great deal ...that district, where it was very much ...That was the third meeting they had had, ...the show of ... and the second for ...turnips. All they had to do was to keep ...ers to the wheel, and they would be able ...society a great benefit to the district, for ...benefited agriculture must benefit all

LECTURE ON THOMAS A' BECKET AT LEADGATE.

On Monday evening of last week, the Rev. W. G. Reeman, curate of Collierley, delivered a lecture on the life of Thomas a' Becket, in the Wesleyan Day School, Leadgate, in aid of the funds of the Leadgate Reading Room. There was a small attendance. The chairman, Mr. Muse, after a few brief remarks, introduced the

Rev. W. G. Reeman, who said: I trust that the subject which I have chosen to address you upon may not fail to afford you both instruction and amusement. I feel that I can speak upon it only in a very humble and imperfect manner, and, therefore, I must ask your forbearance. Knowing the great advantages which result from reading rooms, it gives me great pleasure to aid, as much as I can, your praiseworthy endeavours to promote the success of your institute. I trust that you, by thus putting your shoulders to the wheel, may be enabled to maintain it, and to raise it to a flourishing condition. For, in our days, it is in every way of the highest importance that all men should be possessed with every possible facility to enable them to gain knowledge. It is my intention to speak to you upon the life of Thomas a' Becket, one of the most important characters in the reign of Henry II., and I do this: 1st, Because matter relative to his own country is, or ought to be, always interesting to a true Englishman; 2nd, because the subject we are about to consider is one which, by showing the exalted position to which a man may attain by energy and industry (truly in Becket's case exercised in a wrong cause, and without having regard to principle), is calculated to stimulate us to improve our talents, and to do the work of life diligently, in order to the attainment of worthy and noble ends; and 3rd, because our subject will enable us to draw a contrast between England past and England present, highly favourable to the times in which we live. I will ask you then to go back with me in thought to that period in the history of our country, when the feudal system introduced at the Norman conquest was at its height, when the king was most absolute in his power, it being restrained only to some extent by the power and influence of the barons, who, if they united together, could have formed a powerful combination against him, and, also, by the unjust usurpations of the clergy, who, backed by the Papal power, were eager in endeavouring to subject civil to ecclesiastical government. Their encroachments, which had previously been gradual, had now become rapid, and, in the reign of Henry, matters arrived at a crisis, and it was on account of the important part that Becket took in the contest for supremacy, which arose between the crown and the church, that his name is so famous in our annals. His history as Archbishop of Canterbury is one continuous intrigue, stratagem, and open opposition to the king, in defence of what he believed to be the rights of the church. That the story may the more easily be remembered by you, I purpose arranging it under two heads. 1st, We will consider the life of Becket up to the time of his banishment; 2nd, during that period and after his return to England. In the first place, then, Thomas a Becket was born in London, in or about the year 1117. There is a romantic story connected with the parentage of Becket. His father (Gilbert) was a merchant, and in the early part of his life he went to the Holy Land. In those days it was usual for men from all parts of Europe to undertake pilgrimages thither by way of doing penance for their sins. The opposition which they encountered from the Turks, who often imprisoned, plundered, and murdered them, together with the feeling that none but Christians should be possessors of the land where our Saviour lived and walked, instigated many of the nations of Europe, England among the rest, to take up arms and expel the infidels from the Holy Land. Whether Becket went as a pilgrim, a crusader, or a trader, is not very clear, but whatever the specific purpose may have been for which he went, he was taken prisoner by the Saracens, and it seems he was taken prisoner in more senses than one. The chief to whom he was allotted, for he was made a slave, had a beautiful daughter, and as Becket was employed in some menial household occupation, being a good-looking Englishman, he greatly attracted the attention of the Saracen damsel; and the language of the eyes soon revealed to Becket that he was not simply an object of the young lady's curious gaze, not of her admiration alone, but that she had the feeling for him which is commonly described as "the tender passion." Seeing that marriage was impossible so long as Becket was a slave, she devised means to enable him to escape, which proved successful, so that he again returned in safety to London. The lady feeling disconsolate and sad at heart at the absence of her lover, determined to follow him. She only knew two English words, one of those were "London" and the other "Becket." By means of the first of these she was enabled to secure a passage to England, and by calling out Becket in the streets of London she attracted the notice of Becket's serving man, who led her to his master. She was baptized; they were shortly after married, and Thomas a' Becket was their first child. He was educated at Merton Abbey, in Surrey, and after his education was completed he was employed in the office of the Sheriff of London. Here his attainments and industry brought him under the notice of the Archbishop of Canterbury, through whose influence and assistance he was enabled to better his position in life. His employment being now far more lucrative, he saved sufficient to enable him to go to Italy to study civil law, and to such proficiency did he there attain that when he returned to England the Archbishop promoted him to the Archdeaconry of Canterbury. After this he was employed to transact some business at Rome with the Pope, which proving successful paved the way for Becket's still higher preferment. King Henry, at the recommendation of Archbishop Theobald, raised him to the dignity of Chancellor. If anything, the office of Chancellor was more important then than it is now, for included in it were the offices now held by the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State. It may remarkable to you that a person in holy orders seem should have been preferred to such an office, but in those days such was the case, because learning was almost exclusively confined to the clergy, and consequently they were the only persons fitted to be the administrators of the law. We have a perpetual reminder of this fact in one of the titles which we apply to the Lord Chancellor, the keeper of the king's conscience; and this title was first given because the Chancellor was the confessor of the king. When this high office, therefore, was conferred upon Becket by his Sovereign, we may say that he was in the zenith of his glory. The once clerk in the sheriff's office was one of the greatest men in England. Besides the Chancellorship, other honours and immunities were showered upon him. He became Constable of the Tower, was put in possession of two large baronies (Eye and Berkhampstead), and to finish his greatness, the education of the king's eldest son was entrusted to him. He was surrounded also by splendour and magnificence. Being a man of proud disposition, he employed a numerous retinue, his residence was furnished most sumptuously, and his table was spread with the greatest luxuries. Knights were his retainers, and barons considered themselves his honoured guests. But there is one thing that would not impress us much in our day with the magnificence of his establishment. You know that there were no Kidderminster or Turkey carpets in Becket's time to adorn the mansions of the nobility. In the winter time the floors were covered with hay and straw; in the summer, with green rushes and boughs. And we are told this was done because the Chancellor's friends were so numerous that they could not all sit up to his table, so that many of them had to adopt a sort of pic-nic fashion and sit upon the floor, and a hard floor would not be a very good thing for the preservation of their garments, nor would the dust which collected upon it tend to show off their gorgeously coloured attire to the best advantage; and, therefore, it was strewed with hay and boughs. Becket was also a personal favourite with the king, and, together with him, joined in gay sports, such as hunting, hawking, gaming, and the like, which in our day would be looked upon as not very creditable to the clerical profession. In fact, if Becket's ghost will pardon us for taking the liberty of using a strong expression, he was in a manner a "Jack of all trades." Not only did he wield the sword of the spirit (I am afraid he frequently neglected to do this) but also the temporal sword, for he accompanied the king in some continental wars, and we read that the magnificence of his attendant retinue greatly astonished the French courts. In proof of Becket's friendship with the king, a rather amusing incident is related. They were riding together in London, and the king happened to notice a poor barely clad beggar shivering with cold. "Don't you think it would be a very good thing to give that poor fellow a warm coat," said the king. "It would, surely," answered Becket, "and you do well in thinking of such good actions." "Then he shall have one presently," cried the king. And then followed a not very dignified scene. The king seized Becket's scarlet and ermine coat, and tugged away violently to get it off him, while Becket strenuously defended himself. So great was the conflict that they nearly tumbled off their horses, but at last Becket had to give way to the superior strength of the king, and the poor beggar received from his hand the Chancellor's vestment. Whether the poor man's consternation and surprise at the nature of the gift, or whether his gratitude for it were the greatest, I leave you to judge. But we must pass on to another stage of Becket's career. As the sequel will show, well would it have been for him had he not accepted the new promotion offered him by the king. As Chancellor, he had shown the greatest ability in transacting the affairs of the nation. While he stood at the helm he had conducted the vessel of the state to fortune and prosperity. His amiable disposition and his jovial tastes had endeared him to the king. His old and first patron to whom he owed his present position, Archbishop Theobald, died, not very long after Becket's elevation to the chancellorship, and the king then offered the archbishopric to Becket. He believed that as Becket had hitherto subserved his interests, he would still continue to do so. He hoped that as he had humiliated and oppressed the barons by heavy extortions when chancellor, so he would also when he became archbishop assist the king in diminishing the power and privileges of the clergy and the people. But the king was greatly mistaken in this, and herein lay his error. The barons were Normans, the inferior clergy and people were chiefly Saxons. Becket was a Saxon. By the bye, the first Saxon who had been appointed to any great office since the Norman Conquest, which took place about a century before his day. Therefore, as a Saxon, he was only too willing to retaliate upon the Norman barons, who had reduced the Saxons to the condition of salves. But, Becket, when required to legislate disadvantageously to his own kinsfolk and acquaintances, opposed instead of aided the king's counsels. Some of the ministers had warned him not to raise Becket to the mitre. They knew his proud imperious and usurping nature. They knew the perseverance of his character, which no resistance could check or daunt. He had already given evidence of his ambitious nature by the pomp and grandeur he had displayed while Chancellor, and men of deep discernment could see that whenever he felt his power to be sufficiently great he would match it against the king's, and, therefore, they used their best endeavours to dissuade the king from appointing him. But these were fruitless, for he was made Archbishop on June 3rd, 1162. As soon as ever he was instituted into this office he entirely altered his demeanour and manner of life. It may be that he had been so gay, as Chancellor, to mislead the king, and to make him think that he would not be over strict and scrupulous in enforcing the so-called rights of the clergy, but would be a ready tool in the king's hands to do his bidding in whatever way he might be required. Becket seems to have been a consummate actor, for as soon as he became primate such a change came over his habits that Becket, the archbishop must have seemed to have been quite a different individual to Becket, the chancellor. He at once threw up the chancellorship, without giving notice to the king; he exchanged his gay clothes for sackcloth; he gave up all his luxuries, and bread became his simple diet; he wore his garments so long that they were filled with dirt and vermin; he gave up his field sports, and now, instead, washed the feet of thirteen beggars, and he tore his back with frequent scourgings. Yet, at the same time, he continued to hold his retinue, that men might be awed by his ostentatious display to think highly of him, and to revere him as a great dignitary. And what was the motive which induced Becket to make this great reform in his manner of life. The age in which he lived was a superstitious age, and the clergy and people, therefore, looked upon him as a man possessed of a peculiar sanctity when he endured such great mortifications voluntarily, and subjected himself to such severe discipline and chastisement. It was that he might gain the favour of the people and cause them to take his side against the king, that he became so austere and rigid. Would that he had, in reality, laid aside earthly things, and that he had manifested a truly humble spirit and conducted his actions according to the law of love, instead of showing enmity and opposition to his king. Then would Becket, indeed, have been a noble character, and a worthy minister of Christ. Immediately on his elevation, Becket attempted to usurp power which belonged to the king. He summoned an earl to surrender a barony to the see of Canterbury, which had been held by his family ever since the conquest, on the ground that it had formerly belonged to that see. At this time the sums paid by the people to the clergy, by way of commutation for their sins, exceeded those paid to the state. The clergy were not amenable to civil and criminal jurisdiction, so that if a priest committed murder he would, most probably, be exempted from punishment. This was a state of things that could not be tolerated, and, therefore, the king summoned an assembly of the prelates of England, and required them to submit to the laws of the kingdom. This proceeding led to that contest which finally terminated in the overthrow of Becket. Time fails us to state anything like minutely the circumstances of the quarrel between Becket and the king. Let it suffice to say that the king drew up sixteen articles at a council held at Clarendon, which was to restrain priestly encroachments, and to preserve, in all its integrity, the civil power. At first Becket refused to sign these articles, then he felt himself compelled to do so. When presented to the Pope he condemned them and annulled them, and absolved Becket from the oath he had taken to abide by them, so that Becket again refused submission to them. This provoked the king to vent all the wrath he possibly could on Becket. On a slight pretence he summoned him to appear before a council held at Northampton. There he was condemned to have his goods forfeited to the crown and was ordered to furnish an account of the sums paid to the crown while he had been chancellor. This was almost an impossible task for Becket to perform, and the sum required of him was estimated at 44,000 marks (a mark is 13s. 4d.), a sum which he could not pay. Most men would have done under the circumstance, as Becket was desired to do, that is, resign his see on the condition that the king forgave his debts, or submit entirely to the king's clemency. But Becket was always bold in his times of greatest extremity. Though to all appearance he was ruined, he put on a bold front. After a few days' consideration he went to church, said mass, and on his return, arrayed in his vestments, he entered the king's apartments carrying the cross erected. This was a menace against the king, threatening him with excommunication. The king enraged now took every means to effect the total ruin of the primate, and the result was that Becket withdrew secretly from the country. We may learn here what self-denial and what suffering a man will endure in order to gratify ambition and to attain to the highest possible temporal exaltation. Becket was next to the king, but he was not satisfied with this, he wanted to be superior. His aim was to be the first man in England. His great attempt to carry out, and perseverance in, this his unjust endeavour is to be condemned. But if he had shown the same resolution and determination in a good cause, his character would have been a model for us to imitate. If he had exposed himself to the censure and persecutions of his king for the truth's sake, we would have admired him, instead of esteeming him worthy of censure. Let us be as valiant and persevering in maintaining the right, as he was in upholding wrong; and then, though we may not shine in the pages of earthly history, we shall gain a good name, and have a good conscience: conscious of uprightness and void of offence. We must, however, pass to the second point, which is the period of Becket's banishment. At the council at Northampton, to which Becket had been summoned for a slight unintentional contempt of the king's court, it seems to have been Henry's intention to take him a prisoner. When he was about to depart all the doors were made fast; but, under some miraculous circumstances, he made his escape. One of the servants espying a key hanging on a rail near the gate took it down, unlocked the gate, and let Becket out, while the king's servants stood by and made no attempt to prevent his escape. It may seem strange, but when Becket arrived in France, the tide of events seemed again to turn in his favour. He was a deep designing man, most acute and clever in stratagem. Henry, although one of the most powerful and politic princes of any age, was obliged to make concessions, and to compromise with the man whom he wished to ruin. By magnifying the persecutions to which the king had subjected him, and representing himself almost a martyr, popular opinion was enlisted on Becket's side. He was regarded as a saint, the king as a tyrannical oppressor. To please the Pope, Becket resigned his archbishopric into his hands, for which act of submission the Holy Father presented Becket again with the office, and further took his part in the controversy with the king, by excommunicating those who had condemned Becket at Northampton. Every circumstance now again seemed favourable to Becket, for the King of France, being exceedingly jealous of the power and greatness of King Henry, protected Becket and espoused his cause. The king, of course, did not like the idea at all of being thus outgeneralled by the power Becket had gained on the continent, and the attachment to his cause of the Pope and the King of France, so he endeavoured to crush Becket abroad. He banished all Becket's friends in England, 400 in number, and bound them by an oath to go to Becket for their sustenance. Of course, this would have reduced him to the greatest poverty. But the king found himself outwitted. No sooner had Becket's friends set foot on French soil than the Pope absolved them from the oath they had taken to abide with Becket. During this time he was strenuously endeavouring to advance his cause. He launched his anathemas against those who took the king's part, and threatened the king with excommunication. The king feared he would carry his threat into execution, and so great in those days was the dread of being cast out of the church that the king at once saw the necessity of coming to terms with the archbishop. After two or three conferences, at which they were not able to agree, Henry and Becket were again reconciled. The archbishop was restored to all his former honours and emoluments. The past controversy was to be buried in oblivion and all the pretensions, and privileges of the clergy were to remain as they were before the contest took place. The only terms in this adjustment of the dispute favourable to the king were, that his adherents were absolved from the sentence of excommunication which had been passed upon them. From this we may learn how great was the superstitious fear in those times of incurring church censures. Henry hated Becket in his heart. He was earnest and powerful in upholding his cause, yet he quailed before the thunders of Rome, succumbed to the archbishop, and condescended to such abject submission that he actually, on one occasion, went so far as to hold the stirrup of the proud prelate while he mounted. After six years, Becket returned to England. He knew that if ever the king saw an opportunity to enforce Becket's submission he would embrace it, and, therefore, Becket thought he would strike the first blow, and at once he began to carry matters with a high hand. Henry wished to have his son crowned during his lifetime, and this was done by the Archbishop of York during Becket's absence. The haughty prelate was highly incensed at this, and to pacify him, the king promised that the ceremony should be again performed by Becket. But he would not thus be appeased, at any rate he would not lose the opportunity, thus afforded him, of exercising his authority. As soon as he got to England he excommunicated the bishops who had crowned the young prince. Such a holy man and martyr to his cause did the people think him to be that wherever he went he was hailed by the cheers of the people. This popularity so intoxicated him with pride that he hurled his anathemas right and left at the king's supporters, and in vain did some remonstrate with him and tell him that his rash proceedings would bring fire and sword in the kingdom. The demon of pride now possessed him, and was leading him on to destruction. He was now seated on a lofty pinnacle that had no foundation, arrogating to himself an authority which it was not lawful for him to exercise, and a power which was not his to wield, he was tottering to his fall. As we behold the archbishop in the possession of an almost unlimited authority, swaying the people at his will, the object of the deepest reverence and homage, and imperiously hurling his anathemas on all who opposed him; just before his tragical end we see how true are the words of holy writ: "Pride goeth before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall." Had Becket not been so puffed up with pride, that he could see his errors, he might have lamented with Wolsey (a proud prelate who lived later on in history), the vanity of wordly pomp and grandeur. But we must haste to particularise the circumstances of Becket's death. When the excommunicated bishops told their grief to the king, who was now in France, and when he heard of Becket's unwarrantable contempt and abuse of power in England, he became filled with rage. "What!" he said, "doth a wretch who hath not any bread, a beggar that came to my court on a limping pack horse, carrying all his estate in a wallet behind him; dare he insult his king and trample on the whole kingdom, and will none of the lazy cowardly knights rid me out of the hands of this turbulent priest." Certainly, from these words we may gather that at the time he spoke it was the king's wish to have Becket murdered, but when the deed was done nothing could exceed his grief. No sooner had Henry said these words than four knights went out of the king's presence and vowed together to murder the prelate. They arrived at Canterbury after they landed, went to the archbishop's palace, and demanded a conference with him. They urged him to submit to the king's authority, and so heated did they and the prelate become in conversation that Becket's servants, hearing their altercations, rushed in to protect their master. After the knights had retired awhile from the palace they returned again, and finding all the doors locked they forced their way in. Becket did not seem in the least degree concerned, while his friends trembled for his fate as he marched with dignified steps to the cathedral to perform the evening service. As the procession, which accompanied him, passed through the garden, they heard the voices of armed men. The monks endeavoured to lock the doors of the cathedral after Becket had entered, but he resisted them, saying, "That he would not turn the cathedral into a fortified castle." The knights followed in, and in the twilight they could not discern the primate. "Where is Thomas a' Becket, traitor to the king," they shouted. "Here I am," calmly replied the primate, "no traitor, but the archbishop and the priest of God; what do you wish." The knights then attempted to drag him from the cathedral, the archbishop resisted and threw one on the pavement. The knights drew their swords, and one of them aimed a blow at Becket's head, severed his scalp, and thus ended tragically the life of Thomas a' Becket. At first some of the people sided with the king and some with Becket, but at length all regarded Becket as a martyr, and were incensed against Henry. Two years after his death the Pope made him a saint. In one year it was computed 100,000 pilgrims visited his tomb, and the king some time after his death subjected himself to the most abject penance before the primate's crime. Now, I have to the best of my ability related to you the life of Becket. I have tried to free my narrative from any details, but still I feel that I have wearied you. I feel that I must not dismiss the subject without drawing a lesson from it. The spirit and perseverance which men show in their endeavours to carry out unworthy schemes should emulate us to be earnest and never to leave a stone unturned in the pursuit of worthy ends. If men are earnest in a wrong cause, how much more should we be earnest in a right one? You must have already discovered that Becket is by no means a character worthy to be held up as a pattern to us in respect of what he did, yet there are qualities which he exhibited in endeavouring to carry out his aims which we ourselves should strive to possess. Our Lord hath said that the children of this world are in their generation wiser than the children of light. The unjust steward who took pains to ensure for himself a home after he was dismissed by his master, though he did so by defrauding that master, had as he was a character, our Lord showed worthy of imitation in one respect. As he had an eye to the future and prepared for it, so should we also, that when we fail, that is, when this world fails us, as we know it must, we may be received into everlasting habitations. So in some respects we can learn wisdom from Becket. He was zealous; he never lost an opportunity; he displayed an untiring activity in furthering his cause; he was courageous, not fearing the wrath of the king, and regardless of all dangers and difficulties that lay in his path; he was self-denying, preferring banishment, and choosing to be under the king's displeasure rather than yield his will to the king, and by so doing dwell in affluence and be the subject of his favour. These are noble qualities when those who possess them use them aright. Zeal when not misplaced, self-denial from all things hurtful, things which clog the wheels of progress, and hinder us from advancing towards success in a legitimate undertaking, and courage in a good cause; these, added to a true faith, the most essential thing of all, must ensure for us real success and real good in things both temporal and spiritual. Again, I would say to you, make every effort to rise in the world, but do not make an unworthy object the goal of your ambition as Becket did. Rise to that which is truly noble, praiseworthy, and good. Rise to that alone which will meet the approval of your God, your conscience, and your fellow-men. It is difficult to say whether Becket did not really attain to greatness, for to be great is to be good. A great position in the world should be based upon a worthy foundation. And do you ask the way to attain true greatness? I would answer, Do your duty to God and your fellow-man. Cultivate the talents which God has given you. To employ chiefly in serving him, and in human things for the honour and welfare of your country and for the welfare of yourselves. And in these days when there are so many temptations to vice, seek to resist evil. Forsake the beerhouse and the gambling company (which degrade and enervate the mind) for the reading-room and amusements of an intellectual nature, which will ennoble the mind and raise you to a position great in the sight of God and all good men, though you still may wear the workman's jacket and your hands may be hard and stained with toil. The life of Becket also enables us to contrast the days in which we live with England 700 years ago. Then the darkness of superstition was spread over the land; the poor were little better than slaves; the barons ruled over and oppressed them; the king ruled over the barons, and often exacted from them unjust extortions; and the pontiff tried to rule the king. If a man only clothed himself in the garb of hypocrisy and affected peculiar sanctity, no matter how wrong his cause was, he was generally triumphant. Then, might triumphed over right. And why? Because ignorance abounded. But now that the morning star of the reformation has risen upon us, it penetrates, nay pierces, through the veil of hypocrisy, which, aforetime, had clothed deceits, and enables us to discern truth from error; and hand in hand with a better christianity, education has advanced, leading men to a liberty that cannot be infringed upon by any arts or insecure professions of goodness. Instead of being governed by priestly power, which compelled men to be formally holy when they might possess no real holiness. We are privileged to worship God in the freedom of the spirit. Thank God, we have liberty of worship, and there is one thing at this time we cannot help noticing, and that is, that the reforms of the present age are nearly all favourable to the working classes. They are daily becoming possessed of great power, being enabled to share in the government of the country. Under these circumstances, how important it is that they should be educated. The union of ignorance and power must be a most unhappy one, and most disastrous in its results. See then that you take every opportunity to improve your talents. Be alive at this time to the peculiar importance of educating your children, and then, if you do your part in these respects, you will be helping to raise your country to a position of freedom, still greater than that which it now enjoys. But, as well as possessing human knowledge, and this is more important, seek to attain true religion, and to be possessors of good moral qualities. Then will the privileges which you now enjoy be deserved by you, and the power and influence which you now possess will increase your own prosperity and help to make our happy land renowned and flourishing. As common countrymen, let us not abuse our privileges by removing the old land marks, and abolishing the institutions which have conduced to our greatness, neither let us speak evil of dignities, nor, indeed, of any man. But let us honour all men as brother christians, let us love the brotherhood as his creatures, let us fear God, and, as loyal subjects, let us honour the king.

During the delivery of the lecture the audience manifested their appreciation, and at the close the lecturer was greeted with applause. The chairman then made an appeal on behalf of the reading-room. A hearty vote of thanks to the rev. lecturer, for his able and eloquent lecture, and to the chairman, were carried by acclamation.

FORMATION OF A BAPTIST CHURCH AT CONSETT.

On Sunday, sermons in connection with the formation of a Baptist Church in Consett and the ordination of Mr. W. Middleton were preached in the Town Hall, by Rev. P. Gibb, of Wolsingham, and Mr. W. M. Middleton, of Coventry.

On Monday afternoon, the ordination services were held in the same hall. Rev. T. H. Pattison, of Newcastle, led the devotional exercises, and at their conclusion

Rev. W. Walters, of Newcastle, then announced as his topic "Church Prosperity," taking as a motto a portion of the 12th verse of the 12th chapter of 2nd Chronicles—"Also in Judah things went well." As they were at the commencement of their history as a christian church, it would be well, he said, for them to look at the essential things that make for their prosperity. It was possible for persons to be mistaken as to what the necessary elements of prosperity were. Commodious and elegant churches, a large and fashionable membership, and a great display of activity were not always evidences of a prosperous church. What, then, were necessary to the well-being and well-doing of a christian church. The first necessary element was holiness. The objection to state churches was that they enclosed all the inhabitants irrespective of their characters. He also had an objection to hereditary religion. The first church was formed of persons that were "born again," and sanctified by the spirit of God. It was true that impure persons had found their way into the church, but still the theory must be maintained, that the members must be renewed in heart and life, and they must make it an undeniable and powerful fact. An unholy church could not be a prosperous one; for as the body was enfeebled by disease, so the unholy church was powerless for good. Christian intelligence would also contribute to church prosperity, and he meant by that an acquaintance with the scriptures. Religious literature in a variety of stages was extensively circulated, but that was not an evidence of an increased knowledge of the Bible, he feared otherwise, as there was a danger of making substitutes for the Bible. There was a deal of milk and milk-and-water circulated which made them feeble folk. A knowledge of the Bible was necessary to the growth of the christian character, and a church having a body of men acquainted with the scriptures was fortified against error. Union was necessary to a church's prosperity. In families and communities "things did not go well" unless there was harmony, and it was the same in churches. There was at least a profession of union in churches, and unanimity should be carefully maintained. If it was wanting, there was no co-operation, and, consequently, no good results. There should be no cliques, for they were beneath the dignity of the christian character, and a united church could resist any shock. Another element essential to prosperity was activity. A church was established for the good of those in its vicinity, and the work should be distributed amongst its members. There should be no drones in that hive and it should not be expected that the pastor and deacons had all the work to do. There was work for all, and no one had to wait for an official appointment to do good—the call of the Master was sufficient. The benefits of activity were the prevention of fault-finding, gossip, and slander, and the exercise and development of their powers. After noticing prayer, &c., as also being essential, he enforced upon his hearers the different points of this fitting subject. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was thereafter administered to the members of the new cause and others.

Tea was provided by the ladies of the church in the ante-room, and a goodly number partook thereof. At a little after five o'clock, the ordination service commenced, which was presided over by the Rev. W. Walters. The meeting was opened with singing and prayer by the Rev. J. Brooks.

The Chairman then stated the object of the meeting, viz., the setting apart of Mr. Middleton as pastor of the newly-formed church and congregation. In connection with the meeting he had been announced to give an account of the general views they held as a denomination, and their position in the religious world. It had been asked, Who are the Baptists, and what do they believe? They were accustomed to consider that they had an ancient pedigree, tracing it back to the days of Jesus Christ. The views and practice of the apostles were the same as they held and performed, and they could trace a line of christian people from then till the present time that pursued the same course. The Waldenses, the Albigenses, the Lollards, and the first British martyrs were Baptists. They had had amongst them some of the finest specimens of intellectual and moral worth, such as John Milton, John Bunyan, Roger Williams, John Foster, Robert Hall, and Sir Henry Havelock, and the most popular and most useful preacher of the present day—Charles H. Spurgeon. In Great Britain and Ireland they had a membership of 250,000; in the Australian colonies, 11,000; in Canada, including New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, 15,000; in the West Indies, 24,000; in the East Indies, 3,000; in the United States, 1,000,000, which did not include 50,000 or 60,000 that did not hold evangelical views; on the continent, 25,000; making a grand total of 1,458,000. In doctrine they agreed with all evangelical protestants throughout the world, and held out the right hand of fellowship to them, saying "grace be with all those that love the Lord Jesus." But they differed in church government from the Episcopalians, Presbyterians, and Methodists, not from caprice, but from conviction. They differed from all others on the subject of baptism, and he stated their views on the subject to be baptised, and the mode of administering that rite. He concluded by expressing the belief that no denomination was more fitted to grapple with the errors of the times than they were, and stating that they had come to Consett to co-operate with other denominations in spreading truth.

Mr. T. Little, was then called upon to make a statement on behalf of the church. He said that upwards of two years ago, the churches of Highgate and Rowley took Consett into their consideration, with a view to missioning it. A co-pastor was obtained—Rev. D. M. Macgregor, and the young, heroic Scotchman was made a blessing to them. After labouring for a year, he went to (Manchester,) and they were left without a minister. About fifteen months ago, Mr. Middleton came amongst them, who had also been successful. Circumstances had arisen to cause their separation from the neighbouring churches, and they had unanimously resolved to give Mr. Middleton a call to become their pastor.

In answer to questions put to him by the Rev. P. Gibb, Mr. Middleton related his religious experience and call to the ministry; also the reasons which induced him to accept the call to Consett. These being satisfactory, Mr. W. M. Middleton, the pastor's father, offered the ordination prayer.

Rev. G. V. Barker, of Sunderland, delivered the charge to the newly-ordained minister, which was somewhat lengthy, and contained some capital counsel. He pointed out the two-fold character of the ministerial work—an evangelist and a pastor. He was never to omit due preparation for the pulpit; he was to be a wise governor of the chapel, and to be deligent in visiting.

Mr. W. Middleton addressed the church, the chief points being that they were to encourage their pastor by their prayers, by their presence at the services, by never saying anything that would cause him pain, and by their purse.

The meeting was brought to a close in the usual manner.

King, the defaulting Manchester cashier, has been arrested at Exeter. The amount he had embezzled was £4,700, most of which, however, will be recovered.

According to a recent estimate the population of the globe is about 1,228,000,000 souls. Of this number 552,000,000 belong to the Mongolian race; 360,000,000 to the Caucasian; 190,000,000 to the Ethiopian; 170,000,000 to the Maylay, and 1,000,000 to the Indo-American race. The annual mortality is over 35,000,000.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE COUNTY COURT.

A LANDLORD AND TENANT CASE.

A special sitting of the above Court was held on Wednesday, in the Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, before H. Stapylton, Esq., judge, and the following jury: Messrs. W. Ritson, A. Houliston, J. Routledge, J. Dixon, and J. Peile, to hear the case of "Wilson v. Jefferson." The plaintiff in this case is Thomas Wilson, Esq., J.P., and he instituted this action against Mr. Joseph Jefferson, who was previously his tenant, for breach of agreement, laying the damages at £19 14s. Mr. Meynell, instructed by Mr. Pattinson, of Haltwhistle, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Bush defended. Mr. Meynell opened the case for the prosecution, after which

Thomas Sample, land agent for Mr. Wilson, was called, and being sworn, said: The defendant, Jefferson, was tenant of a farm at Greenhead, belonging to Mr. Wilson, from the 12th May, 1863, and had a lease for four years. The agreement (produced) provides that the fences and buildings had to be kept in good repair. Jefferson continued tenant of the farm at the same rent and terms therein contained after 1863. A notice to quit was given by defendant in May, 1869, which he acted upon. I saw the state of the house, buildings, and fences before he left; it might be a few days or weeks. I then drew his attention to them, as they were out of repair, and not in tenantable order. I do not remember exactly what I said to the defendant at the time, but told him to appoint a person to value the dilapidations on his behalf. He replied that he had nothing to do with it, and that they were as good as when he entered. We appointed valuers after defendant left the farm—about the latter part of June—and having received a copy of the valuation, I sent it to the defendant, but I got no reply.

By Mr. Bush: I was not present when the agreement was made. At that time Mr. Moore was acting as bailiff, but I don't know whether he drew up the agreement. At that time I was casually employed to let farms and draw up agreements. When I called upon defendant, and drew his attention to the dilapidations, he was living in the house at Greenhead. The house is not an old one. I saw the stables, but did not take a note of any improvements needed. I observed that the fences and buildings were generally out of repair. I did not at that time ask defendant to repair the dilapidations, nor afterwards, as it is usual in such cases to get a valuer. I mentioned the grass land to him about the same time as the buildings, and gave him notice to appoint a valuer after the May term, not before.

Thomas Palliser Dodds, farmer and land agent, Anick Grange, said he was called upon to make a valuation on the 2nd July. He had made minutes, and had notes of all the items. £7 14s. was a very moderate charge for dilapidations, and he considered £12 a reasonable sum for not giving up the grass land on the 25th March, and eating it till the May term. There were 32 acres of grass land as given to them.

By Mr. Bush: It would be six weeks after defendant left that the valuation was made. I cannot tell anything of the state of the place before that. I am not aware that the "Port" field had to be retained by the defendant till the term. My instructions were 32 acres, and if it was less than that the valuation would be wrong.—Witness was further examined by Mr. Meynell, when he gave the details of the estimate, after which he continued: He saw a tree that had fallen and broken some pailing. He had 2s. down for the garden pailing, but he did not know that defendant had put it up. He had a note of a bed, as there were recent marks that it had been taken away.

Christopher Reed, auctioneer and land valuer, Humshaugh, said he was the other valuer, and he agreed with his colleague.

Thos. Muse, builder, Shotley Bridge, had repaired the house and buildings, and his account amounted to upwards of £58. The sum asked from the outgoing tenant was in his opinion very small.

George Bruce, innkeeper, Greenhead, defendants' successor, said: I did not get possession of the grass land till May. In the last week of February I asked defendant's permission to put some manure on the grass land, which he granted. He asked me for eatage after the 25th of March, but I said I could not grant it, and I never granted it.

By Mr. Bush: Defendant did not object to me putting the manure down; he even showed me the best place to put it. I know the "Port" field; it contains eight acres of grass and four in tillage; but I did not put manure on it. Defendant had possession of the grass land till May, and had stock upon it; it was all eaten. I never saw any stock on the land but on the day of sale, which was before the term, and they were in more than one field. I saw beasts in the "Port" field, but not sheep. There were sheep in the other field. I did not know what stock had been brought to the sale, nor did I know what stock defendant had. I saw 4 beasts, 2 stirks, and 29 sheep, in different fields, but I don't know whether the stock belonged to defendant. Mr. Wilson has done part to put the place right.

By Mr. Meynell: When I entered the farm a deal of the pailings were down, and a number were rotten. The gates and posts were bad, a deal of the windows were broken, and the stable doors were out of repair. At the sale defendant's beasts and sheep were sold, but I can't say how many there were, nor can I say that they were the same that I saw in the fields.

This being the case for the prosecution, Mr. Bush opened it for the defence in a lengthy speech, in which he referred to a memorandum to the original agreement, which allowed his client the possession of the "Port" field till the term.

Mr. Meynell asked his honour if the memorandum should be taken? A letter was produced showing that Mr. Wilson was not aware of its existence.

His Honour thought it had better be admitted.

Joseph Jefferson, was then sworn, and said: I occupied the land and inn at Greenhead under Mr. Wilson, subject to the proposed agreement and memorandum. I signed both agreements at one time. As I thought it would save a deal of trouble to write it over again, the small agreement was written and signed separately. I refused to sign the first, because the "Port" field was not allowed to be eaten till May term, and the second provides that. Mr. Moore came back a day or two after, and brought both, which I signed. I was fourteen years tenant of Greenhead, at the first being tenant for Mr. Burnett. I kept possession of the "Port" field till May. Plaintiff took possession of four acres and ploughed it. From the Christmas preceding I only had two cows and twenty sheep. On the day of sale people brought cattle for sale along with mine. I delivered up possession to Mr. Bruce, except "Port" field, on the 25th March, according to agreement. I never had any complaint from Mr. Wilson about the fences and buildings before I left. Mr. Moore said it was in better repair than when I took it, and I was willing to do anything he wanted. This was about a fortnight before I left. All the fences were in good repair, except the two places where the two trees had blown over, and I could not repair these till the woodman removed the fallen timber, and if I had been sure that Mr. Wilson was going to appoint two valuers, of which I had no notice, I should have met them. Manure was laid on part of grass land on the 15th February, and there was no stock in that field after. They never asked my leave to put on manure, and I told them that it was not reasonable to put it on till the 25th March. Mr. Wilson's carts brought the manure, and Bruce told me that I might have other grass in its place. The bed was not there when Mr. Wilson bought the property, the former proprietor told me to take it out.

By Mr. Meynell: Both agreements were signed together in the parlour at Greenhead. I saw Moore sign the small one, and I signed the other at the same time. About a fortnight before I left Moore told me that the premises were in better repair than when Mr. Wilson got possession. Moore was not Wilson's bailiff then. I cannot tell how long he had been discharged. When the farm was first let to Bruce, Moore told me to repair the dilapidations, which I did. I wrought on repairing all winter, and a person named Young helped me a short time, and I finished a short time before I left. I gave up possession of all the grass land on the 25th March, except "Port" field and the grass that was allowed to me. Mr. Bruce could have had possession if he had chosen. I never saw Mr. Sample at Greenhead before the rent day, and he did not give me notice to repair, nor had had we any conversation about the state and condition of the premises till the rent day. He said there would have to be a valuation, and he never asked me to appoint a valuer. I received a copy of the valuation, and a letter from Mr. Pattinson, asking for payment of the valuation. The reason that I did not reply to them was that I thought they could not compel me to pay. I swear that I told Mr. Sample that I had the agreement on the rent day (May 20th), and he wanted a copy. Moore told me Mr. Wilson had a copy, and it was no use sending one. (A letter was here read to show that Mr. Wilson had not been aware of the memorandum.) Bruce never asked leave before he came to put the manure down, and after he did come, I showed him the best place to put it. Bruce said: "You will have to get leave from Mr. Wilson to eat the other land for the piece I have manured." The cows ate upon a 3-acre green a day or two. It was not the "Port" field that they put the manure on, but I had a right to ask for other eatage, as the fields were manured on the 15th February. Between 23th March and 12th May I had the cows out six or seven times. I never got leave from Mr. Wilson to eat the time out on the other land.

By Mr. Bush: Mr. Wilson never got leave from me to put the manure down, I told Mr. Sample at once, when he called, that I had an agreement to eat the "Port" field. I just had two cows and twenty sheep on the farm after Christmas.

By His Honour: I did all my business with Mr. M... any with Mr. Wilson. I also bargained with ... Moore for the farm.

Thomas Young, farmer, Blackhill, said: The "onsteads" at Greenhead are old, and all the fences were in a good tenantable position.—By Mr. Meynell: I was not there for the purpose of examining. I only assisted him to repair the fence in March.

John Heppell, farmer, Birkenside, and Robert Lumley, Ovingham, recently a tenant of Mr. Wilson, gave evidence as to the farm being in a good tenantable state of repair.

John Moore, Springwell, said: I was bailiff for Mr. Wilson many years. I signed both the agreement and the memorandum (produced). I did not present a copy of the small agreement to defendant when I presented the large ones, because that was done afterwards, but I can't say how long. The memorandum was not written before Jefferson took the farm, but it was signed on the same day as the original agreement. Mr. Wilson signed the agreement some time before Jefferson signed. Defendant was not willing to sign the agreement, as he wanted the eatage of the grass till May. He refused to sign unless he got it, and I was there on three separate occasions. He wanted the agreement altered, but it was not altered because Mr. Wilson would not agree to it. I saw Mr. Wilson every day. That little agreement was my own act and deed, and not Mr. Wilson's. I did not tell Jefferson that, and I was Mr. Wilson's agent at the time. The agreement is in my writing. I had to tell Jefferson many a time Mr. Wilson did not agree to alter the agreement, but I did not tell him that when I signed the memorandum. I was at Greenhead frequently, and defendant had such a thing as fifteen or twenty sheep, two cows, and one horse. I went round and saw the fences, and they were in my judgment in good tenantable repair, and the buildings were as good as the first day I knew them. I did not tell the defendant that I wrote this memorandum to save the trouble of writing the agreement over again.

By Mr. Meynell: I saw the fences on the 14th February, and was then in Mr. Wilson's employ. I left on the 19th February. It is a stone fence between Jefferson and Lumley's farm. I looked after Mr. Wilson's own farm and other matters. The original agreement was written by my nephew, and Mr. Wilson saw it. I had no authority to let farms, except Mr. Wilson consented. I have signed many agreements—Shotley Field, Shotley Field Mill, and others. I told him that defendant would not take the place unless he got grass land till May, but I did not tell him that I had written the memorandum. Mr. Wilson refused to alter the original terms. I admit that I only sign the agreements as a witness, not as a letter of farms. I never signed agreements in the same way as I did the memorandum. They were both signed on the same day in the same room.

By Mr. Bush: Defendant only knew me as the agent of Mr. Wilson. I don't recollect what I did with the duplicate of the little agreement. I was his agent then, and received his rents.

By Mr. Meynell: I received defendant's rent for ten years.

Mr. Meynell having reviewed the case, His Honour lengthily commented upon all the features of the evidence, making a most minute comparison between the depositions of the different witnesses. He directed the attention of the jury to the memorandum, seeing that as it was Mr. Moore's own deed and act, it could not be taken into account in the case.

The jury retired, and after an hour's absence, returned with a verdict for the plaintiff, with damages as follows:—For the catage of "Port" field, £3; other land, £1 2s.; repairs to house, £1 13s.; total, £5 15s.

Lumley v. Wilson.—This was a case in which the plaintiff, who recently tenanted Black Hedley Farm, under T. Wilson, Esq., J.P., asked for £50 damages, for the destruction of his crops by hares and rabbits belonging to that gentleman, which had increased and multiplied on the ground. Mr. Bush prosecuted, and Mr. Meynell defended. An adjournment was applied for, as the case for the defence was not complete. This was granted, the defendant paying the costs.

Markets.

THE CORN TRADE.

The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the corn trade, says we have again to note a great falling off in the weekly sales of wheat as compared with last year, amounting to 20,827 qrs., but as consumption goes on at about the same rate, the difference must be made up in the free use of foreign, and this constant demand must ultimately tell, and still more certainly as the English stock is used up. Should the idea take root that prices have about reached their lowest point, speculation may aid a rise.

CORN MARKETS.

Newcastle Corn Market, Tuesday.—At this day's market there was a moderate supply of wheat both from the growers and the coast, and only a small arrival from abroad. The disappointing report from London caused the trade to rule dull, and, Saturday's improvements being lost, only a limited business was done at the rates of this day week for both English and foreign. Barley and oats slow at previous terms. Malt lower. Beans and peas unchanged. Flour at late rates.

Darlington Corn Market, Monday.—New red wheat sold from 10s 3d to 11s 0d per boll of two bushels; white ditto, 11s 3d to 12s 3d; old red wheat, —s 0d to —s 0d; white ditto, —s 0d to —s 0d; barley, 3s 0d to 8s 0d per boll; long oats, 2s 3d to 3s 0d; short ditto, 3s 6d to 5s 0d per bushel; beans, 11s 0d to 11s 6d per boll.

Hexham Corn Market, Tuesday.—White wheat 41s to 50s; red do., 39s to 46s; barley, 18s 0d to 20s 0d per Hexham boll; oats, 13s 6d to 18s 6d per ditto.

London Corn Market, Wednesday.—At Mark Lane this morning the attendance was moderate, and the trade generally quiet, with scarcely any change in its general character. The small supplies of English wheat moved off slowly at Monday's rates. Foreign wheat was freely offered, and sparingly purchased at late currencies. The flour trade was quiet, without change in prices. Malting barley was quite as dear, grinding steady in value, with a limited demand. Beans ruled firm, at rather over the rates of last week. Peas steady in value, with a fair demand. The increased arrivals of maize gave buyers a better choice, prices remaining without quotable change. Oats fully supported Monday's rates, and met a steady sale. Linseed firm. Rapeseed in steady request.

GENERAL CORN AVERAGES.

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

	Qrs.	s. d.
Wheat	58,492........	at 43 6
Barley	61,910........	at 36 2
Oats	3,869........	at 20 10

CATTLE MARKETS.

Newcastle Cattle Market, Tuesday.—The show of stock presented for sale exhibited an increase of 19 beasts, but a decline of 1,513 sheep, as compared with that of last week. The quality of the cattle was considerably below an average, while sheep, generally speaking, were inferior. The supply of beef comprised 1,595 head. There is little or no change to note in the general state of trade from that of last week, if anything the tendency was in favour of the seller; buyers (both local and district) were numerous, and a fair good clearance was effected. The number of sheep was 4,792. The mutton trade was in an active state, at an advance of from ¼d to ½d per lb. on the rates of this day se'nnight. A few well-bred hoggets—last year's lambs—made 10d, but the general top figure for mutton was 9½d per lb., with a good finish at the close of business. Pigs—462 were shown. The pork trade ruled steady, previous rates were supported, and nearly the whole 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 vendible mutton, 9½d to 9¾d; middling, 7½d to 8½; tups, ewes, and inferior, 6½d to 8d; lamb, 0d to 0d per lb., sinking offal.

Wakefield Cattle Market, Wednesday.—The supply of fat beasts was chiefly from the north, and was in very excellent condition; but the number offered was inadequate to meet the demand, there being a large attendance of buyers. Sheep were plentifully shown, and purchasers for heavy weights had the advantage in prices. The following were the rates:—Fat beasts 8s 0d to 9s per stone of 14lbs; mutton, ewes 7½d, wethers 8½ to 8¾d, small sheep 9d per lb; fat pigs declined in value, the highest price given being 8s 3d per stone.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

Middlesborough Iron Market, Tuesday.—There was a numerous attendance on 'Change at Middlesbrough. One or two unusually large sales of pig iron were made at a shade below the quotations, but there was no alteration made in the official prices. The question of the wages of the ironstone miners, some of whom were asking as much as 25 per cent., formed a topic of conversation. It was ascertained that, although the advance asked by the miners is large, there was no apprehension of any great difficulty being met with in dealing with the matter. There is little doubt that a compromise will be easily effected. The blast furnace men have accepted the 5 per cent. advance offered them by the pig makers, and it is expected that they will rest satisfied for awhile.

London Coal Market, Wednesday.—Hetton 19s 6d, East Hartlepool 18s 6d, Lambton 18s 6d, Heugh Hall 18s, South Hartlepool 17s 6d, Hetton Lyons 17s, Hastings 16s. Ships at market 91; sold 70. Ships at sea 10.

Poetry: Original and Select.

L O V E.

Love is the lever that can move the world;
All power to that is weakness, statesmen's art
Buffoonery, all wisdom but a name,
And genius e'en a shadow in the mist,
A brilliant insubstantiality
At which men gaze as on some wayward star,
One moment beautiful, then lost for ever.
Remorseless time brings all our work to dust;
Nor king nor peasant can escape his touch.
Though one may have a larger grasp of wealth,
Or thunder through the ages with his name,
The finger of the Master moulders all,
And span of changing fortune yields to span.
Yet through the suffering of the yearning years,
When hearts are breaking with the weight of care,
And evil takes advantage to itself,
When man casts man beneath him in the strife,
And earth is full of anguish and despair,
Thou art our safety, Love, divinest Love,
And shinest with a sweet, immortal light—
Yea, through thee by the Man of Nazareth,
We have been shown the path to Paradise.
Yet is the very name of love contemned;
Mart and exchange have sham'd it from mankind;
The reign of gold and deathless quest of fame
Usurp its place, while intermingled cries
Of "Liberty" and "Progress" rend the air,
Clear always, but not always understood.
Wherein doth lie the substance of the boast
That this whole world rings with advancing life?
Have we become more noble by its spell,
And are the strong more gentle to the weak?
Or doth it mean that murder still imbrues
Its hands in guiltless blood, that crime is rife,
The poorhouse crowded, and the gaols enlarged—
That kings are forging implements of war
Wherewith to mow long-suffering subjects down,
To gain possession of the blood-stained sod?
Is man less like the devil, more like God,
In subjugating nature to his will,
And forcing from her all her hidden stores?
Back booms an answer from a thousand lands,
That man slays man to save himself from man,
That wives are widowed by the curse of war,
And that the sheathless sword of discord gleams
O'er the vast world, while Peace looks on and weeps.
Shall, then, the poet shirk his noble task
To lead the spirit back to its great end,
And re-illume the desecrated shrine
Where Love's neglected lamp burns faint and low?
'Tis his to raise God's work and not debase it—
To take the pure and set it in the light,
High as a beacon on some towering hill,
Or as the glittering serpent Moses rais'd,
Which all may see and take fresh pulse of life.

—*A Queen's Death and other Poems by Geo. Smith.*

Varieties.

Extracts from Punch.

A laborious occupation—Shop-lifting.

New Legal Definition.—A copyholder—A compositor.

A policeman's "rattle"—His gossip with our female domestic servants.

Pedestrianism Extraordinary.—Perhaps the most remarkable instance of wonderful appetite is to be found in the case of those persons who are said to devour the ground.

"Speaking Volumes."—A novel is announced with the name of "What her Face says." This must surely be the narrative of what is called a speaking countenance. To make the work complete, a portrait should be added, which might be appropriately called a speaking likeness.

Self Help for the Labouring Classes.—"Help yourself" is the pith of the advice now generally given by speechifying politicians and statesmen to the working man that would be if he could, but is unemployed for want of employment. "Help myself?" may be conceived to be the reply. "You just put a leg o' mutton and trimmins afore me, and see if I don't."

Extracts from Judy.

When is a thief like a sempstress?—When he cuts and runs.

Why are ladies juster than men?—Because they are the *fairer* sex.

Question in Nosology.—Is "Goodness' nose" a Grecian or aquiline?

The sort of arithmetic the Government understand best—Reduction.

The Œcumenical Council may be defined as a round game with a pack of card(inal)s.

Why are your muscles in cold weather like season-ticket holders?—Because they contract.

What paper ought people with severe colds to write upon?—Why, *Tishoo*! of course.

With all Reverence.—A parson's clerk ought to be well versed in the *Amen*-ities of life.

Subject for a Train of Thought.—Are the cars on the Pacific Railway drawn by wild *Injuns*?

What's the difference between a gaoler and a jeweller?—One watches cells and the other sells watches.

In what does a race of beings differ from screeching babies?—One is a dynasty, and the other a nasty din.

There was *foul* (fowl) play at the late Tipperary election—A Heron and a Crane were feloniously beaten.

The French Legislative Chamber must be a *dark* place—M. Rochefort enters it by means of a *Lanterne*.

Pathos.—*Fond Mother*: And what would Johnny do if poor mamma were to die?—*Johnny*: Eat up all the sugar.

Drawbacks on Sugar.—The most serious drawbacks on sugar with which *Judy* is acquainted is the sand the grocers mix with it.

Extracts from Fun.

Handy book-markers—Dirty fingers.
Unworthy recipients of tips—The tips-y.
Flowers of speech—The language of Lily-put.

Not Inkredible.—*Eva* (who has spilled ink upon her pinafore): "Mamma, what is a gosling?" *Mamma*: "A little goose, dear." *Eva*: "And a duckling?" *Mamma*: "A little duck." *Eva*: "Then is an inkling a little ink? Because, if so, I've got an inkling."

Curious!—It is impossible to place limits to the ingenuity of the human intellect, and the inventive faculties of man! An American gentleman has just patented a machine which raises cats and dogs from the refuse of the sausage-makers, dry-nurses them, weans them, fattens them, kills them, skins them, converts them into prime veal and ham, and turns them out in the form of a pie with a flaky crust, in ten minutes under the hour, at a cost of something less than nothing a-head.

A BEGGING IMPOSTOR.

At the Gateshead Borough Police Court, on Monday, an old man, who said his name was Thomas Joseph Wilson, was charged with obtaining money by false pretences.—Mr. Chief Constable Elliott explained the case. The prisoner, he said, had been travelling about these parts begging, and representing that he was deputed and empowered by the colliers of Trimdon Grange Colliery to receive subscriptions on their behalf, they being in great distress owing to the dulness of trade. He was taken into custody on Saturday by P.C. Hunter, who apprehended him in the act of soliciting a subscription on their behalf from a chemist in Gateshead. He was brought to the station, and a book was found on him which contained on the following in writing on the first page:—"Trimdon Grange Colliery. The bearer, Mr. Thos. Smith, is deputed by the colliers of Trimdon to receive subscriptions on their behalf, they being at the present time in great distress on account of the dulness of trade at the above colliery, and the smallest sum will be gratefully received.—Thomas Wilson, Secretary."—The prisoner told him that he had been collecting in various places for about a week. There were a good many signatures in the book, and on adding up the different sums he found the total amount was £2 10s. He asked him what he had done with the money, whereupon he replied that he had got a post office order for £2 5s. at Marley Hill, and forwarded it to the secretary. When questioned, he could not tell the secretary's name. Inquiries were made, and it was found that there was no money order office at Marley Hill. On Sunday Detective Sergeant Robert Dodds went to Trimdon Grange, and he found that there was no secretary there of the name given in prisoner's collection book, further that the prisoner was known at the colliery, he having applied for work there two weeks ago, and that he had no authority whatever to collect subscriptions on behalf of the miners. Mr. Elliott remarked that the late Mr Hewitt's name was in the book. The secretary of the Miners' Permanent Relief Fund had sent him a message, stating there would be a meeting of the members on Tuesday, when they would arrange about prosecuting the prisoner, of whom nothing else was known, excepting that he had been a weighman, and had lived at Bishopwearmouth. Some evidence having been given, which fully corroborated Mr. Elliott's statement, the magistrates found the prisoner guilty, and committed him to prison for three months, with hard labour. [A few days ago this fellow called at our office, doubtless while canvassing Consett, and told us the story as narrated above. While asking his name, it appeared that he could suit it to any question, which at once aroused our suspicion, and we sent him off.—Ed. C. G.]

THE RADCLYFFE FAMILY.

The following account of the Radclyffe family is gathered from "Burke's Peerage" and the "Archæologia Æliana," published by the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle. In the first volume (new series) of the latter work occurs the following passage:—"Since the blotting out of the great house of Neville of Raby, by a treason as crude and incapable of success as that of 1715, no family has, even to the present day, so firm a hold upon the affections of the natives of Northumbria as that of the Radclyffes. They fell before a general change of manners took place, before the exchange of old hospitality and patronage on one side, and of deferential respect on the other, gave way to greater coldness, but more sturdy independence in both. Therefore the memories attached to Dilston in the feelings arise in more than affection to an amiable family, and appreciation of mistaken devotedness to the cause of a line which was supposed to possess hereditary rights to the crown. They arise in glowing colours which attach to an obsolete state of forgetfulness of the defects which, while the lamented past was a matter of present contemplation, showed that the heart of man was foolish and evil continually."

James, the third Earl of Derwentwater, fell a victim to his devoted but misguided loyalty to the Stuarts after the rebellion of 1715. He was executed on Tower Hill the 24th Feb., 1716. Burke speaks of him in the following terms:—"He was greatly and generally lamented. He was a perfect cavalier, and a fine specimen of an English nobleman—amiable, brave, open, generous, hospitable, and humane. He gave bread to multitudes of people whom he employed on his estate; the poor, the widow, the orphan, rejoiced in his bounty. He was only twenty-eight years of age when he was brought to the scaffold, and he left a young and beautiful widow, Ann Maria, the daughter of Sir John Webb, Bart., and two infant children, a son and a daughter, to lament his death and suffer by his attainder."

Whatever titular and territorial rights remained unforfeited by the acts of the third Earl of Derwentwater, and their legal consequences, now became vested in his infant and only son, whose name was John. While yet a child he was taken abroad, where it has always been understood he died from an accident by a fall from his horse without ever having been married. His demise under age, in 1731, unmarried, is recorded in the Act 22 Geo. II., c. 52, which gave the Derwentwater estates to Greenwich Hospital. It is understood that the lady who now claims the Derwentwater title and estates denies the accuracy of the story of the death of this young man. She asserts that he lived and married and had issue, and claims to be descended in a direct line from him. What, if any, evidence she may be able to adduce in support of this assumption we are unable to say, but the story of young John Radcliffe's death, as above narrated, has always been credited in this country. With that event, if it took place as recorded, the direct male line of the third Earl of Derwentwater came to a close. There was, however, as we have stated, a daughter, known as the Lady Anne Radcliffe, the only sister of her brother John, and this lady was married in May, 1742, to Robert James, eighth Baron Petre. This union proved fruitful, and the present Lord Petre, through Lady Anne Radcliffe, traces an unbroken descent from the unfortunate third Earl of Derwentwater. The payment of a sum of £42,000 to the Petre family, under Parliamentary sanction, may be regarded as some acknowledgement of the undue severity of the proceedings adopted by the Government of the day against the Derwentwater family.

We have now done with the third Earl of Derwentwater and his lineal descendants. That nobleman had a brother, Charles Radclyffe, who was as deeply involved as himself in the affair of 1715, and who, like him, fell into the hands of the Government. "After his conviction," proceeds Burke, "in 1716, he received several reprieves from time to time, and probably on account of his youth and the Government wishing to shed no more of the blood of his house, he would have been pardoned, but he and thirteen others made their escape from Newgate, 11th December, 1716, and thus placed themselves beyond the benefit even of the general Act of grace which was passed about that time. Radclyffe, on reaching the continent, went to Rome, and obtained a small pension from the Chevalier; he then settled in Paris and there married Lady Newburgh. He twice during his exile came to London, and though his presence was known to the Government, his visits passed unmolested. The rising of 1745 brought him again into action. He sailed from Calais in the November of that year on board a French man-of-war, with his son and some other officers, and a quantity of ammunition of war. The vessel, no doubt bound for Scotland in aid of the insurgents (though there was no legal proof given of the fact), was siezed in the open sea by the Sheerness man-of-war and brought to Deal. Radclyffe and his son were committed to the Tower. The son being deemed a foreigner, was exchanged on the first cartel; but Radclyffe himself was confined till the rebellion was over, when, in Michaelmas Term, 1746, he was brought to the bar of the Court of King's Bench, to have execution awarded against him on his former sentence. He pleaded that he was not the same person as the party convicted, and prayed time to bring witnesses; but as he would not deny in his affidavit, relative to the absence of witnesses, that he was the attainted Chas. Radclyffe, the court proceeded and decided against his plea. He then wished to plead the general pardon of 1716; but the court, one judge (Sir Michael Forster, dissenting), would hear no further plea, and the prisoner was ordered for execution. Though then legally no nobleman, regard was so far paid to the rank and station of his family, that the, in those days, ordinary and horrible punishment for treason was not inflicted in his case, but like his brother, the Earl of Derwentwater, he was decapitated on Tower Hill. He died as he had lived, one of the most unbending and devoted adherents of the house of Stuart, and behaved at his execution with dignified calmness and courage. Charles Radclyffe, was the mainspring of the support his house gave to the Chevalier; he and his brother, beside their lives, lost in the cause £300,000 in real value." On the death of his brother's son, John Radclyffe, called Earl of Derwentwater, in 1731, Charles Radclyffe had assumed the title of Earl of Derwentwater. His execution took place on the 8th December, 1746. Several children were born of his marriage with the Countess of Newburgh. The eldest of these, James Bartholomew Radclyffe, became Earl of Newburgh on his mother's death; he claimed the Derwentwater estates under settlements whereby his father had been made tenant for life of them with remainder to his first and other sons in tail male; "but," says Burke, "his claims were compromised under the provisions of Act of Parliament which vested those estates in trustees for the benefit of Greenwich Hospital. Anthony James, his only son, succeeded to the Earldom of Newburgh, and in 1788 an Act of Parliament was passed settling a rent charge of £2,500 a-year, payable out of the Derwentwater estates, upon the Earl and the heirs of male of his body. He died without children in 1814, and thereupon the title of Newburgh devolved upon a descendant of the Countess of Newburgh by her first marriage. It remained, however, in abeyance till the year 1858, when the claim of its present possessor, the Countess of Newburgh, was allowed by the House of Lords. This lady, it will be seen, has no consanguinity with the Radclyffe family, the present Lord Petre being apparently the true representative through his ancestress Lady Anne Radclyffe, the daughter of the third Earl of Derwentwater, of that race. In the 4th volume of the Archæologia is the following allusion to the lady whose proceedings are now exciting so much attention:—"She styles herself the Countess Matilda Radcliffe, the title being unwarrantable, even were her pretentions to descend from the last Earl of Derwentwater correct.—*Newcastle Daily Chronicle.*

A circular has been sent to the proprietors of collieries by the Amalgamated Miners' Association of Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Wales, stating that on and after the first Monday in April they will work eight hours a day. By this notice forty thousand miners are affected.

The wife of Mr. Taylor, a commercial traveller, has been burnt to death at Barton. She was lying on the floor in an unfurnished house with her feet towards the fire, when her clothes caught in a blaze. The family had only just got into the house, and their furniture had not arrived from their old residence.

Dr. Livingstone.—The Cape papers publish Dr. Livingstone's letters to Sir Thos. MacLean, the latest only being dated Cazembe, July 8, 1868, and also a letter from Dr. Kirk, dated September 7, 1869, which says that Livingstone has found the Nile sources in the lakes near Cazembe, as observed and described, by the Portuguese officers Lacuda and Monteiro, but his letter is most unsatisfactory, as it gives no details on this most interesting point.

Frightful Catastrophe in a Catholic Chapel.—At the evening service on Sunday night a false alarm of fire was raised in St. Joseph's Catholic Chapel, Liverpool, by a drunken man. A panic seized the congregation, and a general rush was made for the outside of the building. Unfortunately, one stream of people coming from the school-room met another hastening from the chapel in a narrow passage. An awful catastrophe was the consequence. In the crush a large number of persons were thrown down, and trampled upon. Fifteen persons were taken out dead, and many others injured. More deaths are anticipated. The killed are all adults, mostly belonging to the labouring classes.

DESPERATE ENCOUNTER WITH POACHERS NEAR USHAW COLLEGE.

About one o'clock on Monday morning, P.C. Beckwith, of Witton Gilbert, and a gamekeeper, named George Adams, in the service of Capt. Burrell and Capt. Rowlandson, of Durham, were proceeding over the beat of the officer near Ushaw College, when, on looking over a wall, they saw two men sitting beside about 100 yards of netting on the other side on the Hill Top farm. The officer and gamekeeper at once jumped over, and selected a man each. Beckwith recognised his opponent as a notorious poacher, name Wm. Knox. The latter and the officer exchanged blows simultaneously, and then closed. Beckwith, who is a powerful young man, lifted Knox and threw him down, falling upon him. The officer, at this moment, heard footsteps behind him, and looked round, just in time to recognise a man named George Wallace, belonging to Durham, who dealt Beckwith a tremendous blow in the region of the left eye, felling him to the ground. Meanwhile Adams had tackled another of the gang with whom he exchanged blows. The gamekeeper's stick, unfortunately, flew out of his hand and his opponent then dealt him a heavy blow on the forepart of the head, inflicting a wound about an inch long. Adams closed with his man, and was overcoming him fast, when he heard a cry for assistance from Beckwith, and he at once ran to the spot where that officer was lying, surrounded by six men, who were using him most brutally. On seeing Adams the party turned their attention to him, pelting him with stones, which struck him about the body and head, and after making fruitless efforts to get near his unfortunate companion, who was apparently in an insensible condition, he was at last compelled to seek safety in flight. Adams at once made his way to the house of Mr. James Wearmouth, farmer, Bearpark, who, on learning the nature of the affray, immediately sent a mounted messenger to Inspector Dunn at Durham, while with a party of his servants that gentleman sallied out in search of the wounded officer. They were unable to find the latter, however, and serious fears were entertained for his safety. After remaining insensible for some hours, however, the unfortunate officer, Beckwith, managed to crawl to Bearpark, where, with Adams, he was well cared for. Inspector Dunn received information of the affray about half-past two o'clock, and he at once put on the alert what officers he had at his command, together with a few members of the borough police, who readily rendered assistance to capture the poachers. About four o'clock in the morning, Sergeants Webster, Garvy, and P.C. Craig were in a back way behind Framwellgate when they saw three men, named George Wallace, William Knox, and William Johnson Hall, coming towards them. They observed the officer some distance off, and at once concealed themselves, but were pulled out by the police officers, who found a hare in their possession, and there were accompanied by a snack dog. P.C. Cooper and other officers were on the look-out in Framwellgate, and between five and six o'clock they observed a man named Jonah Sharp coming towards them. Cooper went to apprehend him, when Sharp pulled out of his pocket a gun barrel, with which he thretened to strike the officer, who, however, handcuffed him without much difficulty. Immediately afterwards a man named William Brown Clay was apprehended at his house, next door to that of Jonah Sharp. The whole of the prisons were lodged in the borough police station, but were afterwards handed over to the custody of Inspector Dunn, who took them before John Fawcett, Esq., and the Rev. A. D. Shafto, at the Durham County Police Court. The last-named officer stated that, after receiving information of the affray, he went to Bearpark Lodge, where he saw the two injured men, Beckwith and Adams. The prisoners were remanded until Saturday; and on Monday a pitman named James Hill, who is also charged with having been implicated in the affray, was apprehended.

Three young ladies were drowned in Lochleven, near Kinross, on Saturday afternoon, while enjoying themselves on the ice.

"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 I 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 contain 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 bountiful supply *from Youth to Old Age*. In large Bottles—Price Three Shillings. Sold by most Chemists and Perfumers. Depot, 266, High Holborn, London. 394

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.	6·55	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	3·40	....
			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	"	7·20	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.	9·0	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.

JACKSON'S SHILLING BOX of GOFFERED NOTE PAPER and ENVELOPES—coloured edges—at the *Guardian* Office, Front Street, Consett.

STATIONERY in PACKETS, at 1d., 6d., and 1s. sold at the STATIONERY WAREHOUSE, Derwent Street, Blackhill.

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JACKSON'S SHILLING BOX OF SUPERIOR STATIONERY, containing 24 sheets, of good quality, 8vo Note Paper, 12 sheets Albert size Note Paper, 12 sheets Queen's size Note Paper, 48 Envelopes to match, 1 Black Lead Pencil, 1 Penholder, 6 Pens, 1 stick of Red Wax, and 1 Blotter. Sold at the *Guardian* Office, Front Street, Consett.

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JACKSON'S (No. 2) PENNY PACKET OF STATIONERY, containing 3 Sheets of superfine Note Paper, and 3 Envelopes of superior quality, at the *Guardian* Office, Front Street, Consett.

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This Work contains his highly-successful and only safe treatment, and is illustrated with hundreds of cases and testimonials from patients with plain directions for perfect restoration to health. Sent post-free to any address, secure from observation, on receipt of two postage stamps.
Letters, with details of case, promptly answered. Address, "DR. SMITH, 8 Burton Crescent, London, W.C." 36

DEPILATORY.—WELLS'S DEPILATORY is the only *effectual* remedy for the immediate and permanent removal of superfluous hair from the face, arms, neck, &c. This preparation effects its purpose almost instantaneously, without pain or injury to the most sensitive skin. Forwarded by post (secured from observation) on receipt of 5s. by stamps or post-office order. John Wells, 113, Euston Street, near Hampstead Road, London. Post-office orders payable at "Gower Street, W.C."
N.B.—Hundreds of Testimonials have been received from the nobility and ladies of rank who have tried this marvellous remedy. 269

INSTANT CURE OF TOOTH-ACHE. Bunter's Nervine gives immediate and permanent relief in ordinary tooth-ache. It also forms a stopping, and saves the tooth, thus rendering extraction unnecessary. It does not injure the other teeth.
From the Medical Testimonials received, the following are selected:—
From J. Hounsell, Esq., Surgeon, Bridport, Dorsetshire.—"I consider Bunter's Nervine a specific for tooth-ache. Very severe cases under my care have found instantaneous and permanent relief. I therefore give my testimony of having used it with invariable success, and recommend its use to the profession and the public as invaluable to all who suffer from tooth-ache.
From E. Smith, Esq., Surgeon, Sherston, near Cirencester.—"I have tried Bunter's Nervine in many cases of severe tooth-ache, and in every instance permanent relief has been obtained; I therefore strongly recommend it to the public."
Ask for "BUNTER'S NERVINE; it may be had of any chemist, at 1s. 1½d. per packet, or post-free for 15 stamps from J. R. COOPER, Chemist, Maidstone. 35

NERVOUS DEBILITY and all NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, whether the result of early errors or other wise, are by very simple and inexpensive means quickly cured in both France and Germany. The advertiser, a resident in this country, will be happy to send, free to all applicants, full particulars of the mode of treatment there adopted, on receipt of a directed envelope. All persons may cure themselves, and thus not run the risk of being victimised. Address, Mons. A. Duval, 13, Newmarket Street, Birmingham.
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