The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 569. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11TH, 1871. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Business Announcements.

M. C. BIRTLEY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BAKER AND MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER,
55, DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL.

TEA PARTIES, PIC-NICS, and FUNERALS Supplied or Contracted for. 497b

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

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

EXTRA STRONG and other STEEL PENS, with every article of Stationers' Sundries. Also, THOS. LOWE's celebrated Steel Pens. JOHN HEATH, George Street, Parade, Birmingham.
Agent for Consett and District—ROBERT JACKSON, Consett and Blackhill. 894a

WATSON & RICHARDSON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
LINEN AND WOOLLEN DRAPERS,
SILK MERCERS,
HABERDASHERS, HATTERS, HOSIERS, &c.,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE. 903a

S. WALKER, HAIRDRESSER, DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL (next door to Mrs. Gradon). Periodicals, Newspapers, and Magazines supplied and every description of stationery.
N.B.—Pictures and Mourning Cards Framed and Umbrellas Repaired. 771a

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

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

PARTIES leaving the Neighbourhood can have their Furniture, &c., turned into Cash on the shortest notice. 660a

EDUCATION.

MRS. NICHOLSON, 4, MOUNT PLEASANT, CONSETT, respectfully announces that her School is now open for the education of Children of both sexes in the usual branches of an English education, including Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, &c.; also, Needlework and Music. 381b

JOSHUA HETHERINGTON,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,

RESPECTFULLY announces that he has lately visited various manufactories in Sheffield, Birmingham, and Staffordshire, and has purchased largely of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GLASS, CHINA, and JEWELLERY, which he is prepared to sell, wholesale or retail, at the lowest remunerative prices. 213b

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

VALUATIONS MADE FOR PROBATE AND LEGACY DUTIES.

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

☞ All Orders attended to with care and punctuality

EMIGRATION AGENT. 27

ENLARGEMENT OF THE NEWCASTLE READY-MONEY TEA AND PROVISION EMPORIUM

THE above Establishment has become so popular with the public of Consett, Blackhill, Leadgate, and vicinity that the Proprietor has been necessitated to take the large premises adjoining, which were used as Auction Rooms by Mr. Henry Brown. He is thus enabled to give more accommodation to his numerous Patrons, and also to have on hand a more extensive and varied Stock of Groceries and Provisions.
JAMES LAKE, PROPRIETOR,
NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT. 117b

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

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

THE TEST OF TWENTY YEARS
HAS FULLY PROVED THAT
THE PATENT LEVER WATCHES
MADE BY
JOHN D. CARIS,
20, HIGH STREET, GATESHEAD,
AND
1, BROAD CHARE, QUAYSIDE, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
ARE THE
BEST TIME KEEPERS ON RECORD,
WHILE THEY ARE ALSO
CHEAPER IN PRICE.

☞ Buyers of the above, within a radius of twelve miles, are allowed third-class railway fare. 235a

Business Announcements.

ESTABLISHED 1740.
DICKINSON,
TOBACCO MANUFACTURER,
22 AND 24, BIGG MARKET,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 23b

AUTUMN FASHIONS.

R. W. SHAW

IS now showing all the NEW STYLES in MILLINERY, DRESSES, SKIRTINGS, SHAWLS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, RIBBONS, &c.

DRESSES.

A large Stock of French Merinoes, French Twills, Lustres, Coburgs, Alpacas, and Fancy Dresses, very cheap.

WINCEYS.

In this Department some rare Bargains are being offered. Strong Heavy Winceys, at 3½d. to 8½d.; a good quality in Saxony ditto, at 10½d. to 16½d. A splendid range of Patterns in all the prevailing Colours of the season.

SKIRTS AND SKIRTINGS.

A lot of Fancy Wincey Skirts, from 4s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. Fancy Skirtings in great variety.

SHAWLS.

Every novelty of the season will be shown in this Department in Clan Tartans, Queensland, Tasmania, and other Shawls. A very heavy good Shawl at 5s. 11d., worth 7s. 6d.

MILLINERY.

The largest selection of Straw, Terry, Velvet, Lace, and Crape Bonnets, and Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats in the district. All the leading Styles are now in Stock. Mourning orders entrusted to our care will receive prompt attention.
Milliners supplied at Wholesale Prices.

SHIRTINGS.

A special lot of Wool Shirtings bought previous to the advance in wool, which are now being offered at Old Prices.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

The increasing demand in this Department is sufficient proof of the Cheapness and Quality of our Goods. Each garment is cut in the Newest Style and Well Made. Men's Cord and Moleskin Trousers, from 3s. 11d. Boys' ditto, at 1s. 11d. Men's Cloth Trousers, at 4s. 6d. to 17s. 6d. A large assortment of Pea Jackets and Black and Tweed Coats. Men's Suits from 19s. 6d. Boys' ditto, 4s. 6d.

R. W. SHAW, PROPRIETOR,
LUTON HOUSE, MIDDLE STREET,
AND
FRONT STREET, CONSETT,
AND
LEADGATE. 551b

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. 592a

BLACKETT STREET TEA AND GROCERY WAREHOUSE,
91 and 93, BLACKETT STREET,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

JAMES JOHNSON, FAMILY GROCER AND TEA DEALER. Teas, Coffees, and Spices of the Choicest Quality. Good Useful Teas from 2s. per pound. Coffees 1s. per pound. Household Soaps from 3d. per pound. All kinds of Drysaltery Goods cheap and of the best Quality. Hotels and families supplied at wholesale prices.
TERMS—CASH. 879a

Business Announcements.

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

A WORD ABOUT INDIAN TEA.

ENGLISH enterprise, capital, and industry have made India the Finest Tea Garden in the World, and now the British Tea Planting Companies of India have become the great competitors of the Chinese Empire. For years the Old People have said they could not get the Strong Fine Tea of the Olden Times. It is clear to us that either the Tea Plantations of the Chinese have become exhausted, or that the strongest desire of this peculiar people has been to give quantity rather than quality. It is plain to the most superficial observer, that even the Finest Chinese Tea, although it may be exquisite in flavour, lacks that power and richness peculiar to the Olden Times. It is well for the lover of this refreshing beverage, that the Cultivation of Tea in India has become a commercial success. Years ago, we commenced to combine the Chinese and Indian Teas. This method resulted in a great trade. You may have some idea of its properties, when we state that last year we sold 112,035 pounds of Tea to a delighted people.
The question will naturally suggest itself to your mind; Why do you not offer Indian Tea to the Public? We answer, the price appears high. We do not say they are dear, for the lasting power of Indian Tea is so great, that the second and third water in many instances is better than the first water of China Tea. Taking this economical view of the question, it is cheaper, suppose we say nothing of the increased satisfaction derived in drinking this life-sustaining Cup of pleasure. We would now like you to test the correctness of the opinion we have as to the strength, lasting power, richness, and economy of Indian Tea. We cannot sell this tea for less than 4s. per pound. We give you this notice that we do not intend to disturb the present mixed Tea Trade. We therefore desire you, should it be your pleasure to test our judgment, to inquire for Indian Tea at any of our Establishments.

WILLIAM STEWART, THE TEA DEALER,
CENTRAL ESTABLISHMENT, 33, GRAINGER STREET, }
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT, 33, SANDHILL, } NEWCASTLE.
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT, 32, MOSLEY STREET, }
SUNDERLAND BRANCH, CORNER OF FREDERICK ROAD, HIGH STREET. 644b

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.
LITHOGRAPHING and ENGRAVING.
BRASS and ZINC WINDOW and DOOR PLATES.
BOOKBINDING in all its Branches.
A arge Supply of LEDGERS, DAY BOOKS, MINUTE BOOKS, and every variety of STATIONERY

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

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

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

	Gallons
Twiss & Brownings	242,436
W & A Gilbey ...	231,354
J & W Nicholson	165,605
D Taylor & Sons	144,608
Trower & Lawson	121,512
Dingwall, Portal & Co	110,263
R Hooper & Sons	106,043
Bond, Forbes & Co	95,855
Seager & Evans	87,328
Boord & Son ...	86,200
C Webb ...	73,947
Burnett & Co ...	64,910
E S Pick ...	60,253
Lemon Hart & Son	58,594
Bishop & Son ...	56,933
Bowerbank & Son	50,180
J Allnutt & Co ...	49,245
G Orme & Co ...	48,542
J & J Vickers & Co	48,357
Hills & Underwood	47,638
Marshall & Elvey	45,568
T H Furze ...	45,342
B Field & Sons ...	40,667
Osmond & Co ...	38,502
Pickford & Co ...	38,460

Gins and Whiskies (W & A Gilbey 279,682 gallons) are not included in the above returns.
Total quantity of Wines and Spirits paid Duty on by W & A Gilbey in the year 1868 ... 1,182,030

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

For full description of each see Book of Prices

GINS

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

The above can be had either Sweetened or Unsweetened.

COGNAC BRANDIES

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

The above can be had either Pale or Brown

BRANDIES (*not Cognac Brandies*)

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

The above can be had either Pale or Brown

SCOTCH WHISKIES

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

IRISH WHISKIES

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

JAMAICA RUMS

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

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

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

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

Business Announcements.

J. & J. PARKER,
JEWELLERS AND PHOTOGRAPHERS,
(NEAR THE POLICE STATION.)
FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

NEW SILVER WATCHES, from 30s.
NEW CLOCKS, with Striking, from 15s. Warranted.
CLOCKS and WATCHES of every description repaired on the Premises, Guaranteed.
PORTRAITS taken on the shortest Notice. 330b

WOOLLEN GOODS AT LAST YEAR'S PRICES.

VARDY and COMPANY Bought and Contracted for, last March and April, 40. Bales of WOOLLEN GOODS, at Prices lower than they had been since the year 1848, and fully 30 per cent. below present cost. The full benefit of their successful purchases will be given to their customers at their several Establishments during the month of SEPTEMBER.
250 pairs of CLOTH BLANKETS, large size, pure wool, 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 12s. 6d., and 14s. 6d. a pair; worth 3s., 4s., and 5s. a pair more.
900 yards of SCARLET FLANNELS, all wool, 7½d., 8½d., 10½d., 1s., 1s. 2½d. per yard.
1,040 yards of WHITE FLANNELS, all wool, 8½d., 9½d., 10½d., 1s., 1s. 2½d., to 2s. per yard.
900 yards of BLUE FLANNELS, all wool, 9½d., 10½d., 1s., 1s. 2d., 1s. 4½d., 1s. 6d. per yard.
KERSEYS, SERGES, SCOURERS.
SCOTCH and LANCASHIRE WINCEYS.—3,000 yards, special lot, 3½d., 4½d., 6½d. per yard.
1,000 yards of Real ABERDEEN WINCEY, 8½d., 10½d., 1s., 1s. 2½d., 1s. 6d. per yard. 554b

VARDY AND COMPANY,
VICTORIA STREET,
CONSETT.

CLARENDON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
MEDOMSLEY ROAD, CONSETT.

JONATHAN C. WYLIE, MASTER.
Select Evening Class as usual, in English, French, Latin, Greek, Italian, and Euclid. One Guinea per Qr.

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. Quarter commences Oct. 2, 1871.
Poplar Cottage, Shotley Bridge. 25

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.

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.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE.
ESTABLISHED 1836.

Capital (fully subscribed)	£2,000,000.
Accumulated Funds	1,000,000.
Annual Revenue	375,000

FARMING STOCK, PUBLIC and PRIVATE BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, STOCK-IN-TRADE, and Goods of every description Insured on the most favourable terms.
All Policies issued by the Company include the risk of lightning or explosion by Gas, without extra Premium.
During the last Ten Years the "Northern" has paid more than *One Million Sterling* for Claims under its Fire Policies.
Life Assurances, Endowments and Annuities granted. For particulars apply to the
DISTRICT AGENTS—
HOBSON & LIDDELL,
5, RYEHILL STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 379b

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

BIBLES, Hymn Books, Ledgers, Day Books, and Memorandum Books of every description. School and Prize Books. All kinds of Books, religious and secular, at published prices. Local, Daily, and Weekly Papers. London Weekly Newspapers. Periodicals, Weekly and Monthly, of all kinds. All kinds of Tin and Hardware Goods, Jewellery, &c.
Memorial Cards and Raffle Tickets on the shortest notice. Pictures Framed neat and cheap.

REID AND SONS,
GOLDSMITHS AND JEWELLERS TO THE QUEEN,
AND WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS.

GUARD CHAINS in great variety, of all the newest and most fashionable styles, in 10 Carat Gold, from	£2 2s. to £10 10s.
GUARD CHAINS in Coloured Gold, 15 Carat, from	£4 4s. to £20 0s.
GUARD CHAINS in Dry Coloured Gold 18 Carat, from	£6 6s. to £25 0s.
ALBERT GUARDS, a very large assortment in all the newest and most fashionable patterns, in 10 Carat Gold, from	£1 15 to £10 10s.
ALBERT GUARDS in Coloured Gold, 15 Carat, from	£3 10s. to £20 0s.
ALBERT GUARDS, in Dry Coloured Gold, 18 Carat, from	7gs. to £25 0s.
LADIES' ALBERT or BROOCH CHAINS, in 10 Carat Gold, from	£1 10s. to £6 0s.
LADIES' ALBERT or BROOCH CHAINS, in Coloured Gold, 15 Carat, from	£2 10s. to 10gs.
LADIES' ALBERT or BROOCH CHAINS, in Dry Coloured Gold, 18 Carat, from	4gs. to £15 15s.

SILVER HUNTING WATCHES, from	3gs. to 14gs.
GOLD HUNTING WATCHES, from	6gs. to 40gs.
SILVER WATCHES, from	42s. to 15gs.
GOLD WATCHES, from	3gs. to 50gs.

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

Poetry: Original and Select.

THE TEMPTER AND THE ANGEL.

By the Archbishop of Dublin.

ALL night the lonely suppliant prayed,
All night his earnest crying made:
Till, standing by his side at morn,
The tempter said, in bitter scorn—
"Oh, cease; what profit do you gain
By empty words and babblings vain?
'Come, Lord, oh, come!' you cry alway,
You pour your heart out night and day,
But never until now have won
The answer, 'Here am I, my son.'"

Then sank that stricken heart in dust,
That voice had withered all its trust;
No strength retained it now to pray,
While faith and hope had fled away.
And ill that mourner now had fared,
Thus by the tempter's art ensnared,
But that at length, beside his bed,
His sorrowing angel stood and said,
"Doth it repent thee of thy love,
That never now is heard above
Thy prayer—that now not any more
It knocks at Heaven's gate, as before?"

"I am cast out! I find no place,
No hearing at the throne of grace:
'Come, Lord, oh, come,' I cry alway,
I pour my heart out night and day,
But still no murmur of reply,
No voice that answers, 'Here am I.'"

"O dull of heart! enclosed doth lie
In each 'Come, Lord,' a 'Here am I,'
Thy love, thy longings, are not thine;
Reflections of a love divine,
Thy very prayer to thee was given,
Itself a messenger from Heaven."

"Whom God rejects, they are not so;
Strong bands are round them in their woe,
Their hearts are bound with bands of brass,
That sigh or crying cannot pass.
All other treasures did the Lord impart
To Pharaoh, save a contrite heart;
All other gifts unto his foes
He freely gives nor grudging knows;
But love's sweet smart and costly pain
As treasures for his friends remain."
—*Our Own Fireside.*

Varieties.

Extracts from PUNCH.

"Table-rapping"—After a public dinner.

PROSPECT OF PLACE.—Why does a man, with a situation in his eye, look like a fool? Because he is gazing at vacancy.

A NEGLECTED ACCOMPLISHMENT.—The women who are clamouring to be taught anatomy, had far better learn to carve.

REMINICENCES.—*Governess:* "Show Mr. Smithers your new doll, Ada." *Old Rustic:* "Ah—lor'—deary me, if it ain't the very moral of my old woman when she was in her prime."

Extracts from JUDY.

A white choker—A garotter.

Compliments are bubbles blown from soft soap.

Every Forester should be resigned to his *fete.*

"After you," as the detective said to the thief.

A teetotaler eats his toast instead of drinking it.

Query, what becomes of the bits of a woman's mind?

The movement for a German band—The early closing.

Your sham philanthropist gives crusts to the toothless.

The only cake a child doesn't like?—A stomacake!

Extraordinary dulness of trade yesterday: the pig market was quiet.

FROM AN IRISHMAN.—When is an Indian *eatable?* —When he is a sea-poy.

Two things a man does not often forget—His first love and his first smoke.

Fortune-hunters don't care as much for good looks as booty in a bride.

GARDENING OPERATIONS FOR NOVEMBER.—Now is the time to take in your annuals.

A newly married lady says, when she takes a walk with her husband, it is always with an object.

Jones, who was kept awake all last night with the toothache, says that he passed a *night* of *mourning.*

Why is it that people look at their watch to see what's o'clock, yet never look at their clock to see what's a watch?

Extracts from FUN.

One of the cities of the plain—Hideo-sity.

The division of labour—Every schoolboy's first sum in that rule.

What American journal stands self-confessed a literary pirate?—The New York "Clipper.'

MATRIMONY.—An affectionate wife, whose husband is but too often inebriated, says he is like the money market; the more tight he gets the dearer he becomes.

A VERY PROPER MEASURE.—The wicked people who laughed at the pig-faced lady should have been summoned by the inspector of weights and measures. They were making a butt of a hogshead.

HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS.—Indian intelligence states that four Cookas have been hanged for killing butchers at Umritsur. A strange instance of a quarrel between kookery and butchery which may generally be termed joint occupations?

TOO THIN OR TOO THICK.—A correspondent, complaining of the quality of the paper, on which his favourite journal is printed, declares that he sometimes tears it by merely spelling hard words. After his remark on the paper, it won't tear again, we fancy: he has laid it on too thick for that.

ABOLITION OF PURCHASE.—*Aspiring Private:*— "Shure thin, darlin', isn't this the blessed furrust o' November, and ivery man in the ridgiment is as good as another, from the officers downwards!—so if ye'll only consint it's meself that 'ull make ye a cyaranal's lady in no time at all, at all!"

WITHIN THE RECORD!—The other day the Recorder of Dublin observed, when sentencing a prisoner, "Drink is the curse of this country." After that statement we shall be anxious to hear what course he will adopt towards any inebriate but patriotic Irishman, who, accepting the maxim that drink is the curse of his country, has been "putting it down" to the extent of his individual capacity.

Extracts from THE HORNET.

A writ of attachment—A love letter.

The most comical liquor—Rum punch.

Wanted—The artist who framed an opinion.

Why are lovers' sighs so delightful?—Because they are *heave-n.*

A THOUGHT ON SHROVE TUESDAY.—Where were pancakes invented?—Batter-sea.

If Disraeli were dictator, why would his laws be like married men?—Because they would be Benedicts.

Why is the despatch of a Queen's messenger like a cockney girl's lover?—Because it is ungent (her gent).

Why are some leading articles like the table they are written upon?—Because they are De Te's-table.

A Chancery suitor has at length arrived at the conviction that it is one thing to *claim your own,* quite apart from getting others to *own your claim.*

It has been stated—and the pages of the Directory seem to lend a colour to the assertion—that there are at this moment many "*blind* manufacturers" in London.

HAD HIM THERE.—*Incipient Bookmaker:* "Now then, what are you going to lay on the next race, old cock?" *Ancient Party* (with mild dignity): "My lad, are you not aware that 'old cocks' *never* lay?"

Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our Correspondents.

LIZZIE v. BURNHOPE CRICKET CLUB.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—I thought that this controversy would have been ended with my last. I think that if Captain Smith knows anything about the rules of cricket, he would have known that matches are only made (as a general rule) through the captain and the committee. In taking a walk to Greencroft Tower, I could not find a slater. As to Hunter, the landlord, where could he be on such a grand occasion as Captain Smith's visit, but in his own house? I still must draw Captain Smith's attention to my letter in your impression of October 21st. I said I did not want a paper war, but a good game, which, it seems, Burnhope Club, with all its talent, has set its mind against. It is not too late in the season for us, why not the same for Burnhope. If they can stand all the tests, why not take the pit laddies challenge, and come like men? Now to business. I am willing to run, shoot, or play Captain Smith at single wicket, or let him pitch but two and I will do the same.

I am yours respectfully,
R. FOSTER,
Captain of the Lizzie Cricket Club.

[This letter must close the controversy.—ED. C. G.]

CO-OPERATION v. ANTI-CO-OPERATORS.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—In your impression of the 28th ult. a letter appears, signed "Thomas C. Bell" (author of a pamphlet entitled "Co-operative shopkeeping a comparative failure") purporting to review a letter by "Quirius Anglicus," but in reality to make some astounding statements and to advertise his pamphlet and its supplement. I have said that he makes some astounding statements—they are these—1st. That co-operation (or as he styles it co-operative shopkeeping) is the monopolising scheme of the working classes. 2nd. That working men cannot buy goods and sell to themselves as cheap as can be done by the regular practical shopkeepers. 3rd. That co-operation destroys individuality, and it is liable to take away from the people that independence of thought and action which is the most noble characteristic of Englishmen. 4th. That it will ultimately end in disappointment and vexation. 5th. That it is a covetous and ungenerous principle. 6th. In reference to the *Co-operative News* (the organ of co-operation) he affirms that it will only be the bright side of the question that it will advocate, and any shortcomings it will carefully keep back. Being incredulous of the veracity of these statements I wish to ask Mr. Bell to explain and prove in your columns the foregoing six assertions. Until Mr. Bell satisfies me on those points I shall set down his letter and pamphlet as the erratic effusion of a diseased mind.

I am yours respectfully,
FAIRPLAY.

Consett, Nov. 7th, 1871.

MR. CARSS'S DEFENCE OF RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—Our well-known and much-respected citizen, Mr. Carss (I call him citizen, sir, out of compliment to his unconcealed republican predilections) was, perhaps, never more unfortunate in selecting a subject for defence than when he volunteered to act the knight errant of those blaspheming braves who have for the last few months been insulting not only every respectable person they meet, male and female, old and young, but also the glorious religion they profess to propagate. Mr. Carss says your paragraph was a "tissue of falsehoods." Were it necessary, sir, I could furnish you with a list of more disgraceful utterances than even it contained, and give you the name of the parties and the date and place of occurrence. But, sir, those of your readers living in the districts which have had the misfortune to be visited by these shallow, but persistent victims of a promiscuous infidelity, require no demonstration of the truth of the paragraph. The great majority of them have had both occular and auricular evidence of its truth. If such roots of bitterness, as these would-be martyrs delight to munch at, be esteemed by Mr. Carss as a sweet morsel to be rolled under his tongue, by all means let him enjoy it, but in the name of righteousness and truth do not stifle the voice of our common humanity in its protest against the lugubrious utterances of ignorance and superstition. What Mr. Carss says about street drunkenness and oaths is only too true; what he means by Sabbath desecration I am not quite sure about. Mr. Carss's veins of irony and satire are so rich and deep that I am at a loss to know whether it is those who go to chapel—the church is entirely out of the question—and listen with all due decorum to whatever may be told them, and come away and straightway forget all about it, or those who don't go to chapel at all, he is referring to. Leaving this for Mr. Carss to decide, I will just refer to the oaths and the drunkenness. Now, sir, I am not aware whether the "gratuitous labours" of these "devout men" have actually pierced through the upper crust and reached this lower seam, but sure enough they are not working it. Instead of transmutting the baser metal into gold, their object seems to be to deface by the application of a malignantly corrosive acid the beautiful creations of an ennobling christianity. I will not, sir, cause the flush of shame to suffuse the cheeks of your readers by drawing a contrast between the teachings of the meek and lowly Jesus and those of the unblushing babblers referred to. Indeed, it looks like sacrilege to use his blessed name in connection with such an admixture of ignorance, impertinence, and superstition. But I cannot refrain from noticing an address I was foolish enough to listen to one Sunday night recently in the British Schools, Consett. The speaker was Mr. Hoyle, whom I had been told was the only one of the evangelists worth listening to. The subject was "Being fools for Christ." Though the speaker spoke a considerable time he did not say a great deal, his repetitive platitudes forcibly reminding one of the wearisome cross-examination in the Tichbourne trial. Among other things he said that "fools for Christ" were those who suffered for him. They cared nothing for this world; instead of standing behind shop counters, they were out in the streets confessing Christ before men. While doing this they would suffer persecution and thus be like their master who was persecuted unto the death. The speaker claimed to be a fool for Christ, and appeared to glory in the title. Now, sir, while this foolish man was speaking I could not help thinking that in the religious as well as the natural world there were natural as well as artificial fools, and that the difference between them is very great indeed, and I have no doubt your readers will endorse my arrangement when they know that I place the apostle Paul as the representative of one class and the speaker of the evening as the representative of the other. But what about the persecution of christians referred to by Mr. Hoyle? It appears to me that the persecution is all the other way, and that if a man wishes to prosper in his worldly avocations, he must become professedly christian in the fashionable and modern acceptation of the term, the duties of which are exhausted when we go to chapel and liberally contribute to the support of what are called the ordinances of religion. As for Christ being persecuted to death, this is not true in the sense Mr. Hoyle puts it. The Jews at the time gave the most satisfactory reasons for persecuting and crucifying him. At one time they say "For a good work we stone thee not, but for blasphemy, because that thou, being a man, makest thyself God," and when Pilate declared him to be innocent of all civil or seditious offences, they replied "We have a law and by our law he ought to die, because he made himself the son of God." Now, sir, in these two passages lie the whole secret of his persecutions by the Jews, and if Mr. Hoyle and his hirelings choose to leave the arena of christian preaching, and descend into the very undignified course of violating our social laws by interfering impertinently with the liberty of the subject, they must just run the risk of interruption by our natural protectors, the police. Then again as to the "confessing of Christ" before men, or christianity, if it cannot be carried on behind the counters, if it is only something to be shouted in the street or listened to in a chapel, it is not a thing suited for this world at all, and the sooner we get quit of it and all its teachers the better. But the religion of Jesus is something higher, holier, and more substantial than Mr. Hoyle's gloomy repulsive phantoms would indicate. One of the great teacher's complaints was "Why call ye me Lord, Lord, and do not the things which I command you," as if he had said, "It is your works that I want, and not your faith only," and in his comprehensive epitomy of christian duty contained in the sermon on the mount, faith, Mr. Hoyle's favourite theme, is not so much as once mentioned in it from beginning to end, neither is the slightest recognition made of it, but "He that heareth these words of mine and doeth them," or, "doeth them not;" these are his words. Again, in his magnificently grand description of the day of judgment, what is the ground of the judge's invitation to the righteous? Their faith? No: but because of their works, inasmuch as they had fed, clothed, and visited "some of the least of these my brethren" when they were hungry, naked, sick, and in prison; and why were the wicked condemned? because they did not so work. Such, sir, is the language of him, the founder of our faith, who spake as never man spake, and when we reflect upon the gloriously reforming, and elevating nature of his teaching we have no difficulty in connecting the drunkenness and profanity so prevalent in our midst with the stale husks, or at best, the gilded chaff, which are distributed as the religious pabulum of the people. Like produces like, and the religion of our teachers is naturally found in the lives of the people. Readers what think you of our fashionable christianity? Having already trespassed too much on your space, I will only subscribe myself, yours, &c.,

INVESTIGATOR.

Markets.

CORN MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At this day's market there was a good supply of wheat from the farmers, but a moderate coasting and foreign arrival. The trade ruled quiet, but, for fine samples of both English and foreign, the prices of this day were fully maintained; secondary descriptions, however, were obtainable on lower terms. Barley, both malting and grinding, 6d to 1s cheaper. Malt, beans, and peas unchanged. Oats, with a large foreign arrival, 6d to 1s lower. Flour dull at previous terms.

DURHAM CORN AND PROVISION MARKET, Saturday. —The following were the prices current at this market this day:—Wheat 15s 0d; Oats, 6s 6d to 8s 6d per boll; Beef, 8d to 11d; mutton, 9d to 10½d; veal, 9d to 10½d; pork, 8d to 10d per lb. Chickens, 2s 0d to 2s 6d; ducks, 2s 0d to 2s 9d; hens, 1s 0d to 1s 9d; turkeys, 7s 0d to 8s; geese, 6s 6d to 9s 0d each. Pigeons, 1s 0d to 1s 3d; rabbits, 2s 4d to 2s 8d per couple. Butter, 1s 7d to 1s 8d per lb. Eggs, 8 to 10 for 1s. Apples, 3s 0d to 4s 0d; pears, 2s 0d to 2s 6d; onions, 0s 8d to 2s 0d per peck. Potatoes, 8d per stone.

DARLINGTON CORN MARKET, Monday.—New wheat sold from 13s 6d to 14s 9d; old red, 15s 3d to 16s 0d; old white ditto, 16s 0d to 17s 0d; barley, 9s 0d to 10s 0d; grinding qualities, 0s 0d to 0s 0d per boll; long oats, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; short ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 4d per bushel. There was an average show of wheat at this market today which realised about previous rates, and was mostly sold off.

HEXHAM CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—There was only a small show of wheat, at our market this morning, which met with a ready sale at late rates. The supply of barley was good, for which there was excellent demand at last week's prices. Oats, as has been the case for some weeks past, were a small supply; the demand was fair, without any alteration in prices.

LONDON CORN MARKET, Wednesday.—Market quiet Very thin attendance. English and foreign wheat dull. Flour of all descriptions unaltered. Barley firm. Oats steady without much doing. Maize, beans, and peas firm.

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The show says:—The show of stock presented for sale exhibited an increase of 79 beasts and 553 sheep as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality there is little or no change to notice; if anything, it is rather for the better. The supply of beef comprised 1,222 head. The better qualities were in active request, and moved freely off at extreme currencies, while the demand for the middling and inferior sorts were somewhat sluggish, and prices were very irregular, with a good attendance of buyers, and a tolerable good clearance was effected. The number of sheep was 6,393. The mutton trade varied in the extreme. Good Leicester Cheviots experienced a brisk demand, at about ½d per lb advance on the rates of this day se'nnight, but after the principal butchers were supplied, sales became languid, and a total clearance was barely effected. Pigs—1,185 were shown. The pork trade ruled steady, and the rates of Tuesday last were well supported, and nearly all were disposed of.

Prices:—Beasts, prime heifer, 9s 6d to 9s 9d; secondary sorts, 7s 3d to 7s 9d; inferior sorts, 5s 9d to 6s 9d; first-class oxen, 9s 3d to 9s 6d; middling, 7s 0d to 7s 9d; cows, 6s 3d to 7s 0d; pork, large, 4s 9d to 6s 6d; small, 7s 9d to 8s 0d per stone of 14lbs. Sheep, good vendable mutton, 9½d to 9¾d; middling, 7½d to 8½d; tups, ewes, and inferior, 8d to 8½d; lamb, 8½d to 9½d per lb., sinking offal.

DARLINGTON CATTLE MARKET, Monday.—There was a fair supply of fat cattle, the best qualities of which sold pretty well at from 9s to 9s 6d; secondary qualities, 8s to 8s 9d per stone, but this quality was rather slow in sale. Lean beasts were not very plentiful, and sold at previous rates. Sheep were in pretty good supply, and made, best, 8½d to 9d; secondary, 7½d to 8d. There was a good supply of lean sheep, and a fair sale. Pigs unaltered.

WAKEFIELD CATTLE MARKET, Wednesday.—Although the weather was unfavourable, there was a good attendance of buyers, and as there was a short supply of stock, dealers obtained an advance on last Wednesday's rates of 4d. per stone for beef, and ½d per lb for mutton. There was very little done in pigs, milch cows, lean stock, and calves.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET, Tuesday.—There were 138 carts of hay, and 27 carts of straw in the market. Prices: old land hay, £6 0s 0d to £7 10s 0d; this year's growth, £4 0s 0d to £5 8s 0d; new land hay, £0 0s 0d to £0 0s 0d; this year's growth, £4 5s 0d to £5 10s 0d; clover hay, £0 0s 0d to £0 0s 0d per ton. Wheat straw, 2s 0d to 2s 9d; barley straw, 2s 0d to 2s 6d; and oat straw, 2s 4d to 3s 0d per thrave.

MIDDLESBOROUGH IRON MARKET, Tuesday.—To-day there was a large attendence on 'Change at Middlesbro'. Pig iron was in great demand, and exceptionally high rates were quoted All the makers are exceedingly busy, and although the production now exceeds 160,000 tons per month, iron is scarce. Some makers are asking as high as 55s. for No. 3 for delivery next year, and for immediate delivery before the close of the navigation season 57s per ton was asked on 'Change. There are 124 blast furnaces blowing, and there are nine new furnaces being constructed. In the manufacthred trade all the departments are fully employed, and prices are firm. Shipbuilding is exceedingly brisk.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES ADJOINING THE CONSETT BRANCH

OF THE NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY and their respective Distances from the nearest Railway Station on that line.

	STATIONS.	FARES. 1		2		Gov.
	NEWCASTLE					
	SCOTSWOOD	0	7	0	6	0 3
1	SWALWELL	1	0	0	10	0 4½
2	ROWLAND'S GILL	1	8	1	4	0 7½
3	LINTZ GREEN	2	1	1	8	0 9
4	EBCHESTER	2	8	2	2	1 0½
5	SHOTLEY BRIDGE	2	11	2	4	1 1½
6	BENFIELDSIDE	3	1	2	0	1 2½
7	KNITSLEY	3	9	3	0	1 5½
8	LANCHESTER	4	0	3	0	1 8
9	WITTON GILBERT	4	0	3	0	1 9½
10	DURHAM	4	0	3	0	1 11

Allansford .... 2 miles from either Nos 5 or 6
Annfield Plain .... 3 miles from No 8, and 4 miles from No 3.
Andrew's House .... 2½ miles from No 2.
Bantling Castle .... 3½ miles from No 4.
Benfieldside .... 1 mile from No 6.
Berry Edge (now Consett) 1 mile from No 6.
Billingside .... 2 miles from No 4.
Blackhill .... (Benfieldside Station in centre of Blackhill).
Bradley Cottages .... 1½ mile from No 4.
Burnhope .... 2 miles from No 8.
Burnopfield .... 1½ mile from No 2.
Byermoor .... 2 miles from No 2.
Burnopfield Colliery .... 2½ miles from No 2, and about the same distance from No 3.
Butsfield .... 3 miles from either Nos 7 or 8
Blanchland .... 9 miles from No 5.
Castleside .... 3 miles from No 6.
Catchgate .... 3½ miles from either Nos 3 or 8
Causey .... 3½ miles from No 2.
Clough Dean .... 2½ miles from No 3.
Collierley Dykes .... 2½ miles from No 4.
Colpike Hall .... 1½ from No 8.
Consett (late Berry Edge) 1 mile from No 6.
Cernsay .... 3 miles from No 8.
Cragghead .... 4 miles from No 8.
Crawcrook .... 3 miles from No 2.
Crookgate .... 1½ mile from No 2.
Crookhall .... 2 miles from No 6.
Derwent Cottages .... 2¼ miles from No 5.
Derwent Cote .... 2 miles from either Nos 3 or 4
Dipton .... 2 miles from No 3.
Dowlais Cottages .... 2¼ miles from No 3.
East Castle Colliery .... 3½ miles from No 4.
Ebchester .... ½ mile from No 4.
Edmondbyers .... 8 miles from either Nos 5 or 6.
Esh .... 1 mile from No 9.
Fellside .... 2½ miles from No 1.
Flinthill .... 2½ miles from No 3.
Friars' Side .... 2 miles from No 3.
Gibside .... 1 mile from No 2.
Greencroft .... 1 mile from No 8.
Greencroft Cottages .... 2½ miles from No 8.
Greenhead .... 2 miles from No 5.
Greenside .... 2 miles from No 2.
Hamsteels .... 2 miles from No 8.
Hamsterley .... 1 mile from No 3.
Happy Land .... 3 miles from No 4.
Harperley Mill .... 4 miles from No 3.
Hare Law .... 3½ miles from either Nos 3 or 8
Healeyfield .... 3½ miles from No 6.
Hill Top (near Dipton) .. 2 miles from No 3.
Hill Top (near Esh) .... 2 miles from No 9.
Hobson .... (or Burnopfield Colliery).
Holmside .... 3 miles from No 8.
Iveston .... 3 miles from either Nos 4 or 7, and 3½ from No 8.
Ryo .... 3½ miles from either Nos 3 or 8.
Knitsley .... ½ mile from No 7.
Lanchester .... Close to Station.
Langley .... 2 miles from No 8.
Leadgate .... 2 miles from either Nos 4 or 6.
Lintz Colliery .... 1½ mile from No 3.
Lintz Paper Mill .... ½ mile from No 3.
Lintz Green .... 1 mile from No 3.
Lizzie Colliery (or South Pontop) at Annfield Plain.
Loud .... 4 miles from Nos 3 or 4.
Marley Hill .... 3½ miles from No 1.
Medomsley .... 1½ mile from No 4.
Mountsett .... 2 miles from No 3.
Muggleswick .... 5 miles from either Nos 6 or 7.
Minsteracres .... 6 miles from either Nos 5 or 6.
Newbiggin (near Lanchester) .... 1½ miles from No 8.
Newbiggen (near Blanchland) .... 11 miles from No. 5.
Newlands .... 3 miles from No 4.
Oxhill .... 4 miles from No 8, and 5 miles from No 3.
Pickering Nook .... 2 miles from No 3.
Pontop .... 3 miles from either Nos 3 or 4.
Rowley .... 3½ miles from either Nos 6 or 7.
Satley .... 4 miles from either Nos 7 or 8.
Shield Row .... 5 miles from No 2.
Shotley Bridge .... 1 mile from No 5.
Shotley Spa .... 1½ mile from No 5.
Shotley Field .... 2½ miles from either Nos 5 or 6.
Slaley .... 9 miles from either Nos 5 or 6.
Snows Green .... ½ mile from No 5.
South Derwent Colliery (Annfield Plain).
South Medomsley Colliery (Pontop).
South Moor .... 3½ miles from No 8.
South Pontop Colliery (or Lizzie) Annfield Plain.
Spen (Garesfield) .... 2 miles from No 2.
Stanley .... 4½ miles from No 3.
Sunniside (near Marley Hill) .... 3 miles from No 1.
Swalwell .... Close to No 1.
Tanfield .... 3 miles from No 2
Tanfield Lea .... 3½ miles from No 2.
Tantobie .... 3¾ miles from either Nos 2 or 3
Waskerley .... 4 miles from No 6.
Waskerley Park (near Shotley Bridge) .... 2 miles from No 5.
Whickham .... 1 mile from No 1.
White-le-Head .... 3 miles from No 3.
Witton Gilbert .... 1 mile from No 9.
Whittonstall .... 1 mile from No 4.
Winlaton Mill .... 1 mile from No 1.
Winlaton .... 2 miles from No 1.

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	4·25	....
Cold Rowley	„	7·3	4·35	....
Burnhill Junction	„	7·12	4·45	....
Tow Law	„	7·24	4·58	....
			1, 2.	
Crook	arr.	7·35	5.10	....
	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	5·15	....
Stockton	„	6·34	5·23	....
Darlington	„	7·15	4·30	....
Bishop Auckland	„	7·48	5·0	....
			1, 2, 3.	
Crook	arr.	8·10	5·22	....
	dep.	8·12	5·25	....
Tow Law	„	8·23	5·35	....
Burnhill Junction	„	8·35	5·48	....
Cold Rowley	„	8·45	5·58	....
Benfieldside	arr.	8 58	6·10	....

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	2·15	5·20
Scotswood	„	6·2	10·7	2·22	5·27
Swalwell	„	6·9	10·14	2·29	5·34
Rowland's Gill	„	6·19	10·24	2·39	5·44
Lintz Green	„	6·25	10·30	2·45	5 50
Ebchester	„	6·38	10·43	2·58	6·3
Shotley Bridge	„	6·44	10·49	3·4	6·9
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	„	6·50	10·55	3·10	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.	9·10	5·10
Knitsley	„	9·21	5·21
Lanchester	„	9·34	5·34
Witton Gilbert	„	9.46	5·46
Durham	arr.	10·0	6·0

DOWN TRAINS.

STATIONS.		GO. A.M.	RETURN. P.M.
Durham	dep.		4·0
Witton Gilbert	„	8·3	4·13
Lanchester	„	8·15	4·25
Knitsley	„	8·28	4.38
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill)	arr.	8·40	4·50
	dep.	9·20	6·20
Shotley Bridge	„	9·25	6·24
Ebchester	„	9·30	6·30
Lintz Green	„	9·39	6·39
Rowland's Gill	„	9·46	6·46
Swalwell	„	9·57	6·53
Scotswood	„	10·3	7·7
Newcastle	arr.	10·15	7 15

Business Announcements.

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A Medical work on the New Special Treatment, by Medicines only, of Nervous, Mental, and Physical Debility, Lowness of Spirits, Indigestion, Dimness of Sight, Painful Dreams, Want of Energy, and Premature Decline; with Instructions for perfect restoration to Health and Vigour, by the New Special Treatment. The Warning Voice (160 pages) is Illustrated with Cases and Testimonials. Gives Advice and Rules for Cure by the use of the new Remedies. With a New Chapter on the Use and Abuse of Electricity for the cure of Nervous Diseases. With Letters from Patients who have tried the so-called Remedy, proving that Electricity is not Life, and will not Cure Nervous Debility. Free by post for two stamps. Address Dr. H. SMITH, 8, Burton Crescent, London, W.C.

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NERVOUS DEBILITY and all NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, whether the result of early errors or otherwise, 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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DR. BARNES may be consulted personally or by letter, in all private and confidential cases; and for the benefit of Nervous sufferers who cannot visit him, he will, on receiving a description of their case, enclosing a stamped envelope for reply, be ready to give his opinion upon the nature of the case, and the principles of treatment necessary to effect a perfect cure.

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OUR LONDON CORRES
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OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

The Queen's proclamation dated from Balmoral proroguing Parliament to the 27th December, and the formal notice of the new judicial appointments have been accepted as foregone conclusions, have excited but little surprise. Concerning the latter, not only in the legal, but a wider circle, the regret is wide spread that so eminent a lawyer as Sir Roundall Palmer should still remain without office. His services would be a valuable acquisition to a Government whose late Solicitor-General and future Attorney-General was not capable of inspiring great public confidence. The promotion of Mr. Jessell will strengthen the Government in the house of Commons. The name of Mr. Vernon Harcourt ("Historicus" of the *Times*) had been mentioned as "on the card," but doubtless Mr. Gladstone in his valuable Attorney-General felt conscious of a sufficient possession of legal froth to preclude his giving even a serious thought to such a promotion.

On Saturday Queen Victoria Street was formally opened. This spacious new thorougfare runs from Middlesex end of Blackfriars Bridge to the Mansion House, and completes the through connection of that city centre with the House of Parliament. Although the Thames Embankment, to which Queen Victoria Street is a necessary supplement has not been so much frequented by the heavier class of vehicles as was desirable in order to appreciably relieve Fleet Street and the Strand of their plenthora of traffic, it would not be fair to describe the magnificent roadway as a magnificent failure. It may be years ere the buildings which face the river are rendered worthy of the Embankment but the opening-up of Fleet Street after the manner in which the Strand has been "pierced" cannot be very remote. Meanwhile, the Embankment is aught but a failure. It is quite a fashionable drive—in a small way—when the tide is high, and although the gardens are yet incomplete, such of them as are accessible are daily as much frequented as the neighbouring park. The Metropolitan Board of works are not weary of well-doing. They are about to apply for powers to make some further improvements which will cost about two millions of money. It is proposed to make a noble thoroughfare which will extend from the West India Docks to New Oxford Street. Another proposal is to continue the route from the same western point to Stratford, the object being to release Holborn, Cheapside, Leaden-hall Street, and Aldgate of some of the traffic with which those thoroughfares are now gorged. With this great central thoroughfare are combined schemes for improving Shoreditch and Bethnal Green, the Harrow Road, &c. London is already the healthiest capital in the world; the colossal alterations made which the Board of Works proposes to carry out, while adding to the salubrity of the modern Babylon, will go far towards making it the handsomest capital in the world.

Crime is not a pleasant subject, but we cannot shirk it, and an International Prison Congress that is about to be held gives special interest to it. Dr. Wines comes to this country as a Commissioner from the United States to organize this International Congress for next year, and it is probable that many of our most eminent philanthropists and social reformers will take a part in it. Several European countries will send representatives, and earnestly it is to be hoped that the conference on this important subject will tend to promote measures for the repression of crime. That there is ample scope for reform in our criminal system is at least suggested, if not proved, by some startling facts brought out by the annual report just issued, which gives us the statistics of crime in England and Wales for 1870. During that period there were 22,014 notorious thieves, 2,602 receivers of stolen goods, and 28,371 suspected persons, in some way or other brought under the notice of the police. Besides this, there were 19,470 persons imprisoned, 9,553 "absolute convicts," and 5,000 boys and girls in reformatory establishments, thus bringing up our criminal population to nearly 90,000. What a terrible picture! And what an enormous expense to the country! Perhaps three out of four of the married men in prison throw wives and children on the poor-rates. Crimes of violence are awfully numerous. In this one year there were 67 persons committed for trial for murder, 41 for attempted murder, and 117 for man-laughter. Our prison system notoriously fails to repress crime. If this International Congress can do anything to aid society in this respect, society will be deeply indebted to it.

No less than thirty-three days have been devoted to the inquiry into the alleged mismangement of the Hampstead Small-pox Hospital. This fact, in itself, proves that there was ample cause for the investigation. The decision upon the report of the commissioners will be eagerly looked for far beyond the range of the metroplis, and there can scarcely be much doubt as to the tone of that decison. But we must not anticipate, except mentally. *Pour moi*, I wish there were inquiries into the management of some other of our hospitals. Isolated facts over and over again come to my knowledge which prove that very few, if any, of our hospitals would come out unscathed from a searching inquiry. The simple reason that so much mismanagement goes unquestioned is that the victims are the poor, who very seldom can clearly state their case in writing.

The following is rather mysterious; "Lady Marian Alford entertained the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and other guests at supper last week, to view Miss Hosmer's fountain, just erected in her house at Prince's Gate." What must be intended is that Ladian Marian Alford has a new house—not Miss Hosmer—and this is an indirect way of putting it, while directly puffing the fountain. This, it is said, is placed in a room built expressly for its reception: and represents a Syren and three children riding on dolphins, listening to her music. Very charming, no doubt, but was it necessary to invite the princes to supper to show off this fountain?

The sale of the household furniture and effects of the Rev. J. S. Watson, whose name has obtained such sad notoriety in connection with the Stockwell tragedy, exhibited some very curious results. Of course the premises were thronged with morbidly curious people, who had given their shillings for catalogues without the least intention of purchasing anything, and who relieved their diseased appetites by breaking off twigs from the shrubbery and carrying them away as mementoes! What utterly contemptible conduct! I should like to see such persons pilloried by having their portraits published in the *Police News*. But it is very strange, that while there was all this morbid curiosity, there was very little money expended. Strange that the chest which is said to have been ordered for a horrible purpose, and which cost 25s., only brought 7s. Surely Mr. John Tussaud would be glad to have that chest in his Chamber of Horrors. And strange, too, that the arm-chair in which the victim is said to have been sitting when the fatal deed was committed should only bring 16s. Where were the people that broke off twigs for mementoes, when these things were knocked down? It is not easy to reconcile the morbid curiosity of the vulgar crowd with these strangely low prices.

The further details relative to the loss of the Megæra which have just appeared show in a clearer and stronger light the dreadful state of that vessel, while they also prove that captain and crew behaved nobly throughout the trying time of peril. Will the court-martial fully bring out all the facts which the public have a right to know. That remains to be seen; but already so much is known that it will be very difficult to hush up what the Admiralty would perhaps much prefer to keep secret. Luck it is for the department that Parliament will not be sitting for a considerable time and that the indignation respecting this matter will have time to cool before it is discussed in the legislature.

BAND OF HOPE MEETING AT SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

On Monday evening, the executive of the Shotley Bridge district Band of Hope held a meeting in the Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, for the purpose of hearing essays on temperance, composed by members of Bands of Hope, Mr. E. O. Tregelles, president of the District Union, occupied the chair.

The CHAIRMAN opened the proceedings by impressing upon his hearers the need there was of banding themselves together in what was called "Bands of Hope."

Mr. HENRY DAVISON, of Newcastle, expressed his surprise at seeing so few young people present, as what he had to say was for their ears. Mr. Davison then commenced to exhort the young folk present to abandon from all intoxicating drinks and pointed out how, by possessing a penchant for these drinks while young, they were led onward and onward by this liking until they were ultimately beyond redemption.

Mr. MATTHEW PLETTS, from Newcastle, next addresed the meeting, and in an able speech said he had been converted to teetotalism at a very early age, and had never had reason to regret that he had signed the pledge, but had many a time to feel thankful that they got hold of him when so young. He had taken an active part in the late strike at Newcastle, and had had many tempations to break the pledge, from his friends, but he had signed the pledge, and he considered that if anything was binding, that would be sufficient to prevent him from partaking of spirituous liquors. Mr. Pletts spoke at some length upon the drinking system which was prevalent amongst preachers of the Gospel, and pointed out how they could conscientiously ask any man to abstain from that which was poisoning their lives, when they themselves did not set the example.

Mr. TREGELLES next announced the successful competitors for the prizes given for the best essays. The first prize was awarded to William Irwin, of Shotley Bridge, for his essay, "Why am I an abstainer?" which will be published in our next issue.

The meeting was addressed by several other gentleman in the district, all of whom spoke more or less on the evils produced by the drinking traffic. During the evening several temperance melodies were sung, and altogether a very enjoyable evening was spent.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE COUNTY COURT.

MONDAY, November 6.—Before H. STAPYLTON, Esq., Judge.

INTERPLEADER CASE.—RICHARD MURRAY v. ANN CRUDDASS.—This was a claim by William Cruddass for re-possession of goods which had been seized under the execution on the goods of his mother Ann Cruddass, with whom he resided, and which goods Cruddass alleged he bought from his mother and several other parties. Mr. Wallace of Newcastle, for claimant. Ann Cruddass, the claimant's mother, stated that she was a widow, and resided with her son at Hown's Gill. She formerly occupied a house belonging to Mr. Henry Lanchester, but had ceased to become his tenant on the 28th of December. His Honour: How did you cease to become the tenant then? Witness: I had the house by the week.—Examination continued: Her own son succeeded her as tenant, and she now lived with him. Witness had some bills to pay, and was compelled, in order to meet them, to sell her goods to raise some money. She sold those goods to her son, William Cruddass, who now claimed them as his property. She sold her son goods to the amount of £2, namely, half-a-dozen chairs for 10s., a table for 5s., a press for 10s., and two bedsteads for 15s. She never paid any rent since December, the time of her son taking the house.—Cross-examined: Would swear that there was not an article in the house that belonged to her. An execution had been put in last December by a person named Brannigan. It was about a fortnight before she made the contract with her son.—Henry Lanchester, the owner of the house, stated that prior to December last year, Mrs. Cruddass was the tenant, but from that time stated above, William Cruddass, her son, had been the tenant—William Cruddass, the claimant in the case, stated that he had given notice of the present claim. Had bought certain things from his mother and also from his brother George. Had bought a bed and four pillows and two bolsters from his brother. — His Honour: You have no family, and it seems very strange for you to have three beds.—George Cruddass stated that he lived with his mother and the clainant, William Cruddass. His brother bought two two beds, four pillows, and two bolsters from him when his wife died. His brother gave him a sovereign for the goods.—Jane Potts stated that she resided at Bishop Auckland. The claimant married her daughter, and when he did so witness made them a present of a bed, bolster and pillows.—His Honour allowed the claim as to the six chairs, kitchen table, and two beds given by the mother, and also as to the feather bed, bolster, and two pillows from the mother-in-law; but disallowed the things alleged to have been purchased from his brother George.

THE MESSRS. BRODIE, v. THE NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY FOR DETENTION OF DRAPERY GOODS.—This was a case in which the plaintiff sued the North-Eastern Railway Company for the sum of £12, being the amount of loss alleged to have been occasioned by detention of a quantity of drapery goods from the 1st to the 13th of March. Mr. Granger of Consett, represented the claimant, and Mr. Bush, of Newcastle, the defendants. From the evidence which was adduced it transpired that the complainant had purchased from Mr. Smithson, of Newcastle, assignee to Adam Brodie a quantity of goods, which were to be paid for upon a certain date. In order to raise the money, the goods were taken to Tow Law, and a portion of them sold by Mr. Brodie, as auctioneer. The goods that were remaining were then sent by rail to Benfieldside, directed to "Adam Brodie's Sale Rooms, Consett," but Mr. Brodie being already indebted to the railway company in the sum of £2 18s. 10d, they refused to deliver the goods until the amount stated above was paid as well as the carriage for the goods from Tow Law. Notice had been given to the railway company that the goods were not the property of Adam Brodie, and that the detention of the same would be a serious loss, but the goods were not delivered up until the 13th of March, when Mr. Brodie paid the money under protest. An action had been tried in a previous court, and the £2 18s. 10d., so paid was recovered, and the present case had been instituted to test the liability of the company for loss which had arisen from the forced sale that had to take place in order to meet instalments, whereby a quantity of the goods had to be sold at an undervalue; and also for the loss sustained by plaintiffs in having hired a room for three nights at Prudhoe, and advertising the same.—His Honour reserved his judgment until next court.

FEARFUL GUNPOWDER EXPLOSION,

A shocking explosion of gunpowder, resulting in the entire destruction of a house, and in injuries more or less severe to eight persons, took place on Friday evening, at Ashton-in-Makerfield, about five miles from Wigan. Shortly after half-past seven o'clock a collier named James Turton entered the house of one William Tunstall, who supplies powder to pitmen, and who resides at a hamlet known as Shibshaw Cross. Tunstall's wife served Turton with the quantity of powder he required, quarter of a hundred weight, having at the time a lamp in her hand. Afterwards, and before the powder had been removed, she began to prepare supper for a lodger, and it is supposed that whilst she was so engaged a spark from the lamp dropped on the powder and caused a most terrific explosion. The front of the house was scattered over the little garden, the back portion of the premises fared little better, the roof was blown to atoms, and no wall was left standing that was not cracked. The wall of an adjoining cottage was destroyed, and a party of domino players fearfully alarmed, while the report was heard distinctly at the distance of a mile. With one exception no one in the house itself escaped serious injury. Mrs. Tunstall, who was nearest to the powder cask when the explosion took place, was most seriously burned, and she now lies in a most critical state, in fact her recovery is more than doubtful. Wm. Tunstall is badly burned about the face, as are also his son Thomas, aged 22; the collier Turton, Ann and Lizzie Tunstall, the lodger John Yates, and a cousin of the family named Jane Tunstall, who happened to be in the house at the time. Another person injured was seated in the next house, and in his fright he jumped through the window and cut his hands severely. The only person who escaped without injury was a son of Tunstall, who had just gone to bed; he emerged scathless from the ruins. Surgeons were promptly on the spot, and the injured were attended to. All are progressing favourably, with the exception of Mrs. Tunstall. In the back premises was a store of gunpowder three times the weight of that which exploded, but fortunately this was not reached by the flame.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF ALLEGED SWINDLING.

An extraordinary case came before the West Bromwich (Staffordshire) magistrates on Saturday. The prisoner gives the name of William Luther Leeman, and says he is 22 years of age, and the son of an M.P. It had been ascertained that a few months ago he came from York; and that he was a Fellow of Oxford University; and had been of late acting as tutor in the family of Mr. Ralph Docker, clerk to the Smethwick Board of Commissioners. According to the charge-sheet, Leeman was arrested for "having by certain false pretences, namely, by means of an advertisement in the *Times* and *Standard*, obtained from one Annie Skinner, of Birmingham, one postage stamp, one written character, and one *carte de visite*, with intent to defraud."—James Ordish, inspector of police, stationed at Smethwick, stated that on the previous Friday morning (the 3rd inst.) he saw an advertisement in the *Times* of the 2nd inst. of which the following was a copy:—"Governess wanted, in a nobleman's family. Required to travel. Salary 100 guineas, and travelling expenses.—Apply, fully, with *carte de visite*, to Frances Agr., Post-office, Smethwick." Witness went to the Post-office at Smethwick and after he had waited there some time the prisoner presented himself, and inquired for any letters that might be there addressed as above. 200 letters were thereupon handed to him, and on that (Saturday) morning another hundred had arrived. The prisoner showed great astonishment at finding such a number of replies, and recognising the inspector, said "Do you require any explanation?" Ordish said "Yes;" and asked, "Are the letters yours?" to which Leeman replied, "Yes, they are. I know it is a fictitious name; but I am writing a book, and I wanted to see the different characters and handwriting of the applicants." Prisoner was then detained on a charge of obtaining letters, postage stamps, and *cartes de visites* by false pretences.—The prisoner, who, throughout the hearing of the evidence appeared to feel his position acutely, said he would do everything to clear himself. He was respectably connected, and never imagined he would have received so many replies; in fact he only expected two or three answers. He inserted the advertisement believing, as a writer, he had a perfect right to resort to any means by which he could get "characters" for his book. On their being opened, it was found that the letters contained *cartes de visite*, postage stamps, and testimonials from young ladies of good position in various parts of the country.—The Magistrates said the prisoner had adopted a cruel method of obtaining "characters" for his book, and remanded him for a week.—Bail was taken for his appearance.

THE WRECK OF THE RANGOON.

This ship struck at six p.m. on the evening of the 1st inst., and telegraphic intelligence of the disaster reached Leadenhall-street at three a.m. on Thursday morning, within nine hours after the wreck. Great surprise has been expressed at Lloyds' and throughout the city at the peculiar character of this loss, and it is not readily understood what combination of circumstances can have led to so serious a catastrophe. The Cadda rock upon which the ship struck is not more than a mile from the mouth of the harbour of Point de Galle, and its position is perfectly well known to every tyro in seamanship in these waters. Among the conjectures hazarded on Thursday it seems most probable that the Rangoon, while under charge of a pilot, in order to avoid a sailing ship entering the harbour, may have veered out of her true course, and so run upon the rock. The ship stands in the company's books valued at £78,000. She was sister ship to the Carnatic, belonging to the same company, and lost in the Indian Ocean two years ago. She is an iron ship of 1,780 tons burden, 450-horse power, and, like her sister ship, was built on the Thames by Samuda, the engines of both vessels having been put in by Humphreys and Tennant. The Rangoon was commanded by one of the oldest of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's officers, Capt. Skottowe, who upon this occasion was making his last trip before retiring from the service, having never previously met with a casualty. The purser of the ship, Mr. Liversage, is now wrecked for the second time, he having been on board the Colombo when that vessel was lost. The wrecked vessel had taken on board the Australian mails and passengers arriving by the Indus from Suez on the previous day. As divers abound at Point de Galle, and as the wreck is lying in only 15 fathoms, great hope is entertained that the missing mails and imperishable cargo may be recovered.

Mr. T. O. Griffiths has been appointed junior counsel to the Admiralty.

MYSTERIOUS OUTRAGE IN MAYO.—The Castlebar correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal* telegraphs:—"On Friday night an important arrest was effected after a severe encounter, in Westport, by Constable Baine, who, when patrolling Bridge-street, heard the report of a revolver, which seemed to issue from an archway. He surmised that the revolver was fired at himself. On hearing the report he turned round and saw five men rush from the archway, one of whom, named Gavan, he secured, by the aid of civilians whom he called to assist him. Gavan made great efforts to escape. The constable found on Gavan a six-chambered revolver, one barrel being heated. Baine was jostled by the remaining four, whereupon he presented the captured revolver, saying he would fire if an attempt at rescue was made. Some gunpowder and caps, a watch, and some money, were found on the prisoner. I understand the police received important information."

A DISCHARGED SERVANT'S REVENGE.

For about 20 years past Messrs. Mayall, photographers, Regent-street, have had a man named Henry Newman in their employ, but having become very neglectful in his duties he received notice to leave, the notice beginning on Saturday last. He was informed that if he wished to go into business on his own account out of London Messrs. Mayall would assist him. On Sunday Newman went to Messrs. Mayall's studio, being admitted by the housekeeper, and with a hammer smashed the whole of the valuable lenses attached to the different cameras, and with a knife cut about and destroyed all the valuable backgrounds—the damage done amounting not less than £500, and the loss as far as the lenses being irreparable, the manufacturer of some of the lenses being now deceased. In one of the rooms some cyanide of potassium had been found to have been removed, and a hammer was also found, with which, no doubt, the lenses had beeen destroyed. After an examination of the place, a suspicion crossing Mr. Mayall's mind that the damage had been done by Newman, Mr. Mayall went to Newman's residence in Buckingham-street, Great Portland-street, and he found that Newman, shortly after leaving the studio, had committed suicide, no doubt having taken some of the cyanide of potassium.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A WAX-WORKS CARAVAN, NEAR ROTHERHAM.

Late on Sunday evening a serious accident occurred to a caravan used as the living apartment of Mr. and Mrs. Purchase, the proprietors of a well-known travelling Wax Works establishment. The collection was travelling from Worksop to Rotherham, to be present at the annual Statute Fair, and while descending the steep hill leading from Aughton to Whiston, about 2½ miles from Rotherham, the horses drawing one of the "living" caravans, in which were Mr. and Mrs. Purchase at the time, started off at a trot. The driver at once endeavoured to check them, but the reins unfortunately broke, and the horses quickened their speed into a wild gallop down the hill. The heavy vehicle swayed from side to side fearfully, but did not overturn until it reached the bottom of the hill, where the road takes rather a sharp turn. The horses darted round this curve at the same fearful speed, and the caravan at once fell over with a loud crash. Mr. and Mrs. Purchase were thrown out with great violence, but they escaped with a severe shaking only. The horses were thrown down and injured, and, of course, the caravan was considerably damaged. This, however, was not the extent of the misfortune, for a fire, which was in the conveyance, was scattered about, and in a few moments a quantity of clothing, &c., was in flames. Fortunately plenty of assistance was at hand, for Wombwell's No. 1 Collection of Wild Beasts was immediately in the rear, and Mr. Faingreaves, the proprietor, at once directed his men to render all possible help. The fire was quickly extinguished, but it was some hours before the damaged vehicle could be again set in motion. The total damage is estimated at about £50.

A DEATH-BED WILL.—STRANGE REVELATIONS.

On Saturday, Lord Penzance was engaged in trying the cause of "Winstone v. Owen," in which some very remarkable testimony was adduced. The testator was Mr. Thomas Winstone, a wine merchant, residing at Paddington, and by his will he bequeathed the whole of his property to the defendant, who was said to be a very old and dear friend. The plaintiff, last term, brought a suit to prove that he was next of kin, being cousin-german to the deceased. This was fiercely litigated, but Lord Penzance thought the evidence conclusive, and Winstone, under an intestacy, would be the heir-at-law. Being placed in that position, he now alleged that the will was improperly executed, under influence, and the mental incapacity of the testator. It seemed that the deceased was living with a Mr. and Mrs. Wool, and on the day the will was made, he was attended by Dr. Baker, who seeing that his patient was in a critical condition, advised him to settle his affairs. A Mr. Windle was present, and whilst Dr. Baker retired, he asked the deceased what his wishes were; and when he came to Dr. Baker, he (Windle) said that it was all right, and that he and Mr. Owen, the defendant, were to have the property between them. Dr. Baker proceeded to write this down during the absence of Windle, who went for Mr. Clark, a solicitor, and Mr. Owen, the defendant. During that absence Dr. Baker read what he had written to the deceased, and asked him if he had any relations, to which the testator answered in the negative, and expressed his desire to leave the whole of the property to the defendant. When Mr. Clark, the solicitor, arrived, the deceased was incapable of speech, and Dr. Baker had to guide his hand to sign the will.—After the case had proceeded at some length, Lord Penzance said it was clear that the only litigation was as to the mental capacity of the deceased. Dr. Baker said that though the testator could not speak he was conscious of what was going on. He ordered the deceased poultices to ease his pain, and also port wine. — For the plaintiff, it was argued that at the time the will was executed the deceased was in *extremis* and unconscious. Mrs. Wool, who resided in St. Mary's square, and with whom the deceased lodged, stated that when Dr. Baker asked if the whole of the property was to go to Owen, the deceased never moved. When Clark was making the will witness believed that Owen gave him instructions. When Dr. Baker helped the dying man up for him to sign, he could not hold the pen. He made no sign of any consciousness whilst the will was being executed, and witness told Mr. Owen so on the day of the funeral. The testator died half an hour after the will was made. When Dr. Baker told her to give the deceased port wine, he could not take it, and he was frothing at the mouth. Cross-examined: Had a quarrel with Mr. Owen. Before the will was made the jaw of the deceased dropped.—Mr. Windle, chemist and druggist, North street, Edgware road, said that he was an old friend of the deceased, and expected that he would have some of the property. He and Mr. Owen agreed that they should divide the property between them if there were no relatives. When Owen arrived the deceased was unconscious, and the port wine administered to him ran out of his mouth.—Medical evidence was given to the effect that if the evidence were true the deceased must have been unconscious. After the evidence of the plaintiff, Lord Penzance delivered judgment against the will, but did not condemn the defendant in costs.

SHOCKING DEATH AT ECCLES.—On Monday morning, a domestic servant, named Helen Jones, formerly of Llangollen, aged 28, met with a shocking death between Eccles Railway Station, and Worsley Junction. Having been in a low, desponding way for some time, owing to family matters, her conduct attracted more attention than usual from the family in which she resided, and in whose service she had been about eight years. Getting up about six a.m., she insisted on leaving the house, and a struggle ensued between her and her fellow servant, Lydia Wain, to prevent it. Deceased, however, got away, and Wain at once called up her employer, who went in the direction of Pendleton in search of her, and Wain in another direction, and to the police office. While there, she learned that a few minutes before, at 6 50 a.m., a woman had been found cut to pieces under Bowker's Bridge. She went with the police, and at once identified the body as that of Jones. Police sergeant Hodgkinson ascertained that she was seen by the driver of a passing train on the sloping pathway that leads down to the railway, near which her body was found. She must afterwards have got upon the line and been run over.

DARING ROBBERY OF £100.

On Tuesday, at the Police-court held at Burslem, Staffordshire Potteries, a young man named Patrick Smith, was charged with having assaulted William Sumner and robbed him of £100. On the 17th of October, 1868, Sumner was employed to take £100 in silver from the National Provincial Bank of England at Newcastle, to Messrs. Davenport's manufactory at Longport. Before reaching the manufactory, a man seized him by his throat, threw him down, and struck him. The bag containing the money was hanging from him by a leather strap, which was cut by one of three men who were together when he was down. They had a trap with them, and having seized the money they got into the trap, and drove away. After they got two or three miles away they left the vehicle. The men were traced to Liverpool, but were there lost. The prisoner was apprehended in that town a few days ago—three years after the robbery. Several witnesses spoke positively to the prisoner being one of the men concerned in the robbery. He was committed for trial at the Stafford assizes.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY AND MURDER.

On Tuesday afternoon a Mrs. Winterbottom, who lives in Lower West street, Oldham, near a house occupied by her son-in-law and daughter, observed a man unlock the door of their house and go inside. The inmates of the house were both engaged at work, and as she kept the proper key of the house during the day she went to see who had gone inside. On attempting to enter she found the door held against her, but it was afterwards opened so suddenly that she fell inside. She was attacked by a man, who knocked her down, kicked her about the head and breast, and finally ran out of the place. She was able to give an alarm, and after a chase through several streets the man was secured and taken to the police station. He gave the name of Edwards and Davies, and informed the police that he came from Bradford, The woman was so seriously injured that, acting that on the advice of a surgeon who was called in, the Chief Constable thought it advisable to get the woman's depositions taken. For this purpose the Mayor went to her residence on Tuesday night, and her statement, which accorded with the above facts, was taken by him. She is considered to be in a critical condition.

EXTENSIVE HOUSE ROBBERY.

At the Manchester County Police Court, on Tuesday, James Kingston, and Ann Birch, were charged with stealing £200 worth of jewellery and about £100 in money from the residence of Mr. J. H. Ryder, Parkfield House, Rusholme. The male prisoner is a bellhanger, and was employed at Mr. Ryder's house on Thursday. He had occasion to go into one of the upper rooms, and while he was there he made use of some bad language to the female servant who accompanied him, in consequence of which he was left alone. Shortly after he went away the property and money were missed. Information of the robbery was given to the police, and upon inquiry it was discovered that Kingston had left Manchester for London. Inspector Stafford, of the county police, proceeded thither in company with Mr. Ryder, and succeeded in tracing and apprehending him on Saturday. When he was searched five gold rings, two gold watches, and two chains belonging to the prosecutor were found in his possession. In reply to the charge of stealing them, he said, "I will tell you straight; I will give the gentleman back all his property." He subsequently told the inspector that he had left part of the property with the female prisoner, who resides at Chesham, Buckinghamshire. When the officer went to her, she denied that she had received anything from Kingston; but Mr. Ryder observed that she was wearing one of his rings, and on her house being searched a number of silver spoons belonging to him were found. The prisoners were remanded.

A Cabinet Council was held on Friday in Downing street. The Ministers present were Mr. Gladstone, the Lord Chancellor, Viscount Halifax, Mr. Bruce, Earl Granville, the Earl of Kimberley, Mr. Cardwell, the Duke of Argyll, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Goschen, the Marquis of Hartington Mr. Fortescue, and Mr. Stansfeld.

CRUELTY TO A HORSE.—On Friday, at the City Police Court, John Bishop was fined £5, with the alternative of two months' imprisonment, for having, while it was quite unfit for work, worked a horse belonging to his employer, Mr. J. Butterworth, carrier, Hill-street, Rochdale. The information was lodged by Inspector Hargreaves, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

WRECK AND LOSS OF THREE LIVES.—About noon on Sunday a melancholy casualty occurred to an Ipswich schooner when off Southwold. The Robert Cottle, James Leggett, master and owner, left Sunderland on Friday, and on Sunday as she was coming through Stanford Channel she struck—wind S.E. by E.—and made so much water, that to prevent her foundering the captain found it necessary to run her ashore. A signal of distress was hoisted. The lifeboat at Southwold did not go off, owing to the heavy sea, but when the illfated ship reached the shoal, life lines were fired over her; her crew, however, were unable to avail themselves of these, from the surf breaking over the decks, and the ship in a few minutes broke up. The master, James Leggett, Charles William Fulcher, and Ernest R. C. Fulcher were saved on floating wreck, and we regret to add that the mate, Stephen Fisher Henry S. Hacon, A.B., of Aldbro, and John Crickmore, boy, were drowned.

THE PREVENTION OF CRIME.—The new law for the more effectual prevention of crime (34 and 35 Vict., c. 112), which came into force on Thursday, is stringent against ticket-of-leave holders getting their livelihood by dishonest means. All holders of licenses as convicts are to notify their residence to the police. There is now to be a register and photographing of criminals. There are special provisions as to the punishment of persons twice convicted of crime, who may be subject to police supervision for a period of seven years. There are serious penalties for harbouring thieves, &c. Persons convicted of assaults on the police may be fined £20 or imprisoned for six months. Dealers in old metal are now to be liable to a penalty of £5 for purchasing in less quantities than mentioned in the schedule to the act. The children of women convicted of crime may be sent to industrial schools. The Vagrant Act, is amended by this new statute. There are additional powers as to searches for stolen property, and to its recovery, with regulations on several matters; the Habitual Criminals Act and other provisions are repealed.

A BOY KILLED BY A CANNON AT DONCASTER.—An inquest was held on Tuesday, at the Doncaster Infirmary, touching the death of a youth named Arthur Scott, seventeen years of age, who had died on the previous night, under the following circumstances. Deceased had a small cannon, probably a foot long, and rather a formidable toy, and this thing he used several times at a bonfire in Halifax yard, Frenchgate, on Monday night. Those who saw him cautioned him against using the cannon, as they considered it a dangerous instrument, and said it was not safe. But the poor lad appeared to view these fears as foolish, and at a fourth charge he put in an extra quantity of powder and wadding. He fired it, and the next instant it had exploded, part of it striking him with frightful force on the right temple, and smashing his skull in that region, whilst the main part of the cannon flew over the houses and was picked up in the street sixty yards off. The injured lad bled protusely, and was quite insensible. He was taken up and conveyed with all speed to the Infirmary, but he died on the way. A verdict of "Accidental death" was returned

To Let.

TO LET, the EATAGE of Five Acres of Good TURNIPS; to be eaten off by Sheep.—Apply to J. Osborne, Eddis Bridge, Blackhill. 636b

TO LET, the Eatage of Four Acres of TURNIPS and 1½ Acres of RAPE, to be eaten by Sheep.—Apply to J. Walker & Son, Rowley Farm, near Castleside. 645b

TO LET, a ROOM and SHOP, in Raglan Street, end of Middle Street, next door to Robson Evens's.—For further particulars apply to Robert Jackson, 3, Rippon's Lane, Consett. 661b

Public Notices.

THE ANNUAL FRUIT BANQUET, at High-gate Baptist Chapel, on Monday Evening, November 13, 1871, at 7·30 p.m. See Bills. 672b

I. GEORGE TURNER, of Blackfine, will not be answerable for any Debt or Debts, my wife Elizabeth, may contract after this date.
October, 16th, 1871. 631b

PRICE TWO SHILLINGS,
THE LANCHESTER COMMON ACT, reprinted from the Original Copy.—Apply to Mr. John Calvert, Sherburn Terrace, Consett. 471b

THE PUBLIC BATHS, CONSETT,
ARE Open Daily from Seven a.m. till Nine p.m. To preserve the standard of health and keep away all infectious diseases the whole body should be washed with soap and warm water at least once a week. 545b

BAZAAR! BAZAAR!!

ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 15th November, a BAZAAR for the SALE of USEFUL and other ARTICLES, will be held in the British Infant School, Consett, during the Public Tea from Five to Seven o'clock, in aid of the Church Tower Fund. All persons having Tickets for Tea will be admitted Free to the Bazaar; other persons will be charged Sixpence. 674b

A GRAND MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT will be given in the Brooms School, on the evenings of Monday and Tuesday the 20th and 21st inst., by the renowned and talented Irish artistes Mr., Mrs., and Miss O'NEILL, consisting of delineations of Irish life and character, wit, mimicry, and song. For opinions of the Press, see Placards. Doors open at Half-past Seven, to commence at Eight o'clock.
Admission—Front Seats, 1s. 6d.; Middle Seats, 1s.; Back Seats, 6d. 678b

CONSETT LECTURE ASSOCIATION.

THE INAUGURAL LECTURE of the above ASSOCIATION will be delivered in the British School-room, Consett, on Tuesday Evening, November 21, 1871, by Mr. T. DONKIN, of Sunderland. Subject: "Christianity the strength of nations." Chair to be taken at Seven o'clock by John Dickinson, Esq., Shotley Bridge.
Admission:—Reserved seats, 1s.; Second do., 6d. Season Tickets:—Honorary Members, 5s.; Members, 3s.—may be had of the Committee. 667b

UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE.

A GREAT PUBLIC MEETING of the supporters of the Alliance will be held in the Town Hall, Newcastle, on Monday, November 13th, when addresses will be delivered by
Sir WILFRED LAWSON, Bart., M.P.;
G. O. TREVELYAN, Esq., M.P.;
Rev. C. E. S. COLLINGWOOD, M.A. Rector of Southwick;
Rev. J. LINTOTT, Rector of St. Stephen's, Newcastle;
Rev. J. W. HOOPER, Rector of Gateshead Fell;
J. H. RAPER, Esq., of Manchester;
Councillor G. CHARLTON, of Gateshead; and
JOHN HOPE, Jun., Esq., of Hexham.
The chair will be taken at Half-past Seven by Rev. R. F. Wheeler, M.A., Vicar of St. Paul's, Whitley.
☞ A Special Train will leave the Central Station, Newcastle, for Benfieldside, at a Quarter-past Ten o'clock, and will call at Lintz Green, Ebchester, and Shotley Bridge, on the route. 675b

CHRIST CHURCH, CONSETT.

THE ANNIVERSARY of the Consecration of the above Church will be commemorated on Wednesday, November 15, 1871.
There will be Divine Service in the Church, in the Afternoon at a Quarter-past Three o'clock, when a SERMON will be Preached by the Ven. E. PREST, M.A., Rector of Gateshead and Archdeacon of Durham.
After the Service a PUBLIC TEA will be held in the Consett British Schools, from Five to Seven o'clock, to be followed by a PUBLIC MEETING, at which several Clergymen and Laymen will take part.
During the meeting a selection of Vocal and Instrumental Music will be performed by friends who have volunteered their services.
Admission (by Ticket) to the Tea and Meeting, One Shilling each.
There will be a Collection in the Church in the Afternoon. 655b

SERVICE OF SONG BY THE WESLEYAN CHOIRS OF SHOTLEY BRIDGE, BLACKHILL, AND CONSETT.

TOWN HALL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

A SERVICE OF SONG by the Wesleyan Choirs of Shotley Bridge, Blackhill, and Consett, numbering about 100 voices, will be held in the above hall, on Thursday, November 16, 1871, assisted by Messrs. J. and D. LAMBERT (of Durham Cathedral Choir), and the Misses LAMBERT, of Durham.
Chairman, . . John Hopper, Esq., of Newcastle.
Conductor, . . Mr. J. Bowes, of Newcastle.
Harmoniumist. Mr. J. Lambert, of Durham.
Doors open at Seven, to commence at Half-past Seven o'clock.
Prices of Admission—Reserved Seats (numbered), 2s.; Area, 1s.; and Gallery, 6d.
Tickets may be had of Messrs. J. Lax, N. Brown (saddler), and R. Taylor, Shotley Bridge; W. Palliser, Blackhill; R. Walker, Consett; and at the Door.
For further particulars see Programmes. 671b

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all or any Person or Persons entering into the occupation of any House, Shop, or other building, to which Gas has been supplied to the previous occupant, upon such entry must first obtain the consent of the Secretary of the Company before consuming the Gas supplied by the said Company. In default thereof, upon proof of the use of the Gas, without first obtaining such leave, such Person or Persons will be Prosecuted as the Law directs. For the convenience of Persons in the Consett and Leadgate districts, the Secretary can be seen daily at the Brickworks Office, Consett, or at the Company's Office, Shotley Bridge, to whom all applications must be made,
By order of the Directors,
JOSEPH H BELL, Secretary.
Shotley Bridge, October 9, 1870. 242a

Public Notices.

PRICE ONE PENNY; ON SUPERIOR PAPER, WITH A DIARY, TWOPENCE.

Will be ready in November, 1871

JACKSON'S
BUSINESS AND HOUSEHOLD ALMANACK FOR 1872,

WHICH will be extensively circulated in Consett, Blackhill, Shotley Bridge, Leadgate, Annfield Plain, Stanley, Lanchester, Dipton, Ebchester, Tanfield, Castleside, Tow Law, and surrounding neighbourhood.

JACKSON'S
BUSINESS AND HOUSEHOLD ALMANACK FOR 1872,

Will contain, besides a vast amount of general information,

A DIRECTORY FOR THE DISTRICT,
Compiled at great expense, and corrected up to the time of going to press,
The names and residences of the Magistrates in the Lanchester Petty Sessional district;
Lanchester Board of Guardians;
Lanchester Highway Board;
Consett Local Board;
Leadgate Local Board;
Benfieldside Local Board;
Tow Law Local Board.
Directors of Consett Ironworks;
Directors of Consett Waterworks Company
Directors of Shotley Bridge and Consett District Gas Company;
Directors of Annfield Plain Gas Company;
Directors of Dipton Gas Company.
Benfieldside Burial Board; also the Cemetery Charges, with Rules and Regulations;
Shotley Bridge County Court.
The various places of Worship with the names and Residences of Ministers in the District.
The New Postal Regulations;
Postal Arrangements, including the time of Arrival and Departure of Mails from the various Post-offices in the District, and Names of Postmasters.
Shotley Bridge Hirings and Fairs;
Coaches and Carriers leaving Consett, Shotley Bridge, &c.;
List of Bankers with their London Agents;
List of Fairs for the Counties of Northumberland and Durham.
The Population of the district at last census; with the rateable value of the various townships in Lanchester Union.
Local Building Societies with time and place of meeting;
Local Friendly Societies, with time and place of meeting.
Dates of holding Local Petty Sessions at Lanchester, Shotley Bridge, &c., &c.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Our advertising friends will please favour us with their Orders on or before the 14th of November, as we cannot guarantee the insertion of their announcements after that date.
Consett, 23rd October, 1871.

TO SECRETARIES OF FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

The Publisher of Jackson's Business and Household Almanack will feel obliged if Secretaries of Friendly Societies will forward to him the place and time of meeting of their respective lodges or courts in this District, on or before Saturday, November 12th, 1871, in order that the same may be inserted in his Almanack for 1872. 640b

Contracts.

TO BUILDERS.

THE CONSETT IRON COMPANY, LIMITED, invite TENDERS for the ERECTION of 160 DWELLING-HOUSES for workmen, viz.:—100 Houses near Benfieldside Railway Station and 60 Houses at Allendale.
Builders may Tender for one or both lots.
Drawings and Specifications may be seen and further particulars obtained at the Office, Consett Ironworks, on and after Wednesday, the 15th inst.
Sealed Tenders, endorsed, "Tender for Houses at Benfieldside" and "Tender for Houses at Allendale" will be received by the General Manager, up to Saturday, the 25th inst., at Twelve noon.
The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.
For Consett Iron Company, Limited,
W. JENKINS.
General Manager.
Consett Ironworks,
1st November, 1871. 653b

Wanted.

TO SHOEMAKERS.—Wanted, a Strong Man's MAN.—Apply to H. Hetherington, Leadgate. 648b

WANTED, an Active BOY, as an APPRENTICE to the Drapery.—Apply to R. Ord, Consett. 660b

APARTMENTS WANTED by a Gentleman—Sitting and Bed-room—in Blackhill.—Address, with Terms, W. P., *Guardian* office. 668b

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An APPRENTICE to the Tailoring Business.—Apply to William Wardhaugh, tailor, Shotley Bridge. 669b

TO MASONS.

WANTED, Twelve Good MASONS.—Apply to John Dixon, Mason, Blackfine, Blackhill. 670b

TO COAL HEWERS.

WANTED, at the New Colliery, Milkwell Burn, near Ebchester, a number of Coal Hewers.—Apply to Mr. T. N. Soppet. 677b

Lost.

MISSING, on October 26th, a CUR WHELP, Black and White, answers to the name of "Don." A Reward will be given to anyone returning the same to Mr. Geo. Wailes, Butcher, Annfield Plain. 676b

LOST, from High Stables Farm, on the 24th October, a small Red year old BULLOCK.—Whoever has found the same, by giving information to the Hind at High Stables Farm, or to Mr. Parker, Butcher, Leadgate, will be rewarded. 673b

For Sale.

FOR SALE, the "NATIONAL ENCYCLOPÆDIA," in 13 vols.—Apply to "Literatus," *Guardian* Office, Consett. 652b

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the WESLEYAN CHAPEL, Blackhill.—Application to be made to Mr. John Robinson, Railway Terrace, Blackhill. 589b

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, that HOUSE and SHOP, situate in Eltringham Street, Blackhill, now occupied by Mr. George Hedley, Grocer.—Apply to Mr. J. T. Muir, 38, Cutlers' Hall Road, Benfieldside, 616b

HEARSE, with Ostrich plumes, for one or a pair of horses; two C-spring MOURNING COACHES; and a One-horse MOURNING COACH, with Box for Children's Funerals, for Sale.—Apply to Atkinson and Philipson, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 603b

A GOOD BROUGHAM, A MINIATURE BROUGHAM, a Sociable LANDAU, a BAROUCHE, a WAGONETTE, to carry six persons inside, and also one to carry four, a WAGONETTE OMNIBUS, a SHAMROCK PHAETON, a PONY PHAETON, and a DOG CART, also several sets of Single and Double HARNESS, sent in for Sale on Commission, at Atkinson and Philipson's Northern Counties' Carriage and Harness Repository, New Bridge Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 605b

FREEHOLD BUILDING SITES.

FREEHOLD BUILDING SITES for SALE on the Delves Estate, situate near the Consett Ironworks and the town of Consett.
These Building Sites are outside the district of the Consett Local Board, and are therefore free from all Rates, Building Regulations, and other control of that Board.
Applications to be made to John Dolphin, Esq., or Mr. T. R. Dolphin, Delves House, Consett; or to Mr. J. P. Dolphin, Solicitor, Wolsingham. 199b

Business Announcements.

WILLIAM WATSON, South Pontop, is prepared to supply PIC-NICS and TEA PARTIES of every description, or Contract for the same.
Funerals Supplied with Bread. 414b

THOMAS ROWE, BAKER & CONFECTIONER, LEADGATE AND CONSETT.
Middle St. Shop closed—orders to be left at Victoria St.
☞ Pic-Nics and Tea Parties Supplied or Contracted for. 685b

CHARLES IAGER,
PORK BUTCHER,
6, SHAKESPEARE STREET, CONSETT,
BEGS to announce that he has opened a shop in the above business, and solicits the patronage of the public. 632b

WILLIAM BORROW,
COOPER,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT,
HAS always on hand CHURNS, BUTTER TUBS, POSS-TUBS, WASH-TUBS, PAILS, &c. Old Tubs repaired on the shortest notice. 341b

JAMES B. NISBET,
(Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons),
BEGS most respectfully to intimate to the inhabitants of Blackhill, Consett, Leadgate, and Shotley Bridge, that he has commenced Practice as a VETERINARY SURGEON, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of Public patronage and support.
Residence: 13, Durham Road, Blackhill. 452b

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!! CLOCKS!!!
First-class new Striking Clocks, from 12s. 6d.
Eight days' ditto, from 22s., warranted.
Sold by J. WOOD,
2, TRAFALGAR STREET CONSETT.
Clocks, Watches, Brooches, &c., Cleaned and Repaired on the most reasonable Terms. 638b

GEORGE HOBSON,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL MILLER, and SEEDSMAN,
GROCER, DRAPER, & PROVISION MERCHANT
Harperley Steam & Water Corn Mill, near Annfield Plain,
Has always on hand a large STOCK of Pure Linseed and Cotton Cakes; Indian Meal; Pea Meal; Barley Meal; Boxings, Sharps, and Bran; Oats whole and crushed, and feeding stuffs of every description.
G. H.'s Mixture of Permanent Clover and Grass Seeds has been tested and approved by the leading Agriculturists of the District upwards of Twenty Years.
Fine Seed Peas, Spring Tares, Seed Barley &c., &c., on hand. 145b

CHEAP TAILORING AND DRAPERY AT 8 AND 9, MILL TERRACE, BLACKHILL.

DANIEL HARRIS
HAS now received his WINTER STOCK, and can make a GENTS' SUIT at Two Guineas, for Ready-money only.
GENTS' SCARFS from 2½d.
STOCKINGS from 2½d.
WINCEYS from 3½d. per yard.
D. H. begs to announce that he Bought his Winter Stock before the Wool Markets got to such an enormous height, so that he is enabled to Sell at the above Low Prices. 571b

CARRIAGES NEW AND SECOND-HAND.

ATKINSON & PHILIPSON respectfully invite attention to their NEW LANDAUS, in three sizes, with and without side lights, and without outside head joints; and with the assistance of patent springs, a lady can with great ease open and close them from the inside.
Their BROUGHAMS, of Bijou, Miniature, Medium, and Clarence sizes, embrace several novelties, which give lightness and also style to their appearance.
Also, the VICTORIA PHAETON, with patent head, WAGONETTES, with and without heads, and Light PHAETONS under 4 cwt., of new design, and embracing the latest improvements in carriage building.
NORTHUMBERLAND CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MAUFACTORY,
15 PILGRIM STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 604b

Business Announcements.

SHIELDS CURING SALT.

SAMUEL RAMSAY, Greengrocer, 50, Front Street, Consett, has just received a large quantity of SHIELDS CURING SALT, which he is prepared to supply at 6d. per stone. 639b

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.
August 5th, 1870. 775a

NEW GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT, 6, HARVEY STREET, CONSETT,
JOSEPH PATTISON, Proprietor.
PROVISIONS of all kinds supplied at the lowest possible prices. Household Bread fresh every day. 664b

ENVELOPES!
ENVELOPES!!
At Prices ranging from 2s. 6d. to 10s. per 1,000.
Sold by Robert Jackson, Bookseller, Derwent Street, Blackhill.

MOWERS AND REAPERS by Hornsby, Burgess & Key, Wood and others.
HAYMAKERS AND HORSE RAKES by Howard, Nicholson, and Ashby & Co.
Agricultural and Domestic Machinery of all kinds on hand or to order. Particulars and Prices on application to
HOBSON & LIDDELL,
Harperley Mills, and 5, Ryehill Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Town Warehouse:—Railway Yard, Cattle Market West.
Agents for "The Northern Fire and Life Assurance Co." 369b

WINTER FASHIONS.

HAVING just returned from the London Markets, we respectfully invite the attention of Ladies and the Public to our Display of GOODS.
In MANTLES we have a superb choice in all the prevailing Styles. We hold part of a German Manufacturer's Stock, of very superior Finish and Style bought at a discount of 33⅓ per cent. off cost price.
SHAWLS in beautiful variety.
Charming designs in MANTLE SKIRTS.
COSTUMES in all the NEW COLOURS.
An enticing Display of real FRENCH FLOWERS, including the celebrated "Flames of Paris." A very large Assortment of STRAW and VELVET HATS in the newest Shapes.
A Splendid choice of RIBBONS, the most prominent—the "Dolly Varden."
FANCY WOOL GOODS in profuse variety.
A very Special line in Gents' CALF GLOVES, 1s. 6½d.
Our CLOTH DEPARTMENT is now replete with a few Leading STYLES.
A First-Class Cutter.
ROBERT HEDLEY & Co.,
BLACKHILL. 629b

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!!

TREMENDOUS ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF WOOL.

ABOUT FIFTEEN PER CENT. INCREASE IN MANUFACTURED GOODS.

SEEING that the great Advance in the Wool Markets would very much Increase the Price of Blankets, we Contracted early in the Summer Season for over
ONE THOUSAND PAIRS,
which places us in the position of Supplying our Customers with those GOODS at
OLD PRICES.
We shall Show during the next month a large Stock at the following prices:—(Large sizes) 10s. 6d., 12s. 6d., 14s. 6d., 16s. 6d., 18s. 6d., and 20s.
We would earnestly appeal to our friends to avail themselves of this opportunity as in all probability they will not be obtainable at the Price for some years to come.
Our first delivery of FURS just to hand.
A Splendid Lot of MUSQUASH MUFFS at 3s. 11d.
ROBERT HEDLEY & Co,
BLACKHILL. 575b

Floriline.—For the teeth and breath.—A few drops of the *Fragrant Floriline* on a wet tooth brush produces a delightful foam which cleanses the Teeth from all impurities, strengthens and hardens the gums, prevents tartar, and arrests the progress of decay. It gives to the Teeth a peculiar and beautiful whiteness, and imparts a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth, a disordered stomach, or tobacco smoke. The *Fragrant Floriline* is purely vegetable, and equally adapted to old and young. It is the greatest Toilet discovery of the age. Sold at 2s. 6d. by all Chemists and Perfumers. Prepared only by H. C. Gallup, 493, Oxford Street, London. The word "Floriline" is a "Trade Mark."

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—A very nicely perfumed hair dressing called "The Mexican Hair Renewer," now being sold by most Chemists and Perfumers at 3s. 6d. per bottle is fast superseding all "Hair Restorers"—for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour, by a few applications without *dyeing* it, or leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth on bald spots, where the hair glands are not decayed. Certificate from Dr. Versman on every bottle, with full particulars. Ask for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," prepared by H. C. Gallup, 493, Oxford Street, London.

Brown's Bronchial Troches, for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, or any irritation or soreness of the throat, are now imported and sold in this country at 1s. 1½d. per box, put up in the form of a "lozenge." It is the most convenient, pleasant, safe, and sure remedy for clearing and strengthening the voice known in the world. The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher says:—"I have often recommended them to friends who were public speakers, and in many cases they have proved extremely serviceable." The genuine have the words "Brown's Bronchial Troches" on the Government Stamp around each box. Sold by all medicine venders.—London Depot, 493, Oxford Street.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1871.

THE SANITARY CONDITION OF BENIELDSIDE TOWNSHIP.

A matter of momentous importance, a question involving not only the health and comfort but the lives of a large portion of the rate-payers, is at present receiving the attention of the Benfieldside Local Board. Sanitary reformers have told us from time to time that efficient ventilation, proper drainage, a good water supply, are absolutely necessary for the enjoyment of good health, and that the working classes are mainly dependent upon the local authorities of the districts in which they reside for these first elements of existence, and yet up to this moment a large and populous district has remained without the first and most essential feature in sanitary reform—a complete and efficient system of drainage. Some few months ago the Board determined to allow this state of things to prevail no longer, and negociations were at once entered into with Messrs. Lawson and Mansergh, the celebrated engineers, for a thorough and complete system of drainage; but from an examination of the district it was found that there would be great engineering difficulties and that a large expenditure of money would have to be incurred. The first scheme submitted to the Board was to carry the whole of the drainage down to the Westwood estate, but the Board objected to that on the ground of expense, and it was ultimately agreed to entertain only a portion of the work, which is estimated to cost £2,500. The route of the proposed main sewer may be traced as follows:—It is proposed that the outlet shall be in the Shotley Spa grounds, near the Snows Green Burn. After traversing Wood Street and receiving the sewage of the village it will continue past the Slonks to the Police Station, and from thence up the bank to Maria Mole's cottage. It will then follow the present drain to the Surgery at Blackhill, and after crossing over to the end of West Row, will run parallel with the end of Bottle Bank and Walton's Row. After going through Cross Street, it will cross Derwent Street to Sandgate, Turncoat Row, and Plantation Row, over to the Railway Station. Some portions of the sewer, through Cross Street and Walton's Row, will have to be excavated to a depth of some twenty-five feet, a considerable portion of which is supposed to be hard rock, and the cost is estimated at £512. Mr. Carss seems to think that this is an enormous sum, and with a view to reducing the expenditure of the undertaking thinks that the culvert which at present conveys the sewage might be repaired for something like £100, which would be a saving to the Board of about £400. The difficulty which is at present before the Board is that of obtaining an outlet to the river Derwent. But can no better means of disposing of sewage be substituted than that of poisoning our streams, killing the fish, and injuring those who live lower down the river? Are there no lands in the vicinity which might be enriched and fertilized by that which is at present poisoning the blood of the inhabitants and shortening their lives? Already the Derwent has been incorrigibly defiled, and though, thanks to the exertions of the Rev. Fred. B. Thompson and other members of the Derwent Angling Association, some reform has of late been effected, still there is ample room for amendment; and we are sanguine enough to believe that the scheme first propounded will yet be adopted, as we understand the proprietors of the land object to the sewage going into the river. As to the question of cost, we venture to say that no pecuniary consideration should be permitted to weigh against matters of life and death. Whatever amount may be required for the purchase of land in order to utilize the sewage it could be borrowed, and, as Mr. C. Wilson, the Chairman of the Board, has often remarked, the repayments be spread over a series of years. As the Local Board has the power to borrow money for this purpose, they will be to blame if they do not exercise it, in order to terminate that lamentable state of things which subjects the inhabitants to an enormous amount of suffering from preventible diseases, and has no doubt consigned some to a premature grave.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children.—Should always be used when Children are cutting teeth; it relieves the little sufferers at once, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It is perfectly harmless, and very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by thousands of Medicine dealers in all parts of the world at 1s. 1½d. per bottle, and Millions of Mothers can testify to its virtue.—Manufactory, 493, Oxford Street, London. 662b

A Terrible Fellow.—In some instances a squirrel has appeared determined to conquer his instinctive fears. Thus, he has been known to scream and tremble at the first sight of a dog or cat, and yet within a few minutes, and after several abortive attempts to summon resolution enough to march up and smell at the nose of his gigantic enemy. These abrupt approaches he always makes by short leaps, stamping the ground with his feet as loud as he can, his countenance and mien being at the same time most ridiculously expressive of ancient Pistol's affected valour and intrepidity.—*From "Cassell's Natural History"* for November.

LOCAL NOT[ES]
By "A Rambler."

A dead lock in our local parliament
absorbing topics in local political circ
Another effort on the part of the Boar
has resulted in failure, and the more t
studied the more complex does it
view the matter seriously, but others
at it. It has been suggested to desert
didates altogether, and confirm F
temporary election; but that won't
It would be a great joke if next meet
tion of the last; but that will not be
do, as they ought to have done at las
some one into the chair, and if there
give the casting vote. There is an in
ever, in some minds that the Boa
appoint a chairman for the year, but
after meeting appoint a "chairman fo
appears that, notwithstanding that I
did authority, it is not true that Mr.
had withdrawn in favour of Mr. Jo
am sorry that I should have given it

Can there be any truth in the rumo
world by the London correspondent
Advertiser, that the great employers
mineral districts—the ironmasters and
—are making arrangements for the
multitudes of Chinese coolies? I ha
contradiction, but none has appeared
scarcely credit that there is any foun
assertion. Just imagine the upshot
sale supplanting of British labour.

Our miners are taking legitimate
their grievances before the public an
redressed. They have been holding
Manchester this week, and their cla
before the House of Commons by pe
sion. There is no doubt much that
yet do for them in the way of effi
lessening the hours of children's
abolishing the truck system, requirin
of the children employed to atten
hours weekly, and making it incumb
or managers to undergo an exam
competent board. Their cry will b
high time that thorough measures
the way, I have just heard that a
work unusually long hours in some
in the neighbourhood of Annfield
correct?

It gives me considerable pleasure
Consett Iron Company are going
number of cottages near the Ben
This will be a perfect cure to the
crowding; and I hope they will
with the advanced idea's of work
great improvement has been made
the cottages at Blackhill by bac
built to them, and I hope the dw
their appreciation of the improvem
cleanliness.

Now that the Consett workmen h
time, I hope they will use their l
It may be a great curse to them or
the one or the other hangs upon the
of it. I hear that a suggestion was
the event with a tea party, the proce
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The idea is worth taking up.

Lloyd Jones, I understand, is c
shortly to give a lecture. That wi
our history.

In speaking of lectures, I am gla
Consett Lecture Association is goin
mencement made. The advertise
tell the public all about it.

Amongst a lot of other gossip "
in an obscure country paper, I find
"Mr. R. L. Pemberton, of Sunder
as a likely candidate along with M
North Durham." It does not say
squares either, this gentleman has
but I judge the society would be
height as "talked of" Mr. Thos.
Newburn Steel Works, for that ho
way, has been now put down for S
the same scribbler in this instance.
is not a fine for taking a gentlema
in that fashion, but I presume it is
(without permission) to the project
that yet-to-be-born progidy "The
Parliamentary Conservative Associ
of which is "to *select* and assist (!!
the boroughs and counties of Nor
Durham." Thare noo, ma bon
thare's a nut for tha t' crack.

From the same print I learn th
movement is under way, composed
M.P.'s." This is the newest one,
few northern M.P.'s are favourable
no notice of, and of course has no
the other "new social moveme
there is "much of a muchness"
gramme and the others. There w
tion as to who "let the cat out of
instance, nor will it take the natio
will there be a flood of letters fr
M.P.'s to the papers denying a
(no names are mentioned), nor
the —— well, thingumbob, a
except as a —— well, thingumbo

On Monday next, the drapers
mence to close at six o'clock. U
cumstances I would have been
consider that it will be a public
I rejoice? This change means
to the inhabitants, for it is only
ries that they can see to pilot
the profound darkness. Poor
are there none to commisera
The darkness is becoming dense
cheering rays are being snuffed
to say other things) loud and de
the afflicted darklings, but the
unheeded by the enlighteners,
senate pleads their cause. Gen
fieldside Board, put the da
Matters are really serious and d
at present.

Improvements are being ma
Institute,—an enclosure is being
physical education. The Cons
hear, are going to make certain
reading-room so as to make it at

The Countess of Derwentwate
"riding the bounds" of her
pageantry. This custom is an i
now. Who took the Countess's
Blue Heaps?

There is an ominous restless
just now,—agitation, agitatio
Thoughtful men are gravely
aspect.

LOCAL NOTES,

By "A Rambler."

A dead lock in our local parliament is one of the absorbing topics in local political circles at Consett. Another effort on the part of the Board to get a head has resulted in failure, and the more the difficulty is studied the more complex does it become. Some view the matter seriously, but others have a laugh at it. It has been suggested to desert the two candidates altogether, and confirm Father Smith's temporary election; but that won't suit very well. It would be a great joke if next meeting is a repetition of the last; but that will not be, as they will do, as they ought to have done at last meeting, put some one into the chair, and if there be a tie he will give the casting vote. There is an impression, however, in some minds that the Board cannot now appoint a chairman for the year, but must meeting after meeting appoint a "chairman for the day." It appears that, notwithstanding that I had it on splendid authority, it is not true that Mr. John Dickinson had withdrawn in favour of Mr. John Calvert. I am sorry that I should have given it publicity.

Can there be any truth in the rumour, given to the world by the London correspondent of the *Dundee Advertiser*, that the great employers of labour in the mineral districts—the ironmasters and colliery owners—are making arrangements for the importation of multitudes of Chinese coolies? I have waited for a contradiction, but none has appeared, and yet I can scarcely credit that there is any foundation for the assertion. Just imagine the upshot of such a wholesale supplanting of British labour.

Our miners are taking legitimate means to bring their grievances before the public and having them redressed. They have been holding a conference in Manchester this week, and their claims will be put before the House of Commons by petitions next session. There is no doubt much that Parliament may yet do for them in the way of efficient inspection, lessening the hours of children's labour, totally abolishing the truck system, requiring the attendance of the children employed to attend school several hours weekly, and making it incumbent upon agents or managers to undergo an examination before a competent board. Their cry will be heard, and it is high time that thorough measures be adopted. By the way, I have just heard that a number of boys work unusually long hours in some of the collieries in the neighbourhood of Annfield Plain. Is this correct?

It gives me considerable pleasure to learn that the Consett Iron Company are going to build a large number of cottages near the Benfieldside Station. This will be a perfect cure to the mischievous overcrowding; and I hope they will be in accordance with the advanced idea's of workmen's houses. A great improvement has been made in a number of the cottages at Blackhill by back kitchens being built to them, and I hope the dwellers will show their appreciation of the improvement by increased cleanliness.

Now that the Consett workmen have got the short time, I hope they will use their leisure profitably. It may be a great curse to them or a great blessing—the one or the other hangs upon the use they make of it. I hear that a suggestion was made to celebrate the event with a tea party, the proceeds to go towards putting a public clock into Consett Church tower. The idea is worth taking up.

Lloyd Jones, I understand, is coming to Consett shortly to give a lecture. That will be an event in our history.

In speaking of lectures, I am glad to find that the Consett Lecture Association is going to get a commencement made. The advertisements will likely tell the public all about it.

Amongst a lot of other gossip "pure and simple" in an obscure country paper, I find this choice piece—"Mr. R. L. Pemberton, of Sunderland, is talked of as a likely candidate along with Mr. Geo. Elliot, for North Durham." It does not say in what circles, or squares either, this gentleman has been "talked of," but I judge the society would be about the same height as "talked of" Mr. Thos. Spencer, of the Newburn Steel Works, for that honour, who by the way, has been now put down for South Shields by the same scribbler in this instance. It is a pity there is not a fine for taking a gentleman's name in vain in that fashion, but I presume it is a license accorded (without permission) to the projector or projectors of that yet-to-be-born progidy "The North of England Parliamentary Conservative Association," the object of which is "to *select* and assist (!!!) candidates for the boroughs and counties of Northumberland and Durham." Thare noo, ma bonnie Radical lads, thare's a nut for tha t' crack.

From the same print I learn that "a new social movement is under way, composed of a few Peers and M.P.'s." This is the newest one, inasmuch as "a few northern M.P.'s are favourable" to it, and it takes no notice of, and of course has no connection with, the other "new social movement;" nevertheless, there is "much of a muchness" between its programme and the others. There will be no investigation as to who "let the cat out of the wallet" in this instance, nor will it take the nation by surprise, nor will there be a flood of letters from the Peers and M.P.'s to the papers denying any complicity in it (no names are mentioned), nor will the author of the —— well, thingumbob, attain any notoriety, except as a —— well, thingumbob*ar*.

On Monday next, the drapers of Blackhill commence to close at six o'clock. Under ordinary circumstances I would have been pleased, but when I consider that it will be a public misfortune how can I rejoice? This change means an hour's less light to the inhabitants, for it is only by shops and hostelries that they can see to pilot their way through the profound darkness. Poor benighted creatures, are there none to commisserate their condition? The darkness is becoming denser and denser, and the cheering rays are being snuffed out. Growlings (not to say other things) loud and deep are issuing from the afflicted darklings, but their growls have been unheeded by the enlighteners, and no one in the senate pleads their cause. Gentlemen of the Benfieldside Board, put the darkness out, please! Matters are really serious and dangerous as they are at present.

Improvements are being made at the Blackhill Institute,—an enclosure is being made for promoting physical education. The Consett Store people, I hear, are going to make certain alterations in their reading-room so as to make it attractive.

The Countess of Derwentwater's friends have been "riding the bounds" of her estate. *sans* ancient pageantry. This custom is an innocent amusement now. Who took the Countess's pole away from the Blue Heaps?

There is an ominous restlessness in the country just now,—agitation, agitation in every rank. Thoughtful men are gravely pondering over the aspect.

Local and District News.

Messrs John and Edward Joicey have presented twenty brace of grouse to the Newcastle Infirmary for the use of the patients.

Blackhill Primitive Methodist Chapel.—On Sunday last, the anniversary sermons of this place of worship were preached by Mr. J. Pay, of the Sunderland Theological Institute. The discourses evidenced that the student had the material in him for making a useful preacher.

Cricket Match at Dipton.—On Saturday a single innings cricket match for £5 a-side was played in a field belonging to Mr. John Fenwick, between Isaac Booth, of the Tanfield Cricket Club, and Joseph Parker, of the Hobson Club, but owing to some unexplained cause the result proved very unsatisfactory, the wickets been drawn before the finish of the game.

Prize Essays.—The following are the names of the writers of the essays on temperance which received prizes on Monday evening, at the meeting in the Shotley Bridge Town Hall:—1st, William Irwin, Shotley Bridge; 2nd, Thomas J. Leonard, Blackfine; 3rd, William Wilson, Cutlers' Hall Road; 4th, Rosa Winter, Chester-le-Street; 5th, William Forster, Newcastle; 6th, John Hall, jun., Annfield Plain.

Cricket Match at Burnhope.—On Saturday last, a cricket match was played between the single and married men of Burnhope club, near the house of Mr. Wm. Lawson, Block Horse Inn, Tryem-all. It appears the single men were not satisfied with their late defeat, so they gave the "old 'uns" another try, and it resulted in an easy victory for the youngsters by 12 runs, with three wickets to spare.

Iveston Band of Hope.—On Saturday evening, a fruit banquet came off in the Wesleyan Chapel, Iveston, in connection with the above. Mr. Uren, president was in the chair. and addresses were delivered by Mr. H. Carss, Cutlers Hall; R. Turner, Annfield Plain; add W. M. Patterson, Consett. The speeches contained some good counsel, and were evidently appreciated by the company. Mr. J. Weir, Blackhill, sang a few melodies, which added to the harmony of the evening.

Caution to Crimps and Slop-Sellers.—We are in receipt of an official circular from the Board of Trade, dealing with "apprenticeships to the sea service." The Board point out the impropriety and illegality of employment crimps and slop-sellers in negotiating agreements for boys in the sea service. The penalty for employing and paying persons unauthorised by law to procure employment on board ships for boys is £20.

Shotley Bridge November Hirings.—On Wednesday, the hiring for servants was held at Shotley Bridge. The weather during the day was very cold and stormy, but nevertheless there was a good attendance both of those wanting engagements and pleasure-seekers. There was, as usual, a large number of gingerbread stalls, shows, &c., present, as well as several of the light-fingered fraternity, and a great many cases of pocket-picking were reported, but the police only succeeded in apprehending one of the gang. As a rule engagements were effected on the following terms:—Girls, £3 to £5; lads, £5 to £8; men. £8 to £12. In the evening a ball took place in the Town Hall, which was well patronised by the devotees of Terpsichore.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—For the cure of burns, scalds, wounds, and ulcers, this justly celebrated Ointment stands unrivalled. Its balsamic virtues immediately on application lull the pain and smarting, protect the exposed nerves from the air, and give to the vessels the vigour necessary to heal the sore, and confer on the blood a purity which permits it only to lay down healthy flesh in the place of that destroyed. Holloway's Pills, simultaneously taken, much assist the Ointment's purifying and soothing power. Together these medicaments act like a charm. Travellers embarking for unwholesome climates, where pestilential airs are constantly producing fever should provide themselves with these remedies, which will assuredly save them nights of watching and days of pain.

The Mayoralty of Lanchester.—Yesterday (Thursday) evening, as has been the custom from time immemorial, the election of the "Mayor of Lanchester" took place at the Queen's Head Inn. The Mayor (Mr. John Walton presided. There was a large attendance of "councillors," and the assembly of "burgesses" was also numerous.—Mr. W. B. Walton, in moving the re-election of the Mayor, remarked that he had discharged the duties with great zeal and assiduity.—Alderman Hall said he could not second the motion, but would propose as an amendment that Mr. Burrell be appointed Mayor of the borough.—Ald. Dickinson seconded the amendment.—Mr. Wm. Walton moved, and Ald. Parker seconded, that Mr. William Hayton be elected mayor.—The motion for the election of Mayor was then put, and the result of the voting was as follows: For Mr. Wm. Hayton—569; for Mr John Walton, —567; and for Mr. William Burrell—563.—The Town Clerk (Mr. Thompson) then declared Mr. Hayton duly elected.—His worship having complied with the usual formalities on entering on his duties, thanked them for the honour they had conferred on him.—Just before midnight the newly-elected Mayor and councillors issued from the place of election, and headed by the Cadet Drum and Fife Band and the newly-appointed sergeant of police, they marched in procession to the Workhouse, where the whole of the new buildings were inspected.—We understand that Mr. Burrell and Mr. Walton have demanded a scrutiny of the votes, as there is a rumour afloat that the Prime-Parochial-Officer-in-General and Land-Valuer-in-Chief-for-the-Revision-Courts (Father W. Leybourne) has entered on the list of voters several pauper lunatics who have recently become inmates of the Workhouse.

Pigeon Shooting Handicap at Blackhill.—Messrs. Buddle and Carnon's handicap for £20 commenced on Monday morning. The following was the result of the day's shooting:—W. Sayers, Blackhill (16), 0 1 1; W. Proudlock, Ebchester (18), 1 1 0; second lot, 1 1 1; J. Lambert, Castleside (19), 1 1 1; T. Davidson, Castlesides (19), 1 1 1; J. Gibson, Cold Rowley (17), 0 1 0; second lot, 1 0 1; Martin Wilson, Tow Law (17), 0 0 0; second lot, 1 0 0; Wm. Todd, Collierley Dykes (19) 1 0 1; second lot, 1 1 0; Jos. Millburn, Brandon (17), 0 0 0; second lot 1 1 1; John Carnon, Consett (19), 1 0 0; second lot, 0 0 0 Thos. Armstrong, Mountsett (16), 0 0 1; Jos. Wilkinson, Collierley Dykes (19), 0 0 0; second lot, 1 1 1; John Whittle, Tow Law (17), 1 0 0; second lot, 1 0 1; Jos Turnbull, Blackhall Mill (16), 1 1 1; J. Nichol, Blackhall Mill (17), 1 0 0; Bell, Edmondbyers (16), 0 0 0; second lot, 1 0 0. This concluded the first day's shooting. The shooting was recommenced on Tuesday morning, when the following was the result:—T. Eltringham, Derwent Cote (18), 1 1 0; W. Sayers 1 0 0; N. Brownless, (19), 0 0 0; second lot, 0 0 0; J. Raine, Waskerley (17), 0 1 1; second lot, 1 1 1 1; Ed. Taylor, Sunniside (16), 0 0 0; second lot, 1 1 1 1; G. Scott, Thornley (19), 1 1 1 1; J. Arowsmith, Thornley (19) 1 1 1 1; L. Carnon, Consett (17), 1 1 1 1; second lot, 1 1 1 1; T. Lamb, Hetton (17). 1 1 1 1; second lot, 1 1 1 1; R. Gardiner, Swalwell (16), 1 1 1 1; J. Aitman, Blaydon (19), 1 1 0; second lot, 1 1 1 1; Henry Wardle, Newcastle(18), 1 0 1; J. Patterson, Wrekenton (17), 1 1 1 1; J. Kane, Gateshead (16), 0 0 0; R. Cooke, Heworth (21), 1 1 0; second lot, 1 1 1 0; R. Richardson, Pity Me (20), 1 1 1 1; second lot, 0 1 1; I Hannah, Morpeth (19), 1 1 0; second lot, 1 0 1; H. Barresford, Hebburn (20), 0 1 1;—Pettilla, Sunderland (18), 1 1 1 1; R. Wintrip, Winlaton (20), 1 1 1 1; second lot, 1 1 0; Jos. Gibson, Sunderland (17), 1 1 1 1;—Bennett, Sunderland (20), 1 1 1 1; T. Webster, Durham (18), 0 1 0; second lot, 1 1 1 0; A. Rowe, Stanhope (17), 1 1 1 1. The shooting will be resumed on Monday next, the 13th inst.

It is computed that 112,875,725 tons of coal were raised in Great Britain in 1870.

Messrs. John Annandale and Sons, of the Shotley Grovea Paper Mills, have kindly reduced the working hours of their mechanics from 55½ hours to 54 hours per week.

A child, named Catherine Summers, living with its parents at Bishop Auckland, fell into a pan of boiling water, in a neighbour's house, a few days ago, and died last Friday.

At a full meeting of the members of the Associated Master Joiners and House Carpenters of Newcastle and Gateshead, it was unanimeusly resolved to reduce the working hours of their men from fifty-five and a half to fifty-four per week, the latter term having become general in the district.

On Friday afternoon, a meeting was held at West Hartlepool for the purpose of considering the project for constructing a new and independent line to connect the vast coal field, lying between Seaham Harbour and Hartlepool, with the town, West Hartlepool, Stockton, Middlesborough, and Darlington, and ultimately with the Midland Railway at Hawes Junction.

Anticipated Royal Visit to the North.—Our Seaham correspondent informs us on authentic grounds that in a short time their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales will become the guests of the Right Honourable Earl Vane, at Wynward Park. during which time their Royal Highnesses will be present at a review at Seaham Harbour of the Seaham Artillery Volunteers, of which the Right Honourable Earl Vane is colonel.—*Northern Echo.*

Extension of the Short Time Movement to Farm Servants.—The short-time movement has extended to the agricultural class in this district. Mr. Stephenson, of Throckley, has, unsolicited, granted a Saturday half-holiday once a fortnight to all the farm servants in his employ, in order to enable them to do their marketing in Newcastle. Other extensive employers of farm labour in the district are not unlikely to follow the good example.

Serious Stabbing Case at Sunderland.—A serious case of stabbing occurred at Sunderland on Tuesday evening. A young man named Wilkie was returning home by way of High-street about twelve o'clock with some companions, who, with himself, were drunk, when a quarrel took place between him and a French seaman of the name of Levett, who took out a heavy pocket knife and stabbed Wilkie seven times in different parts of his body. Wilkie was picked up and conveyed to his lodgings, when it was found that he had lost a quantity of blood from a wound in his abdomen.

The Recent Burglary at South Shields.—On Monday night, Detective Paterson, of the South Shields Police Force, apprehended a young woman in North Shields, named Dorothy Bewick, on suspicion of having been concerned in the burglary at the house of Mrs. Ramsey, fruiterer, King Street, on the 29th ult. On being charged, Bewick confessed to having stolen the money along with a young man named Joseph Fothergill. On proceeding to the house of Bewick, the detective found £12 of the missing money, and the remainder is supposed to be in the possession of Fothergill, who was apprehended at a late hour by Sergeant Lock.

Capture of a Gang of Newcastle Shoplifters at Bishop Auckland.—A gang of Newcastle thieves have been captured at Bishop Auckland, and on Monday they were brought before the Bishop Auckland bench of magistrates and remanded, as it is expected that several charges will be preferred against them for robberies both in Bishop Auckland and elsewhere. The names of three or four of them are Frances Harland, William Igo, and George Turner. Hannah Potts, who was cohabiting with Harland, is also in custody on a charge of stealing an alpaca coat from John Booth, general dealer, at Bishop Auckland, on the 28th ult., and Thomas Gallagher for receiving the same, knowing it to have been stolen.

Charge of Perjury Against a Police Sergeant.—At the Bishop Auckland Police Court, on Monday, Wm. Christon, police sergeant, stationed at Tudhoe Grange, was charged by Wm. Bucknell with perjury. The charge arose of a case which was heard at this bench on the 24th of July last, in which complainant was charged by Christon with refusing to quit a public-house at Tudhoe Grange, and in which Christon was alleged to have stated on oath that "he (the) policeman was sent for by Mrs. Hall," and in these words the alleged perjury consisted—Mr. Steavenson, barrister, of Darlington, was for the prosecutor, and Mr. Skidmere, of Darlington defended.—A great number of witnesses were called on both sides, and the case occupied a considerable time in hearing.—The Bench retired a short time and on returning the Chairman announced that the case was dismissed.

Cricket Club Supper at Annfield Plain.—On Saturday evening last, about thirty members of the Lizzie Cricket Club sat down to a substantial repast at the house of Mr. John Dodd, Queen's Head Inn, Annfield Plain. The supper was served up in the worthy host's usual *recherche* manner, and was done ample justice to by the company. After the removal of the cloth, Mr. Christopher Green was voted to the chair.—Mr. W. Eltringham, in the course of a few remarks, referred to the favourable progress which the club had made since its formation, and also to the controversey which had taken place in the *Consett Guardian* between the Lizzie and Burnhope Cricket Clubs, and hoped that next year all disputes would be settled by a match between the two above mentioned clubs. During the evening several of the members of the club contributed to the evening's enjoyment by singing songs in first-class style.

Colliery Mechanics.—On Friday last, a meeting of the mechanics employed at the whole of the extensive collieries belonging to the Messrs. Joicey, was held at West Pelton to consider the nine hours movement. A deputation was appointed to wait upon Mr. Smith (manager to Messrs. Joicey) at Urpeth Hall The deputation was most courteously received, and Mr. Smith at once granted their request, and reduced their working hours to 54 per week, the reduction to come into operation immediately. After thanking Mr. Smith for his kindness, the deputation withdrew. The concession was received with manifestations of much rejoicing by the men.—On Friday last, the blacksmiths, joiners, fitters, &c., employed at the Tanfield collieries, the property of Messrs. Joicey and Co., held a meeting in one of their workshops, and afterwards waited upon Mr. Graham, the engineer, requesting the adoption of the nine hours. Mr Graham kindly promised to lay the request before the owners as early as possible.

Painful Case of Suicide at North Shields.—A painful case of suicide by a young woman has just occurred at North Shields. It appears that on Saturday night, a young woman, 17 years of age, named Mary Waddell Walton, daughter of Mr. James Walton, Lower Pearson-street, North Shields, after making some purchases for her mother, left the house about ten o'clock. She returned about eleven o'clock, and shortly afterwards became so ill that Dr. Byrom Bramwell had to be sent for. She, however, grew worse, and died in the course of Sunday morning From appearances, a suspicion was entertained that the young woman's death had been caused by the action of some poisonous substance, and from enquiries, subsequently made, it appeared that, after leaving the house, she had, accompanied by a young woman, proceeded to the shop of Mr. Williamson, chemist, Union-street, and purchased a three-penny packet of "Battle's Vermin Killer," which she represented was to kill some rats. She was told before leaving the shop of its poisonous nature. This mixture it is believed she had taken, there being every indication of her having died from poison. No positive cause can be assigned for the rash act, but it is believed to be a love affair.

A new steam shipping company on a large scale is in course of formation at North Shields, composed of influential local gentlemen.

Mr. Thomas Joseph Bradshaw, barrister-at-law, has been appointed by the Lord Chancellor Judge of the Northumberland County Courts.

On Tuesday afternoon, a man belonging to Tow Law, who had been at the pigeon shooting handicap at Blackhill, fell over the wall near the signal cabin, while on his way to the station, and was seriously cut about the head by falling on the rails.

Lanchester Church Sunday School.—On Wednesday, the annnal tea in connection with the above school took place in the School-room, Lanchester, when upwards of eighty children and friends partook of tea. In the evening a magic lantern was exhibited in the School-room, and was the cause of a great deal of amusement to those present.

Resignation of the Lily Pit Workmen.—The whole of the hewers engaged at the Lily Pit, Dipton, gave in their notices on Saturday last. We understand that the circumstance which has led to this act is in consequence of the masters refusing to allow the two brothers named Ledger to work in the colliery. The men also demand an increase in their wages of 1s. per score.

Presentation.—On Saturday last a most pleasing ceremony took place at Lanchester, viz: the presentation of a Gold Watch to Mrs. Allan, for many years Innkeeper at Annfield Plain, but who since her retirement from business, has resided at Lanchester. The presentation was made, on behalf of the subscribers, by Mr. Nicholas Wilkinson, Annfield Plain.

Concert at Dipton.—On Saturday night last a Concert was held in the large hall behind Mr. R. Clarke's, Sportsman's Arms, Dipton, on behalf of the Dipton Pigeon and Poultry Show. Although the attendance was not large a pleasant and harmonious evening was spent. The Singers were Messrs. Joseph Morrison and John Thompson, Catchgate, John Ritchie and J. A. Curry, Dipton, all of whom acquitted themselves in a highly creditable manner, and were heartily applauded.

Serious Accident at Hobson Colliery.—On Thursday night last a serious accident occurred at the Hobson. It appears that the owners of the Colliery are at present erecting some new Brick Works, and on Thursday afternoon, between four and five o'clock, one of the gable ends suddenly came down, burying three men who were engaged at the inside of the buildings. The names of the injured men are George Hall, foreman mason, Burnopfield, John Morgan, and Joseph Moran labourers, both of whom reside at the Hill Top, Dipton. As soon as the men were extricated the were conveyed home, and were promptly attended by Dr. Hunter of Stobb House. Moran and Morgan are seriously injured; Hall was not so badly injured.

AGRICULTURAL DINNER AT STANLEY.

Yesterday (Thursday) evening the dinner in connection with the annual turnip show of the Beamish and Pontop Agricultural Society was held in the house of Mr. John Clarkson, Commercial Inn, Stanley. The prizes offered by this young but exceedingly prosperous society have acted as a powerful stimulant to the farmers of the district to cultivate their land to the best advantage. The introduction of artificial manures contributing in no limited degree to the successful results attained by the indefatigably persevering and industrious farmers of the district embraced by the show. If it could be said of him who made two blades of grass grow where only one grew before, that he was a benefactor to his race, surely the farmers of this dietrict deserve no small mead of praise, inasmuch as they have in a comparatively short period transformed a district that would scarcely pasture a covey of peesweep into rich cereal and root-producing farms. The judges of the turnips were Messrs. Angus, of Beal, William Goodrich, Dilston, and John Hunter, of Moorsley, who awarded the prizes as follows:—

CLASS 1.

Three Acres of Swedes.—21 competitors, 1st prize, £5, Mr. John Armstrong, Tanfield Grange.

CLASS 2.

Four Acres of Common Turnips.—14 competitors, 1st prize, £5, Mr. Peter McLaren.

CLASS 3.

One Acre of Swedes,—5 entries, 1st prize, £2 10s., Nathaniel Clark, jun.

The dinner was served up in the large dining hall of the inn in Mr. Clarkson's best style, with roast beef, boiled round, roast and boiled legs, tongues, geese, pies of all kinds, with the usual dessert in the greatest profusion. The tables presented a most imposing appearance. The following, amongst others, sat down to dinner:—Messrs. N. Clark, G. Bailey, J. Kirkup, R. Hodgson, Jos. Wilkinson, G. Hobson, T. Robinson, E. Reaveley, Jos. Liddell, J. Wylam, J. Willey. J. Murray, J. Scott, G. Heppell, P. Kirkup, E. Wylam, G. Turnbull, W. Howdon, G. Winship, J. Hunter, T. Longstaff. After the removal of the cloth the chair was occupied by N. Clark, Esq., and the vice-chairs by Mr. J. Murray, of Pontop, and Mr. Bailey, of Pelton.

The Chairman stated that he was sorry their worthy president was not present. He had expected Mr. W. J. Joicey to take the chair. but was disappointed. After the usual loyal and patriotic toasts, the only one of which that was responded to was the volunteers, the chairman coupling the toast with the name of Mr. Ridley their worthy secretary, whom he characterised as a first-class man for anything he took in hand. In proposing "Success to the Beamish, Pontop, and Consett Agricultural Society," he regretted that so few who had an interest in the society had come to the dinner, but he reminded those present that a turnip show was not like a cattle show or a ploughing match, which could be held all in one field. The turnips entered for competition were widely scattered, and the duties of the judges were of the most onerous description, requiring two days of arduous labour, but he was quite sure that when the judges gave their decision they would acknowledge that the turnips inspected this year were greatly superior to any previous competition in connection with the society. Mr. Clark then entered, at considerable length, into the question of the prospect of farmers. He considered that deep ploughing was indispensable to good turnip growing; he recommended farmers to turn up a little of the subsoil every year and manure heavily, believing that the most of subsoils could, with proper treatment, be made productive. Mr. Clark reminded those present that the number of mouths to feed were greatly in excess of what they were thirty years ago, and that we ought to make the soil more productive. His advice was—drain well, plough deep, and manure well. Speaking of steam, Mr. Clark looked upon it as the great motive power of the farmer. The toast was coupled, after the chairman had been reminded of the omission, with the name of Mr. John Murray, the grandfather of the society.

Mr. Murray, in reply, said he was much obliged to the chairman for forgetting him in the toast; he had been so busy talking about steam ploughs and draining until he (the chairman) had forgot about the toast. (Laughter.) Mr. Murray had great pleasure in responding to the toast. They might call him grandfather, or father, if they liked, but the society was calculated to do a great deal of good. Referring to the present competition, he said many would be disappointed at not getting prizes, and some party he could name had spent £18 an acre on his turnips to secure the prize. He thought the farmers of the district ought to be proud of their crops, as they would bear comparison with any north or south of them. Though a small society, they were determined to go ahead and outstrip the most successful in the district. (Cheers.)

Mr. Ridley, one of the secretaries, then read the awards as follows:—

CLASS 1.

Three Acres of Swedet.—John Armstrong, Tanfield Grange, 1st przie, £5; Geo. Bailey, Pelton; Geo. Heppell, Newfield; R. Clark, South Causey; John Wilkinson, Morrowfield; and Geo. Hopson, Harperley Mill, highly commended. Thos. Pattison, Norwood; and John Tait, Pontop Hall, commended.

CLASS 2.

Three Acres of Common Turnips.—P. McLaren, Hedley West House, first prize. Messrs. Ridley, Urpeth; W. Howdon, Pockerley; Jos. Wilkinson, Pea Farm; and Geo. Ritson, Quaking House, highly commended. Isaac Heslop, Urpeth, and T. Hunter, Medomsley, commended.

CLASS 3.

One Acre of Swedes.—Nat. Clark, jun., Oxhill, 1st prize. E. Reveley Harperley Hall, commended.

The Chairman then proposed the health of the judges, and in doing so thanked them kindly for the very valuable services they had rendered to the society. They had accomplished two very heavy days' work, and he had no doubt their decisions would give general satisfaction. Bad decisions were hurtful to a society, and if there was anything wrong in the decision it was not on account of the judges, but the first day being wet for several hours, they might possibly have missed a point or two.—Drunk with all the honours.

Mr. Goodrich, in returning thanks, stated that they had spent two days in trying to find out the best crops of turnips. In those that had been chosen the judges were unanimous, and before sitting down, he must say that finer crops of turnips he never before witnessed. Referring to what Mr. Murray said about the smallness of the society, Mr. Goodrich stated that the Tyneside society bore them no jealousy, and would only be too glad at the Beamish one growing as extensive as theirs. As for animals, they beat the Tyneside society already, the first prize animal at Blaydon coming in for second honours at Blackhill. (Cheers.) In speaking of the selected seed which had been used on the farms, he spoke in the highest terms, and mentioned that in going on one of the fields their attention was arrested by a portion of it which had a miserably bad crop. Thinking the ploughing, manuring, or time of sowing might have something to do with it, they made enquiries, but found it was in the seed—The good crops coming from Messrs. Lawson, of Edinburgh, and the bad one from a Manchester firm.

Mr. Angus also replied, and in doing so stated that the crops they had inspected were the best cleaned, thinned, and selected that he had ever seen.

The Chairman then proposed the "successful competitors," some of them had very poor land, and it did them infinite credit, as such crops could not be raised without a great amount of skill and expense.

None of the prize-takers being present, the duty fell on Mr. Hobson and others.

Mr. Murray then rose, and in doleful tones said that he had now a duty to perform which he never had to perform before.. It was to propose the "unsuccessful competitors," coupled with the names of his respected brother in the vice-chair, Mr. Bailey, and himself. (Roars of laughter.) He hoped they would be first and second next year.

Mr. Clarkson, on being called on, commenced to sing "Pat Maloy," but failing in the middle of it, he struck up "Limerick races," which was gone through in fine style.

Mr. Murray, from the vice-chair, proposed the "health of the chairman," and after passing a high eulogium on his character, entered at considerable length into many of the questions relating to successful farming, demonstrating that steam cultivation was destined to revolutionize farming, and showed by actual figures that much would be gained by the farmer if he had larger fields and steam power. A few years ago 15 bolls of wheat per acre was considered good, now 20 could be raised. Fourteen bolls of oats were once thought good, but they could get 20 now, and he expected they would get 30 ere long.

Mr. Clark, in responding, said that Mr. Murray had acted wisely in leaving off talking about him, and lecture them on a more profitable subject. He agreed with Mr. Murray that everything short of steam was a loosing affair. Horses' keep and labour was high, but steam was beginning to make itself felt on the farmer's behalf. He recommended the removal of all quick fences except those required to protect large fields, and whatever the size of the farm (unless very large ones) to divide it into as as many fields as there are shifts in the crossing; and although there were difficulties in the way, the time was coming when it would be done.

After Mr. Winship had sung "Put your shoulder to the wheel,"

Mr. Murray proposed the "trade and commerce of the district," coupled with the names of Messrs. Hobson, and Scott. He looked upon Stanley as like to become a second Consett. He was highly pleased that Mr. Hobson had not got the prize that day, as he had got quite enough of prizes already.

Mr. Hobson felt obliged to Mr. Murray for the names he had given him, and only hoped that the report of that gentleman might be realized.

At this stage of the proceedings, the report of the committee appointed to find a field for the ploughing match was read. It was agreed that the match come off on the farms of Messrs. Baillie and Hepple, at Pelton and Newfield, on the first Wednesday in January, 1872.

Other toasts and songs followed.

"The Lion, the Net, and the Mouse."—To prevent Pirates, and unprincipled Traders from deceiving the public, the proprietor of Powell's Balsam of Aniseed has been compelled to adopt the above Trade Mark (Lion, Net, and Mouse), and this design will in future continue to appear upon the wrapper of each genuine Bottle, and any one imitating it will render themselves liable to fine or imprisonment. The following letter will bear testimony to the wonderful curative properties of this old cough medicine.—"Her Majesty's Gun Boat, 'Netley,' Wick, North-East Coast of Scotland, 7th September, 1868.—Dear Sir,—Having had a most distressing and severe Cough, which caused me many sleepless nights and restless days, I was recommended by His Lordship the Earl of Caithness, to try your most invaluable Balsam of Aniseed, and I can assure you with the first dose I found immediate relief, even without having to suspend my various duties; and the first small bottle completely cured me, therefore I have the greatest confidence in fully recommending it to the million. Most respectfully yours, W. Linzell, H.M.G B. 'Netley.'—To Mr. Powell."—Prepared and Sold by Thomas Powell, 16, Blackfriars Road, London; and Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World. In Bottles only, at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 3d. each. Ask for "Powell's Balsam of Aniseed." 666b

The Lord's Prayer.—In the accounts which have reached us of the murder of Chief Justice Norman at Calcutta, a touching incident is mentioned as having occurred as his lordship's final hour of life and agony drew nigh. The judge had requested his wife, who had remained with him from the time he was stabbed till his death, to say the Lord's Prayer aloud to him. He carefully repeated the responses, but when he came to the passage, "Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive them that tresspass against us," the judge paused, and slowly and thoughtfully uttered these words over again. It was quite plain to him that his first duty at the moment was to forgive. The *Times* correspondent, after saying that the incident will not be without its effect in India, goes on to observe that the Lord's Prayer is always the one form of prayer most natural to an Englishman in the hour of supreme trial. He mentions a story of an Indian hero who was suddenly asked to pray by the bedside of a dying companion; and he too could think of no petition so appropriate as the Lord's Prayer. It will be moreover in the recollection of two rough Cornish pilots that a similar tale might be told of a young naval officer, who fell from the mast of his ship to the deck, as the vessel was rounding Penzance, not so very long ago. The pilots were signalled to take the injured lad ashore, and as they drew near land he was heard to ask the men in piteous language to "only say the Lord's Prayer" to him. The pilots were able to comply, and before it was ended the young sailor had ceased to live. The reasons why the Lord's Prayer should always be nearest to a man's mind when he is in peril, are perhaps too manifest to all to need recapitulation here.

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND.

PROPOSED FORMATION OF AN ORGANISATION IN CONSETT.

On Monday evening, a large number of Irishmen assembled in the new and spacious St. Patrick's school-room, Consett, to hear a lecture from Mr. Patrick McArdle, a student from Ireland, on "That part of the History of Ireland that regards her ancient glory and celebrity, embracing a period extending from her first colonization till the coming of her national apostle, St. Patrick." The lecture was announced to commence at half-past seven, but Mr. McArdle and his friends did not take their seats upon the improvised platform till an hour after that time; the audience, however, was remarkably patient. On the motion of Mr. M. McNally, Mr. Jas. Quigley was called to the chair, who in a few sentences introduced the lecturer.

Mr. McArdle, who was warmly received, then rose and said—Fellow countrymen:—Though placed in the land of the stranger, at a distance from the domestic hearth at which you often indulged in innocent mirth and amusement, still, I presume, I am not misrepresenting your feelings when I say that your love, attachment, and devotion to the land of your birth, dear old Ireland, has not died out within you. It is a truth, an undeniable fact, that in whatever region an Irishman roams, or on whatever coast he is cast, whether he toils in the smelting furnaces, or in the noisy and busy mills of England, or pushes his way through the bustling throng of the extensive or populous cities of America, or wanders on the solitary wastes of Australia, still he cannot refrain from casting back his thoughts ever and anon with love and affection to the land in which he was raised, cradled, lovingly and tenderly conducted beyond the perilous years of infancy. Like the sunflower, that constantly looks towards the sun, turning with him every hour of the day, even when clouds obscure his rays, so with us Irishmen, no woes however overwhelming, no calamities however disastrous, no afflictions however poignant, can stay us from centering all the affections of our soul upon the country of our homes and the scenes of our early years. In solitude it absorbs our thoughts; in society it is our favourite subject, and even when clouds of misfortune close over us, we still compassionate and sympathise with it—

"Dear Erin, how sweetly thy green bosom rises,
An emerald set in the ring of the sea;
Each blade of thy meadows my faithful heart prizes,
Thou queen of the west, the norias cushlamacree."

—(Applause.) While you ardently love, fondly cherish, and are lovingly attached to the country of your birth, Ireland is not forgetful of you. (Applause.) The most loving parent does not exhibit more tender endearments towards its beloved offspring than Ireland cherishes to her absent children. When she hears of any of them raising themselves to high honour and distinction her heart overflows with an exultation of the most ravishing delight, the most pleasurable gratification, and the most satiating satisfaction; but if tidings reach her that misfortune fell on their path, that adversity came upon them with its blasting and withering blows, her loving heart is crushed and pressed upon by the biting and growing pangs of bitter sorrow. There is an irrefragable and mysterious link binding Ireland and her absent children. No matter how long an Irishman may roam in foreign countries; no matter how close and firm a connection of friendship and amity he may form with other peoples, still he cannot regard himself as a part of the body politic of the constitution under which he may be placed, though ardently devoted to the furtherance of its interests, though its enactments may be characterised by liberality, impartiality, and justice, he feels that he is an Irishman, and a member of a community that has a distinct and special part to play among the nations of the earth. (Applause.) This subject I select both on account of your patriotic devotion to your country, and on account of the utility that a knowledge of the history of his country is to an Irishman. Every Irishman should have a thorough knowledge of the history of his country. He should not be content with an imperfect smattering of its prominent events; his knowledge should be so comprehensive and masterly as to embrace a familiarity not only with its major but with its minor details. There are some Irishmen who say we should shrink from an acquaintance with the history of our country, because it is a narration of failure and blots which should fill us with shame and confusion; others assert that we should refrain from its study because the enumeration of the acute sufferings, flagrant wrongs, heartrending and merciless spoliations, with which its pages are burdened would urge us to the commission of violent deeds, and the formation of designs having for their object the overthrow of all constitutional authority. The first statement I scout as erroneously false, and it originates from a misappreciation of the merit of the history of our country. The history of Ireland far from being a history of which Irishmen should feel ashamed is a history in which Irishmen have a right to feel the highest pride, the most exquisite pleasure, and the most exalted glory; nay, it is the most glorious, the brightest of all histories. In its pages are found instances of courage as bold, bravery as undaunted, intrepidity as resolute, perseverance as indomitable, as are to be found in any volume that ever emanated from the hand of man. There is not a country in Europe that has not at some time or other succumbed to national apostacy, but Ireland never. (Applause.) The most catholic countries of Europe have at some time or other strayed away from the great fire which Christ lit on earth, but Ireland never. Though she often lay on a bed of agony exhausted, bleeding from every pore, still she never lost the faith. In the words of a famous historian—"Is this a history to be ashamed of? is this a history to lament? is this a history to regret? Is it not rather a history over which the angels of heaven rejoice, and of which the best, the holiest of the human race may justly feel proud? (Applause.) With regard to those who apprehend effusion of bloodshed from the perusal of our history I would say—If we were instructed in the history of our country in the days of our boyhood, supplemented by moral lessons bringing home to us a realization of the important saving and invaluable results that flow from patience and equanimity, and the awful calamities and disasters that are attendant upon imprudence and hastiness, not only would we withhold ourselves from the perpetration of abhorent and criminal acts, but those wild, fanatic, and unseasonable rebellions that deluged our country in blood, rivetted our chains deeper and deeper, and sunk thousands of our fathers into premature graves would never have taken place, and a sure barrier raised against their recurrence for the future. Among many reasons, I would recommend you to study the history of your county for this reason—Irishmen in foreign countries are apt to be pointed at with the finger of scorn as belonging to an inferior, rude, and contemptible and despised nation. Now, those gross falsehoods and black calumnies creep insensibly into the minds of those who are not conversant with the antecedents of their country, and operate in them so effectually as to extract from them an acquiescence in them as if well founded. The consequence is, that they think they have no character or dignity to sustain, they plunge themselves into an abyss of iniquity and vice that stigmatises not only themselves but the nation to which they belong with infamy and disgrace. Now, if Irishmen knew the history of their country, they would find that far from being the descendants of an ignoble race, or belonging to a despised nation, they belong to a nation once the greatest on the face of the earth, a nation that was seated on the hill of prosperity, beaming with splendour and magnificence, decked out in the rich robes of luxury and wealth, polished and civilised, sending out holy and apostolic men to illumine and enlighten the then benighted world, when all other nations were eking out a miserable existence on the spontaneous growth of nature, a nation that bade proud defiance to the foreigner when all other nations lay prostrate at his feet. (Applause.) England, France, Russia, Prussia, now the great powers of the world, were mere ciphers of no significance or importance when Ireland was a great nation having under her sway the most of Europe, famed for her victories and triumphs throughout the universe, when

"Armies came thundering from the Irish shores,
The ocean trembling struck with hostile oars."

The lecturer then gave a brief but interesting outline of the early history of Ireland, beginning with the invasion of the Milesians 1700 B.C. and terminating with the landing of St. Patrick. He concluded by saying, during the period at which I have taken a cursory glance, in every corner of our country was to be met with an abundance of everything that demonstrated the prosperity of a nation and rendered its people happy and contented. Then Ireland was "a land flowing with milk and honey," famed and renowned in the four corners of the earth for its wealth, its manufactures, its trade, and its commerce, its mines of gold, silver, tin, lead, and iron, which enabled her merchants to hold a prominent position in the public marts of Europe. Then a gentle gale blew over the political horizon of Ireland, unruffled by the stormy blasts, wich unfortunately afterwards howled over it. Then sanguinary revolutions, crowbar brigades, landlord evictions, the pulling down of houses and dispersion of families, were calamities and visitations which was then unknown in Ireland. Then Ireland, far from being the land of emigrants, opened wide her arms to receive hosts of the needy and afflicted that flocked to her from various parts of the globe. What a change has she since underwent! Now, in almost every country of the universe, in the bosom of other peoples is springing up a young Irish nation. There is scarcely a spot on the habitable globe that we don't meet with crowds of Irishmen, and every day, even as we speak, a deep swollen stream is flowing out of the country draining away the life blood of the nation. This tide of emigration, which is depleting and sucking out the strength of our country, and which is so constant and excessive that history fails in furnishing us with a parallel, arises from one of two causes. Either Irishmen leave their country because they have no regard for it, or harbour a dislike and antipathy towards it; or because those to whom is entrusted the management of its affairs, omit the fulfilment of their duty, which omission entails on Irishmen miseries, hardships, and afflictions which force them to fly to other climes. Now, there is no man who does not love his country; affection to the land of our birth is a part of our nature, it is implanted by the hand of nature in the human breast. Truth the poet Sir Walter Scott spoke when he said:—

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead
Who never to himself hath said,
'This is my own, my native land.'"

Now I might say of all the people on the face of the earth, there is none so warmly attached and devoted to fatherland as the Irishmen. So well is this known that no one thinks of attributing the Irish exodus to a dislike of the people towards their native land. Only the Irishman himself and his God knows the unwillingness and repugnance he feels in departing from his home, and the sorrowful and heavy heart that crush him as he tears himself away from his weeping friends, and commences his journey in quest of other climes. Well known is the cause of the dissolution of Ireland. Want of employment for the working classes, want of trade, want of manufactures, these are the causes of Irish emigration. How then will these evils be checked, and that prosperity regained which smiled on our country at an early period of her existence? The first thing to be done is to excite all our moral energies to bring back our Parliament. An Irish Parliament is the only channel through which happiness and contentment can flow in upon Ireland. (Applause.) The truth of this statement can easily be attested. Absenteeism, exorbitant taxation, want of trade and manufactures, are the chief evils whence the depression and impoverishment of our country. These monster grievances resulted from the loss of our Parliament, and are the offspring of the union. The union has drawn away from us hosts of noblemen who spend their money in other countries, which, if spent amongst the people who labour hard to amass it, would considerably advance their interests. It is calculated that absenteeism drains off yearly from our country £3,000,000. By the loss of our Parliament Ireland has to pay as much taxation money as England, though the debt charge of England far exceeds that of Ireland, and though the ability of Ireland is far inferior to that of England to meet taxation liabilities. Ireland is paying year after year an equal contribution with England to make up the aggregate sum of £11,000,000 though the whole of this liability should be charged upon England. In 1801, the time of the Union, the debt charge of England was 16½ times greater than that of Ireland. At this time a mutual agreement was made between England and Ireland to the effect that Ireland should be responsible for her own debt charge only. But sixteen years after the Union was carried, England having recourse to her usual perfidy and deception made an enactment consolidating the two exchequers, and binding Ireland to pay as much taxation as England. By the Union our trade was crushed our industry paralyzed, and no means left us of raising capital to answer high pecuniary demands, and ward off the withering and blasting hand of poverty. Now, if we had our own parliament it would abate and prostrate these evils; it would put a stop to absenteeism by keeping our landed proprietors at home, by affording them a field for the exercise of those functions their high social standing enables them to aspire to; it would diminish our taxation by laying on us a taxation proportionate to our ability, and such as would redeem our own debt charges also; it would develope the hidden resources of the earth, and thus create other means of livelihood besides the land, the only support of our people. But some of you may think it is mere moonshine to think that any attempt to bring back our parliament would be crowned with success; that the removal of the mountains, in fact, is almost as feasable as the resolution of our national legislature, and that those who contemplate the accomplishment of such a project are madmen. If any of you entertain such ideas leave them aside, for they are phantasies and delusions. What was said of the heroic and immortal Grattan, who by his patriotic zeal, indomitable energy, and overwhelming eloquence won the free and independent constitution of 1782? What was said of him when he was concerting measures for the attainment of a measure which expelled poverty out of the land, and caused a tide of wealth to flow in upon it? Why, "who will stop that madman, Grattan?" What was said of the truest, the noblest, and the bravest of Ireland's sons, Daniel O'Connell, when he was agitating for the emancipation of his Catholic fellow-countrymen from the iron disabilities under which they groaned? Why, "who will stop that madman, Dan?" Let us not, therefore, refrain from agitating for Home Rule under the impression that our efforts would result in disappointment. Irishmen abroad should form themselves into local organisations in connection with the Home Rule Association in Dublin for the promotion of Irish interests in England and influencing the public opinion of that country in its favour. (Applause.) To insure success, let us bury all dissensions and merge all differences; let us abandon all foolish fears and jealousies of each other for disunion is our national failing, the cause of all our woe, to which the degredation and prostration of our country are attributable. Let there be among Irishmen, at home and abroad, one national mind, one national heart, and as true as there exists an All-ruling God, Ireland will be again a great, happy, and prosperous nation. (Loud applause.)

Mr. J. McGrath, after a vote of thanks had been accorded to the lecturer and the Chairman, rose to move a resolutien, in favour of a movement which, he said, was occupying the attention of the Irish people, and was extending from one end of the country to the other. The voice of it was borne across the waters on the breeze, and would resound through the British House of Commons, not ceasing until it received the ultimate fiat of the British Legislature. (Loud applause.) It was the Home Rule movement. (Continued applause.) Irishmen were convinced of the necessity of a domestic Legislature, as foreign legislators never can or will promote prosperity amongst the Irish people. ("Never," and applause.) Absenteeism was a great curse, but would that exist with an Irish Parliament in Dublin? ("No," and applause.) Would not the Irish gentlemen feel interested in promoting the welfare of their own country? (Hear, hear.) Foreigners did not know their wants; it was only Irishmen that understood them; therefore, he had much pleasure in moving the following resolution:—"That we, Irishmen of Consett, county Durham, England, will at the earliest convenience enter into communication with the Home Rule Association (it has our hearty approval, and the importance of the object of it we are thoroughly convinced of) for the purpose of forming a local organisation in connection with the parent society in Dublin, to the end that we may promote Irish interests in England, and influence English opinion in favour of home rule for Ireland."

Mr. P. McNally seconded the motion, as he believed it would be a useful and conciliatory measure for Ireland. It was their duty to form a committee to promote the movement, and to enlist the sympathy of their English friends. In talking to some of his more enlightened English neighbours, they expressed themselves convinced that it was the right of Ireland to have its own legislature. (Applause.)

The resolution was carried by acclamation, and a number of Irish songs were sung before the meeting dispersed.

LITERATURE.

The Penny Census and British Gazetteer for 1871, (John Heywood, 141 and 143, Deansgate, Manchester,) is cheap and useful, but, as might be expected, defective.

The Quiver for November reached us in good time, and we would have noticed it sooner, but we were waiting for this month's *Cassell's Magazine* to let our readers know about "Poor Miss Finch" so that they might be induced to read it. We were awfully desirous to see it, but it has not yet arrived, and we do not think it will come now, unless the publishers take compassion upon us after they read this lamentation. Our readers are perhaps not aware that a class of provincial weeklies.—the aged county ones—no matter if the district be ever so thinly populated, or if they circulated only a handful, so that they be aged and county, the serial publications are sent regularly; but to young country journals like ourselves, no matter how populous the district, how popular the paper, or how extensive the circulation, the publications are only sent periodically. Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin seem to follow that plan, and we most decidedly object to it; hence, lest we should be only served with a fragment as usual, we have not thrown away our time with this month's *Quiver*.

Cassell's Illustrated Almanack for 1872 has come to hand, and is a gem. It is just like all this famed house does—handsomely designed, beautifully printed and crammed with interesting and useful material. In addition to the usual calendar, eclipses, &c., &c., there is a chronicle of events from September, 1870, till August 1871; short obituary notices of Dean Alford, Alexander Dumas, the Archbishop of Paris, Robert Chambers, Balfe the operatic composer, General Lee, George Grote, Sir John Herschel, Marshal Prim, Schamyl the Circassian chief, and other eminent men who have died of recent date; interesting facts; chronicle of the late war; Imperial Parliament; the census for 1871; and a variety of other matter worth a perusal. The illustrations are superb, and are worth more than the sixpence. "A Critical Question," "On the look out for ——," and "The other Lodger" are enough to make it popular, but all are very good. We cordially recommend the annual to our readers.

"In the same Boat," a story about masters, men, and capital, by the "Journeyman Engineer" (S. W. Partridge & Co), should be in the hands of every working man at this crisis. It abounds with common-sense, and puts capital and labour in a light which we wish every artizan to regard them. Eight quarto pages for a halfpenny is simply marvellous.

Implements of literature are scarcely the thing to be noticed in this column, but the intimate relationship that now exists between pens and thoughts is our apology for here calling attention to Messrs. Macniven and Cameron's selection of pens. Two of the "Waverley," "Owl," "Pickwick," and "Phaeton" all of which have obtained great celebrity, are now issued with a holder upon a card. Every writer knows the value of a good pen, and we say unhesitatingly that a trial of the card will give great pleasure.

Messrs. George Routledge & Sons are about to start a Penny Weekly Magazine for Boys, under the editorship of Mr. Edmund Routledge, with the object of providing a high class miscellany at a price within reach of almost every boy who can read. Lady Barker, the author of "Stories About," will commence a new work in the first number, entitled "Boys," and contributors are promised from the pens of Douglas Straight, M.P., Henry Kingsley, R. M. Ballantyne, W. H. G. Kingston, the Rev. J. G. Wood, Tom Hood, and other popular writers.

The Lanchester Common Act.—Mr. Robert Jackson, of Consett, for many years managing clerk in the Copyhold office, Durham, and late bailiff of the Manor, has recently issued a pocket edition of the Lanchester Common Act, with the roads, quarries, wells, watering place, &c., set out by the Commissioners, by their award dated 13th June, 1781. In addition to this the author has also supplied in the same volume the various customs of the copyhold manors of the see of Durham. No copyholder in the district should be without a copy.

The death is announced of Mr. Charles Matthew, last surviving brother of the late Very Rev. Theobald Matthew known as "Father Matthew," who made such a stir in London many years since as a temperance advocate.

Light, Delicate, Pale Sherries.—A great and beneficial change has already taken place in the habits of our upper and middle classes by the more extended introduction of a variety of light wines of varied and unimpeachable dietetic value. The reduction of the wine duties has been a great boon, as not only has it had the effect of doubling the consumption of wine within the short space of ten years, but it has made light wine—what it should undoubtedly be—an article of daily and ordinary consumption and far less liable to be taken in excess than when wine was a highly stimulating and costly luxury. At the present time the facilities for obtaining cheap and wholesome wines and other stimulants, bearing the guarantee of large and respectable dealers, in almost every town and village, is an advantage which deserves to be kept in view. Cheap wine has no doubt a certain amount of prejudice yet to overcome, and the medical man may do much in assisting to dispel this. Cheapness in wine does not necessarily argue a deficiency in stimulating and nourishing qualities, still less unwholesomeness. In our issue of January last we touched upon the article Sherry, and drew attention to the important place occupied by Spain as a wine-producing country. Since that time we have continued to use opportunities of testing and comparing the relative qualities and prices of various Sherries offered for sale, and have been especially struck by some light, delicate, pale Sherries obtained from the Messrs. W. & A. Gilbey. We think it due to the commercial enterprise, and a fair recognition of the undoubted benefit which this firm has conferred upon medical patients in the introduction of sound wholesome wines at moderate prices, to say that some of these Sherries approach nearer to our idea of what a good, generous, stimulating wine should be than anything we have seen for some time past, while the price places them within the reach of all when required for medicinal and dietetic purposes.—[*British Medical Journal.*]
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"THE FATHERS OF PRIMITIVE METHODISM AND THEIR WORK."

The above was the subject of a lecture delivered by the Rev. W. Nation, of Guisbro', at the Annfield Plain Primitive Methodist Chapel, on Saturday evening.

The Rev. W. Nation said he supposed they need not use any formalities in opening the meeting. It had been announced on the public bills that the Rev. R. Shields would preside and he was glad that the committee of management had secured the services of that gentleman. He had known Mr. Shields for a long time, and was a dear friend of his, and the longer he knew him, and the more he saw of him, the more he held him in respect. There were many familiar faces present that evening, and he was very glad to see them, because if they wished to put a man at ease, the best way was to put him amongst his friends. He had great pleasure in introducing the chairman to preside over the meeting.

The Chairman said he did not regard his task that evening as being a very arduous one. Some tasks were far more pleasing than others, but the task of presiding over that meeting was an exceedingly pleasing one. It gave him pleasure because he found himself in the company of his respected friend who was to deliver the lecture, and he was sure there was not a man on the face of the earth that he would sooner be in the company of than his friend on the platform. (Applause). They had had many a pleasant meeting together, and all around what was then the Shotley Bridge Circuit, and he had many a time occupied the same position which he now filled. His friend Mr. Nation had sometimes said that his (the chairman's) duty, as chairman, was to make a nice speech, make no blunders himself, conduct the meeting with great propriety, and correct all the blunders that everybody else happened to make. His friend, however, in the few opening remarks, had said nothing about that, no doubt thinking as he was the only person to keep right there was no fear of any mistake being made, and some of them might say, "Well, if you can govern a Nation, you are no mean man after all." (Laughter and applause). He (the chairman) would not promise those present that they would not laugh, for if he made a promise like that it would be broken. He was pleased to be present also on account of the subject of the lecture, "The Fathers of Primitive Methodism and their Work," and they might easily conceive that he (the chairman) had some interest in the fathers of Primitive Methodism. He was glad to say that the Primitive Methodist congregation had now a district; but there was a time when it had no district, and when everything was in a state which they might call a formation. They could not point to the past to anything very marvellous, nor could they look at the congregation as anything very splendid or magnificent. But it had a history now—it had fought many battles, and won many victories, and had shown many a sinner the way to glory. He was glad to be present to listen about the fathers and founders of Primitive Methodism, as he had been accustomed to talk about them in the course of his life, and he was deeply interested in all that appertained to his fathers. What a family they had left behind them! Some people looked upon the Primitive Methodist body with a look of pity, and some had said that the family would die out and become extinct, but thank God they did not look very like dying out. The family when he first united himself with them, only numbered 5,239, and now they numbered 160,000. The family was a brave one, and there were some peculiar persons in it. It had been said that Primitive Methodists could not keep their ministers because they could not feed them, but really he thought they were a splendid lot of starvlings. With regard to spiritual food he believed they were capable of leading the people, and imparting to them a system of theology which would bring about such changes as had never before taken place. He had great pleasure in introducing to them the Rev. W. Nation, a gentleman well known in Annfield Plain, and who he believed possessed the requisite qualification for giving a splendid account of the fathers. After the applause had subsided.

Mr. Nation said: Mr. Chairman, I am very much obliged to you for those excellent remarks of yours. I am very glad to see so many beaming faces before me, and to observe your improved condition, and judging from your appearance you don't appear to be much like starvlings. We live in a very singular sort of world, and there are a great many fault-finders in it, and I am sorry to say a great many professors of religion are among the latter class. Some people go about as though they drank more vinegar than anything else, and meet them anywhere they always look as though they had swallowed the contents of a vinegar barrel. You get hold of their hand, give it a shake, and ask them how they are. They are always pulling a wry face, and will say as they turn up the white of their eyes like a duck in a thunderstorm, "Well, I find this is a waste howling wilderness." (Laughter). Now, this is a pity, as it is the best world we ever lived in. Beautiful stars, beautiful moon, beautiful ocean, beautiful lakes, beautiful rivers, everything is beautiful except man himself. Some of these croakers have said that we have no right to exist as a community, but we do exist, because we cannot help existing for the life that is in us, and we will live until we die, and when we die we will die to live, never to die any more. There is plenty of room for us and our neighbours, and they have no more right to live than ourselves. An honourable member of the House of Parliament once uttered his surprise at there being so many Primitive Methodist local preachers, so many members, so many Sabbath schools and scholars, and wondered where they all came from. When I read that in the papers I did not wonder where they came from, but I wondered where they had been. What is the Primitive Methodist Connection? Some people say it is a split from some other community, but I deny that. It does not require much force of logic to explain that before you can split anything from anything else it must first be on in some shape or other. If we can prove that we never belonged to any other christian church, they could not split us off, because we were never on. (Hear, hear). The fact is, we are a religious community raised by the Providence of God. The lecturer next spoke of home missionary work. The work had been neglected by every other church in the country, and they had been regarded as a child of Povidence—sent to do that which no one else had performed. He had known the community in one form or another for about forty years. When they first printed their missionary bills, there were a number who curled their lips with scorn. One of them would look as wise as ten of them really were, and would say "Primitive Methodist Missions! Where are your missions?" At that time there was scarcely anything else but missions. On they went until they began to diminish their mission stations in this country. They prospered so well that they could sustain themselves, and as fast as they became self-supporting they were made into self-supporting circuits. They then became bold and sent away missionaries to the United States, Canada, New Zealand, and other places, and began to print on their bills, "Primitive Methodist Home and Foreign Missions." Their good cousins then began to change their tactics. They did not say "you have no missions," but they said "foreign missions! Where are your foreign mission?" A "clever" gentlemen had made a discovery that we had no foreign missions simply because all our mission stations were within the precincts of British territory, more or less under British influence, and consequently could not be regarded as foreign missions. It was suggested that they send missionaries to the moon as foreign field, but as it had been said that the moon had no atmosphere, and, as they could not breathe without an atmosphere, it was thought to be too great a speculation, and that so long as there was such a tremendous amount of work in this world they would leave the speculative moon at rest for the present. (Laughter). The nucleus of their connection were ten persons—five males and five females. As he remarked before they were as a child of Providence—raised to do what other churches had not done. The fact was thousands were perishing for lack of knowledge when their connection had its origin. It was a well-known fact that before Methodism had any existence thousands upon thousands of the outstanding masses were like sheep without a shepherd. Nobody seemed to care for the thousands of souls that were sinking down lower and lower under the preponderating load of their wrong-doing. The clergy of the Anglican church were dark in their minds, and some of them unsound in the doctrine they annunciated in the pulpit, and what was worse, many of them were immoral in their lives. Their sermons were like the beautiful wax flowers that the ladies make. They looked pretty at a distance, but they were not the real thing. They never grew anywhere, and had no odour, except it was given to it. There was no nature in the thing. And just so with these sermons. They were like the bones in Ezekiel's vision—blanched and dry. No wonder, then, that such a dreadful state of society should exist in this country at that time. Cock-fighting, dog-fighting, badger-baiting, man-fighting, and all sorts of fighting were indulged in at that time. There was a few young men at Oxford, and amongst the rest were two men whose names had been handed down to posterity, and would be as long as the English language was spoken. Their names would ring like music in the ears of all good men—he referred to George Whitefield and John Wesley. (Applause). Time passed on, and Wesley had completed his collegiate study, and been ordained as a Church of England minister. He went abroad as a missionary, did not succeed, became despirited in consequence, and resolved to return home. In his return home on board ship he met with a Moravian missionary, who held the grand old Methodist doctrine—justification by faith. Wesley's mind was in a right state to receive it, and he opened his ears and listened to receive that grand truth. When he had tasted of the blessings and joys of sins forgiven, he realized what he had never found out before. He preached this grand truth in the pulpit of the established Church. But Wesley was a man of indomitable courage and will. Wesley was once going along a street when he met a couple of drunken wags, who wanted to throw him down. As they approached him they shouted "We never get out of the way for fools, "but in a moment Wesley was out of their way, saying as he did so, "I always do." (Laughter). Wesley's grandfather had been a clergyman of the Church of England, his brother was a clergyman of the Church of England, and he supplied the milk as it were of the Anglican Church. When they expelled him from the Church Wesley took a leap on to a tombstone in the churchyard and commenced to hold forth, but that was consecrated ground and he must not preach there. When they refused to allow him to preach on the tombstone he took a leap on to the Churchyard wall, but still that was consecrated ground. It was then that Wesley got his eyes open, as though he had woke up to a discovery which he had never made before. "I see," said he, "the world is my parish," and with that he leapt from the wall into the field on the other side. Wesley and Whitefield became co-adjutors in this open-air enterprise, and they preached the gospel from hearts that were full and burning with the love of God. And what a change came over this country—what a grand thing it was for this country when that great revival of Methodism took place. (Applause.) About seventy years after the time Wesley said the world was his parish, there was scarcely a gospel sermon ever heard in the open air. During this interim Primitive Methodism had not only been rife in this country, but it had become far more mighty in America than it was in England. The rev. lecturer next referred to the first camp-meeting which was ever held in this country, in Staffordshire, on May, 31, 1807, after which he spoke of the persecution which the preachers of Primitive Methodism endured. There were Jeremiah Gilbert, Holliday, and Russell, all of whom had been subjected to persecution, which they had endured as noble hearted martyrs. Votes of thanks having been given to the lecturer and chairman the audience took their departure, highly pleased with the lecture.

ALLIANCE MEETING AT CONSETT.

On Saturday evening a meeting on prohibitory legislation was held in the British schools. There was a very limited audience,—Mr. Telford ably presiding. The speaker of the evening was Mr. John Paton, one of the agents of the Scottish Temperance League, and unquestionably one of the most profound thinkers of the day on the subject of temperance. It would be altogether out of place to call the lecture a popular one, Mr. Paton is far too philosophical ever to be popular in the ordinary acceptation of the term, and we could not help reflecting that if a gigantic monster of fat, bones, and muscles—some human killimandjarro—had been advertised to exhibit himself in the school-room what a different audience there would have been to that which greeted the great intellectual giant of the north. After expressing the effect empty benches had upon him, which he said was like wrapping him up in a wet blanket, Mr. Paton announced as his first proposition that "Man is to himself God's highest gift." This fact the speaker urged was not realised as it ought to be. He characterised one of the great wants in the world to be the want of a high-minded self-respect. Virtue only was true manliness, and if we felt as we ought to do that we were God's best gift we would be more virtuous. Referring to the text "No drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of God," he said it was no cabalistic phrase, but one having a deep meaning. No drunkard can have the rule of God in his mind, in other words, no drunkard looks upon himself as God's highest gift. In speaking of christians drinking, the speaker maintained that christianity did not consist in going to chapel with a Bible under our arm; that our christianity lacked spirit or at one fell swoop we would drive the devilish liquor traffic off the face of the earth. In speaking of the dignity of man the speaker characterised him as the critic of deity. He was intelligent, could think, reason, reflect, and collate; the works of the deity were his auditory, and in criticising them he discovered God to be the personification of truth. Every man was God in miniature—God the infinite measure, man the finite measure of the truth. Mr. Paton then referred to the power of the will in man, showing how strong-willed men were respected, and urged his hearers on reason to build resolve, that column of true majesty in man. In treating of the injurious effects of the liquor traffic, Mr. Paton, as might be expected, was more instructive than amusing. Fuddling parsons received a well-merited castigation. Intoxication was characterised as voluntary insanity. 30,000 men were declared to go drunk to bed every Saturday night in Glasgow. Drunkards he maintained could not be reclaimed, the power of their will was weakened, and though they might sign the pledge, they seldom or never had the moral power to keep it, the natural tendency of alcohol being to weaken both the will and the reason. After enlarging on the effects of drink upon pauperism and crime, Mr. Paton concluded a most impressive address amidst great applause. The Chairman and Mr. Carrick afterwards addressed the meeting on the importance of stopping the pernicious traffic.

A European diplomatic congress is shortly to assemble at Dresden, to discuss exclusively the question of the International, and the legislative principles to be adopted respecting this society by the country represented.

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LEADGATE LOCAL BOARD.

The usual monthly meeting of this Board was held in the Board-room at Leadgate, on Wednesday afternoon. Present Rev. Canon Kearney (chairman), Messrs. W. H. Hedley, E. Charlton, H. Ritson, T. Longstaffe, and W. Jenkins.

The minutes of previous meeting were read over and afterwards signed by the Chairman.

CLAIM FOR DAMAGES.—STORMY MEETING.

The Chairman read over some correspondence that had passed between the Board and Mr. J. Buckham, of Lanchester, relative to an accident which had taken place to Mr. Buckham' horse while crossing a railway which leads into a quarry at Pontop Pike Lane, near East Castle Colliery, and for which accident Mr. Buckham holds the Board to be liable.

Mr. Charlton: Mr. Bailey, the contractor for the new bridge at Consett, put a check-rail across the road to prevent the waggons from running off the line as they were on the way to the quarry to get stone, and it appears that the horse gots its foot into this place as it was crossing. This check-rail should not be allowed to remain on the highway. I consider that Mr. Bailey is the responsible party, and is the proper person to compensate Mr. Buckham.

Mr. Ritson: Who laid the rails across the road?

The Chairman: Mr. Bailey's men.

Mr. Ritson: Who gave Mr. Bailey permission to lay the rails across? I would like to know if there is any minute as to permission having been granted for the laying down of these rails.

The Clerk: Permission was never given.

Mr. Ritson: If we are responsible for the road, the question is—who gave leave for the rails to be put down?

Mr. Jenkins: Mr. Buckham applies for compensation for damages. The question is—are we liable for the condition of the road as a Local Board, and if we are, the next question is, as my friend Mr. Ritson has just remarked, who gave permission for the rails to be laid down?

The Chairman: There is very little question as to our liability to Mr. Buckham.

Mr. Longstaffe: Has these rails a right to be laid across the road?

Mr. Ritson: No. I may say that whoever put down the rails has shown a great amount of stupidity and ignorance. I have taken considerable interest in this case, gentlemen, and from inquiries I have made it appears that Mr. Bailey is contractor for the Consett Iron Company.

Mr. Charlton: He is not. He contracts for other people as well as the Consett Iron Company. The Consett Iron Company has always to be applied to.

Mr. Ritson (warmly): Allow me to finish Mr. Charlton. Mr. Chairman, I insist upon Mr. Charlton withdrawing his last observation.

Mr. Charlton (excitedly): I will not!

Mr. Ritson and Mr. Charlton here commenced an angry altercation, which ultimately resulted in the two gentlemen mentioned above seizing hold of each other. After the tumult had subsided,

Mr. Jenkins thought that the Surveyor might be instructed to take the check-rail up.

Mr. Charlton: Take the check-rail up? [Ay, take them all up.

Mr. Longstaff: I do not think it is proper that we should be saddled with the damages.

Mr. Jenkins: I propose that a reply be sent to Mr. Buckham's letter, stating that it will receive consideration, and that our Surveyor be instructed to put the road into a proper condition for public traffic.

Mr. Ritson (excitedly): I want to know who put the rails down. Mr. Bailey's forman told me that they did not put it down. The North-Eastern Railway Company convey the stone from the quarry and charge Mr. Bailey 9d. a ton. Let's pull the rails up and by so doing we will soon ascertain who laid the ails down.

Mr. Jenkins: It is clear that the horse has been lamed at this spot, and we are certainly liable.

Mr. Ritson: I propose that the rails be pulled up to-morrow morning.

Mr. Longstaff: I second it.

Mr. Jenkins: I propose that Mr. Buckham's letter be answered, and believing, as we do, that we are responsible, that we give notice to Mr. Bailey to remove the rails instantly.

Mr. Ritson: I propose that the rails be taken up by the Surveyor, at the cost of the Board, as this Board considers itself responsible for the damage sustained by Mr. Buckham.

A warm discussion ensued amongst the members as to who was the responsible party, it being the the general opinion of the meeting that some one was to blame, but upon whose shoulders to rest the responsibility was another matter.

At last Mr. Ritson exclaimed, "Pull the rails up, and we will soon see who is responsible!" It was ultimately agreed that the rails should be pulled up forthwith.

The Highway, Inspector's, and Medical Officer's reports, were then read, but they contained nothing of importance.

With regard to the store house mentioned in the Inspector's report, it was agreed to take the place for the next six months, and in the meantime to look out for some place of their own.

FINANCE.

The Clerk reported the balance in the hands of the treasurer to the credit of the Board to be £146 0s. 3d.

THE COMPENSATION CONTROVERSY RE-OPENED.

Mr. Ritson: We have passed a resolution to pull up the rails, but I think that if Mr. Bailey is willing to take the responsibility we might give him leave to continue using the line.

Mr. Longstaff: If Mr. Bailey acknowledges his liability, and puts the line into proper repair, I think we might allow him to go on.

Mr. Jenkins: It is rather a serious matter to throw 150 men out of employment by simply stopping the supply of stone..

Mr. Longstaff: It is far more serious if we have to be saddled with £40 or £50 as compensation.

The Chairman: I apprehend the drift of Mr. Ritson's motion is to find out by pulling up the rails who is the proper party on whom to rest the responsibility?

Mr. Ritson: Yes. I have gone to the different parties, and each one lays the blame on his neighbour. The rails had no business to be put down at first. Everybody excepting Mr. Charlton has died that had anything to do with the laying of the rails at that time. Its an old saying that "everybody dies when anything's the matter."

Some personalities between Mr. Ritson and Mr. Charlton here ensued, and after quietness had been restored, the following motion was, on the motion of Mr. Jenkins, seconded by Mr. Longstaff, agreed to:—"That in the event of the Surveyor and Highway Committee being satisfied as to reasonable damages being paid for the recent accident, and the rails being laid to the satisfaction of the Highway Committee, permission be granted for the restoration of the crossing."

DEFECTIVE SEWERAGE PIPES.

The Inspector reported that the sewerage pipes received from Messrs. Ord and Maddison were so bad that he had given orders for them not to be put down. They were both badly burnt, cracked, and broken, and were not properly glazed.

It was agreed that the Clerk be instructed to write to Messrs. Ord and Maddison respecting them, and ask them to send some person, who, together with the sanitary committee, would inspect them.

This being the whole of the business, the meeting was adjourned until next Wednesday for the purpose of sealing a rate and for the further consideration of the last case.

A rumour was current on the London Stock Exchange on Monday, that the recently talked of amalgamation of the Great North and North-Eastern Railway Companies is about to be carried into effect.

CONSETT BRANCH OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

On Wednesday evening, the annual meeting of the above was held in the British School-room, Consett, which was presided over by Mr. W. Jenkins, president of the branch. There was only a small attendance. Devotional exercises were conducted by the Vicar, Rev. A. Baillie, and Rev. J. Child.

The Chairman having made a few introductory remarks, Mr. C. P. Douglas, one of the secretaries, read the report, as follows,—Since the last annual meeting your committee have had to regret the death of their secretary, the Rev. W. Middleton, who, during the time he was connected with this society, took an active interest in its welfare. He was appointed secretary at the last annual meeting, and was only able to attend the first out of the four committee meetings held during the year. To supply this vacancy the Rev. J. Child was appointed secretary. The collectors have continued their labours during the year, and several free subscriptions have been obtained, as well as subscriptions towards bibles and testaments; but there is still a great scarcity of collectors, and several of the district are vacant in consequence. The most active collector has just resigned through inability to attend to the duties. The collectors have been hindered in their work by the prevalence of smallpox in the district, but with the improved health of the district, and an increased staff of collectors, we may hope not only for more subscribers for bibles but also a large amount of free contributions.—The free contributions for the year amount to £2 17s. 6d., and the amount paid on occount of purchase of bibles and testaments is £1 3s. 11d.

Mr. D. Imrie, treasurer and depositary, next gave an outline of the doings of the branch since its establishment, during which he paid a high eulogism upon the labours of the collectors. During the first year £50 14s. 11d. had been obtained for sales but during the second year there was a great falling off, the sales being only to the amount of £2 12s.. The next year's sales were £6 15s. 7d., and the present year's £9 6s. 9d., the greater part of which had been sold in his shop. Only £2 13s. 6d. had been received during the year for free contributions, which was attributable to the want of collectors.

Rev. A. Baillie said the Bible Society had circulated 130,000,000 bibles since its formation, yet that large number left them 1,070,000,000 persons in the world who had never seen the Word of God, so that there was a large amount of work for the society to do yet, requiring a still greater effort on the part of Christian men. The sum needed to put the bible in the hands of those who have it not was £53,500,000, which according to the census of 1861, was £3 for every man in the nation. He then urged the claims of the society.

Mr. T. H. Hodgson, clerk of the peace for the county of Cumberland, the deputation from the parent society, in a lengthy and deeply interesting speech showed the work the society had been doing, and the great progress it had made, since its formation in 1804. At one stage of its existence an annual income of £10,000 was thought to be a large sum, but last year it had reached £180,314, and had circulated nearly 4,000,000 copies of the Scriptures. One remarkable thing was that in every instance where there had been bloodshed, war, and rapine, the circulation of the Scriptures had increased, both among the victors and the vanquished, and now the whole of Europe was open to them. Interesting details of the above facts were given, and the speaker concluded with an earnest appeal to the company to make the Bible precious to themselves.

On the motion of Mr. E. J. Harding, seconded by the Vicar, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the deputation.

The Chairman having stated that in his native place a Sunday was set apart yearly in the different churches and chapels for the Bible Society, the Vicar and Mr Imrie advocated that being done here. This will materially help the funds of the branch.

On the motion of Mr. W. M. Patterson, the officers were re-elected, and a vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman, who expressed, on behalf of the officers, sympathy with the widow of the late Rev. W. Middleton.

The collection taken at the meeting amounted to £4 5s. 8½d.

Rochefort.—The *Times'* Paris correspondent telegraphs that, on Tuesday evening, at ten o'clock, Rochefort was going to be transferred to Fort Boyert, to await the period of his deporation.

A shoemaker, named Samuel Wallis, is alleged to have murdered his wife, at Chesterfield, on Wednesday morning. Her body was found in bed, with a deep wound reaching to the heart. Wallis has dissappeared, and is supposed to have committed suicide.

Our Men and Women.—The general opinion that will be expressed after a perusal of certain of M. Taine's "Notes upon the English," is that he is a very thin man, and that he is gifted with that refinement and delicate sensibility which he at least attaches to all thin men of the better class of society. M. Taine in his brilliant letters has made a hard thrust at that peculiar characteristic on which John Bull prides himself—muscularity. Though very anxious to have it understood that he does not undervalue good health, he is forced to believe that the physical part of Englishmen is overdone. We eat too much and drink too much, and what is an ordinary dose of physic to us would almost kill a French horse. Gentlemen are like the navvies, whose framework is that of the primitive race, and the contrast between their huge figures and their soft glossy clothes and social duties strikes M. Taine as incongruous and grotesque. It is satisfactory to be able to say that this intelligent Frenchman has a more favourable impression of English ladies. "Nature," he thinks, "in forming them has done everything" for them. He only found that they were rather deficient in *esprit*, and that Madame de Wetenhall's sarcasm had some truth in it, namely, that there was too much "sameness" in the faces.

Scene in a Dundee Church.—There was a scene in one of the churches in town on Sunday afternoon. The minister had just ascended to the pulpit, and was preparing to give out the first psalm, when a man in the centre of the church stood up and muttered something in the form of a prayer. The sensation which this created may easily be imagined. All the congregation were instantly on their feet to get a glimpse ef the interrupter, while those near him tried to induce him to resume his street, Instead of having the desired effect, however, this rather tended to irritate him, and the more they coaxed him the more violent he became. This went on for some time, until the minister, douce man, could stand it no longer, and ordered him to be taken out. No sooner was this order given than a regiment of elders, managers, and other officials, headed by the beadle, mustered in the lobby, and prepared to put it into effect. The disturber of the peace was at the top of a seat, and thinking possibly that his position made him secure against any attempt on the part of the officers of the church he assumed a defiant attitude, denounced them as blasphemers, hypocrites, and heathens, deplored that the house of God should have come to such a pass, and entreated that the wicked might see the error of their ways. One of the elders, being evidently of opinion that they had got quite enough of that sort of thing, asked the other occupants to leave the seat, and then politely, but firmly, requested the noisy "brother" to leave the church. Not he? He had come there to enlighten their benighted understandings, and enlightened he was determined they should be if noise and gesticulation could do it. The elder then seized him by the collar of the coat and pulled him out. After getting him to the end of the seat the other "elders" and "brethren" lent a helping hand, and ultimately they got him to the door. The people resumed their seats, the minister asked them to compose themselves, and the services were proceeded with.—*Dundee Advertiser.*

CONCERT AT LEADGATE.

On Monday evening, a grand amateur concert was held in the Infant School, Leadgate, in aid of the funds of St. Ives Church heating apparatus, and was in every sense by far the most successful of the many entertainments which have been held in the school-room. The front seats were crowded to discomfort by the clergy and tradesmen of the surrounding district, while behind every available inch of standing and sitting room was fully occupied. The church choir, which is a very juvenile one, was greatly aided by the voices of Messrs. Whinney, Dickinson, and Padfield. The two last-named are novelties on the Leadgate boards, and judging from the reception they met with in their solo singing there can be but one opinion as to their reception by the audience. The ladies sang charmingly, and Miss Moorhouse has greatly improved since last year, not so much in her voice, which is excellent, but being better known she has less reserve. Miss Clara Moorhouse in rendering "Woman's Resolution" was peculiarly happy, as was also Miss Weathereld in "Maggie's Secret." Miss Elsdon was in excellent voice, and her "Wreath of Roses" was sweetly and feelingly rendered, but was by no means characterised by the amount of self-possession and "naivette" which set off "Shy Robin," the artful rendering of which brought down a hearty encore from all. Miss Elsdon responded by singing "The Garden Gate," which was well received. The gentlemen did so well that it is rather difficult to say who did best. Mr. Padfield is a good tenor singer, and is better fitted for singing sentimental than comic songs. His style of "Popping the Question," though causing great merriment, proved that the comic was not his natural element. We quite understand the disadvantage under which sentimental singers labour when performing in a mixed concert, and that he has occasionally a considerable amount of uphill work to combat in the way of hearing his finely-rendered songs rewarded by a few solitary claps, while the next comic song, though containing neither sense nor music, will be rapturously applauded. Now we need not remind these gentlemen that noise is not, as a rule, the most correct measure of discriminative approbation, and that to the real artiste the approval of one acknowledged judge is worth the indiscriminate plaudits of a whole audience. Of Mr. Richley we have had occasion to speak before in our columns, and when we state that upon his second appearance he received four encores our readers will judge of the appreciation in which he was held. The old veteran, Mr. Jackson, was in excellent voice, and in his "Hearts of Oak" gave the most convincing evidence that the old fire still burned within his genial breast, and his "No wife at all give me" was capital. Mr. Dickinson's singing of "Coaxy, Woaxy Thing" was voiciferously encored, and as happily responded to by the "Abbot," which was also encored. Dr. Renton's singing pleased the audience so much that he was compelled to sing seven different songs, during which he kept the house in uproarious laughter. There just remains Mr. Moorhouse, and we are slightly at a loss how to speak of him, whether as a singer, or pianist, or promoter of and industrious worker in these excellent entertainments. The "Moorhouse Family" is emphatically a musical one, the duet on the piano by Mr. and Miss Moorhouse having been executed with great taste. Out of respect to Mr. Whinney's extreme modesty we resolved not to notice his name in our report, but on second thoughts we considered that it might be inferred that the sweetest tenor in our district had for once missed fire. At the conclusion of the concert the Rev. W. Mitchell, in the name of the churchwardens, thanked the audience for their presence.

A Feathered Day-dreamer.—The Prince voe Wied met with this bird in the bushes about Lagoa Santa, and describes it as quiet and solitary in its habits, passing the greatest part of the day in perching almost motionless upon the topmost twigs, and scarcely rousing from its state of drowsy apathy even when approached within a few paces of its resting-place. Occasionally it descends to the ground, but usually obtains its food by capturing such of the winged inhabitants of the air as venture close to its perch, seizing them after the manner of a Flycatcher, and at once returning to its perch.—*From "Cassell's Book of Birds"* for November.

Prussia's Policy in the Peace Negotiations.—The real object of Prussia was to destroy the French nation tor the preservation of her own power, and for the satisfaction of the ambitious men who governed her. In the prosecution of this work, these men professed to be astonished that France should not become their accomplice by yielding to the weakness which their diplomacy recommended to her. Having entered on such a course, Prussia—conscious that she was offending all right feeling, and alarming all conservative interests—adopted a system of isolation and withdrew herself from the condemnation which Europe would otherwise have pronounced.—*From "Cassell's Illustrated History of the War"* for November.

How to Keep Tubs and Pails in Good Condition.—One of the most effectual methods of preserving coopers' work in good condition is to keep the lower part of each vessel thoroughly well painted; especially round the junction between the bottom and the sides. The usual and ordinary method of painting is of little or no use, as the paint is of such a character as prevents it properly resisting the action of water. The best preservation is a paint made of red-lead and boiled linseed oil, which should be well worked into the wood allowing it to absorbe as much as it will take up. This painting should also be used for the hoops; and it will he found that if thus properly treated a set of tubs and pails will last for years.

Industry of the Squirrel.—It rises with the sun, and continues industriously engaged in search of food during four or five hours in the morning, running over logs, ascending trees, and playfully coursing from branch to branch. During the warm weather of spring it prepares its nest on the branch of a tree, constructing it of dried sticks, which it breaks off, or, if these are not at hand, of green twigs as thick as a finger, which it gnaws from the boughs. These it lays in the fork of a tree, or of some large branch, so as to make a framework; it then lines this framework with leaves, and over these again spreads a layer of moss. In the preparation of this nest a pair is usually engaged for an hour in the morning, during several successive days, and the noise they make in cutting the branches and dragging the leaves may be heard at some distance.—*From "Cassell's Natural History."*

The Operation of Tempering Steel.—When heated to a sufficient degree of redness (not one scintilla more, or it will be burnt), and then cooled as suddenly as possible, the steel will have attained its maximum degree of hardnsss. Othello's exclamation, "I have a sword of Spain, the ice brook's temper," bore reference to a celebrated method of hardening blades in Toledo, by plunging them while red hot into a stream of icy cold water. If, on the contrary, the heated steel be forced, by artificial means, to cool very gradually, it becomes as soft as it can be made to be. Between these two extremes any degree of hardness or softness can be obtained by *tempering*. Suppose a piece of steel to have been thoroughly hardened, afterwards re-heated to a certain degree, and suffered to cool gradually, it will have been softened precisely to the degree to which it has been re-heated. The adept knows exactly the degree of softness it has acquired by watching the changing colour of the metal under heat. First, it will become of a pale yellow or straw colour; this will deepen gradually into orange; then, by a beautiful graduation of tint, into a rich purple; thence into a deep blue; from that again into a pale blue; after which the colour will fade away entirely, and the metal become white again; the next stage being red heat.—*"Cassell's Technical Educator."*

Local Police Courts.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY, November 4, 1871.—Before A. Town, Esq.

BREACH OF THE PEACE.

Patrick Murray was charged with committing a breach of the peace at Leadgate, on the 4th inst. Police Constable Firn proved the case, and the defendant was bound over to keep the peace for six months, himself in £10, and two sureties of £5 each.

DRUNKENNESS.

Matthew Armstrong was charged with having been drunk at Leadgate, on the 4th inst. From the evidence of P. C. Firn it would appear that the defendant had imbibed such a quantity of drink that when he was found he could give no account of himself, and consequently had to be locked up. The defendant was set at liberty on payment of a fine of 2s. 6d, and costs.

MONDAY, November 6,—Before A. Town (chairman), and T. Wilson, Esqrs.

WHO IS TO BLAME?

John Morrison, James Morrison, and *John Morrison,* two brothers and a cousin, belonging the Moor Colliery, were charged by P.C. Firn with having been drunk and riotous at Leadgate, on Saturday night. The three defendants, it appears, had been drinking in Thompson's public-house at Leadgate, where they had become maddened with drink, and as a natural consequence the poor fellows began to fight, and were as in usual cases, ejected from the house to settle their difference outside.—The defendants were fined 10s. and costs each, 16s. 4d.

LARCENY.

Michael Bellerby was charged was charged by John Gilbert with larceny.—Adjourned to Lanchester.

DRUNKENNESS.

Thomas Forster, shopman, Consett, was charged by P.C. Firn with having been drunk near Leadgate, on the 18th inst. The defendant had been on his way between Consett and Leadgate and while passing along the railway which runs between the latter place he appears to have succumbed to the soothing influence of something stronger than water, and laid himself down between the rails, in which unenviable position he was discovered by the officer mentioned above, who had barely time to pull him out of his danger before an engine passed over the spot.—The defendant was now ordered to pay a fine of 5s. and costs.

James McManns, labourer Blackhill, was charged with drunkenness, at Blackhill on the 23rd inst. Sergeant Nattress, proved finding the defendant in a helpless state of intoxication.—Fined 5s. and costs, but the defendant having spent all his money, he was ordered to be quartered on the county for the next seven days.

Bridget Cooke, Blackhill, was charged with drunkenness at Blackhill, on the 23rd inst. From the statement of Sergeant Nattress it appears that the defendant had been found lying drunk and incapable upon the flags with the prisoner in the last case. The officer also stated that he had previously seen the defendant and McMann in a similar state of intoxication. The defendant begged hard to be forgiven but this time, and in answer to the bench stated that her husband was in America, and that she had four children, one of whom had only died that morning. On the defendant promising to lead a better life for the future she was dismissed.

Jacob Bush, pitman, Lintz Colliery, was charged by P.C Riddle with drunkeness at Burnopfield, on the 28th inst.—Fined 5s. and costs, 12s.

ASSAULT AND WILFUL DAMAGE.

John Pattinson, puddler, Blackhill, and Joseph Vasey, miner, Ebchester, were charged by Hugh Gunn with assault and damage at Shotley Bridge, on the 29th inst. — Compromised upon payment of damage and costs, £1 6s.

BREACH OF THE PEACE.

Susan Boyd, married woman, Blackhill, was charged with a breach of the peace at Blackhill on the 23rd inst. Sergeant Nattress stated that he observed the defendant with a crowd of people about her, and he heard her shouting for a neighbour to come out of her house to fight.—Phœbe Quin stated that she was a neighbour of the defendant, and on the day in question she was in the house of a person who was lying ill, when defendant came and challenged her out to fight.—The defendant pleaded guilty, and she was bound over in the sum of £2 to keep the peace and pay costs.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, November 9th.—Before A. H. Talmadge (chairman), H. Smith, E. T. Smith, and John Fawcett, Esqrs.

DRUNK AND RIOTOUS.

James Saxon, cinderdrawer, Dipton, was charged by P.C. Morland with having been drunk and riotous on the 27th inst. The officer stated that he was sent for by Mr. Darling, publican, to eject the defendant from his house, but on arriving the defendant refused to go out at first. Ultimately, however, the officer succeeding in getting him outside when the defendant stripped himself and challenged the officer to fight.—As this was not the first time the defendant had figured before the magistrates, he was fined 10s. and costs, 18s. 6d.

Thomas Connor, labourer, Dipton, was charged by the same officer with a similar offence on the 29th ult. The defendant, it appears, had been creating a great disturbance at Hill Top, near Dipton, on the day in question, and the officer was compelled to interfere.—The defendant who did not appear, was fined 5s. and costs.

Thomas Moralee, mason, Hamsteels, was charged with a similar offence on the 5th inst. From the statement of Police-Constable Thompson it appears that on Sunday night last the defendant had been out of Oliver's public-house at Quebec, and as he was passing the officer he tried to trip the latter down, but in doing so fell to the ground himself—The defendant then struck at a man who was near, and the officer was compelled to interfere—Fined 10s. and costs, 19s.

ASSAULTING A BOY IN A FIT.

Henry Greener, overman at the South Pontop Colliery, was charged with assaulting a putter named William Mitchell, on the 1st inst. After the names of the parties had been called out, the complainant's mother stepped forward and stated that the case had been compromised. Mr. Talmadge: What is the reason you have allowed the case to be compromised?—Witness: Last night four men came into the house and asked my son if he was willing to make it up with the master, but he refused to do so. The men then said that Mr. Greener had seen my son strike a pony with a whip, and if he brought Mr. Greener up for an assault Mr. Greener would take out a summons against him for striking at the pony, in consequence of this my son said he would agree to making the case up.—Mr. Talmadge: The magistrates do not allow people to make cases up without their sanction. They always expect that their pleasure will be asked. Are you ready to pay the court expenses?—Witness: He gave me half-a-sovereign to pay the court expenses.—Mr. E. T. Smith: What did he give you besides the court expenses?—Witness: Nothing.—Mr. Talmadge: You may tell both your son and the defendant that the magistrates are very much dissatisfied with the method they have adopted. It is their duty to appear here and ask permission to permit a compromise being made. It is a permission seldom refused, but the magistrates expect it will be asked of them.—The defendant's mother paid 4s. 6d. court expenses, and then left the court.

THE BEAUTIES OF FRONT STREET DISPLAYED.

Bernard Sloan, John O'Hare, Mary Sloan, Charles Sloan, all of Consett, were charged with having been drunk and riotous on the 7th inst. Charles Sloan did not appear.—P.C. Bolton stated that he was on duty at the Police Station about twelve o'clock on the night in question, when Sergeant Forster was sent for to quell a disturbance which was going on at Sloane's house. Witness and the Sergeant went to Sloane's house, but Bernard Sloan ordered them out. A general *melee* then took place amongst them, and Bernard Sloan and O'Hare had to be taken into custody.—Bernard Sloan: My brother Charley struck at me first, and then knocked my mother down with a poker.—Mr. Talmadge: Are you an Irishman?—Bernard Sloan: Well, I don't know. My father says I am Irish.—Mr. Talmadge: He ought to know something about it. (Laughter).—Sergeant Forster was next sworn, and corroborated Bolton's statement.—Mr. E. T. Smith: What sort of a house do they live in?—Witness: There are two rooms—one upstairs and another downstairs.—Mr E. T. Smith: How many persons live in this room?—Witness: I can't say.—Superintendent Oliver: About twenty, I should think.—In defence, Mary Sloan called a witness, who stated that O'Hare, Mary Sloan, and Bernard Sloan wanted to make with peace Charles Sloan.—Mr. Talmadge: Are you a married man?—Witness: Yes.—Mr. Talmadge: Do you live in the same house with the defendants?—Witness: Yes.—Mr. Talmadge: Was Mary Sloan drunk?—Witness: I did not see her drunk. Charley made the whole of the disturbance.—Mr. Talmadge: Were the others drunk?—Witness: No; the others acted as peacemakers.—Mr. Talmadge: They had all been for peace.—Another witness was called for the defence, and in his evidence it transpired that Charles Sloan and his wife and two children had, until the morning of the disturbance resided with his mother, Mary Sloan, but a family quarrel having arisen they were turned out of the house by O'Hare, Mary Sloan, and Bernard Sloan.—Superintendent Oliver said that Charles Sloan had applied at the police station for protection of himself and his goods from the defendants, who threatened to kill him.—Mary Sloan: Charles was the cause of the whole of the disturbance.—Sergeant Forster: No, he was not; he conducted himself better than the whole of you. Mary Sloan followed him along Middle Street and wanted to murder him.—Mary Sloan: No I didn't. I was too glad to get shot of him.—Mr. Talmadge: Do you not think this is a most disreputable life you are leading?—Mary Sloan: It is your reverence.—Mr. Talmadge: We do not know how to deal with you. I think myself that you ought to be put into cages, and confined like wild beasts. Mary Sloan: Charley came into the house and broke everything that was in the house.—Mr. Talmadge: We fine you 5s. each and costs, not in the expectation, however, of making you any better. You are too far gone in vice and wickedness to make any impression on you. With regard to Charles Sloan, who does not appear we fine him 2s. 6d. and costs, as he appears to have been the least noisy amongst you.

POCKET PICKING AT SHOTLEY BRIDGE HIRINGS.

Mary Smith, a young woman, who stated that she belonged to Sheffield, was charged by John Ouseburn, farmer, Eddis Bridge, with the following offence:—Prosecutor stated that on Wednesday evening he was standing at Jefferson's bar at Shotley Bridge, when the defendant came up to him and wished to form an acquaintance. She asked him to go to a retired spot, and while they were talking together a man stepped up to them and forced the woman away. Immediately after this had taken place prosecutor put his hand into his pocket and discovered that 7s. had been abstracted.—Mr. Talmadge: What kind of a man did he appear to be?—Prosecutor: He had a ragamuffin appearance.—Mr. Talmadge: Do you think that his intenion in interfering was to allow the woman an opportunity to pick your pocket?—Prosecutor: Yes.—Mr. Talmadge: The magistrates are unanimously of opinion that you are leading a dangerous and immoral life. You are on of those characters who go about the country for the purpose of effecting robberies by the offers of prostitution, and we send you to gaol for fourteen days, and in doing so we are dealing with you with more leniency than you deserve.

WILFUL DAMAGE.

Bernard Boyle and *John Connel,* masons, were charged by P.C. Thompson with doing damage to a field the property of Henry Smith to the amount of 6d each. The officer stated that he caught the defendants crossing a field, and when asking for their authority they used a great deal of abusive language.—Fined 1s. each, the damage, and costs.

Wm. Myers, an old man, was charged by the same officer with a similar offence on property belonging to Mr. Smith.—Fined 2s. 6d. and costs, 11s. 1d.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

The *Mark Lane Express,* in its review of the above, says:—The meadows, saturated by the heavy rains which fell at the end of September, yet look green, and give a fair bite to cattle, hay being still dear, and turning out much lighter in the stack than was expected; but this light feed will soon be cleared off, and the keep of stock through the winter be again too expensive to give any relief from the present high price of meat. The potatoes too, are very doubtful in the keeping qualities, and many of the last raised turned out very badly. So dull as markets are, there is no reasonable expectation of low rates this season. France, Belgium, Holland, and Germany keep prices still at a high range. and it is an awkward feature in the European case that rye is worth 40s. per qr. at Hamburg, and is in almost universal demand. The yield of this grain is now thought to be deficient. If so, maize, for the present dull, will eventually attract attention, though shipments this season from America must be limited by the approach of winter After a somewhat deficient harvest at home, it is satisfactory to know that we have good stores in granary, and that southern Russia is doing her best in the way of exports before winter sets in. The important questions are—How long will France hold out? How much will Russia and the Baltic send before frost? and will these supplies, with our present stocks, carry us well over to the time when the canals of America shall re-open in May?

Everyone can master a grief but he that has it.—*Shakespeare.*

There are 148 cases standing for hearing in the Divorce Court for the ensuing term.

A portion of a cotton mill at Stockport fell on Wednesday, owing to the breaking of an iron beam. One man was killed, and three others were seriously injured.

It is stated in literary circles that Mr. Hepworth Dixon is about to bring an action for libel against a well-known journal for remarks concerning his books which he considers exceed the bounds of fair criticisn. The damages are said to be laid at £10,000.

Reform of the House of Lords.—The following are the resolutions to be proposed at the great Liberal Conference on the Reform of the House Lords, to be held in Birmingham on December 6th. They have been embodied in a circular which has just been sent to all the Liberal member of Parliament, and the leaders of the party thoughout the kingdom. 1. That the hereditary principle in legislation is unwise, since it neither insures wisdom in the individual nor patriotism in the body; and is unjust, since it confers upon a class power which ought to be exercised only by representatives of the nation. 2 That in a free country the ultimate decision upon all questions of Government, or of the policy of the State, must rest with the representatives elected by the majority of the people, and that some plan should be adopted in this nation to give constitutional effects to that decision. 3. That no right to legislate on the affairs of the nation ought to be conferred in consequence of the profession of any theological opinion, or of connection with any ecclesiastical establishment, and therefore the legislative powers of the bishops of the English Church should be abolished. 4. That a committee be appointed to consider by what means the foregoing resolutions may be carried into effect.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

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

BIRTHS.

Consett—At 21, William Street, on the 5th inst., Mrs. Murray, of twin sons.

At 22, Queen Street, on the 5th inst., Mrs. Hogan, of a daughter.

At 48, King Street, on the 6th inst., Mrs. McHugh, of a daughter.

At 11, Puddlers Row, on the 7th inst., Mrs. Jones, of a daughter.

At 3?, Princes Street, on the 7th inst., Mrs. McEvans, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Shotley Bridge—At the Wesleyan Chapel, on the 7th inst, by the Revs. A. Baillie and T. Hind, Mr. Thomas Swainston, grocer and provision merchant, Middle Street, Consett, to Maggie, youngest daughter of Mr. David Imrie, chemist and confectioner, Front Street, Consett.

DEATHS.

Consett—At 10, Melbourne Street, on the 5th inst., aged 1 year 9 months, Ann Welch.

Blackhill—At 8, Cross Street, on the 5th inst., aged 9 years, Alice Louisa Cook.

At Blackfine, on the 4th inst., aged 1 month, Louisa Atkinson.

At Cutlers' Hall Road, on the 4th inst., aged 3 months George Robert Siddle.

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