The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 518. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12TH, 1870. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Business Announcement.

CLARENDON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
MEDOMSLEY ROAD, CONSETT.

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

MR. E. BURTON, Professor of Music, Organist of ST. CUTHBERT'S CHURCH, Benfieldside, TEACHER of the PIANOFORTE, ORGAN, HARMONIUM, &c. First-class References. Terms on application.
Poplar Cottage, Shotley Bridge. 25

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

BEGS to intimate to his Customers and the Public in general that he is prepared to execute orders for every description of Gentlemen's, Youths', or Boys' Clothing.
N.B.—Gentlemen's own Material made up on the shortest notice, at moderate Prices. 719

J. PARKER,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT,

HAS engaged a Practical CLOCK and WATCH MAKER, of 12 years' experience, from one of the first houses in Britain; therefore, he is enabled to state that all Clocks, Watches, Barometers, and Jewellery entrusted to him will be executed in the first style of Workmanship, and a correct performance guaranteed. 625a
N.B.—MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS Tuned and Repaired.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

During alterations of his premises at
48, CLOTH MARKET, NEWCASTLE,
THOMAS PUMPHREY,
Is carrying on his
TEA AND GROCERY BUSINESS,
AT
No. 2, GRAINGER STREET WEST
(Late St. John's Lane),
NEXT DOOR TO THE SAVINGS' BANK.
And respectfully asks his customers to follow him. 174a

MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.

JOSEPH MURRAY is now offering in the Shop, lately occupied by Mr. CARRICK, Middle Street, Consett, every article in the GROCERY, PROVISION, and FLOUR TRADE at PRICES which will command the attention of Families that wish to have the Best Quality of Goods at the lowest remunerative Prices.
He is now Selling
Teas at 1s. 8d., 2s. 0d., 2s. 6d., 3s. 0d., and 3s. 6d. per lb., the very best in Consett at any price.
Sugar, 3½d. and 4d. per lb.
Soap, 3d., 4d., and 4½d. per lb.
Butter, 1s. 0d. and 1s. 2d., very best Kiel or Irish 1s. 3d., per lb.
Bacon, 5d., 6d., and 8d. per lb.
Superfines; and Best Fines, Flour, at Newcastle Prices all the year round, and every other Article equally Cheap, according to quality.
Moller's Cod Liver Oil.
Thorley's Food for Cattle and Pigs, in 1d. Packets, will fatten pigs in a very short time. 853a

SOMETHING WORTH KNOWING.

THE READY-MONEY TEA SHOP
IS NOW OPEN,
WITH A FINE AND SELECT STOCK OF
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

T. SWAINSTON

DESIRES to call the particular attention of that class of Buyers who ask not the aid of any man's Ledger, but with their cash in their pockets can go to the CHEAPEST and BEST MARKETS. Take T. S.'s advice and do not enrich railway companies any longer, but lay out your money at home, and BUY your GROCERIES and PROVISIONS at the READY-MONEY TEA SHOP, where you can obtain Goods equal in Price and Quality to those supplied by any house in Newcastle.

OBSERVE THE ADDRESS—
T. SWAINSTON,
THE READY-MONEY TEA SHOP,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT. 711a

OPENING OF THE No. 1 DRAPERY
ESTABLISHMENT,
SHIELDFIELD, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE,
ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 27.

M. HETHERINGTON,

HAVING just returned from the Markets, is now prepared to offer GOODS of every description, of a superior Quality, at Prices which will compare with any House in the Town, consisting of FANCY DRESSES of every description; COBURGS, ORLEANS, LUSTRES, MOTTLED and COLOURED ALPACAS, FRENCH MERINOES, STUFFS, WINCEYS, SHAWLS, MUSLINS, LADIES' and CHILDREN'S JACKETS, and MANTLES of every description. PRINTS, CALICOES, LINEN, FLANNELS, CARPETS, DRUGGETS, COCOA-NUT MATTING, and MATS in great variety.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, SCARFS, LACE, STAYS, SKIRTS, and FANCY GOODS in great variety; GENTS' SCARFS, TIES, SHIRTS, COLLARS, UMBRELLAS, HATS, and CAPS, of all shapes and at all prices.

M. H. would call particular attention to the CLOTH and READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT. Having been a number of years in that line of business, both in the Wholesale and Retail, and having had large connections with all the Manufacturers of Woollen Goods, and purchasing all his Goods for Cash, gives him an opportunity of serving the Public with First-class Material rarely to be met with.

The TAILORING DEPARTMENT is superintended by a First-class Cutter. A good assortment of the Latest Fashions in Clothes for the present season. All Orders punctually attended to. A good fit guaranteed.

M. H. would call particular attention to his large STOCK of BOOTS AND SHOES, which for quality and style cannot be surpassed.

M. H., in calling the attention of the inhabitants of Shieldfield to his extensive Stock of every description, feels confident that he can supply them with Goods which will defy competition. All Goods bought for Cash.

☞ Observe the Address—
THE No. 1 DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,
SHIELD STREET, SHIELDFIELD.
Gladstone Omnibus from Grey Street at 9.45, 10.45, a.m., and 12.15, 2.30, 5.0, 6.45, and 7.45 p.m. 818a

Business Announcements.

ESTABLISHED 1740.

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

IMPORTANT.

500
PEA JACKETS
TO BE
SOLD
AT A
GREAT REDUCTION,
on and after
SATURDAY FIRST.

WELL MADE,
NICELY BOUND WITH VELVET
COLLARS.
To fit all sizes for
MEN AND BOYS.

The following is the range of prices:—

10s. 6d. worth 13s. 6d.
13s. 6d. „ 17s. 6d.
18s. 6d. „ 22s. 6d.
22s. 0d. „ 26s. 0d.
24s. 6d. „ 30s. 0d.

R. W. SHAW,
FASHIONABLE CLOTHIER,
FRONT STREET,
AND
MIDDLE STREET,
CONSETT,
AND
LEADGATE.
878a

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

CHEAP PAPER-HANGING WAREHOUSE.

JOHNSON ROBSON,
PAINTER, GILDER, PAPER-HANGER, &c.,
DURHAM ROAD, BLACKHILL.
OILS, PAINTS, COLOURS, VARNISHES, &c. 531a

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

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 CANDID CONFESSION.

WHEN we began to advertise Ten Pounds of the Cheapest TEA in England for Twenty Shillings, we did not expect it to be a profitable speculation unless we created a great demand. It was a daring experiment that has received a favourable verdict from all sorts of people. We are proud to state it has increased our Tea Trade to such an extent that financially it has been a great success. Although we receive large numbers of Post-office Orders by every delivery, we still think if the people thoroughly understood their own interests, we should sell more. Such confidence have we in the quality of the Tea, we offer to return the money should the Tea not please. We repeat, a Post-office Order for Twenty Shillings will secure, carriage paid to any Address, 10lbs. of the cheapest Tea in England. Orders to be made payable to

WILLIAM STEWART, THE TEA DEALER,
33, GRAINGER STREET, 33, SANDHILL, and 32, MOSLEY STREET, NEWCASTLE;
and at our NEW ESTABLISHMENT, CORNER OF FREDERIC ROAD,
HIGH STREET, SUNDERLAND. 937a

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
Tod-Heatley & Co	83,674
Litre Bottle Wine Co	82,551
J Allnut & Co	82,264
Dent, Urwick & Co	78,884
Bond, Forbes & Co	77,777
D Taylor & Sons	71,943
Max Greger	71,475
Secretan, Campbell & Co	67,969
Boord & Son	67,587
Findlater & Co	66,243
Polak Bros & Co	66,074
Brooks & Oldham	63,859
C Kinlock & Co	60,683
Robertson Bros	59,347
Lemon Hart & Son	59,213
Domecq & Co	58,189

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

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

W AYNSLEY
Grocer,
CONSETT

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

For full description of each see Book of Prices

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

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

Each Cork will bear W & A Gilbey's patent Seal with the name and distinctive mark thus:— Castle 1A SHERRY

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

CONSETT STEAM PRINTING WORKS

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

EVERY description of LETTERPRESS PRINTING executed in the first style of typography, with accuracy and despatch, on the most reasonable terms.
SHOW CARDS, BUSINESS CARDS, CONTRIBUTION CARDS, and TICKETS of all kinds.
WEDDING CARDS, FUNERAL CARDS, and MOURNING CARDS.
PAMPHLETS, CLUB RULES, AUCTIONEERS' CATALOGUES, and REPORTS and RULES of Public Institutions and Societies.
PROGRAMMES, BOOKS OF WORDS, and CONCERT BILLS in the most approved styles.
BALANCE SHEETS, INVOICES, and DELIVERY NOTES.
HAND BILLS POSTING BILLS, PLACARDS, and WINDOW BILLS, of all sizes, in black and coloured inks, executed in a bold and effective style.
CIRCULARS, LETTER HEADINGS, and ORDER NOTES.
SERMONS, LECTURES, and all kinds of BOOK WORK neatly and quickly executed.
CHEQUE BOOKS of all descriptions made to order
TEA PAPERS, TOBACCO PAPERS, and CLOTH and PARCHMENT TALLIES.
LITHOGRAPHING and ENGRAVING.
BRASS and ZINC WINDOW and DOOR PLATES.
BOOKBINDING in all its Branches.
A large Supply of LEDGERS, DAY BOOKS, MINUTE BOOKS, and every variety of STATIONERY

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

Business Announcements.

LARGE ARRIVALS OF NEW, FASHIONABLE, AND CHEAP DRAPERY GOODS,
AT
VARDY & CO'S.,
VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT.

BLANKETS, &c.
THE Best V... given in Blankets, Blue ... Green ... n Quilts, Sheetings, Bleached and Unbleached Cotton Sheets.

FLANNELS.
10,000 YARDS of Lancashire and Saxony all Wool Flannels, 7½d., 8½d., 9½d., to 1s. 6d. per yard. These Goods are first-class value.

WINCEYS.
THOUSANDS of Yards of Scotch and Lancashire Winceys, 4½d., 6½d., 7½d., 9½d., to 1s. 4½d. per yard. These Goods are sound, well made, and cheap.
Real Aberdeen Winceys, 8½d., 10½d., to 1s. 6d. per yard. This 8½d. cloth is usually sold at 1s. per yard.

FRENCH MERINOES.
1,500 YARDS, Beautiful Colours, in French Merinoes, at 1s. 2½d., 1s. 6d., 1s. 10½d., to 3s. 6d. per yard. These Goods are getting very scarce—the first two numbers are worth 4d. to 6d. per yard more than present market value.

FANCY DRESSES.
THIS Department is replete with all the Latest Novelties, at startling Prices.

MOURNING.
7-4 Black Balmoral Crapes (37 inches wide), 8½d. and 10½d. per yard. The Best Value in the North of England.

WOOLLEN SHIRTS AND SHIRTINGS.
SELECTIONS, choice, variety, large, sound, and well made.
Prices of Shirting, 6½d., 7½d., 9½d., to 2s. 2d. per yard.
All Wool Shirts, 2s. 11½d., 3s. 6d., 3s. 11d., 4s. 6d., 4s. 11d. to 10s. 6d.
Inspection and comparison invited.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.
300 MEN'S Cloth Trousers, 5s. 11d., 6s. 11d., 7s. 11d., and 9s. 11d. a pair, usually sold at 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 12s. 6d., and 14s. 6d. a pair.

MEN'S OVERCOATS.
BOYS' JACKETS.
MEN'S REEFERS.
YACHTING JACKETS.
VESTS! VESTS!! VESTS!!!
Extra Good Value.

Select your TIES, COLLARS, HOSE, GLOVES, SCARFS, UMBRELLAS, CARPET BAGS, &c., &c., at
VARDY & Co.'s,
VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT.
Terms:—Ready Money and no Abatement.

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

POSENER'S PATENT PIPES,
1d. Each.
In Case, Post Free, 9d.,
AT
SINCLAIR'S
TOBACCO WAREHOUSE, 726a
NUN STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

CONCRETE.—In Making (Laying) CONCRETE FLOORING, a great deal depends on the Material that the Portland Cement is mixed with. The above Materials, properly Ground and Prepared in large or small quantities, Sold at
JOHN MONTGOMERY AND SON'S
Concrete Stone Works, Leazes Lane. 725a

"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

NORTHERN COUNTIES' LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY (LIMITED).

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

LOANS GRANTED on Approved Personal Security, Mortgages, Deeds, Shares, and every description of available Security.
TRADE BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Personal Inquiry will at all times facilitate Business. Prospectuses free at Head Office or Branches.
271a EDWIN OVENDEN, Manager.

LLOYD'S WEEKLY LONDON NEWS
SENT TO YOUR OWN DOORS
POSTAGE FREE
FOR
THREE HALF-PENCE,
By sending the amount in stamps, for the number of Papers required, to EDWARD LLOYD, 12, Salisbury Square, London, E.C. Or ONE PENNY at any Newsagents.

THE LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.
LLOYD'S WEEKLY LONDON NEWS.
Best Family Paper, containing
LATEST TELEGRAMS AND CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.
Reviews of Books, Music, and the Drama,
LEADING ARTICLES ON THE TOPICS OF THE DAY,
Answers to Correspondents,
LAW AND POLICE REPORTS,
Full Directions for the Flower, Fruit, and Kitchen Garden,
General Account of all the London Markets,
Sporting Intelligence, and the
WHOLE OF THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.
ONE PENNY of all Newsagents; or POST FREE at your own doors, for
THREE HALF-PENCE 779

Poetry: Original and Select.

THE TOKEN.

AN INCIDENT OF THE WAR.

Fierce and long the conflict sped,
Till the fields were turn'd to red.
In the battle's midmost close,
All unheeded bloom'd a rose;
Rosebud in its beauty lay
In the German warrior's way;
And he pluckt it, charging by,
Saying, "This shall homeward hie,
Guerdon for the German maid
Who has most wept, wrought, and prayed
For our banners; let her be
First of girls of Germany!"

Safe amid the shock of foes,
He, the soldier, kept the rose:
To his Queen he sent the flower,
As the worthiest maiden's dower.
There is one whose heart doth yearn
For the soldier lad's return,
One that ceases not to pray
For the legions far away,
One that doth her substance save
For the wounded of the brave;
Promised bride was she to him,
Ere he march'd to battle grim.
Her award the rose shall be,
Loved 'mid girls of Germany.

—*The Orchestra.*

SUMMONED TO THE WAR.

'Tis the Fatherland that calls me, O my mother,
'Tis the Fatherland that calls me, O my wife,
Calls me and many a sad-hearted brother
From the quiet hopes and labours of our life.

There are wives who pray with fervour, that the battle
May spare the dearly loved ones, past all prayer;
And babes, too young a father's name to prattle,
Who will never know a father's tender care.

There are mothers who will be childless on the morrow;
There are friends, true-hearted, who will never meet;
There are homes where the ghost of haunting sorrow
Will sit for ever in the vacant seat.

'Tis not our country wounds us, but the stranger—
We give but to our country what we owe;
For the echo came to us that told of danger,
Where the waters of our dear Rhine river flow.

And the very thew and sinew of the nation,
The toilers and bread-winners of the land,
The sturdy manhood of a generation,
In the vanward of the battle take their stand.

We fight for Fatherland, and not for glory,
Whose roots are watered by the tears of pain,
We fight not that our names should live in story,
But for the nation's life. And not in vain;

For 'tis a nation's war, and we, the nation,
Fight sternly, strong of heart in our own cause,
Though the wail of women, in their desolation,
Comes to us sadly in the battle's pause.

Farewell, O mother! 'tis my father wants me—
Our country, common father of us all;
Farewell, O wife! weep not, for weeping daunts me;
Pray for me, and for yourselves if I should fall.

—*The Graphic.*

Varieties.

Extracts from PUNCH.

Kitchen dressers—Fine cooks.

The most useful "free lances"—Ambu*lances*.

The cry of France and Germany—"To arms." The cry of England—"To alms."

THOUGHT BY A RAILWAY DIRECTOR.—Britannia used to rule the waves. She now rules the land—[illegible]

[illegible]SBOTHAM.—Mrs. Ramsbotham writes to say she [illegible] preparing for Christmas time. Her young friends are learning to dance the Mignonette, she says, and are learning their parts in order to play some cheroots in the drawing-room.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.—Aware of her own defective training, Mrs. Malaprop is very wisely giving her family an excellent education. One of her sons, she informs us, has just passed his *vice versa* examination at Oxford, with flowing colours.

TWO SIDES OF THE QUESTION.—*Nurst*: "I can not allow butter and jam, too, on your bread, Master Alfred. It is extravagant." *Master Alfred*: "It can't be extravagant, Mary, if the same piece of bread does for both."

Extracts from JUDY.

A cheque mate—A wife.

One farmer says his stock is so reduced, that he has only a stack of chimneys left.

LITERARY TASTE.—*Lady* (pursuing a conversation on the invariable topic): "And pray, Mr. Aitchbone, while this dreadful war is raging, what paper do you prefer?" *Mr. A.*: "Well, mum, the *Pall Mall* is the one for my money. Them penny papers is very unreliable stuff: if you wrap up 'arf a pound o' steak in one on 'em, the juice is through in a minit.

Extracts from FUN.

A word and a blow—Answering in a crack.

LITTLE AND BIG.—It is a curious fact that bigotry is too often the sign of a little mind.

PROVERBIAL PHILOSOPHY.—Soft words butter no parsnips; and hard words won't hoe turnips.

RIDDLE FOR THE DARKIES.—What fruit now in season reminds you of a great writer. De Quince—eh?

CUT AND COME AGAIN.—The seat of repentance for a remorseful drunkard is of course the cut-ty stool.

ONE'S MEAT, ANOTHER'S POISON—An illiterate man is derided for that which in the man of education wins applause—making his mark.

PROVERBIAL PHILOSOPHY.—A party who is always boring his acquaintance with stale jokes should be put down as "a trite-'un among them-'e-knows."

PHYSIOLOGICAL QUERY.—If a man has carroty hair and a turnup nose with a radish complexion, must he necessarily have vegetable marrows in his bones?

VARIETY IS CHARMING.—*Landlord* (to tenant farmer): "What wine are you drinking, Mr. Chawbakin?" *Mr. C.*: "Well, thankye, sir, I'm havin' a little of all as comes round!"

A FEAST.—The gentleman who commenced the repast by eating his own words, followed it up by partaking of humble pie, swallowed an insult immediately after, and got his desert at the end.

TALLY-HO!—Provincial papers often report that County Court Judges condemn the practice, too common with the improvident poor, of buying goods on credit at exorbitant prices. Their remarks should be i-tally-cized.

FOR THIS OCCASION ONLY.—The course of true love *must* run smooth. The fortunate suitor for the hand of the Princess Louise having been found on *this* side of the German Ocean, it can never be said of him that *he's "crossed"* in love.

DOG AND CATACOMB.—Mrs. Pralamop, who is rather fond of fine phrases, told her servant the other day to give the dog his bones in the Catacombs. On a friend's enquiring her meaning, she said "Why, the skullery, of course,—same thing, ain't it?"

A HARD CASE.—Poor Snubbin has got into difficulties with the Inland Revenue. They have threatened him with proceedings for not taking out a dog-license. He declares he doesn't keep a dog. They say his nose is a pug. We don't know what will turn up next!

GULLS AND GULLETS.—We see from a local paper that Shrewsbury boasts of a conservative institution entitled "The Gullet Club." It consists, we presume, of such inhabitants as possess swallows capacious enough to accommodate the wonderful statements of the Tory members at the Club dinner?

MULTUM IN PARVO.

A piece of calico a mile long has been made at a New England Mill.

In Mississippi 61 out of every 100 of the population can neither read nor write.

A Frankfort letter states that Homburg and Wiesbaden are almost as gay and animated as they have ever been.

The distracted people of Springfield, Massachusetts have started an "Anti-Gong-or-Bell-ringing-and-Steam-whistle Society."

A MAGISTRATE FINED.—At Newton Abbott, on Tuesday, Mr. Bentinck, magistrate, was fined £25 for making a false taxation return.

The ceremony of swearing in Mr. Ald. Dakin as Lord Mayor of London, and inducting him into his new office, took place, on Tuesday at Guildhall.

The new buildings which have been erected for the University of Glasgow were opened on Monday; the Duke of Montrose, chancellor of the University, presiding.

A "non-union" corn porter lies in a precarious state at the Cork Infirmary, owing, as is alleged, to an assault committed upon him by a number of the "society" men. Five men are in custody.

The Russian navy has just received a new uniform similar in cut and pattern to the naval uniform of other nations. The colour remains a dark green, and the epaulets and gold lace are unchanged.

A telegram from Constance states that several waggons-full of furniture, carriages, &c., have arrived for Arensberg, the castle belonging to the ex-Emperor Napoleon, and where he spent his youth.

At the Leeds Police Court, on Monday, a Jewish tailor, named Simon, was fined 5s. and costs for a breach of the Workshops' Regulation Act, 1867, in having employed a number of persons on Saturday evening.

THE ENGLISH IN PARIS.—Lord Granville has given his attention to the case of British residents in Paris unable to proceed on their journey home for lack of money, and has ordered that they shall be provided with the necessary funds.

Prince and Princess Christian attended on Tuesday morning the re-opening of Windsor Parish Church, which has been closed for several months, and has been reconstructed in a most handsome manner at an expense of about £5,000.

A recent paragraph, copied from the *Athenæum*, refers to no new work of Mr. Tennyson's, but to certain little songs (utter trifles) written by him for music four years ago, at Mr. Sullivan's request, and the music for which is now completed.

A great part of the county Fermanagh has been flooded by mountain torrents, which in some places carried large rocks along in their furious course, and deposited them on the cultivated lowlands. A great extent of cereal crops and potatoes has been destroyed.

At Altcar, on Saturday, while a party of the 64th L.R.V. were practising Sergeant Wheatley went some distance in advance, as the day was foggy, to see the effects of the shots, when by some mishap, a stray ball passed through his head, and he died on the spot.

Mr. John G. Kenyon in reference to the authoritative denial published in the *Times* of the statements made by some Pontifical Zouaves as to their treatment by the Italian Government, writes that every statement made in the letter written by the Zouaves was true.

At Woolwich Arsenal more hands have been set to work in the Laboratory Department, and much activity still prevails in the other departments. At the gun factories the men are employed overtime, and an immense quantity of every description of warlike munitions is now available for immediate issue.

The King of Wurtemberg has conferred the cross of the Frederick Order, second class, on Herr Sontheim. The decoration was handed to the artist on the stage of the Theatre Royal, Stuttgart, before the entire company, by the Intendant, who accompanied the presentation with a highly complimentary speech.

On Monday the Liverpool coroner held an inquest upon the body of an infant whose mother had given it a dose of gin and aniseed, for the purpose of making it sleep, and thus caused its death. The jury censured the mother, and returned a verdict that the child's death had been caused by gin and aniseed ignorantly administered.

THE FENIAN PRISONERS.—A petition, with many thousands of signatures, has been presented to the Prime Minister, praying for the pardon and release of the Fenian prisoners. It is signed by several bishops, clergymen, magistrates, mayors, chairmen of town councils, professional men, merchants, &c., and has been presented through Mr. Downing, M.P. for the county of Cork.

BETTING AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.—On Monday, at the Liverpool police-court, a respectably-connected youth, named William Henry Mackay, who was a junior clerk in the office of Messrs. Buchanan and Co., cotton brokers of that town, was remanded on the charge of embezzling several sums of money belonging to that firm. He admitted that he had used the money for betting purposes.

FOREIGN CATTLE.—At a meeting of the Central Chamber of Agriculture in London on Tuesday, Sir Massey Lopes in the chair, the council urged that with respect to the importation of foreign cattle all imported animals should be slaughtered at a waterside market, and quarantine strictly enforced for store stock, while they also recommended that a permanent foreign cattle market should be established without delay.

At a meeting of a large number of gentlemen representing various interests, held at the Philosophical Hall, Leeds, on Monday, under the auspices of the Yorkshire Education Board, it was resolved that a long list of a provisional committee should be sent to each member of it for the purpose of selecting 50 names, to be afterwards put to a town's meeting for the nomination of 15 members of the Education Board for Leeds under the new act.

M. Hassoun, the Armenian Catholic Patriarch, is said to be preparing a pamphlet relative to the recent dissensions in that community, in which he will vindicate his course of action, and endeavour to show the groundlessness of the charges preferred against him. The secessionists, who have given themselves the title of "Oriental Catholics," are still endeavouring to persuade the Porte to allow them to elect a patriarch of their own, but as yet without success.—*Levant Herald.*

HEAVY FAILURE IN DUBLIN.—The suspension is announced of Messrs. Bewly, Webb, and Co. shipbuilders, Dublin, with liabilities estimated at 150,000. The books of the firm have been placed in the hands of Messrs. Brown and Reid, accountants. Messrs. Bewly, Webb, and Co. who were the only firm of shipbuilders in Dublin, and who gave employment to a number of persons variously stated "two thousand" and "many thousands," are alleged by the Dublin journals to have suffered from a want of Irish support.

BANKRUPTCY OF A FRANC-TIREUR.—In the Court of Bankruptcy, on Monday, the case of one Stoffel was called on. The bankrupt was a telegraphic engineer, of Nicholas Lane, City, and of Rathbone Place, Oxford-street, London. It was stated that the bankrupt had left this country, gone to France, and joined the Francs-tireurs, in which corps he had obtained a commission. His debts are £1,300. Of course he was not in attendance, and there being no expectation of a balloon arrival from the beleagured city, an adjournment of the sitting was ordered.

MURDER IN WEST CORNWALL.—A murder was committed late on Friday night at Redruth. A miner named Richard had an altercation with some other miners at a public house in that town. After leaving the house he was stabbed so severely in the hip that he died within ten minutes of receiving the injury. Two miners, named Hoskin and Allen, are in custody, charged with the murder.

THE LATE SIR R. HARVEY, BART.—The case of Hill v. Fowell was brought by Mr. Jessell, Q.C., M.P., before Lord Romilly, Master of the Rolls, on Saturday. The plaintiff was the executor of the late Sir R. Harvey, of Norwich, who died in July last. Mrs. Caroline Harvey, of St. John's Wood, died in 1868, bequeathing all her real and personal estate to Leonard Fowell, and appointing Sir R. Harvey trustee and executor. The estate amounted to about £14,000, but the affairs of the Crown Bank, in which Sir R. Harvey was senior partner, were so involved that serious differences had arisen between the separate and joint creditors of the bank, inasmuch as the securities, representing Fowell's estate, had been mixed up in those belonging to the late Sir R. Harvey in his own right, in such a manner that it had become difficult to distinguish one from the other. His lordship gave an order for the administration of the estate under the directions of the Court of Chancery.

THE MARQUIS OF LORNE AND THE PRINCESS LOUISE.—The Marquis of Lorne presided on Friday night at the annual dinner of the Glasgow and Argyleshire Society. The health of the Princess Louise was drunk with Highland honours. The Marquis, in responding, said—"I am sure the Princess will hear with much gratification of the extremely cordial manner in which her name has been received this evening by so large a number of gentlemen connected with Argyleshire." His lordship in a subsequent speech expressed a hope that he might long have the honour of representing the county of Argyle, and thought it was not a county which one would desire to desert in any case. The Rev. Dr. Norman M'Leod said if he had been the Marquis of Lorne instead of the minister of the Barony, he should have decidedly proposed to Her Royal Highness, and remarked that the Princess would get a good husband, as the Marquis of Lorne would get a good wife.

WIFE MURDER AT KNOTTINGLEY.—On Saturday evening at Knottingley, near Pontefract, a poor woman came to her death by the violence of her husband. It appears that a poor hawker, named James Cunningham, aged 35 years, resided with his wife Jane, at Greenhouses, Knottingley. On Saturday morning they went to Snaith, hawking pots, and returned about seven in the evening. At nine o'clock, whilst they were getting their suppers Cunningham asked his wife what money she had taken during the day, and she handed over 20s. He then said "Is that all you have got?" and immediately struck her a violent blow. He felled her to the ground, and from the effects of the injury she instantly expired. Information was given to the police, and Police-sergeant Clapham apprehended Cunningham and conveyed him to the Police-station. In answer to the charge of killing his wife he told the officer that he had only shoved her down. On Sunday morning the prisoner was conveyed to Pontefract Court-house. She leaves a family of four young children.

EXTENSIVE CANAL SCHEME IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND.—A scheme for shortening the sea passage between the Bristol and English Channels by the construction of a great western maritime ship canal across the counties of Somerset and Devon, has, it is said, been so far approved by practical men that it is expected to be almost immediately brought before the public in a matured state. The length of this canal is to be 59 miles, its width at surface 124 feet, and at bottom 31 feet, and the depth 21 feet. This would enable all vessels of moderate draught to pass through from sea to sea. The canal, it is considered, would be of immense advantage for coal traffic from Wales. A question has been raised as to whether coals will bear the charge of ½d. per ton per mile, but it is answered that whereas the distance from Cardiff to Exmouth is 370 miles round the Land's End, by the canal it would be only 80 miles. The saving would therefore be in the carriage 220 miles, or in transit 48 hours, the laden screw-colliers not averaging more than six knots per hour.

ACTION AGAINST THE MARQUIS OF BLANDFORD.—On Saturday, at the Westminster County Court, an action was brought by Mr. J. T. Benson, the celebrated watchmaker and jeweller, Old Bond street, against the Marquis of Blandford, son of the Duke of Marlborough, to receive £20 as interest upon a bill contracted for a gilt reflector with metallic pendulum and several articles of trinkets and jewellery supplied. It appeared that in the year 1866 his lordship commenced dealing with the plaintiff, continuing doing so till June 28, 1868, at which time the bill amounted to £105 3s. 6d., of which sums had been paid, leaving a balance due, which on that occasion being asked for he said it was not convenient as he was going to India, but would pay on his return, to which plaintiff consented on his lordship agreeing to the usual rate of interest being charged. Shortly after he came back from India, and on the 4th of August last his lordship sent plaintiff a cheque for £26 9s., the balance due, enclosed in a note saying "in full of all demands," but not touching upon the subject of interest; he the same day applied for that, but then, and on subsequent occasions, his claim being refused, he took these proceedings.—Mr. Roberts, for the marquis, contended he was not warranted in so doing, he having received the cheque as payment in full of all demands.—His Honour, after consulting many Acts of Parliament and judges decisions upon the point, said he must certainly coincide with the learned gentleman. The cheque had been retained by plaintiff and converted to his own use, whereas he ought, if he had any further claim, have returned it to the marquis, and made his demand in full.—Judgment entered for the marquis.

BREACH OF PROMISE.—In the Court of Exchequer, on Saturday, the case Saxby v Barber was heard. The action was for breach of promise of marriage, in which judgment had been allowed to go by default, and there had been an assessment of damages before the Under Sheriff of Sussex, the jury giving the plaintiff a sum of £250.—Dr. Kenealy now moved for a new trial or to reduce the damages. Both parties were about 24 years old. The plaintiff was the daughter of a farmer, and the defendant had been a sailor and a draper's assistant, but had been placed with the plaintiff's father to learn the business of a farmer, paying for his board, lodging, and instruction £1 a week. He went there in Sept. last year, and soon took a liking to the plaintiff, who possessed some attractions. On the 5th November, he joined some other young men in taking a Guy Fawkes about the country, having painted his face, and assumed a grotesque attire, and when he returned in the evening he made a proposal of marriage to the girl. The father swore that on the occasion the plaintiff in asking his consent said his income was between £150 and £200 a year, and would on the death of his grandfather and uncle be £500. It appeared that the inquiry before the Under Sheriff was held in a small room, that 24 jurymen answered to their names, although only 12 were sworn. The whole number, together with the spectators, sat together and listened to the case, entering into conversation one with another, and changing notes upon it, and acting in all respects as if they were trying it. The verdict might formally have been given by the 12, but it was really that of all the people in the room, or was arrived at after consultation with those who were not empanelled. This irregular proceeding was not noticed by the defendant's solicitor until after the Under Sheriff began to sum up.—Mr. Baron Pigott: Whom did you address at the inquiry?—Dr. Kenealy: I think I really spoke to the whole people.—(Laughter.)—The rule was refused.

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· 9	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· 5	5·20
Scotswood	"	6· 2	10· 7	2·12	5·27
Swalwell	"	6· 9	10·14	2·19	5.34
Rowland's Gill	"	6·19	10·24	2·29	5.44
Lintz Green	"	6·25	10·30	2·35	5 50
Ebchester	"	6·38	10·43	2·48	6· 3
Shotley Bridge	"	6·44	10·49	2·54	6· 9
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	"	6·50	10·55	3· 0	6·15
Knitsley	"	7· 4	11· 9	....	6·29
Lanchester	"	7·13	11·18	....	6·38
Witton Gilbert	"	7.20	11·27	....	6·47
Durham	arr.	7·35	11.40	....	7· 0

DOWN TRAINS—WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS		1,2,G. A.M.	1,2 G. P.M.	1,2,G. P.M.	1,2,G. P.M.
Durham	dep.	8·10	12· 0	....	7·55
Witton Gilbert	"	8·25	12·14	....	8· 9
Lanchester	"	8·36	12·25	....	8·20
Knitsley	"	8·47	12·36	....	8·31
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	"	9· 2	12·50	3·25	8·43
Shotley Bridge	"	9· 7	12·55	3·30	8.48
Ebchester	"	9·10	12·59	3·34	8.52
Lintz Green	"	9·20	1· 9	3·44	9· 3
Rowland's Gill	"	9·25	1·14	3·49	9· 8
Swalwell	"	9·34	1·23	4· 1	9·17
Scotswood	"	9·40	1·29	4· 8	9·24
Newcastle	arr.	9·50	1·40	4·20	9·35

MARKET TRAINS ON SATURDAYS.

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

UP TRAINS.

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

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.
Cornsay ....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..........2½ miles from No 3.
East Castle Colliery ....3½ miles from No 4.
Ebchester ....½ mile from No 4.
Edmondbyers ....6 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
Healeyfield ....3 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 and 3½ from No 8.
Kyo ....3½ miles from either Nos 3 or 8.
Knitsley..........¼ 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..........3½ 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.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite.—The *Civil Service Gazette* remarks:—"The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homœopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined packets, labelled—JAMES EPPS and CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London. 928a

THROAT DISEASES.—Brown's bronchial troches, which have proved so successful in America 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.—Principal office. 493, Oxford Street, London. Sold by all medicine vendors.

SEA MOSS FARINE.—Sixteen quarts of Blanc Mange, Custard, Pudding, Charlotte Russe, &c., can be made from a single packet of the American "Rand Sea Moss Farine." Its incomparable excellence and cheapness, the variety of dishes to which it is applicable, and the simplicity of preparation, make it the most healthful, convenient, and delicious food in the world. For infants', children's, or invalids' diet, its nourishing and health-giving properties render it preferable to all corn-flours, maizenas, corn starches, &c. It is simple, delicate, nutritious, remedial and economical, as it can be furnished for one-half the cost of the above articles, for all of which it is more than a substitute. In shilling packets, of all chemists, grocers, and corn chandlers throughout the United Kingdom. Rand Sea Moss Farine Co., 266, High Holborn, London, and Park Place, New York, U.S.

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

"Luxuriant and Beautiful Hair is the distinguished badge of Youth." MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S RESTORER OR DRESSING never fails to quickly restore *Grey or Faded Hair* to its youthful colour and beauty, and with the first application a beautiful gloss and delightful fragrance is given to the Hair. It stops the Hair from falling off. It prevents baldness. It promotes luxuriant growth; it causes the Hair to grow thick and strong. It removes all dandruff. It contain neither oil nor dies. In large Bottles—Price Six Shillings. ZYLOBALSAMUM (MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S) far excels any Pomade or Hair Oil. To those whose hair is naturally dry, requiring frequent dressing, its cheapness and great value will be proved. Its early use on children's Hair will insure an abundant and bountiful supply *from Youth to Old Age.* In large Bottles—Price Three Shillings. Sold by most Chemists and Perfumers. Depot, 266, High Holborn, London. 800a

NEGRO POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY.—"Have you ever voted?" "Oh yaas, I've voted twice; once for do *President*, and todder time fur Colonel Hamilton! member fur dis deestrict." "Colonel Hamilton! Why he lives at Pilatka, and was a rebel. How is that?" "Yaas, he was a rebel, but dare cum down hyar a free nigger, a carpet-bagger, from Ohio or sum odder place Nori, an put himself up. But wha' did he know 'bout de interests of do people of dis deestrict? Nuffin. Ef he'd bin a freedman belongin' ter der Souf I might a voted for him; but" —and here the old man spoke with great energy— "we've had nuff of dem carpet-baggers. Dey are lookin' out fur demself. Dey den't care fur de cul'd people. Colonel Hamilton has bin in Congress afore, an knows what we wants. Dats why I voted fur him."

AN OCEAN PENNY POSTAGE.—We have an inland penny postage; why not have an ocean penny postage? If a letter can be taken from London to Liverpool for a penny, why can it not be taken from Liverpool to New York for another penny, and from New York to Philadelphia say for an additional penny? It can be done, and done with advantage to all concerned; and we venture to say that it will be done—and perhaps soon. The Government now takes a letter from London to Liverpool, and delivers it for a penny, and makes a gain out of the transaction. It can even with still greater gain take a letter from Liverpool to New York for a smaller sum. Let us suppose that an ordinary letter weighs half an ounce. There are 71,680 half ounces in a ton; 71,680 pennies are nearly £300. The cost of carrying a ton from Liverpool to New York is less than £10. There is therefore no reason why the British Government, having in its hands the necessary mail facilities, should not take a letter across the Atlantic for a penny. There is every reason why it should. It would be hailed as a boon by ten thousand emigrants in America and the friends of emigrants here.

.3 miles from either Nos 4 or and 3¼ from No 8.
.3¼ miles from either Nos 3 or 8.
.¼ mile from No 7.
.Close to Station.
.2 miles from No 8.
.2 miles from either Nos 4 or 6.
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Pontop) at Annfield Plain.
.4 miles from Nos 3 or 4.
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.5 miles from either Nos 6 or 7.
.6 miles from either Nos 5 or 6.
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COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND ...eable character of this prepara... ...ral favourite.—The Civil Service ...ngular success which Mr. Epps ...c preparation of cocoa has never ...perimentalist. By a thorough ...s which govern the operations of ...d by a careful application of ...-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has ...les with a delicately flavoured ...us many heavy doctors' bills." ...ater or milk. Sold only in tin... ...ss Epps and Co., Homœopathic ... 828a

...Brown's bronchial troches, ...cessful in America for the cure ...s, bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, ...s of the throat, are now im... ...ntry at 1s. 1½d. per box, put ...e." It is the most convenient, ...e remedy for clearing and ...own in the world. The Rev. ...: "I have often recommended ...public speakers, and in many ...extremely serviceable." The ...Brown's Bronchial Troches" ...around each box.—Principal ...London. Sold by all medicine

...xteen quarts of Blanc Mange, ...e Russe, &c., can be made ...American "Rand Sea Moss ...le excellence and cheapness, ...hich it is applicable, and the ...make it the most healthful, ...d in the world. For infants', ..., its nourishing and health- ...preferable to all corn-flours, ...&c. It is simple, delicate, ...conomical, as it can be fur- ...of the above articles, for all ...n a substitute. In shilling ...grocers, and corn chandlers ...Kingdom. Rand Sea Moss ...orn, London, and Park Place,

...s.—Are you broken off ..., suffering with the pain of ...nce to a chemist, and get a ...'s SOOTHING SYRUP. It ...ferer immediately; it pro- ...by relieving the child from ...ub awakes "as bright as a ...ong in use in America, and ...y medical men; it is very ...es the child; it softens the ...lieves wind, regulates the ...known remedy for dysentry ...ising from teething or other ...ask for MRS. WINSLOW'S ...that "Curtis and Perkins, ...is on the outside wrapper, ...hout it.—Sold by all medi... ...Bottle, London Depot, 205,

...Beautiful Hair is the ...outh." MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S ...DRESSING never fails to ...Faded Hair to its youthful ...with the first application a ...ghtful fragrance is given to ...Hair from falling off. It ...romotes luxuriant growth; ...ow thick and strong. It ...contain neither oil nor dies. ...Six Shillings. ZYLOBAL- ...'s) far excels any Pomade ...hose hair is naturally dry, ...g, its cheapness and great ...Its early use on children's ...dant and bountiful supply ...In large Bottles—Price ...y most Chemists and Per- ...h Holborn, London. 800a

...ILOSOPHY.—"Have you ...I've voted twice; once for ...ime fur Colonel Hamilton! ..." "Colonel Hamilton! ...and was a rebel. How is ...rebel, but dare cum down ...arpet-bagger, from Ohio or ...put himself up. But wha' ...rests of de people of dis ...he'd bin a freedman be- ...ht a voted for him; but" ...spoke with great energy— ...carpet-baggers. Dey are ...Dey don't care fur de cul'd ...has bin in Congress afore, ...Dats why I voted fur him.'

...POSTAGE.—We have an ...y not have an ocean penny ...be taken from London to ...y can it not be taken from ...r another penny, and from ...is say for an additional ..., and done with advantage ...venture to say that it will ...n. The Government now ...to Liverpool, and delivers ...a gain out of the transac- ...l greater gain take a letter ...rk for a smaller sum. Let ...ary letter weighs half an ...680 half ounces in a ton; ...£300. The cost of carrying ...ew York is less than £10. ...n why the British Govern- ...he necessary mail facilities, ...across the Atlantic for a ...reason why it should. It ...by ten thousand emigrants ...nds of emigrants here.

GAME TRESPASS ON NEWLANDS GRANGE FARM.

Last week, at the Hexham Petty Sessions, Henry Bell, grocer, Edmondbyers, was summoned for trespassing in pursuit of game on Newlands Grange Farm, on the 14th of October last. Mr. L. C. Lockhart appeared for the prosecution. Defendant applied for an adjournment on the ground that the summons was not served upon him till late on Saturday night, but as he had not taken any steps to employ any legal gentleman in the case, the Bench refused to grant the application.

Mr. Lockhart stated that this was a trespass in the day time in pursuit of game upon land which belonged to the Lords of the Admiralty, but which was let on a lease to Mr. Brewis. In that lease there was a reservation of the game. He would prove the charge by James Nixon, gamewatcher to Mr. Wilson, of Shotley Hall, to whom the game was let by the lessors.

James Nixon was then called, and stated that on the 14th of last month, he was on Newlands Grange Farm, in the exercise of his duty as gamewatcher to Mr. Wilson, of Shotley Hall. He saw defendant and another man in one of the fields, on the farm, and when he went up to them they fired a shot. Mr. Brewis, who was on the road, came forward. Witness asked them what they were doing? Mr. Brewis, in reply, asked him what he had to do with that? Witness said the game on the farm belonged to Mr. Wilson, and they were shooting partridge. Mr. Brewis admitted that they were shooting partridges. He told them that they were doing wrong and that they had better go away, upon which they went away. This would take place about five o'clock in the evening.

Mr. Lockhart, to prove the reservation of the game, handed in a copy of the lease granted to Mr. Brewis, signed by him, and dated July 22, 1867. The lease reserved to the lessors the right to hunt, shoot or fish.

Mr. Errington inquired who were lessors;

Mr. Lockhart said the Lords of the Admiralty, and he would prove the letting of the game to Mr. Wilson by them.

Mr. Errington said it would have to be proved by deed, and he would have to produce the deputation from the landlords to Mr. Wilson.

A document having been handed to the justices, Mr. Errington said that it was an authority to let, but not a deed.

Mr. J. M. Ridley: We have not heard the case yet.

Mr. C. G. Grey, agent to the Lords of the Admiralty, was then sworn, and deposed that he wrote to Mr. Wilson, offering him the shooting on that farm. The offer being accepted, he wrote him another letter, giving him all powers to shoot and prosecute trespassers. He also wrote to the tenant, to inform him that Mr. Wilson had the exclusive right of shooting on the farm. He could produce copies of those letters if needed.

The Clerk inquired if there was a lease from the Lords of the Admiralty to Mr. Wilson, the tenant of the game, in writing?

Mr. Lockhart said there was not.

Defendant said he expected he was doing what was right, having got leave of the tenant of the farm. Mr. Brewis expected he had the same power as the other tenants of the Admiralty, who let the game upon their farms. He would call Mr. Brewis as a witness.

Mr. Brewis, who stated that he was the tenant of Newlands Grange Farm, admitted having given defendant leave to shoot. Witness always had leave to shoot the game. Mr. Wilson and his agent had offered him sixpence per acre for the game, and he refused it. It was understood that Mr. Grey had to have a day or two's shooting at the commencement of the season, and after that he could do with it what he liked.

Mr. Lockhart: Have you not been found fault with.

Mr. Brewis said Mr. Grey never said anything to him about the game. He had not got a letter from Mr. Grey in July, 1869, in reference to game. Mr. Tinn, of Newcastle, had shot over the farm, and he had received money from him for the game. The other tenants of the Lords of the Admiralty had leave to shoot the game, and why should he not have the same leave? He did not know who his landlord was.

Defendant said he thought Mr. Brewis's leave was quite sufficient.

Mr. Lockhart: The leave of the occupier, if he has not the right of game, is no defence.

Mr. Brewis said he ought to have the same conditions as the other tenants.

Mr. Grey said he did not pay his rent.

Mr. Brewis observed that he always paid as he went on.

The Magistrates then retired to consider the matter, and after some short absence returned into Court, and announced that the case was deferred for further consideration. It would be taken again at the finish of the other business.

The Bench held another consultation at the close of the business, when the decision arrived at was that they found the defendant guilty of trespass, and fined him in the full penalty of £2 and costs, there being previous convictions against him.

WEST NEWLANDS FARM.

The following letter addressed to Mr. Grey, the receiver to the Greenwich Hospitals Commissioners has been published:—

TO MR. GREY, DILSTON.

SIR,—Your letter of the 29th of October has just come to me to-night, the 2nd of November, 1870, by your directing it to Ebchester instead of Shotley Bridge Post Office. I must tell you there is no post to the West Newlands Farm from Ebchester. In answer to your letter, I have to ask you for an explanation to your request. I have sufficient reason for demanding one, since the illegal seizure you made on my stock in June last has not been settled, and when I sought the men who signed my lease as the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital they could nowhere be found, and my wife was told at Mr. Leithbridge's, the attorney's office, that he had nothing more to do with it, and that there is no Greenwich Hospital now. Then, who are you receiver of the rents for? And Sir Sidney Dacres, and other Lords of the Admiralty said they had nothing to do with the West Newlands Farm. I will remind you that the law points me to the men who signed my lease. The institution is broken up, the Commissioners cannot be found, and the attorney, Mr. Leithbridge, is done with it, and your name, C. G. Receiver for the Greenwich Hospital, does not appear on my lease. Mr. Errington, Chairman to the Hexham Magistrates, told you on Tuesday last, very plainly, that they wished to see the agreement with the Lords of the Admiralty whom you said had let the game on the West Newlands Farm, and you could not produce one from the Lords of the Admiralty. The law also demands the owner of the land which compensation for illegal distress is claimed. You say in your letter, that there may be no mistake this time about the payment of the rent. I can only say that there never has been any mistake on my part about the payment of the rent, and I have to request you to let honesty be the policy—not seizing my stock in the name of men who know nothing about the seizures for rent. Who knows but the game traps you have set on West Newlands Farm may catch the owner in fee.—I am, sir, yours faithfully,

WILLIAM BREWIS.

3rd Oct. 1870.

HEXHAM WINTER FAIR.—This fair was held on Wednesday, on the usual fair ground, at the west end of the town. Good strong cattle sold from £8 to £12 10s.; a lot of first-class Irish bullocks fetched upwards of £14 a head. The smaller kinds of cattle brought from £5 a head and upwards. Short-horns were only a middling show, both for quantity and quality. Good short-horn stirks brought from £10 to £13, and inferior kinds from £8 to £10. There was an average display of horses, but only a few of them of first-class descriptions, and for these there was an eager demand. A fine three-year old draught horse brought £45, another was sold for £40, and other prices of less amount were obtained.

DURHAM AND ITS SATELLITES.

(From the Saturday Review.)

We spoke a little time back on the great churches of York and Lincoln as the two among the great minsters of England, which are most commonly put forward as candidates for the first rank. The truth is that to dispute which church ought positively to take the first place is idle. Each church has its own merits and its own faults, and there is none which can be put forward as undoubtedly surpassing all others in every respect. And, provided the merits and defects of a building are thoroughly understoood, the process of striking the balance between them is very much a matter for each man's personal taste. The question certainly does not lie wholly between York and Lincoln. For harmony and unity of design there is nothing like Salisbury; for majesty of bulk and variety of style there is nothing like Ely. Perhaps no one will argue that St. Alban's is the most beautiful church in England, but it is an undoubted fact that it is the longest. For overwhelming internal effect Westminister rises above all, but then, the mass of mankind do not look on Westminister as a church, or as a building at all, but simply as a place for the display of monuments. Litchfield is very low, and outrageously long for its height, but the grace of its three spires is unequalled. Romanesque and of the latter Gothic there is nothing like the nave of Winchester. Peterborough has its unrivalled Western portico; Canterbury has the noblest central towers. Norwich would hardly receive the first honours from any one unless happily at the hands of some most patriotic East Angle, but it is well to remember the existence of so great and magnificent a church, which very few people out of East-Anglia seem to know anything about. And there is another church as far to the north as Norwich is to the east, which is also far less generally known than it ought to be. This is the cathedral church of the once princely Bisopric of Durham, a minster of the very first rank, which, if difference of style hinders it from direct competition with York and Lincoln, has perhaps a better founded claim than either of them to rank at the head of churches of its own style. The Norman form of Romanesques has both in England and in Normandy, produced a series of churches of wonderful size and grandeur—Jumieges, Ely, Peterborough, Gloucester, Tewkesbury, Southwell, Norwich, and the twin misters of Caen. But we should have less hesitation in placing Durham, as a specimen of Romanesque above all of them than we should have in placing either Lincoln before York or York before Lincoln. But Durham, looked at either from an historical or an architectural point of view, connects itself in either aspect with a class of churches which may pass as its satellites. It is the greatest ecclesiastical foundation of the extreme north, but it is in some sort the newest. Hexham, Lindesfarne, Jarrow, Monkwearmouth, Chester-le-Street are all places of ecclesiastical earlier renown, and three at least of their number still retain portions of far earlier work than anything in the church which came so far to surpass them. Hexham still boasts the crypt of Wilfrith, the remains of that ancient minster which men fondly deemed was the noblest pile north of the Alps. Monkwearmouth and Jarrow, too, churches restored in the eleventh century, still keep portions beside which the work of the eleventh-century-restorers passes for modern—the porch raised by Benedict Biscop, and the choir in which Bædq worshipped. Durham has nothing to set against these venerable traces of the earliest English Christianity. Durham, church and city, was the creation of a single man in the last years of the tenth century. In this kind of origin it resembles Salisbury. Still the new sarum keeps up the name and memory of the Old, and the distance between the two is so small that, if Salisbury had grown as some other cities have grown, the Old might have lived on as the acropolis of the New. But the fixing of the see of the Bernician Bishopric at Durham was as distinct a migration of the Mid-English Bishopric from Dorsetshire to Lincoln. The earliest bishops, the Scottish Aidan and the English Cuthberht, lived well nigh as hermit in their Holy Isle of Lindesfarn. The see was then moved to the mainland and fixed at Chester-le-Street. But in the days of Æthelred, in the storm of the Danish invasions, when King Ida's fortress at Bamborough proved no defence, the reigning Bishop Ealdhun looked out for a site for his church which should at least be strong by nature. And the site which he chose struck the eye of William of Malmesbury as so strong by nature that he seems to wonder at those who thought it needful to give it the further defence of a castle. Church and city then arose on a site, which till then had been a wilderness, a peninsular site like those of Shrewsbury, Burn, and Besancon. The new minster and the dwelling-place of its prelate were placed on the edge of a hill with the winding Wear at their feet. The episcopal house grew into the mighty castle of the Prince Bishops commanding the isthmus, and cutting off the hight itself as a citadel at once military and ecclesiastical. The town spread itself over the slope of the hill and beyond the river on both sides. The result is that of all English minsters, Durham and Lincoln, are the two which most thoroughly realise the conception of the temple built on high, whose foundation is like the ground which God hath made continually. And it is singular that these two comparatively modern creations, where in the one case the city itself is a creation of the tenth century, while in the other the church was translated to an existing city in the eleventh, are precisely those two among English cities which come nearest to the general effect of that utterly different class of Gaulish cities where the cathedral church has stood, from the earliest days of Christianity, on the loftiest spot of the Gaulish hill-fort, which had grown into a Roman town. The matchless Galilee gives us a form of Romanesque which is very opposite to the choir and nave. The grandeur and massiveness which Normans and Englishmen alike loved has given way to the airy grace of the Saracen. The Eastern transcept, the Nine Altars, a failure without, is a noble feature within, and it is most ingeniously managed so as to give the main body of the church a really good finish from within, which in no way suggests its peculiar form. Yet we could wish that the apse of William of St. Carileph had stayed to give us forms yet nobler than those of Peterborough and Norwich. Still, as it is, there no nobler interior than that of Durham, which is all the more perfect because it does not reach the extravagant length of York and Lincoln. Of the modern arrangements some features are good; the nave at least is not useless. Yet it is strange, above all in the church of St. Cuthberht, to see the choir changed to all outward appearance into a choir of votaries of the gentler sex. Figures in shawls and bonnets fill the canopied stalls, while the wearers of stoles and surplices, canons minor and major alike, are content with the humbler places below them. The bishop and the dean alone, on what principle it is not for us to guess, are privileged to share the honours of the exalted sisterhood, whom the more democratic use of Llandaff would drive forth among the open benches of the nave.

SERVANTS' QUARRELS.—We are prone to smile with indulgent, or frown with non-indulgent temper at "servants' quarrels," but how inadequately do we realise their difficulties! Here are, say, a dozen or half a dozen persons brought into close companionship from no mutual predilection on their part, whose daily duties keep them continually in presence of each other, whose lives must be passed side by side, constantly jostling each other in the necessary business of the day, inhabiting the same apartment, sitting at the same board, uneducated in general, or, if better educated some than others, liable to be thrown cheek by jowl with associates all the more repugnant because of their greater coarseness and vulgarity. What wonder that a plentiful crop of quarrels should be engendered in such a soil? The marvel rather is that the domestic machine can be got to work at all with so many ill-fitting screws and levers.—*"From thoughts on quarrelling."*

MURDEROUS OUTRAGE NEAR WARRINGTON.

Scarcely twelve months have elapsed since the inhabitants of this district were horrified by a brutal murder committed at Great Sankey, when a highly respectable farmer named Gleave was the victim of an assassin, whose crime unfortunately has been undetected up to the present time. We have now to record another case of outrage, in which to all appearance the question of life or death has been of small amount to some miscreants. In their attempts to rob a man advanced in years they have used such violence as to place his life in jeopardy. At present the circumstances are involved in mystery, as Mr. Forrest is unable to give any particulars of his present deplorable condition. From inquiries made we learn that on Thursday evening Mr. John Forrest, who is well known in Warrington, and resides at Sankey, left Mr. Pierpoint's shop, in Bridge-street, to return home about six o'clock. At about eight o'clock that evening he was found by a man named Mills walking about near Mr. Partington's house, at Sankey, nearly half a mile from his own house, in an unconscious state, frightfully injured about the head and face. He was found without his hat and a can of oil which he had with him when he left Warrington; but his hat and the can were found by an Irishman, in a field close to Buttermilk Bridge, about half a mile off. The hat was punctured by a sharp-pointed instrument. Mr. Starkey Smith was immediately sent for and found Mr. Forrest scarcely recognisable. His face was very much swollen, the swelling apparently arising from heavy blows which might have been inflicted with some blunt weapon. On the right temple was also a small punctured wound as if inflicted with a small knife. The effect of the injuries are of such a serious character that Mr. Forrest was during the whole of Friday in an unconscious state, and Mr. S. Smith considered him on Friday evening to be in an extremely critical condition. The object of the perpetrator of this diabolical outrage has evidently been robbery, as Mr. Forrest's purse is missing, containing about £2 17s. The plunderers, however, missed a portion of their booty, as his watch and other property upon him were not taken. The police are actively engaged and as every effort is being made, it is to be hoped that they will speedily secure the guilty parties.—*Warrington Guardian.*

THE FOUNDERING OF THE STEAMER CONTINENTAL.

A few days since it was announced that the steamer Continental, Captain Dall, trading between San Francisco and the Mexican ports, has been lost in the Gulf of California, and that eight passengers and a valuable cargo, together with 140,000 dollars in specie. On Monday further details of the disaster reached Liverpool, from which it appears that the Continental left Mazatlan on her return trip to San Francisco on the 27th September, and on the same night, whilst crossing the Gulf of California, she encountered a terrific gale. On the 28th the wind blew a terrific hurricane from every quarter of the compass, and the ship commenced to labour heavily in a high rolling sea. In the meantime several leaks were sprung, and the water gained upon the vessel very rapidly. For some time the steam pumps kept the water under, but the coal bunkers becoming separated, letting the coal loose, which soon got into the pumps and effectually closed them. The passengers and crew then commenced bailing the water out and throwing the cargo overboard, which consisted of salt in bulk, and hides. The work was continued for upwards of 12 hours, but proved to be ineffectual, as the water gradually accumulated in the hold and stoke room, and eventually the fires were extinguished in the furnaces. Up to this time hopes were entertained of saving the vessel, but afterwards the scene on board the Continental became one of the wildest excitement. Some of the passengers threw their gold into the ocean, and, as one of them adds, "in their despair cried to Heaven for aid." There were very few lady passengers, and after the boats had been launched it was necessary to use life-preservers in order to place the passengers and crew in the boats, as the sea was running very heavy. Don Rubicon, one of the most influential and wealthiest merchants in Mazatlan, and his daughter, were among the passengers, and as the daughter was being conveyed to one of the small boats, she implored her father to come with her, but he refused to leave the vessel. A Mexican lady with two children could not be induced to leave the steamer, but a young Mexican boy seized hold of the two children, jumped over board, and succeeded in reaching one of the boats with the two babies, all well. The boats kept about the ship from the 28th until the 30th. The Continental foundered shortly after midnight on the 29th

The other day a coachman residing with a gentleman near Keswick received a telegram announcing that his uncle had died leaving him a mansion and grounds and a fortune of £40,000.

GREAT FIRE IN MANCHESTER.—A fire occurred on Monday evening in the large seven-storied mill of Messrs. R. Haworth and Sons, East-street, Lower Mosley-street. The sixth and seventh floors, which were filled with cotton, cotton machinery, and cotton goods were completely destroyed. Owing to the insufficient supply of water, the fire lasted for two hours before it was subdued. The origin of the fire is attributed to carelessness in lighting the premises. The property is insured, but the amount of damage is not known.

RAILWAY COLLISION NEAR HULL.—On Monday morning a train which daily leaves Brough (on the Hull and Selby line) for Hull, for the convenience of merchants and others residing at Brough, Fenniby, and Hessle, was run into by a goods train from York. The engine and several of the carriages were damaged, and a number of persons received cuts and bruises. One person living at Brough was so much injured that fears are entertained as to his recovery. The stipendiary magistrate for Hull (Mr. T. H. Travis) and several members of his family were bruised. There was a thick mist at the time.

A KEEPER ATTACKED BY LEOPARDS.—Wombwell's A 1 Menagerie was exhibited in the town of Hertford on Friday and Saturday last. About 10 o'clock in the evening of the last named day an event occurred, which though happily unattended by fatal consequences, was of a sufficiently alarming nature to cause a temporary consternation amongst the visitors to the establishment, which was pretty well filled at the time. It appears that a keeper was in the leopards' den, which contains five very fine animals, and was in the act of putting them through the customary performance of leaping, &c., when one of them, which was perched on a bracket in the corner of the den for the purpose of jumping, became rather awkward, and was pulled from his elevation by the keeper, who had no sooner seized the animal than he was immediately pounced upon by one of the other leopards from behind and thrown to the floor of the den. At once the whole five animals surrounded the prostrate man, whose face was frightfully lacerated in the struggle, some amount of injury being also done to one of his sides. The most remarkable portion of the story remains to be told. The keeper, with wonderful presence of mind, notwithstanding the combined force against him, managed to regain his feet, and having done so he set to at once with a short cudgel he carried in his hand and belaboured the leopards with such good will that the tables were speedily turned, and the beasts which had but an instant before apparently such entire possession of the man were now thoroughly cowed by the reversed order of things, and crouched in a corner of the cage. At this favourable juncture the keeper made his exit from the den, and was immediately placed under medical care. The whole scene occurred in such quick time that the momentary alarm which was felt at the keeper's position was speedily allayed by the power which he almost immediately displayed over the beasts.

A CLERICAL IMPOSTOR.

At the Lambeth Police Court, on Friday, T. Freeman, 32, *alias* Rev. T. A. Freeman, Rev. T. Mitchell, &c., was charged with obtaining money by false pretences. The prisoner was suspected of having pursued a long career of imposition. It is alleged that in 1856 he was sentenced to a term of imprisonment for forgery by means of some printed cheques which he had stolen, and in 1862 he was convicted of obtaining money from Mr. Harper Twelvetrees for building a new Congregational chapel at Bonner's-fields. By similar means he got the ground for the chapel, and put up on the site an announcement that the Rev. S. A. Fleming, D.D., would be the minister. He afterwards represented Mr. Twelvetrees as treasurer to the building fund, and got a large sum from ministers and gentlemen. The names of Samuel Morley, Esq., Dr. Oxley, the Rev. Dr. Edmunds, Rev. Dr. Hewlett, Rev. W. Woodhouse, Rev. W. Miall, Baron Rothschild, and others, were used and entered on the list of subscribers. Prisoner also obtained an organ valued at £200 for his new chapel, but this, with considerable difficulty, was recovered by the makers. He further secured £30 from a woman on loan which he never paid, and a gold watch and chain from the same person, which he pledged. He was well-known to the Stubbs Trade Protection Society, as having committed several forgeries. Mr. Selfe in 1862 ordered the prisoner to undergo three months' hard labour. Since that time he has, it is alleged, continued the same system. Prisoner was taken into custody on Thursday afternoon, when negotiating for the purchase of a public-house in the New Kent-road.—He was remanded to Nov. 11th.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE. DAMAGES £300.

In the Court of Exchequer, on Saturday, before Mr. Baron Martin and a common jury, the case of Nicol *v.* Edwards was heard. This was an action for breach of promise of marriage. The defendant pleaded that a sufficient time had not elapsed to enable him to perform his promise, and also that, before the alleged breach, the plaintiff exonerated and discharged him in regard to such promise. Mr. Giffard, Q.C., and Mr. Poole appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. D. Seymour, Q.C., and Mr. Warton for the defendant. In opening the case, Mr. Giffard said the plaintiff was the daughter of a surgeon, at Swansea, who died seven or eight years ago. His widow had since then kept a school, and the plaintiff assisted her in teaching. The defendant was a paymaster in the navy, and in 1866, when the plaintiff was about 17, he made her acquaintance, and formally offered her marriage; her friends, however, thought plaintiff too young; but they corresponded as lovers. At length he was ordered abroad, and many letters passed between them. In 1868 the young lady received a very advantageous offer of marriage from another gentleman, which her friends were anxious she should accept, and she wrote to the defendant, stating the whole circumstances, and he chose to treat her letter as absolving him from his promise, and, alluding to his uncertain prospects, spoke of the engagement being at an end. However, the second offer came to nothing, the plaintiff's affections being already too much engaged. In 1869 the defendant returned to England from Halifax; and, having visited the plaintiff at Swansea, his old feelings were revived, and he renewed his offer, which was accepted, and preparations were duly made for the wedding, but ultimately he wrote to the mother, stating that, in consequence of his own mother's objections, and his reluctance to unite himself to the plaintiff when he was deficient in means to keep her properly, he intended to break off the engagement. He admitted that he had been heartless and cruel, and deserved her indignation, but begged forgiveness. He addressed a letter in a similar strain to the young lady herself, and the result was the present action. The learned counsel said the defendant had stated to the plaintiff's brother that he had become acquainted with a young lady in Halifax who had a considerable fortune in her own right, and it was supposed that had some influence in the breaking off the engagement.—Mr. Seymour having admitted that the only question would be the amount of damages,—Mr. Baron Martin strongly urged the parties to come to terms.—Mr. Seymour said there was no foundation whatever for saying that a young lady at Halifax had anything to do with the course the defendant had taken. His reasons for not marrying were truly stated in his two letters.—Mr. Baron Martin: If a man gets into a scrape of this sort he must look at it in the face.—Mr. Seymour said unfortunately his client joined his ship last night by order of the Admiralty.—Mr. Baron Martin: He ought to have attended to the young lady first—the Admiralty was a secondary matter. (Laughter.)—Mr. Seymour gave some particulars with regard to the pecuniary means of the defendant, and sincerely believed that it was for the interest of the plaintiff herself that the marriage should not take place.—After a brief consultation between counsel, a verdict was entered by consent for the plaintiff—damages £300.

On Friday, Mrs. Ashton died at her residence, Skinningdale, Perth, at the great age of 103 years. She was a widow for many years, and the youngest of her large family is now 60 years of age.

ALARMING GAS EXPLOSION.—On Friday night an explosion of gas took place at the Westminster Palace Hotel, which was attended with serious, but not with fatal, consequences. The disaster took place while one of the waiters, named Geo. Edwards, was lighting the gas in a sitting-room on the third floor. The man was badly burnt about the hands and face, and Ann Knapp, one of the chambermaids, was thrown down and very much hurt, some of her ribs being fractured. The window was blown out into the street, and a portion of the frame fell on the head of a coal-porter below, inflicting serious injury. The sufferers were at once removed to the Westminster Hospital.

THE EX-EMPRESS AT CHISLEHURST.—On the return of the ex-Empress from the Continent on Thursday, her Majesty came up to town by the night mail from Dover, due at Charing-cross at 4 p.m. Notwithstanding that the authorities of the South-Eastern Company had offered to stop the express trains at Chislehurst whenever the ex-Empress required them, her Majesty declined to be the cause of any interference with the ordinary arrangements of the line. A carriage was in waiting at the station on the arrival of the train, and in this the distinguished lady drove through the cold damp morning air to her present home, where she arrived about seven o'clock. The appearance of the ex-Empress and the Prince Imperial in one of their favourite resorts in Chislehurst in the course of Saturday caused surprise to those who saw them—the fact of her arrival up to that time having been kept a close secret. On Sunday the ex-Empress, her son, and members of the household attended eleven o'clock mass at the small Roman Catholic Church. A good many of the residents of the village had assembled along the way, and as her Majesty and the Prince Imperial passed they were respectfully saluted on all sides, and the salutes were very gracefully acknowledged. The ex-Empress was simply and neatly attired. She wore over a short skirt of brown velvet a dark robe, a white handkerchief round her neck, and a black round hat, trimmed with black silk riband, generally called a sailor's hat. As the Imperial party entered the church, the whole congregation stood up, and the Empress and her son walked along the centre to their seats, bowing their acknowledgments of the marks of respect that had been shown them. The little church was crowded in every part. At the close of the service the same deference was shown. Both the ex-Empress and the Prince looked in excellent health. The Prince is at times allowed to roam about the picturesque suburbs of Chislehurst freely, and on these occasions he proves himself to be as joyous and wild and careless a boy as his best friends could desire him to be.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN AMERICA.

Professor Hough, of the Dudley Observatory, Albany, reports as follows: "The shock of an earthquake was felt here at 11 15 a.m., Oct. 20, and lasted about one minute. The walls of the building had a very marked vibration; open doors were made to vibrate; objects hanging on the walls were put in oscillation, and even tables and chairs on the ground floor had a sensible tremor. At the time of the shock a rumbling noise was heard. The clock pendulums swinging north and south were made to vibrate east and west, showing that the earthquake passed in an eastward direction. Since nine a.m. of yesterday the barometer has been falling rapidly, the total fall amounting to seven-tenths of an inch. During the shock the mercury in the registering barometer was in a violent state of agitation.' A Boston reporter gives an account of the earthquake as felt in that city, and says: "The Flynt dressmaking case was in progress in the Superior Court Room, and the reporters at first accused each other of joggling the table, and then resumed their writing. The shaking continuing, they looked at each other's legs under the table very suspiciously, and again turned their attention to their pencils. The vibration not yet ceasing, they made a third investigation, when one remarked, 'It is an earthquake.' Simultaneously all the people in court rose to their feet, and some 20 or 30 left the room.' Many persons felt a sensation as of sea sickness. Accounts have been gathered from all parts of New York. "It seemed to me," said an imaginative individual, "that an elephant must have been scratching himself against the foundation of my house." "I was taking a drink," said another, "and had the contents of my glass sent down my throat quicker a good deal than I liked, though I confess I have no objection to whisky." Two or three physical incidents of note preceded the earthquake at short intervals. There were, in the first place, within a few days, unusually brilliant displays of the aurora borealis. Just prior to this, extraordinary freshets inundated the middle belt of States. The great Cuban hurricane came before the earthquake by not many hours, and, finally, a great gale raged on the Atlantic coast on the night immediately preceding. The morning of the 20th had a sultry atmosphere in New York, oppressive both to man and beast.

SUPPOSED LOSS OF THE UNITED STATES FRIGATE SHENANDOAH.

Intelligence was received in Liverpool on Tuesday that considerable alarm was being felt in the United States concerning the fate of the American frigate Shenandoah, Commander Clarke H. Wells, which sailed from Boston for Lisbon on the 3rd of September, and is supposed to have not been either seen or heard of since. A large United States frigate was, however, seen on the 12th Sept., in a dismasted condition, which bore every resemblance to the Shenandoah. Captain J. C. Grace, of the barque Argo, which had arrival at St. John's, New Brunswick, from Boston, reported that he encountered a terrific hurricane on Sunday, September 18th, the wind blowing from the E.N.E., with a very heavy sea from the S.W., and that on Thursday the 22nd, when the Argo was in lat. 42 25 N. long. 62 W., he passed two boats, supposed to be a man-of-war's launch and cutter; the former was bottom up, with the mast and sail visible, whilst the latter was upright, and full of water, and had seven rowlocks on each side. Both boats were painted dark on the outside, and white inside, and evidently belonged to the vessel, as they were of the one build, and one was sighted within an hour of the other. Capt. Grace at once put off a boat and succeeded in getting the launch in tow, but in consequence of the wind blowing very fresh at the time, and being to the leeward, the launch could not be got to the barque. From the fact of the launch's mast being stepped and the sail set, it was evident that the boat had been manned after having been put in the water. If a sea had carried it from its cradle in the waist of the ship, neither the mast nor the sail would have been set; and as she was found bottom up, the fate of the crew remained a mystery. When the latest advices left New York, the Shenandoah had been out over 50 days, whilst several sailing vessels which left United States ports after the Shenandoah had sailed had already reached European ports, including Lisbon and Cadiz.

THE PENSION LIST OF THE UNITED STATES.—Since the late civil war the United States has to pay a pretty large pension list. On the 30th June last, the number of pensioners on the rolls was 198,686, of whom 87,521 were invalid army and navy pensioner, and 111,165 were widows, orphans, and other dependant relatives. During the year ended the 30th June, the total payments of pensions, including the expenses of revenue agencies connected with those payments, was 27,780,812 dols. This was 642,072 dols. less than the expenditure for the previous fiscal year, although the number of pensioners had increased 10,723. These pensioners were not all made by the late civil war. There are on the rolls 12,813 widows and children of soldiers who were in former wars. Of these widows, 727 are widows of soldiers of the revolutionary war of the last century. A year ago there were 887 revolutionary widows on the rolls.

THE PONTIFICAL ZOUAVES.—We (*Times*) are authorised to give a full contradictien to the charges made against the Italian Government by five English Pontifical Zouaves, in a letter published in the *Times* of the 18th ult., with respect to the treatment they pretend to have undergone after the capitulation of Rome on the 20th of September. It is not true that they were "thrown into prison or condemned to live on bread and water." The Italian authorities thought that some of the Zouaves would have deserved this and worse, according to all the usages of war, as a punishment for their arrogant behaviour towards the military authorities to whose keeping they were intrusted. But, as a fact, the authorities overlooked their unbecoming conduct, and inflicted no punishment whatever upon them. If they were put under arrest it was only to protect them from the fury of the Roman populace, by whom they were detested, before the authority of the Italian Government was fully established. With respect to the "bread and water," on which these Zouaves complain that they have been fed, the Italian Government declares that their treatment in this respect was precisely the same as that of all foreign soldiers who happen to be in the condition in which the Zouaves then were—the same as is allowed to prisoners of war in all civilised countries.

THE GAMBIER LIBEL CASE.—In the Court of Common Pleas, on Tuesday, Mr. Serjeant Ballantine moved for a rule for a new trial in the case of Morgell *v.* Gambier, tried before Lord Chief Justice Bovill and a special jury, in June last, when a verdict was given for the defendants on two counts, and for the plaintiff on the other, with a farthing damages. The plaintiff was a Miss Ann Royce Morgell, and the defendants were Sir Edward and Lady Emily Gambier, the parties being nearly related. The learned serjeant said the ground of his motion was that the damages were inadequate. The action was one for libel, the female defendant having, in a letter, called plaintiff an old cheat, charged her with destroying her brother's will, and alleged that she fraudulently removed some of her brother's securities, after his death, and when the French authorities had sealed them up. It transpired that the securities were her own, and that she had removed them under the impression that she had a right to do so. A French trial established this. The plaintiff felt it to be a matter so strongly affecting her character that it ought to be thoroughly ventilated. The reason of the verdict being for the defendants on the other counts was that a former action had been abandoned on the defendants making a statutory declaration denying the libel; but the letters in question were discovered afterwards.—The Court said there was no precedent for granting a new trial on the ground of damages being inadequate.—Rule refused.

Wanted.

WANTED, a COAL WAGGONMAN.—Apply to John Charlton, Pit Hill, Beamish. 941a

WANTED, a Second-hand BOILER, 12ft. by 4ft., in good condition; also, a TANK, to hold 600 gallons.—Address, stating price and other particulars, to Mr. E. H. Hutchinson, Newmarket, Consett.
November 11th, 1870. 945a

WANTED, Consignments of Merchandise of every description, Household Furniture, &c., &c., for absolute Sale. Cash advanced. Goods of all kinds Bought and Sold on Commission. Terms moderate.—Mr. ADAM BRODIE, Auctioneer and Valuer, Town Hall Sale-rooms, Consett. 620a
Agent for the West of England Assurance Company.

Contracts

DIPTON GAS WORKS.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

TENDERS are invited for the ERECTION of Retort House, Cottage, Tanks, and Buildings for the above Gas Works.

Plans and Specifications may be seen at Mr. Jos. Urwin's, Dipton, Durham, on and after Saturday, November 12th.

All Tenders to be forwarded per post to Messrs. T. W. Stears & Co., Gas Engineers and Contractors, Hull, on or before November 19. 936a

The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

BENFIELDSIDE LOCAL BOARD.

CUTTING OF A SEWER TO LET.

TO LET, the Cutting of a SEWER, from the Cemetery Lane, Blackhill, to Blackfine.

Specifications and Conditions for the above may be seen on application to the undersigned, between the hours of Ten a.m. and Six p.m., by whom Tenders in writing—endorsed "Tender for Sewer"—will be received up to November 14th, 1870.

CHARLES MOSLEY,
Surveyor to the Benfieldside Local Board.
Shotley Bridge, November 3rd, 1870. 927a

BENFIELDSIDE LOCAL BOARD.

TO MASONS AND OTHERS.

TO LET, the Providing and Fixing of a CURBSTONE and CHANNEL, on the Durham Road, Blackhill.

Specifications and Conditions for the above may be seen on application to the undersigned, between the hours of Ten a.m. and Six p.m., by whom Tenders in writing—endorsed "Tender for Curbstone and Channel"—will be received up to Nov. 14th, 1870.

CHARLES MOSLEY,
Surveyor to the Benfieldside Local Board.
Shotley Bridge, November 3rd, 1870. 926a

Public Notices.

N O T I C E.

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. 776a

BAPTIST ANNIVERSARY SERVICES.

TEA and PUBLIC MEETING, on Saturday, Nov. 12, at 4 and 6 p.m., in the Wesleyan Chapel, Consett, 1s.; Two SERMONS, on Sunday at 2·30 and 6 p.m., in the Town Hall, by the Rev. G. WHITEHEAD, of Rotherham, collections; and a LECTURE on Monday at 7·30 p.m., by Mr. Whitehead, in the Wesleyan Chapel, 6d. See Bills. 940a

A GRAND CONCERT.

A GRAND CONCERT will be held in the British School-room, Consett, on December 7th, by the Consett Church Choir, assisted by several distinguished Amateurs of the district.

Admission—1s. 6d., 1s., and 6d.

Doors open at Seven o'clock to commence at Eight o'clock.

See large Bills. 939a

EVENING LECTURES.

MR. ROBERT SCOTT, C.E., will deliver a course of Six LECTURES, on "The First Principles of Natural Philosophy," in the High School-room, Blackhill, on Thursday Evenings, at Eight p.m.

Introductory Lecture on Thursday, 24th Nov. Subject: "Matter and its Properties."

W. JENKINS, Esq., Consett Hall, in the Chair.

The Lectures will, as far as possible, be illustrated by Experiments and Diagrams. 935a

Fee, for the course of Six Lectures, 2s. 6d.

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. 942a

WAR VICTIMS' FUND (Society of Friends).

IN view of the terrible sufferings already endured by the Peasantry in the invaded Provinces of France, and the probability that Famine will be largely prevalent there during the coming Winter, the Society of Friends has decided to raise funds to assist in relieving this distress, and is now organising Committees for this purpose in the Chief towns of England.

The distribution of the funds thus raised will be entrusted to Friends commissioned personally to investigate the circumstances on the spot. The Committee formed in Newcastle-upon-Tyne for this object will thankfully take charge of any contributions with which their fellow-townsmen may be willing to entrust them.

The names of the Committee are as under:—
Joseph Procter, Northumberland Mills;
William Henry Holmes, Westgate Street, and Bensham Cottage, Gateshead;
James Richardson, Elswick Leather Works, and Summerhill Grove; and
Thomas Hodgkin, Benwell.

By any of whom subscriptions will be received, or by the Treasurer, W. H. Robinson, Bank, St. Nicholas' Square, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

ALSO BY
Charles Wilson, Shotley Park;
Edwin O. Tregelles, Derwent Hill, Shotley Bridge;
On any of the Branch Banks of J. Backhouse & Co. 890a

Found.

TAKEN UP, at Lanchester, on Wednesday, the 9th inst., Two SHEARLING TUPS.—The Owner can have them on payment of expenses, by applying to Mr. W. B. Walton, Blue Bell Inn, Lanchester. 944a

To Let.

TO LET, Nine Acres and a Half of TURNIPS, mostly Swedes, to be Eaten on the land by Sheep.—Apply to Mr. W. Taylor, Staniforddam, Co. Durham. 925a

For Sale.

FOR SALE,

12 FREEHOLD COTTAGES, situate at Consett, will be Sold, to pay £12 per cent. per annum; not less than three will be sold in a lot.—For particulars, apply to Mr. Jos. Howard, Sharebroker, Consett, Durham. 928a

FOR SALE, 40 CONSETT WATER SHARES (Original), 20 NEW BELDON LEAD MINE SHARES, and 50 CORANTEE LEAD MINE SHARES.—Apply to Mr. Joseph Howard, Sharebroker, Consett. 947a

A FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, HOUSE AND SHOP, also a BUILDING SITE attached, situate at Blackhill.—For further particulars apply to Mr. John Collinson, Middle Street, or to Mr. John Routledge, builder, Consett. 913a

VALUABLE and DESIRABLE BUILDING SITES for SALE by PRIVATE CONTRACT, situate at Blackhill, Baxten Burn, Shotley Bridge, Leadgate, Medomsley Edge, and Consett.—Apply to Mr. Wm. Raw, Auctioneer, Valuer, Surveyor, and Commission Agent, Blackhill.
Sale Office, Blackhill, April 29th, 1868. 316

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. John Jenkins.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the house of Mr. S. Mace, Duke of Wellington Inn, Consett, on Tuesday, November 22nd, 1870, a Quantity of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS, &c., consisting of 2 Bellows, 2 Anvils, &c., belonging to a Party about to emigrate, and removed for convenience of Sale.

JOHN JENKINS, Auctioneer.

For further particulars see bills and future advertisements 946a

BROWNEY BANK, NEAR LANCHESTER.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Thursday, Nov. 17th, 1870, the whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, IMPLEMENTS, SHEEP, PIGS, &c., &c., belonging to the late Mr. Geo. Burlinson, Browney Bank, near Lanchester.

MR. JOHN JENKINS, Auctioneer.

The FURNITURE consists of 1 Press; 6 Mahogany Chairs, in Hair-seating; 6 Birch Chairs; 6 Cane Chairs; Mahogany Sofa, in Hair-seating; Centre, Kitchen, and Tea Tables; Eight-days' Clock; Twenty-four-hours' Clock; 3 Camp Bedsteads and Mattresses; 3 Feather Beds and Bedding; 2 Chests and Frames; Arm Chair; Table Cloths, and a quantity of other Linen; 2 excellent Fenders and Fireirons; Looking Glasses; an assortment of Pictures; Small Barrel Churn, including all the Dairy Utensils; Pots; Pans; Glasses and Crockery Ware in great variety.

IMPLEMENTS.—Large Box Roller; Pair of Zig-zag Harrows; Drag do.; and an excellent Plough, all new.

CATTLE, &c.—10 Fat Lambs; Geld Cow; 2 strong Pigs; Bay Pony, 8 years old, quiet to ride or drive. Also, a useful Pony and Cart, with Harness, nearly new; and 3 Bee Hives.

Sale to commence at Twelve o'clock precisely.

☞ A punctual attendance will oblige, as the lots are numerous and the days short.

Trafalgar Street Sale-rooms, Consett. 938a

Business Announcements.

THOMAS ROWE, BAKER & CONFECTIONER, FRONT STREET, LEADGATE.

☞ Pic-Nic and Tea Parties Supplied or Contracted for. 685a

FOR A GOOD DINNER TRY ROBINSON'S DINING ROOMS, 22, Nun Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 724a

BANKRUPT STOCK OF M. PHILLIP, DRAPER, OF BEDLINGTON, NOW ON SALE AT JOHN POTTS'S, *DRAPER, CLOTHIER, &c.*, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.

J. P. begs to announce to the Inhabitants of Consett and the surrounding District that he has purchased the Entire STOCK of Matthew Phillips, Draper, of Bedlington, amounting to £613 9s. 2d. at a discount of 47½ per Cent. off cost price, that is to say, he has given £322 for what cost £613, or nearly half price. Mr. Potts purposes to offer the entire Stock at the smallest possible profit, so as to clear it out in a few days.

The following is the abstract of Stock Book at cost price:—

	£	s.	d.
Dress Goods,	94	8	0
Woollen Cloths,	72	19	6
Flannels,	61	11	1
Men's Mercery,	112	6	4
Haberdashery,	40	8	5
French Fancy	26	9	9
Laces,	19	0	7
Underclothing,	8	4	7
Shawls and Cloaks,	17	3	2
Trimmings,	20	14	8
Hosiery and Gloves,	28	0	1
Bonnets	20	3	4
Ribbons,	13	8	7
Bedsteads, Carpets, and Furnishing Goods,	28	11	5
Linens and Manchester Goods,	24	19	8
Furs,	4	3	6
Silks,	4	8	3
Prints,	8	12	9
Paper Hangings,	10	11	5
Boots,	9	1	0
	£613	9	2
Purchased by Mr. Potts for	322	1	3

The Goods are all Re-marked and now ready for Sale. Besides the above, the following Cheap Goods will be offered for a few days only:—
A Lot of Blankets, at 3s. 11d., 4s. 11d., 5s. 11d., 6s. 11d., and 8s. 11d. each.
Blue and Green Quilts, from 8s. 11d.
Cotton Sheets, from 1s. 11d. per pair.
Coloured Cotton Counterpanes, from 2s. 11d. each.
White do. do. from 4s. 11d., 5s. 11d., and 6s. 11d.
Wool Shirts, from 1s. 11d.
Wool Shawlets, from 6½d.
Wool Shawls, from 4s. 11d. each.
A Lot of Fur Muffs, from 11½d. each.
Umbrellas, from 1s. 11d. each.

JOHN POTTS, Proprietor,
MIDDLE STREET,
CONSETT. 923a

Business Announcements.

NOTICE TO LANDOWNERS AND AGRICULTURISTS.

WILLIAM MURRAY has great pleasure in announcing that he has been appointed District Agent by the Government Contractors for the Sale of PHOSPHO GUANO and WILLMIAN'S GUANO, and will give notice on the arrival of Vessels, when two tons' lots and upwards will be sent direct to Buyers own addresses. Smaller quantities can be had at the Warehouse at Leadgate, where a constant supply will be in store, and samples may be got. The Phospho Guano has long been known as one of the richest fertilizers in Great Britain, and contains a very large per centage of Soluble Phosphates, together with a large proportion of pure Ammonia. Analysis and reports by Dr. Volker, Baron Von Liebig, and Mr. McAdam, who have proved it a most powerful fertilizer, and suitable to all crops, can be had from William Murray, whose district comprises west from Newcastle to Hexham; south, 18 miles from the Tyne; and north, from Newcastle to Alnwick. Buyers in the above district will save both time and trouble by applying direct to the district agent at Leadgate.

Present Prices, as fixed by the Government Contractors, are:—

Messrs. PETER LAWSON & SON, Edinburgh, Managers for the Phospho Guano Company (Limited).

PHOSPHO GUANO.
For 5 tons and upwards ....£11 10 0 per ton.
Small quantities .... 12 10 0 „
WILLMIAN'S GUANO.
For 5 tons and upwards ....£6 10 0 per ton.
Small quantities .... 7 0 0 „

Free on rail at Liverpool or Silloth.

P.S.—Special arrangements made to Purchasers of 25 tons and upwards, and delivered ex-ship in the Tyne. 943a

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

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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.

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

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ROBERT ROBSON, of Howdon Bank, near Lanchester, respectfully announces that he will be glad to clip horses for the gentlemen of the district, at from 5s. to 8s. each. 910a

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

OPEN
Daily from 7 0 a.m., till 9 0 p.m.
Saturday ..7 0 a.m., till 10 0 p.m.
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CHARGES.
First-class Bath ..2s. 0d. | Do., with champooing. 2s. 6d.
Second do........1s. 0d. | Do., do. 1s. 6d.
Third do.........0s. 6d. | Do., do. 1s. 0d.

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

Ladies'—Second-class open on Tuesdays and Thursdays, 1s. and 1s. 6d.; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Large Swimming Bath open Daily; also, Vapour and Warm Baths for Ladies' and Gentlemen. 17a

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.

GEORGE B. FROST, WIRE WORKER, WEAVER, and BLIND MAKER, Wholesale and Retail Manufacturer of Sieves, Cages, Fire Guards, Lime and Gravel Screens, Riddles, Flower Stands, and Wire Work of every description, both Useful and Ornamental.

No. 18, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
☞ Dealer in British and Foreign Birds. 420a

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

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WM. JOSHUA WATSON, *NURSERY AND SEEDSMAN,* TOWN HALL BUILDINGS, NEWCASTLE.

HAS just received his first importation of DUTCH BULBS of the Best Quality only. Catalogues gratis. 847a

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VALUATIONS MADE FOR PROBATE AND LEGACY DUTIES.

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☞ All Orders attended to with care and punctuality

EMIGRATION AGENT. 27

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

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

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

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F. W. CLARKE begs to inform the Public that he has succeeded Mr. Joseph Sinton in the TEMPERANCE EATING HOUSE, Durham Road, Blackhill, where he will supply Breakfasts, Dinners, Teas, and Suppers to Travellers and others.

Furnished Apartments to Let. 840a

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.
PARAFFIN LAMPS.
PARAFFIN OIL and BENZOLINE OIL.
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FURNITURE DELIVERED FREE. 859a

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Town Warehouse—South-West corner of Cattle Market.

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LOWNESS IN PRICE,
CORRECT TIMEKEEPING, while for
DURABILITY they excel all.

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

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

Also a Large and Choice Selection of Hardware, etc.

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

ANTHONY MOLE, *TAILOR AND WOOLLEN DRAPER,* 92, HINDE STREET, NEWCASTLE.

IN returning thanks for the very liberal support bestowed on him by the people of Consett and surrounding District ever since the commencement of the works in the above place, takes this opportunity of intimating to his numerous friends that he has just opened out a very choice assortment of Woollen Goods suitable for the present season, and having been bought under very favourable circumstances he is prepared to offer the same so as to bear comparison with any house in the trade.

All orders entrusted to his care punctually attended to and a good fit guaranteed. 906a

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.

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Concrete Flooring for Kitchens, Pantries and Passages.
„ Flooring for Laundries and Wash Houses.
„ Flooring for Schools and Yards.
„ Flooring for Stables and Coach Houses.
„ Flooring for Barns, Byers, and Maltings.
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Town Price for 70 Square Yards and Upwards, 2s. per Yard. Country Prices and further Particulars on application to

W. B. WILKINSON & CO., PRUDHOE STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. 117a

Business Announcements.

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. 889a

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

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

Blackhill Institute and other matters unavoidably left over.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1870.

THE LOCAL BOARD CONTROVERSY.

The agitation concerning the Local Board has surely run its course. Everybody must feel that any further manifestations must be useless, and will only keep old wounds open without doing anything towards their cure. Furthermore, the Board and the Chairman have been sufficiently baited and worried to satisfy the feelings of their most determined opponents. While the controversy was at its height we refrained from comment, so that no words of ours should embitter the contest; but now we feel it to be our duty to consider a few salient points of the case, and to overthrow the erroneous conceptions which have taken possession of the minds of many of the ratepayers. First, as to the question of the Chairman's position. How many of those, we will ask, who are now crying out against him retaining his seat, and are bringing unmerited accusations against him, were not very well aware, long before this last election, that his firm were indirectly supplying the town with pipes for drainage purposes, and how has it happened that they never before made any protest against it? What has restrained their indignation so long? and how has the Chairman's alleged improper conduct culminated so suddenly since the last election? Did they not believe that the Board—by using Mr. Dickinson's goods—were saving the ratepayers' pockets, and were providing them with better articles than they could get elsewhere? Has not the tacit acquiescence of the ratepayers in the arrangement by which Mr. French supplied the materials for drainage justified Mr. Dickinson's position both legally and morally? Moreover, is there such a superfluity of trade in Consett that they wish to give their money to strangers, when it can be so well employed at home? Secondly, with reference to the validity of the late election, it may be shortly said, that legally, it cannot be impeached. It would seem as if the legislature anticipated that in these local contests the defeated candidates would always be inclined to dispute the validity of the return, so, in order to prevent endless litigation, it wisely enacted that the decision of the Chairman should be final. What evidence, we would enquire, is there to show that any dishonest or corrupt motive was working in the mind of the Returning Officer and his Assistants? What difference could it be to them whether Mr. Wade or Mr. McNally sat on the Board? Has any benefit adverted to Mr. Dickinson or to Mr. Elliott—who have been so much blamed by certain parties—by the exclusion of Mr. McNally? Has Mr. Wade agreed to supply them with butcher meat gratis, because they have—as alleged—worked the oracle for his benefit? Let the Vicar, who is so keen in discovering inaccuracies in the voting papers, be deputed to inspect Mr. Wade's books, and let a mutton chop, properly cooked, be presented to him for his trouble. Again, as to the alleged unfairness in visiting the voters' houses. Is it not a fact that, when Mr. Carrick declared that they were only visiting the houses of certain voters, Mr. Dickinson offered to accompany him and call at *the house of every voter in the district*, which proposal Mr. Carrick declined, owing to the pressure of other engagements? It is, undoubtedly, to be regretted, that the Returning Officer should have disallowed votes on purely technical grounds, when the intention of the parties was apparent; but what is done, is done, and must be accepted as such. If all the Mac's had been allowed it seems to is by no means certain that Mr. McNally would have been returned. The petitioners claimed for him a majority of only *eight* votes. This number is not large, and possibly a closer inspection of the voting papers would have discovered bad votes, amongst those allowed for Mr. McNally by the Returning Officer. Let there then be peace, even at the expense of the petitioners pocketing their fancied wrongs. Let them help to restore the prestige of the Board, of late somewhat divided by the recent proceedings. Above all, let the ratepayers beware of being made the tools of a disappointed and contentious faction.

Announcements.

GE HOBSON,
RETAIL MILLER, and
EDSMAN,
& PROVISION MERCHANT,
M & WATER CORN MILL,
NNFIELD PLAIN,
large STOCK of Pure Linseed
dian Meal; Pea Meal; Barley
s, and Bran; Oats whole and
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ET TEA AND GROCERY
REHOUSE,
LACKETT STREET,
STLE-ON-TYNE.

, FAMILY GROCER AND TEA
Coffees, and Spices of the Choicest
Teas from 2s. per pound. Coffees
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families supplied at wholesale
RMS—CASH. 879a

RIAL NOTICES.
nd other matters unavoidably

sett Guardian.

NOVEMBER 12, 1870.

OARD CONTROVERSY.

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LOCAL NOTES,

By "A RAMBLER."

"Railey and truley," as Biddy would say, I don't know what we are going to turn to at Consett. The unwashed are going to "Davy Jones's locker," and the washed are going to the lawyers and—Sedgefield. The former are making too much money—*i.e.*, more than they can take care of—just now at the ironworks, and they foolishly leave a portion of it with Boniface to be allowed the privilege of handing over another portion to the magistrates' clerks at Shotley Bridge and Lanchester; while the latter are at "sixes and sevens" with each other about local politics, and are seriously premeditating leaving a quantity of their brass at the disposal of the gentlemen of the "wig and gown" profession. They are getting themselves finely talked about, I can tell you. A waggish correspondent of the *Durham Chronicle* states the case in this way, under the head of "Threatened Revolution in Consett"—

"The story of the tempest in the teapot is being illustrated afresh in our black country. At the late election for the Consett Local Board, the chairman, Mr. John Dickinson, of Shotley Bridge, and the clerk, Mr. John Elliott, took the ingenious, but scarcely legitimate process of throwing out the papers of all the candidates of whom they disapproved, upon the most extraordinary pretexts. Having thus returned their own men, they invited everybody to forget the past, and to admire the wisdom of the chairman and his clerk. But unluckily for them, one of the disappointed ones was the Rev. Mr. Steggall, the Vicar of Consett. This gentleman has conceived the idea that he would be the most fit and proper person for the post of chairman to the Consett Local Board. In fact, he is aspiring to be the 'Bismarck of Consett,' and has taken upon himself the brusque manner of that great statesman, and seems determined to do something or other, though it is not very clear what. Accordingly he has headed an agitation, which has resulted in two lengthy petitions to the board, demanding the unseating of the new members, and the immediate prosecution of Mr. Dickinson for partiality and improper conduct. What will be done with the petitions nobody knows—neither the petitioner, nor the petitioned. It is believed, however, that the chairman and the vicar will be sent up in a balloon, and allowed to fight out the battle for the chairmanship in a purer atmosphere than that of Consett."

Putting all banter aside, I must say that the members of the Board at their last meeting displayed anything but wisdom. The proceedings in connection with the deputation were a farce. I hope the sensible flock outside of us won't read the *Guardian* report, else we will be disgraced for ever, and they will not believe that we have a perfectly sane man amongst our "collective wisdom." The Board had eminent legal advice that they could not entertain the petitions from the ratepayers' meeting, and, therefore, it would not be dignified to discuss what they could not entertain. The Board did entertain the petitions, and, therefore, acted illegally, or gave the cold shoulder to their eminent legal authority. The Board discussed, or affected to do so, the purport of the petitions, and, therefore, they bade good bye to their dignity, or gave it to the deputation from the ratepayers' meeting, who, I am afraid, won't give it back to them when they want it. The Board informed the deputation that their petition had been received, and fully considered; they did the first not very politely, but when did they do the second? The Board concluded by informing the deputation that it had no jurisdiction in the matters contained in the petitions,—which last was the conception of the "labouring mountain,"—not even "a mouse" this time. Why didn't the Board respectfully admit the deputation, and before they entered upon their mission, given them the eminent legal advice, bid them "good day," and in the modern and approved style, induced them to place themselves outside of the aperture in the wall which forms the ingress and egress of their *sanctum sanctorum*. The serious question is this—Did the Board believe the advice that had been given them? Let me answer it in the light of their conduct—*No*.

We have not got to the end of the matter yet, however, and I am glad of it, for there are a few things I would like to see this agitation be the means of settling. The opposing faction is extremely active and hopeful. Active in pushing their cause to an issue, hopeful of the success of their cause. Time will show the result. Let us hope that it will be such as to bring permanent peace to the district.

That is a queer letter Mr. J. Carrick had in the *Guardian* last week. A part of it, and a few statements made at the Board meeting, don't fit—they clash. Somebody is wrong—that's a fact. Who is it?—that needs answering.

A friend of mine is quite delighted at the diligence of P.C. Firn, of Leadgate, in bringing to justice those idle fellows who are habitually lounging about the corners of streets, particularly on Sundays. He says he deserves the warmest thanks of the Church-going public. He would like to see the same vigilance manifested by the police stationed at Consett, as that sort of thing is again becoming a great nuisance. The police made a raid upon it before, and there was a considerable improvement upon the behaviour of the "bowdy-kyte" lads and their aged instructors in the matter. Let the same remedy be tried again.

Might I be allowed to give a quiet hint to the Shotley Bridge and Consett District Gas Company?—We could take the gas a trifle purer. If it is the fault of the coals, as I have heard it stated—shift your shop.

I am glad to see amongst us, on a visit, our old friend, Rev. G. Whitehead, who will find a welcome in Consett, in coming once more to take a prominent part in the Baptist anniversary services. I am glad, to notice that the Wesleyans have lent their chapel to our Baptist friends for the occasion. I hope to see their friendly intercourse still further developed in Consett.

A fog which the lamps cannot pierce, making the streets darker than at night, prevailed in London on Wednesday (Lord Mayor's) day.

On Saturday evening about eight o'clock, a fire occurred in the Market Place, Bishop Auckland, which resulted in a man named Wilkins, but who is better known as "Old Daddy," being seriously burnt.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Rheumatism, Neuralgia.—It is sometimes difficult to determine which of these diseases is afflicting the sufferer, but such uncertainty will be immaterial if Holloway's remedies be used. They alleviate and cure all muscular and nervous pains. In hereditary rheumatism, after bathing the affected parts with warm salt water, Holloway's Ointment should be well rubbed upon the spot, that it may penetrate and exert its soothing and regulating properties on the deeper vessels and nerves which being unduly excited, cause both pain and swelling. Holloway's treatment has the merit of removing the disease without debilitating the constitution, which was the inevitable result of the bleeding, mercury, and colchicum prretice formerly adopted in these complaints.

Local and District News.

Messrs. Pease are opening out a pit at Esh—between Ushaw College and Brandon—where they purpose erecting a number of coke ovens.

At a meeting of the Lambton Lodge of Freemasons held at Chester-le-Street on Monday, the Earl of Durham was installed as Grand Master.

A young woman named Mary Ann Murray, was, on Monday, sent to prison for six weeks for stealing a valuable gold Albert chain and seals, the property of her master, Mr. Frederick Zeisler, pork butcher, Bishop Auckland.

On Monday, a match was run off on the Beaupark estate, near Witton Gilbert, between Mr. Tindale's b by Lady Durham, by Voltland, by Wee Mer, for £5 a-side, the best of three courses, but the match was not decided.

The *Law Times* hears that two circuits are about to loose a leader. At the last assizes Mr. Manisty bade farewell to the Northern, and he intends confining himself to the London business. Mr. Overend will not only quit the Midland, but professional life as soon as he has disposed of the matters in which he is engaged.

LINTZ HALL CATTLE.—Mr. Laycock has two magnificent animals going to the south to be exhibited. One is a bullock, two years and seven months old, and is computed to weigh 160 stones; the other is a three-years-old heifer, said to weigh 155 stones. Great credit is due to the proprietor, and his feeder for getting them up to such perfection.

An ironworker, named David Jones was on Monday, ordered to pay a fine of £5 1s. 3d., including compensation and costs, for leaving his employment at the ironworks of Messrs. Vaughan and Co., Bishop Auckland, on the 18th of September last, without giving the necessary notice. The defendant being unable to pay, was committed to Durham Gaol for a month.

ASSAULT AT LEADGATE.—On Monday, at the Shotley Bridge Police Court, a man named Roger Gilbert, whose face was fearfully bruised, and whose head was much plastered, applied for a summons against a person named James Quin, for assaulting him on the previous night in a public-house, at Leadgate. Gilbert it appears, had been in the public-house having a glass of beer with an old friend that had arrived from America, when Quin, his neighbour, and several others maltreated him most cruelly, without any provocation being given. Gilbert admitted that their families had had some difference, but the parent had had nothing to do with it. The summons was granted.

THE ROMAN CATHOLICS OF NEWCASTLE AND EDUCATION.—A very large meeting of Roman Catholics was held in Newcastle on Tuesday night, on the subject of education. Resolutions were unanimously passed to the effect that in the present great educational crises every energy should be put forth to secure Catholic teaching for Catholic children. That the central crisis fund and local movement deserved success. It was stated that additional local school accommodation was wanting for about 7,000 Catholic children, that £21,000 were needed for local purposes, and that £1,500 had already been promised. The Bishop, the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Howard, of Glossop, and others, were the speakers.

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.—On Tuesday, William Bell pleaded guilty, before the Houghton-le-Spring magistrates to being the putative father of Margaret Hindmarch's illegitimate child.—Complainant, in the course of the proceedings, stated that she was married to the defendant at Bishopwearmouth Church, but as she was his deceased wife's sister, the marriage was illegal.—Rev. J. S. Nichol (chairman) addressing the defendant, was of opinion complainant would be the best mother he could get for his children.—Defendant assented to this, and both magistrates hoped that some arrangement would be made by which they would go together again.—To this the defendant also assented, but the complainant, addressing the chairman, asked how such a thing could be right, when it was not legal. The rev. gentlemen was of opinion that in a few years it would be legal.—The parties then retired.

HOLMSIDE CHURCH AND PARSONAGE.—In the Court of Exchequer, on Friday, before the Lord Chief Baron, and Baron Bramwell, Channell, and Cleasby, the cause of Eddy *v.* McGowan, was heard. In this case, which was an action tried before the Lord Chief Baron at the Guildhall, after term Trinity sittings—Mr. J. B. Aspinall, Q.C., moved for a rule to show cause why the verdict of £106 13s. 11d. awarded to the plaintiff should not be reduced by the sum of £97 12s. The plaintiff (Mr. T. C. Eddy) is an architect, living in the North Bailey, Durham, and the defendant (the Rev. Earle McGowan) is the incumbent of a living near Fence Houses or Chester-le-Street, and the acteon was brought to recover plaintiff's commission as an architect upon a church and parsonage at Holmside, for which he prepared plans and specifications, their arrangement being that plaintiffs' remuneration was to be in accordance with the customary charges of the architectural profession, viz., five per cent. commission to be charged upon the actual cost of any building, which would be completed, and only three per cent. to be paid should the design for the erection of the building be abandoned. The question at issue was whether the defendant was entitled to recover from the plaintiff certain plans and drawings for which he was paid, the plaintiff, according to the custom of his profession, refusing to give them up. Mr. Aspinall, Q.C. (with Mr. Edge), now moved on behalf of the defendant for a rule to show cause why the amount of the verdict returned for the plaintiff should not be reduced, or for a new trial. Their Lordships granted a rule *nisi*.

"RELIGIOUS NICKNAMES."—This was the title of the lecture delivered before the members of the Young Men's Christian Association, in Claypath Chapel School-room, Durham, last week, by the Rev. J. P. Gledstone. There was a good attendance, the chairman of the meeting being the Rev. S. Goodall. The lecturer having briefly alluded to the origin of the present parties in the Church of England, remarked that innovations and innovators were invariably charged with opprobrious epithets. Our common faith was nicknamed Christianity by the wits of Antioch, and from that city the name spread throughout the world. The apostles did not resent the insult, and they found St. Peter saying, "If any man suffer as a christian let him not be ashamed." It was now no longer a scandal to be called a christain—a title in which the greatest and the lowliest alike rejoiced—but there were many that disgraced and put to confusion that name by their unholy conduct. The lecturer then traced the history of religious nicknames from that period down to the present day, dwelling in an animated style of remark, on the circumstance that gave rise to them. Thus there came under successive review the following names, originally given as opprobrious epithets:—The Lollards, the Gospellers, the Puritans, the Roundheads, the Quakers, and the Methodsts. The founders of the latter body John and Chas. Wesley, while at Oxford, were, with their followers, called Sacramentarians, the Godly Club, and finally, Methodists—a name which they held to this day. Next came the Ranters, or Primitive Methodists, whose founder was Hugh Bourne, whom the lecturer heard preaching when a boy on the hills at Consett. The various sects, represented by the above names, and the men who founded them, elicited many warm and generous expressions of the lecturer's eulogy and admiration; while the influence their principles had exerted far and wide was dwelt upon with much force and eloquence. From the whole subject the lecturer deduced lessons of charity and toleration, urging his hearers not to let a name divide and separate Christian men. The lecture was eloquent and interesting throughout, and was listened to with great attention.—On the motion of Mr. J. G. Goodall, Mr. Gledstone had a hearty vote of thanks accorded to him.

LEADGATE LOCAL BOARD.

The usual monthly meeting of this Board was held in the Board-room, Leadgate, on Wednesday afternoon—Rev. Canon Kearney presiding. The other members present were—Messrs. J. Calvert, D. C. Balleny, J. Davison, W. Cheesman, J. Thompson, J. Bland, and J. Parker.

The minutes of last meeting were read and signed.

MR. JOPLING'S CLAIM.

The CLERK said he had written a letter to Mr. J. Jopling, farmer, informing him that the Board had agreed to award him £1 compensation for damage done to his hay-crop by the Board laying a drain through his field. A reply was then read from Mr. Jopling in which he stated that he could not take less than £1 10s.

The CHAIRMAN said the matter could be referred to arbitration, but Mr. BALLENY thought that would be a difficult thing to do now, when the CHAIRMAN remarked that a practical man might soon tell, and Mr. BALLENY rejoined that an approximate idea might be reached, but hay-crops differed very much.

Mr. CALVERT said the Board did not want Mr. Jopling to suffer, neither did the Board want to pay too much, and the CHAIRMAN suggested that two arbitrators be appointed—one by the Board and another by Mr. Jopling.

Mr. CALVERT moved that the Inspector be appointed an arbitrator on the part of the Board, and that Mr. Jopling be requested to appoint one.

Mr. BALLENY seconded the motion, which was carried, and the Clerk was instructed to inform Mr. Jopling of the resolution.

MR. RITSON'S COKE OVENS.

The CHAIRMAN, after reading the minute of last meeting disposing of the question of Mr. H. Ritson's coke ovens, said as he was personally mixed up in it, he would have to revive it. He had the report of the *Consett Guardian* of last meeting before him, and he saw by it that the Sanitary Committee had been blamed for going beyond their duty, as a statement had been made that they had no right to move in the matter. The Sanitary Committee had been called into existence by the Act of 1866, and the Board, according to the powers they had in that Act, had appointed him chairman of that committee. The committee was renewed last year and he was again appointed Chairman. From the powers the committee had in the Act (which he read), it seemed clear that they could give notice to persons causing nuisances or infringing upon the public rights. With respect to Mr. Ritson's ovens, he had consulted with the committee, and they were all of opinion that they would not only be an inconvenience to the public road, but were being sunk too near the highway. On the principle of prevention being better than cure, the committee had in a friendly way caused a note to be sent to Mr. Ritson, suggesting that his proposed coke ovens might clash with the public rights, and that their erection should be put off till after a meeting of the Board. It was true that the nuisance was not in existence at that time, but they thought it would be better to put a stop to proceedings before the expense became greater, hence they called Mr. Ritson's attention to it. The committee were blamed at last meeting for what they were perfectly justified in doing by the Act of 1866. It was said at that meeting that a few more coke ovens would make no difference, but he did not agree with that. If the Board did not interfere, others might get pieces of ground and build ovens till it became intolerable to the villagers. There would be no end of it and he was sure no Board would permit such a state of things. He would now ask the Board if they thought the committee exceeded their duty in giving Mr. Ritson the friendly notice?

Mr. BLAND, after a pause, said: I think not.

Mr. CHEESMAN said he was present at last meeting of the Board, and there was no motion of censure passed. He did not think the committee were censured.

The CHAIRMAN replied that remarks were made at the Board to that effect, and the Board tacitly received them by its silence.

Mr. CALVERT was not at the meeting, and he now stated that he did not concur in the censure.

The CHAIRMAN said he did not want a motion made, but simply to see the feeling of the Board in the matter. He did not want to press his opinion upon the Board, but he believed the ovens were a nuisance. It was all right to remark "the more smoke, the more money," but the smoke should be kept in its proper place. He stated that the Act conferred sweeping powers on the committee.

Mr. CHEESMAN thought the meeting did not intend to censure the committee.

The CHAIRMAN replied that the report which had appeared in the *Guardian* gave him to understand that it did, and that report was substantiated by another. He would be quite satisfied, however, to have the opinion of the present meeting.

Mr. CHEESMAN then stated that it was his private opinion that the committee did not exceed their duty.

In answer to Mr. Balleny, the CHAIRMAN said the committee had treated the ovens as a prospective nuisance, when the former added that he had heard it said in the Board and outside of it that the committee were too premature in their action, as they should have waited till a nuisance really existed. He appreciated the friendly motive that had induced the committee to bring the matter before Mr. Ritson.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that Mr. Ritson had said their action was irregular, but he maintained from the Act that it was not irregular. He (Mr. R.) also used the word "impertinent" in reference to their conduct, which MR. BALLENY thought was a strong term.

Mr. CHEESMAN intimated that the spirit exhibited by Mr. Ritson was not that of the Board. He censured those very hard that were present.

Mr. BLAND said he had occasion to pass the ovens lately when the wind was from the S.E., and the stench was past facing.

The CHAIRMAN corroborated the remark of the last speaker, and added that the committee had acted in the matter to the best of their judgment. He reiterated that they had sweeping powers, and had no need to bring the matter before the Board.

Mr. BALLENY's opinion of the matter was that the action of the committee was not impertinent, but, legally speaking, the committee could not take action before a nuisance existed.

The CHAIRMAN said exception had been taken to his causing the Inspector to write to Mr. Ritson. He had a perfect right to do so, as chairman of the Nuisance Removal Committee, without it going through the Board as is usually done.

Several members having stated that they did not think the committee had exceeded their duty, the CHAIRMAN said he was satisfied.

PROTECTION OF DANGEROUS PLACES.

Mr. CALVERT then drew attention to a case that had been reported in the *Northern Daily Express*, which had made a great impression upon his mind. It was as follows:—In the Court of Queen's Bench a motion was made by Mr. Denman, Q.C., in "Forman and Wife *v.* the Corporation of Canterbury," involving a nice point of liability, under the following circumstances. The action was brought at Maidstone against the Corporation as the Local Board of Canterbury. The surveyor of highways had placed on the side of one of the roads leading out of the city, a heap of stones. As the plaintiffs were driving a cart on a very dark night, the cart ran up against it, and was upset. They were thrown out and the wife was very severely and permanently injured. Her collarbone was fractured, and her shoulder bone put out. The jury gave a verdict for £1,100. It was now argued that the plaintiffs had been guilty of contributory negligence in not carrying lights; that the Corporation could not be personally liable in law for the damage; and that the damages were excessive. On all or any of these grounds, a new trial, or a nonsuit was asked for. The Court refused the application, on the ground of contributory negligence but gave a rule for the question of liability of a Corporation.

A conversation took place as to the law regulating the erection of coke ovens. The bye-laws provided that parties starting works within the district were bound to give notice to the Board, and the Highway Act specified that they had to be 15 yards from the highways.

The CHAIRMAN stated that he had reason to believe that a person in Leadgate was contemplating taking an action against the Board or the North-Eastern Railway Company. In answer to Mr. Balleny, he added that the fence to the railway at the entrance to Leadgate had not been put up. In the case of coke ovens a breast-wall was required to screen them, and with gins, pit shafts, and machinery, they must be in houses or boxed in.

Mr. BALLENY said the different works in existence were a benefit to the neighbourhood, and the fact that the whole country-side was enveloped in smoke, rendered the addition of Mr. Ritson's ovens a mere drop in the bucket. He objected to Mr. Ritson being made an example; let them go into the whole question of nuisances of that kind. For instance, the highway at Iveston Colliery was rendered dangerous by the machinery and railway, and no breast-wall had been ordered to be erected there. He wished the Board to act impartially. Would the Board be satisfied if Mr. Ritson built a wall?

The CHAIRMAN said he was going to ask the Board to request Mr. Ritson to do so.

Mr. CALVERT: None would find fault with him if he does that.

Mr. PARKER: But still the Board thinks Mr. Ritson was wrong in not first submitting his plans to us?

The CHAIRMAN replied by reading the law upon the matter, which seemed to require the plan to be submitted. He thought the feeling of the Board was that Mr. Ritson had infringed the law, but they would be satisfied if he erected a wall.

Mr. BALLENY: We must do the same with all existing works that are dangerous.

Mr. CALVERT reminded the Board that it must not lose sight of their liability in the case of accidents. Subsequently he moved that Mr. Ritson be requested to build a wall or fence in front of his coke ovens to the satisfaction of the Board.

Mr. BLAND seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. CALVERT, referring to other dangerous places in the district, said the Inspector could survey the district, and report at next meeting, when the Board would deal with them.

Mr. BALLENY was unwilling that the Board should pass a stringent motion upon Mr. Ritson and not do likewise with the others. He would not like to dictate to the Board, but would like to see a similar motion passed with reference to other like nuisances.

A consultation took place as to where the other dangerous places were located. Iveston Colliery, Redwell Hills Colliery, portions of the North-Eastern Railway Company, and East Castle Colliery, were named.

Mr. PARKER moved that the Clerk write to the authorities of the North-Eastern Railway Company that unless the fence at the entrance to Leadgate be put up, the Board will be under the necessity of taking proceedings.

Mr. BLAND seconded the motion, which was carried.

On the motion of Mr. BALLENY, seconded by Mr. CALVERT, the collieries were ordered to be visited.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out to the Board the dangerous railway-crossing belonging to the Stockton and Darlington Railway Company at Carrhouse. The person in attendance left soon, and was sometimes away when the waggons had to be backed into Mr. Ritson's brickworks. Not long ago he had a narrow escape for riding past that place an engine startled his horse, and had he not had the presence of mind to dismount, the horse and himself would have been killed. The company should be written to, requesting that the man do not leave till the trains were done running.

On the motion of Mr. CALVERT, seconded by Mr. DAVISON, the request was ordered to be sent.

"THE ART OF SELF-DEFENCE."

The CHAIRMAN asked if it was consistent for the Board to allow its members to discuss their own cases, when none of the ratepayers were allowed to do so? Magistrates took no part in cases in which they were interested, and he thought it was wrong in the members of the Board to do so. Did the Board think it was right for the members to be present during the discussion of their cases?

Mr. BALLENY thought they had better be absent, unless it was to give information.

The CHAIRMAN replied that information could be obtained by letter from them, as in the other cases.

Mr. PARKER remarked that the Board could not demand their withdrawal.

The CHAIRMAN observed that the spirit of the Act seemed to be that members were not to take part in matters in which they were personally interested; for instance, shareholders of gas companies are forbidden to vote upon light questions. They did not allow ratepayers, and it was unfair that members should be allowed to discuss. If the Board would not allow it, such scenes as occurred at last meeting would be obviated.

After a short conversation the matter dropped, it being understood that members were not expected to discuss their own cases.

BRIDGES OVER BROOKS.

A letter was read from Mr. T. Fenwick, East Castle Colliery, asking the Board if they would be so good as to give their attention to the state of the bridge at Iveston Bank-foot, near Stoney Heap. The children in going to and from school have to creep over, and one little boy fell into the water and was nearly drowned.

The CLERK, in answer to a member, said the bridge was a party affair—between Iveston and Greencroft townships.

Mr. BALLENY, as the waywarden of Greencroft township, said he could take the liberty of acting in the matter, and join with the Board in putting the bridge in repair.

The attention of the Board was also drawn to another bridge in the neighbourhood of Iveston, it was also in a dilapidated condition. The workmen and children on frosty mornings were in danger of slipping off, which might be serious as the water was sometimes high. It had been suggested to make a bridge with some "sleepers."

As this was also a party affair, Mr. Balleny and the Surveyor arranged to meet at the places, and have them rectified.

MR. CALVERT'S QUALIFICATION.

The CHAIRMAN said he had been directed to call the attention of the Board to the legality of Mr. Calvert's seat. Had Mr. Calvert sold the qualification he had in the district?

Mr. CALVERT: Yes.

The CHAIRMAN said he would be sorry if the proceedings it was necessary to take should unseat him. The matter had been brought before the public in the columns of the *Consett Guardian*, and the opinion of the *Justice of the Peace* was therein given. He read the same, and said that there was a point to clear up in the finishing paragraph, which was as follows:—"So that the member possesses the requisite qualification it is not material that the property should be within the district." It was doubtful, he admitted, whether the qualification of a member should be within the district or not, and Glen in his introduction to the Local Government Act said it was immaterial, but practically it was a strange affair. The spirit of the Act seemed to him to favour the idea that it should be within the district. He would be sorry to lose Mr. Calvert, as he was one of their best members, but to save any caviling that might take place, their proper course would be to write to the Home Office about it. The *Justice of the Peace* could only give an opinion; the Home Secretary was an authority.

Mr. CALVERT said had he not seen the answer in the *Justice of the Peace*, he would certainly have thought he had no right at the Board.

Mr. BALLENY remarked that the Act was uncertain, and lawyers differed about it. Mr. Calvert might be sitting legally or he might not. He proposed that they give him the benefit of the doubt, and that he sit until his seat is questioned by the ratepayers or the Board finds it is in error.

The CHAIRMAN advocated having the doubt cleared up from head-quarters.

Mr. CALVERT replied that if any ratepayer was dissatisfied with his sitting upon the Board, he would vacate his seat. It appeared to have been the opinion of the press that he was sitting illegally from what had appeared the week previous to the opinion of the *Justice of the Peace*. He had given that paper to one of the *Guardian's* staff to have the opinion inserted, so that all feeling about the matter might be dispersed; but if he was sitting against the wish of the ratepayers, he would resign.

The CHAIRMAN replied that he (Mr. C.) was sitting at the request of the majority of the ratepayers.

Mr. CALVERT added that it was quite necessary that the Board be placed in an independent position in the matter.

It was ultimately agreed that the question should be submitted to the Home Secretary.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

In this document, the state of the greater part of the district was stated to be clean. The slaughter-houses had been inspected, and though Messrs. Keenleyside and Sheares killed the animals where they sold them, the Inspector recommended the Board to grant all the butchers the licenses. The Consett Iron Company had been building a new house in a field near Pont Farm, and making alterations to several cottages, without the plans having been submitted to the Board. He laid before them a plan of a new house for Mr. Foreman.

Mr. BALLENY said he had been requested to express Mr. Charlton's regret, that the plans of the company had been omitted to be laid before them. They were now upon the table.

On the motion of Mr. PARKER, it was agreed to submit all the plans to the Building Committee, and if approved of, the buildings to be proceeded with.

THE SURVEYOR'S REPORT

Was brief, merely stating that material for the road was being prepared. One of the foot bridges disposed of at an earlier stage of the meeting was mentioned.

Mr. BLAND reported that there was a pit-fall between the Brooms and Iveston, and the SURVEYOR said he would attend to it.

The pay-bills were as follows:—Medomsley, day labour, £4 5s. 10d.; contract work, £4 0s. 4d.; materials, £7 13s. 8d.; team work, £7 16s. 1d.; total, £23 15s. 11d. District: day labour, £5 7s. 2d.; contract work, £1 10s.; materials, £2 8s. 10d.; team work, £2 17s. 3d.; tradesmen's bills, £5 9s.; total, £17 12s. 3d. Iveston, day labour, 12s. 2d.; materials, £2 10s. 2d.; team work, £1 5s. 7d.; total £4 7s. 11d.. The above were agreed to, except an item of £5 9s. (Mr. J. Smith's account) in the district pay-bill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. PARKER pointed out the necessity of having a lamp near Mr. Jopling's farm-house, where stones were kept by the Board.—Referred to the Gas Committee.

The contract for gas was signed.

It was reported that the amount in the bank was £125 11s. 5d.

Cheques were signed for the pay-bills, and accounts amounting to £7 10s., and the Board adjourned.

SOIREE AND CONCERT AT LEADGATE.

On Saturday afternoon the Primitive Methodists of the above place held a soiree in their chapel, which was well attended. The bread was all that could be desired, but several complained about the tea being cold, while others that sat at the same time, but at a different table said quite the contrary. We hope our friends will take the hint and provide against a recurrence of the same thing, and let their patrons have a good cup of tea as well as good bread. After all had partaken of the "cup that cheers but not inebriates" it was announced that the concert would commence at seven o'clock. On re-assembling the Rev. J. Nicholls, of Shotley Bridge, was called to the chair and introducing the singers (the Shotley Bridge Primitive Methodist Choir) said it was unnecessary for him to say anything in favour of the performers as they were now well known, both by the concerts they had given in the district, and from the reports of their performances in the newspapers. He would now take his seat and call upon the choir to give the first piece on the programme—"The earth is the Lord's." This was a good beginning being rendered in a very effective manner by the choir and we concluded that there was going to be a very pleasant evening, but unfortunately, the next piece, "Thine O Lord" was a failure. The tenor part which ought to be very effective in this piece was scarcely discernable, and, instead of being one of the best pieces of the evening was just a noise with very little music in it. "Behold how good and joyful" is a sweet piece of music, but at starting the choristers seemed to be waiting on one another and the consequence was was that it began as if it had got a sudden jerk, nor was this all, for the tenor instead of resting the lattter half of the sixth bar sang straight on and spoilt one of the best effects in the piece; however, all the parts had got straight when they came to the bass solo which was well rendered by Mr. Urwin, as was also the duet for treble and alto in the same piece, the alto of Miss Sherritt being very fine, but we would recommend that it be sung properly and not by all the trebles, it will thus give the chorus that follows a better effect. "Not onto us, O Lord" was very good, and elicited hearty applause. "Praise the Lord, O Jerusalem" lacked spirit, but was well received. This should have completed the first part of the programme, but the Chairman delighted the audience by informing them that the choir was going to sing another piece entitled "Denmark," before finishing. "Denmark" is a grand composition and the choir sang it in very good style, but we would recommend them to sing it as a full chorus, as, by singing part of it as a duet they miss one of the finest passages of music in the piece. Before the conclusion of the first part of the programme a gentleman handed a note to the Chairman, in which part of the audience asked for either a duet or trio in which the "lady tenor" was to take part. We now come to the second part, and, no doubt, the performers will be glad to find us at the end of fault-finding. The part opened well with "God be merciful unto us," and, on the conclusion of this anthem the Chairman informed the requisitionists that they would be gratified, but we were a little surprised when it came to the piece in question to perceive that two ladies, instead of one, sang the treble; this might possibly arise from it being the first time it had been sung as such. "Praise the Lord, ye hosts on high" fully sustained the interest and prepared the way for the piece which followed, viz., "Immortality." This, in our opinion, was the best piece of the evening, and merited the *encore* which was awarded it. "Gratitude" is the next piece which we have to notice, and in this piece Mr. Proudlock took the opportunity of treating the audience to the promised duet. It was well rendered, and received a very hearty *encore*. "Now, Lord, we part in thy great name," formed a very fitting conclusion to the evening's enjoyment, and after the usual votes of thanks the meeting terminated. It gave us great pleasure to hear an application for a piece of music other than a chorus as it will let this body of singers know that the public can appreciate solos and duets. Let us hope there will be something of that class in their next programme, as they intend giving a concert at Shotley Bridge shortly.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE HIRINGS.—The Shotley Bridge Hirings for November term were held on Wednesday. There was a large attendance of both male and female servants, and, although the rates asked were higher than usual, a very large number were engaged. Females received from £4 to £6 for the half-year, while males were engaged at from £6 10s 0d. to £8 10s 0d. There was a large number of visitors present, considering the coldness of the day, but the itinerant merchants appeared to be sadly disappointed at the little business done by them. In the evening a ball was held in the Town Hall, at which a large number were present.

THE WAR

THE ARMISTICE REJECTED.

ROYAL HEAD-QUARTERS, VERSAILLES, Nov. 6th 4 p.m. — M. Thiers has received instructions from Paris to break off the negotiations for an armistice, and leave the German head-quarters.

TOURS, Nov. 5th.—Advices from Paris to the 31st inst. state that M. Thiers arrived on the previous day in Paris, and at once proceeded to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. He gave to the Government an account of his mission. Owing to the strong impression caused thoughout Europe by the resistance of Paris, four of the neutral powers—namely, England, Russia, Austria, and Italy—had rallied to a common idea. They propose to the belligerents an armistice with the object of convoking a National Assembly. It is well understood the conditions should be the re-victualling of Paris in proportion to the duration of the armistice, and the election of the Assembly by the whole country.

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN THE GOVERNMENT.

PARIS, Nov. 3rd.—The following is the official return of the voting in Paris, with the exception of three arrondissements: 442,000 ayes, 4,900 noes.

Perfect tranquillity prevailed during the election.

No military movement has taken place since last Sunday.

TOURS, Nov. 5th 10 30 a.m.—News from Paris to the 4th instant states the official result of the voting at the Hotel de Ville to be 321, 373 ayes and 53,585 noes. No vote has been received from two or three communes, and the army vote is still to be received. This result is considered to preserve the proportion of the figures announced this morning (Thursday).

PROCLAMATION OF GENERAL TROCHU AND M. FAVRE.

PARIS, Nov. 4th.—General Trochu has issued the following proclamation, relating to the vote of Thursday:—"You order us to remain at the post of danger assigned to us by the revolution of the 4th of September. We will remain with the strength derived from your support, and with the consciousness of the great duties imposed upon us by your confidence, and the first of which is that of defence, which will continue to occupy us exclusively. We shall prevent criminal movements by the severe execution of the laws."

M. Jules Favre, in a proclamation, says:—"We have all one heart and one thought—the deliverance of our country. This deliverance is only possible by obedience to the military chiefs and respect of the laws."

On Thursday evening, the National Guard sent to congratulate the Government at the residence of General Trochu, who thanking them, said: "The Republic alone can save us; if we lost it we should be lost with it." M. Favre said: "The Government has sworn not to yield one inch of territory, and will remain faithful to this engagement."

This speech was received with enthusiastic applause.

The journals expect the conclusion of an armistice.

THE SIEGE OF PARIS.

THE PRUSSIANS READY TO ATTACK.

BERLIN, November 5, 7 p.m.—The official *Staats Anzeiger* of this evening says:—"Since the capitulation of Metz the condition of Paris and France has become far worse than before. All the preparations for the bombardment of the capital have, during the six weeks' investment, so far progressed that only the King's commands are now required for the commencement of the attack."

THE ATTEMPTED REVOLUTION.

TOURS, Nov. 5, 10 p.m.—A note in the *Rappel* announces the resignation of M. Rochefort in consequence of a disagreement with his colleagues relative to two municipal elections. Since the 20th ult. M. Rochefort has not signed any official acts.

The chiefs of battalions of the National Guard, who were concerned in the disturbances at the Hotel de Ville, have been cashiered, and Jules Valles the self-constituted Mayor of Belleville, has been arrested. There was a great stir in the Belleville and La Nillette quarters, but no disorder.

The *Journal des Debats* reproaches the Government with weakness in its mode of repressing the recent disorder, and says that after the vote of Thursday it cannot hesitate to act energetically, if necessary. The same journal publishes a letter of M. Jules Ferry, which positively denies the assertion of the Radical papers that he compromised with the leaders of the insurrection; he describes their proceedings as grotesque.

Particulars of the proceedings at the Hotel de Ville on the night of the 31st represent the demeanour of the Commune as extremely passionate and violent. M. Flourens took the principal part, and entered the Council Chamber, followed by his partisans. He addressed the people from the table at which the members of the Government were sitting, and proposed the following new Government: Flourens, Felix, Pyat, Ranvier, Mottu, Blanqui, Avrian, Delescluze, Louis Blanc, Milliere, Victor Hugo, and Henri Rochefort. The name of Rochefort was objected to, and excited violent protests. M. Dorain refused to accept office, alleging his incapacity for the supreme direction of affairs.

The rescue of the members of the Government was due to the energy of M. Picard, who left the Hotel de Ville at the commencement, and took measures to assemble the National Guard, protected the public establishments against a surprise, and despatched a battalion to relieve the Government. No conflict took place, nor any effusion of blood.

The *Patrie* says that 80,000 Mobiles from the provinces have determined to support the Government, and resist the imposition of the Commune.

Telegraphic communication between Tours and Marseilles has been re-established.

TOURS Nov. 5, 10 30 a.m.—The news from Paris to Nov. 4th, 1 p.m. states that MM. Felix, Pyatt, Maurice, Joly, and several chiefs of battalion of the National Guard have been arrested.

An official note announces that the telegraph offices will accept private messages for Paris, for despatch by carrier pigeon, at the rate of 50 centimes per word. The message must be in French, and on purely personal and private matters.

THE BOOTY AT METZ.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 4th.—In the report of General von Rastrow, the commander of Metz, it is stated that up to the present 53 eagles, 541 field guns, ammunition for more than 85 batteries, about 800 siege guns, 66 mitrailleuses, about 300,000 rifles and sabres, about 2,000 military carriages, large quantities of unworked timber and bronze, a valuable factory for manufacturing gunpowder, &c., have been found at Metz.

THE FREEMASONS ACCUSE KING WILLIAM AND PRINCE FREDERIC OF PERJURY.

The *Opinione Nationale* (Paris paper) publishes the following document:—"Citation—in the name of outraged humanity—in the name of violated liberty of conscience—in the name of despised right and justice—the Freemasons William I., King of Prussia, and Frederic William Nicholas Charles of Prussia, Royal Hereditary Prince, are summoned to appear personally, or by representatives having some masonic qualification, on the Saturday, 29th of October, 1870, in the Masonic Hall, in 35, Rue Jean-Jacques Rousseau, at seven o'clock in the evening, to answer the charge of perjury brought against them by the Parisian Freemasonry. Should they fail in coming forward, or in sending representatives in accordance with the present citation, an ex-officio defender shall be appointed in their behalf, and proceedings shall be taken according to masonic usages.—Orient of Paris, 21st Oct., 1870."—(Here follow signatures of Venerables and Delegates of the Lodge.)

THE SURRENDER OF METZ.

Colonel Valcourt, of the Metz staff, has presented to the Minister of War an official and very lengthy report about the army of Bazaine and the surrender of the fortress, of which the following is an extract:—

There was not since the 18th of August a serious sortie, and those that were made were intended only to excuse Bazaine to his country and to history. In the second place, he would not make a supreme effort, which would have thoroughly disorganised his army, and would not have left him supreme arbitrator of the destinies of France. In the third, place, as soon as he was convinced that he could not bring France and Prussia to entertain the idea of the rostoration of the Bonapartes, he hastened the moment of surrender as early as the commencement of October. In the army itself a committee had, from the 12th of October, a certainty that the capitulations was about to signed by Bazaine. Marshal Canrobert was very frank about the matter to the officers of his staff, telling them to prepare to make a stay of some weeks in Germany; after which (added he) we shall return to our old position under the Bonaparte dynasty. The Committee of Defence then tried to find some devoted citizens who would accept the role of delegates from the Government of National Defence. These citizens prepared warrants of arrest against Bazaine, Lœbuf, and Frossard, naming General Ladmirault commander-in-chief of the troops. Many officers, both of the Staff and Engineers, formed a strategic plan which would reunite in a few hours around Metz the regiments opposed to all thoughts of capitulation. The officers replied that they had 20,000 resolute men, and it was a question of action sooner or later against the act of capitulation. This plan, having excited great enthusiasm in the army, gained adherents little by little; but a great many felt the foolishness of these efforts, and deplored the inexpressible demoralisation with which the whole army appeared to be possessed, from the generals to the soldiers. The absolute inaction in which Bazaine had left the greater part of his troops since the engagements of August 31 and September 1 had brought into the camps untold vagabondage—prostitutes promenading with impunity among the biveuacs on the arms of officers.

THE FIGHTING AT LE BOURGET.

Genéral de Bellemare has addressed the following report to General Trochu relative to the occupation of Le Bourget on the 28th ult.:—

"St. Denis, Oct. 28.—Monsieur le Gouverneur,—I have the honour to address to you a report on the occupation of Le Bourget, executed to-day by a portion of the troops under my command. Wishing to utilise the service of the Franc-tireurs of the press, who were no longer required at the Courneuve, in consequence of the progress of the inundation of the Crould, I ordered the commander of the Franc-tireurs yesterday evening to make a night attack on the advanced posts of the enemy established at Bourget. I pointed out to him the principal dispositions, and warned the principal Guards established in advance of Fort Aubervillers and of Corneuve to take up arms at three o'clock in the morning to support the movement. At the hour prescribed the movement was executed by the Franc-tireurs, under the orders of Commander Ralland, with equal vigour and precision and without firing a shot. They approached the Prussian posts, who fled in disorder, abandoning in their flight most of their knapsacks and their helmets. They continued their advance in the village, driving the enemy from house to house as far as the church, where he was established more solidly. At this moment I caused them to be supported by a part of the 34th of the line and the 14th Battalion of the Mobiles of the Seine. I also despatched Colonel Davoignet, commander of the 1st Brigade, to take the command, with orders to carry the village and to occupy it solidly. I ordered to the support of the infantry a section of two 4-pounders and a mitrailleuse, and I posted two 12-pounders in advance of Courneuve to take the enemy in flank. At eleven o'clock I proceeded personally to Bourget, and arrived there at the moment when we were completely masters. I ordered up a strong reserve, composed of the 16th Battalion of the Mobiles of the Seine and a battalion of the 28th of the line. Towards noon the enemy unmasked two batteries at the Iblon Bridge and sent forward two batteries of field artillery on the road from Duguy to Bourget, fired almost incessantly until nearly five o'clock upon the village, and some houses were burnt. I withdrew my artillery as it could not contend with that of the enemy, which was superior in number. Our troops, however, remained in their position, although receiving a formidable fire for the first time, and I have only to congratulate myself on their coolness and energy. During this time the sappers and engineers made communications, crenelated houses, and erected barricades. About six o'clock I relieved by fresh troops those who had been engaged since the morning, in order to give them time to rest and to eat their soup. Throughout the night the work was carried on to render the position as capable of defence as possible. The capture of Bourget—audiciously attacked and vigorously held, notwithstanding the numerous artillery of the enemy—is an operation of little importance in itself, but it affords proof that, without artillery, our young soldiers can and do remain under the fire more terrific than actually murderous of the enemy. It enlarges the circle of our occupation beyond the forts, gives confidence to our troops, and increases the supply of vegetables for the Parisian population. Our losses, which I do not yet exactly know, are small, at most 20 wounded and four or five killed. We have made some prisoners. When I have received the reports of the chiefs of the corps, and have carefully verified them, I shall have the honour to send you the names of the officers and soldiers who particularly distinguished themselves."

A later report of General Bellemare, dated October 29, 7 p.m., says:—

"The firing continues intermittently as yesterday. No infantry attack. We are in a very good position. We hold and we shall retain it. The results of the fighting have been very important. The ground in front of our skirmishers is covered with Prussian corpses. One of their wounded is a prisoner. During the attack the fire of the enemy's batteries ceased, and he fell back on Gonesse."

The following military report, dated October 30, 5.30 p.m., announces the abandonment of Le Bourget:—

"Le Bourget, a village in advance of our lines, which had been occupied by our troops, was unsuccessfully cannonaded by the enemy throughout yesterday. Early this morning masses of infantry, estimated at more than 15,000 men, appeared in front, supported by a numerous artillery, whilst other columns coming from Duguy and Blanc Menil turned the village. A certain number of men who were north of Bourget were cut off from the main body and remained in the hands of the enemy. The number is not exactly known at the present moment. It will be ascertained to-morrow. The village of Drancy, occupied for twenty-four hours only, no longer found itself supported on the left, and, time having failed for placing it in a respectable state of defence, its evacuation was ordered, in order not to compromise the troops who were posted there. The village of Bourget was not part of our general system of defence; its occupation was of very secondary importance, and the rumours which attribute gravity to the incidents which have happened are without foundation."

THE FRENCH FLEET.

HAMBURG, Nov. 7, Evening.—The restoration of the lights, and the laying down of the buoys at the mouth of the Elbe are suspended by order of the Government, and the official notice on this subject issued on the 5th instant is withdrawn.

HAMBURG, November 8.—A reconnoitering party, sent yesterday up the Elbe, confirms the presence of French men of war of Heligoland. Seven ironclads and four corvettes were seen to the north of that island.

THE FRENCH FLEET

HAMBURG, Nov. 7th.—The *Borsenhalle* publishes an official communication stating, on reliable authority, that nine French vessels had been observed ten miles to the west of Heligoland.

THE CONSCRIPTION IN FRANCE.

RHEIMS, Nov. 7.—An order of the Governor-Gen. of Lorraine has been issued, which orders that the mayors must draw up lists of all those persons who, according to French laws, are liable to military service, as well as all men under 46 years of age. Should any individual, whose name shall be entered in such lists, leave either secretly or without reason, his parents, guardians, or family shall pay 50 francs for every day he may be absent.

THE ARMISTICE NEGOTIATIONS.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 7th.—In the five days' negotiations with M. Thiers, the offer of an armistice was repeatedly made to him on the basis of the maintenance of the military *status quo*, the armistice to last any time up to 28 days for the purpose of holding the elections, the same also to take place in the occupied parts of France. He was, however, after frequent consultation with the Paris Government, not empowered to accept either one or the other, and he demanded before all the provisioning of Paris, without being able to offer any military equivalent. This demand being considered unacceptable by the Germans from a military point of view, M. Thiers yesterday received notice from Paris to break off the negotiations.

VENDOME, Nov. 6th, Evening.—A balloon, bringing despatches from Paris, has arrived here.

The Government of the National Defence has unanimously declined the armistice. Prussia having refused the revictualling of Paris, and being willing only conditionally to permit that Alsace and Lorraine should participate in the official voting.

The troops in Paris have been formed into three armies, one of which consists of the sedentary National Guard.

GENERAL BISSON ON THE CAPITULATION OF METZ.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 6th, 9 p.m.—General Bisson, an officer of the French army in Metz, has written a letter on the subject of the capitulation of that fortress: Among other things, he says: The generals of division were never consulted under any circumstances. Each time that the commanders of the corps assembled them it was to inform them of the accomplished facts. The responsibility for what has taken place must be laid upon Marshals Bazaine, Canrobert, and Lebœuf, and Generals Ladmirault, Frossard, and Desvaux. General Bisson at one time proposed a sortie, but received no reply. On the 18th, at a meeting of the generals of division of the Sixth Corps, Marshal Canrobert stated that Prussia would not recognise the Government of Paris, but would willingly treat with the Regency. General Boyer, he added, would go to the Empress to prevail upon Her Majesty to accept the proposed terms, and the army of Metz would then be taken to a city of France where a new Government would be proclaimed. General Bisson goes on to say: On Oct. 24th, Marshal Canrobert informed us of the Empress's refusal, and said that General Changarnier had gone to Prince Frederick Charles to propose the summoning of the former members of the Legislative Body. When the capitulation was announced, I proposed instead a last sortie. The generals of division received on October 28th a confidential letter, asking them to deliver up their eagles to be burnt.

THE ATTEMPTED REVOLUTION.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—General Trochu escaped from the Hotel de Ville, when the 106th battalion of the National Guards marched last night into the Hotel de Ville, and disarmed those who were guarding the Provisional Government as prisoners. In the courtyards there were, until a late hour, two battalions of the National Guard that supported. M. Flourens and the party in favour of a commune. The Assembly was beaten throughout the town. General Trochu massed the Mobile and National Guards around the Hotel de Ville. The Mobile Guards entered by an underground passage, and surprised the disaffected battalions and disarmed them. At three o'clock this morning General Trochu passed down the ranks of the National Guard and Mobile Guard. He thanked them for having saved the Government. To-day the National Guards marched to the Hotel de Ville to express approval of the conduct of the Government. General Trochu declares Paris to be impregnable. The day passed in tranquillity.

THE ARMISTICE NEGOTIATIONS.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 5, 2 30 p.m.—M. Thiers received permission to go to the outposts at Sevres this morning, in order to see M. Favre.

M. Covery, who acts as his secretary, went into Paris yesterday.

At two o'clock to-day M. Thiers had not returned.

At Versailles a balloon, with despatches, was captured yesterday.

It is positively stated that a telegram has been sent to Berlin announcing that it is probable that the Reichsrath will be assembled at Versailles.

10.18 p.m.—M. Thiers returned to-day from the Sevres outposts, where he met M. Jules Favre, and had a long interview.

He went at 8 a.m., and did not return till past 4 o'clock.

The forts fired on Sevres during his visit.

The German Chancellor will not accede to the proposal of admitting food into Paris during the 25 days' armistice for hold the elections. The Provisional Government will not agree to the armistice unless food be admitted into Paris. So the case now stands.

The official paper to night hints at the possibility of the Reichsrath being assembled at Versailles.

VIENNA, Nov. 7.—A private telegram from St. Petersburg, from a trustworth source, states that Prussia demands the possession of Parisian fort, and that, in consequence, the negotiations were delayed.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS.

The *Times* correspondent at the Royal head-quarters explains that the reason of the delay in opening fire on Paris is not in any way connected with peace negotiations. It is simply the necessity of feeding the men before all other things which has caused the impediments to the armament of the batteries. All the horses and carts have been employed in bringing up supplies, and it is or has been in intervals of that work only that the transport of guns and ammunition could be effected. The writer adds that Paris intends to make their means of resistance very complicated. The works near Valerien are growing daily, and the forms of the redoubts are becoming clearly defined. Men are working busily at the quarries beyond, and carts filled with chalk and stones for the foundations of the redoubts may be seen through the glass in long strings going and coming all day. It almost passes conjecture what these works can mean unless the French think the Prussians must have recourse to a regular siege, and intend to sap towards Fort Valerien. Barricades, mines, picrate of potash, and all the scientific machinery of war, will avail but very little if the Germans once make good their footing in one or more of the detached forts. Then must come the real horrors of the seige, and the test of the courage of the defenders of the inner defences, because all the terrors of a bombardment of the city will be upon them. The weather is and has been horrible—pelting rain and heavy gales; but, as it is, the besiegers profit by it to a certain extent, and work with greater success than would await their efforts, on clear, calm nights. The anxiety of the besieged is evinced by the incessant use of the electric lights at the forts.

In a letter to the *Cologne Gazette*, dated Berlin, November 4th, it is stated that by order received the day before further transports of arms and ammunition to the camp before Paris has been countermanded.

THE CONVOCATION OF THE GERMAN REICHSTAG.

BERLIN, November 8th, 8.10 p.m.—The German Reichstag will be summoned to meet at Strasbourg where Count Bismarck intends presiding at the opening.

GARIBALDI DEMANDS ASSISTANCE FROM GREECE.

BERLIN, November 8th, 8.30 p.m.—Garibaldi has invited the Greek nation to come to the assistance of France, and promises them in return the liberation of Thessaly and Epirus.

SURRENDER OF VERDUN.

CHARNY, November 8th. — Verdun has capitulated.

THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

ST. GERMAIN, Nov. 7th.—The plebiscite having given General Trochu a majority of 300,000 votes, he has resumed the command with unlimited powers. M. Thiers is still at Versailles.

NOTES FROM TOURS.

TOURS, November 8th, 9.45 p.m. — The Government has ordered the prefects to arrest Marshal Bazaine and his staff, if found in France, and to send them to Tours.

The latest advices from Marseilles are to the 5th inst. On the 3rd M. Esquiros issued an address to the inhabitants, announcing that he had irrevocably given in his resignation. He entreats them not to allow his name to become a pretext for internal conflict, and will not permit it to be associated with fratricidal struggles. The address concludes by appealing to all parties to unite against the invader. The Mayor issued a proclamation on the 4th, annulling the convocation of the electors for the nomination of an administrator of the department, as well as the election of a general to the command of the National Guards, which was ordered by the Revolutionary Commune in its proclamation of the 2nd inst.

The country people round Lyons are flocking into the city, and preparations for defending and provisioning the place are being vigorously carried on. The railway from Lyons now stops at Chalons, the line being cut between Chagny and Meursault. The tunnel at Chagny is mined.

On the 5th a Prussian advanced guard appeared to be moving towards Notany, its ultimate destination being Nevers.

GERMAN REPULSE NEAR TOISSEY.

TOURS, Nov. 8.—A despatch from the Army of the Loire, dated yesterday evening, states that on the same morning (Monday) a Prussian column, consisting of two battalions, 1,500 cavalry, and ten guns, coming from the direction of Macon, attacked the outposts at Toissey and St. Laurent des Bois successively. The French opportunely received reinforcements, and repulsed the enemy between Valliere and Vallecidair. The enemy, threatened by the French cavalry turning their position at Valliere, retreated at 3.30 p.m. towards Chateaume, leaving their dead and wounded. The French cavalry made 64 prisoners. The French loss was four killed and 31 wounded.

ENGAGEMENT WITH FRANCS-TIREURS.

ROYAL HEAD-QUARTERS, VERSAILLES, Nov. 8.—General Treskow reports on Sunday that the division between Colmar and Belfort had repulsed the Francs-tireurs in several small engagements. Encounters had also taken place with the Mobile Guards at Rougemont and Petit Magny. In the latter the enemy lost five officers and 103 men.

THE INVESTMENT OF BELFORT.

BELFORT, Nov. 2.—The town has been invested, and communications with General Werder established.

NOTES FROM BERLIN.

BERLIN, Nov. 7, 3 p.m.—M. Thiers has written to the Pope, informing him, that he has advocated his cause at all the Courts visited on his late diplomatic journey. All the courts were ready to consider his case at the coming Congress, and would grant him a position worthy of the Vicegerent of Christ.

The French have constructed a continuous line of fresh earthworks, redoubts, and rifle pits between Mont Valerien and St. Denis.

Direct communication between Nancy and Metz has been restored. The Prefecture of German Lorraine is removed from Sarreguemines to Metz.

BERLIN, November 7, 7.10 p.m.—It is stated here that the intention of the medical authorities to transport a portion of the French sick and wounded from Metz to Germany cannot be carried out, owing to the prevalence among them of typhus fever, smallpox, hospital fever, and other contagious diseases.

THE DEFENCE OF METZ.

The special correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing on the 3rd, says—With the exercise of not a little diplomacy I have to-day obtained what I reckon one of the most interesting souvenirs of this war, in the shape of files of the two Metz journals *L'Independant* and *Le Vœu National* for the months of August, September, and October. These are great curiosities, were it only for the divers colours of the papers on which they are printed. I forward them by this post. The editor of *L'Independant*, who, I may remark, was so great a regarder of the *camaraderie* of the press as to insist on my acceptance of his file as a present, although he had refused the day before to sell it at any price, is an ultra-patriot, and therefore I accepted what he told me with a considerable grain of salt. On questions of fact, however, I had no right to doubt his word. Coffiniere, he told me, exercised a most rigid censorship over the press, and cut out uniformly for a month before the capitulation every article calculated to give offence to the Prussians, or of a tenor to fan the flame of resistance. The editor also asserts that there was food enough in Metz to support the population for a considerable time longer, and that as a proof that the troops need not have been at starvation point, the forts were full of provisions. Of this latter fact there can be no doubt. I have myself inspected the provision stores in Fort St. Quentin, and found them capable of maintaining a garrison adequate for the defence of the fort for months at least. But I don't see that any deduction is to be drawn from this that Bazaine has played false to his trust. His policy is explicable enough, viewed in a military light. His cue evidently from the first has been to keep the fortress so as to be able to maintain its resistance. He has made effort after effort to get his army out, and his penultimate proffer to Prince Frederick Charles was to surrender the army and allow the fortress to stand. When this was rejected *cui bono*, was it to deplete the forts to enable the army to hold out longer to no purpose? Thus far on military grounds no one can blame him; but that he has let men starve while he had food anywhere that he could give them, constitutes a very grave moral responsibility. One of the chief of the Prussian medical staff has just told me that, do what he will, he cannot break the French convalescents of their craving for horse-flesh. They will eat it notwithstanding that they are receiving abundant rations of mutton. It is curious that the taste should have so grown upon them. The doctors oppose their eating horseflesh because they think that the entire change of diet will operate as much as anything in effecting a cure.

ARREST OF M. HAUSSMANN.

A foreign journal states that M. Haussmann has been arrested in his villa at Monboron, Nice.

HOW THE ARMISTICE WAS REJECTED.

ROYAL HEAD-QUARTERS, VERSAILLES, Nov. 7th.—According to private accounts from Paris Jules Favre and the majority of his colleagues were in favour of the elections for the Constituent Assembly being held and the acceptance of the armistice negotiated by M. Thiers. General Trochu, on the other hand, was opposed to this and his view prevailed.

The cable between England and the Channel Islands has been successfully laid, but in consequence of some necessary alterations in the land lines on the English side, the line will not be open to the public till the lapse of a few days.

Prince Christian was yesterday afternoon sworn in as Chief Steward of Windsor. The town wore an air of great rejoicing. The ceremony took place in the Council Chamber, which was specially decorated. A casket made of wood from Windsor Forest was presented to the Prince with the deeds appointing him Chief Steward and free of Windsor.

We (*Queen*) learn with great pleasure that a lady has left Mrs. Gladstone £1,000 for her Orphange at Woodford. The genuine charity of the Premier's wife is beyond all praise. We heard the other day that she took home to Carlton House Terrace, not long ago, two orphans, till there was room in the Orphanage; and on the servants objecting to their being in the kitchen she took them up to the dining room.

A small yacht, measuring only about 26 feet from end to end, has left Bristol on a voyage to the Coast of Africa. She is said to be 15 tons burden, and she lift Bristol with a cargo 10 tons of salt, about 8 cwt. of pig iron for ballast, and two or three casks of water and provisions. She is commanded by Captain Langdon, in addition to whom there are the mate and two men on board. She is cutter-rigged, and if favoured with good weather will make her voyage in about six weeks.

CHILD MURDER AT RICHMOND.—The mutilated remains of a newly-born infant have been discovered in one of the meadows of Lady Selwyn's Park, at Richmond. It appears that a boy, while engaged in collecting a flock of sheep, stumbled against the head of a child lying exposed under the boundary wall. He called a companion to his assistance, and afterwards found a portion of the neck and a piece of the ribs beneath an elm tree. An alarm was at once given, and a minute search resulted in the discovery of further human remains.

The ocean cruising iron turret screw frigate Monarch, Captain Aynsley, which has arrived in Portland Roads from Portsmouth, will, it is understood, not proceed to sea with the Channel squadron on its next cruise, but will take the place for a time at Portland of the Achilles, the latter ship taking the Monarch's place in the squadron. This arrangement is owing to the very unsatisfactory state of the Monarch's stability, as deduced from the data obtained on a recent trial of the ship by inclining her with ballast in the steam basin of Portsmouth Dockyard.

THE GATLING MITRAILLEUR.—The experiments at the Plumstead Range, Royal Arsenal, with the small-bore Gatling mitrailleur, which the Government has decided to introduce into the British service as a field gun and artillery arm, confirm the decision which the Committee of Small-arms and the Committee of Inventions have been gradually arriving at in connection with the science of gunnery, viz. the superiority of a small-bore over one of larger calibre. All the trials which have been made at Woolwich have already established the theory that a small-bore secures a low trajectory, which is equivalent to long range and great penetration. The Martini-Henry rifle, with its small bore and low trajectory, was found to be a greatly superior weapon for military purposes to those of larger calibre, and the small-bore Gatling has been chosen and those of larger calibre rejected on the same principle, the experiments being in favour of the Gatling small-bore, with its longer range, lighter balls, and more deadly effect at long distances. It has also the advantage of being a light breech-loading field gun, and there is no doubt the War Department incline to the breech-loading system. It is also light and easily transported, can be fired with great rapidity without escape of gas at the breech, and has no recoil to affect the accuracy of aim.—*Morning Post.*

A SEAMAN FLOGGED ON BOARD HER MAJESTY'S SHIP VANGUARD.—Particulars have just come to light of a case of flogging on board one of Her Majesty's ships, lying in British waters. It appears that on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 30, at half-past three o'clock, the Master-at-Arms of Her Majesty's ship Vanguard (Captain Lambert), then lying in Plymouth Sound, desired the wives and friends of the seamen on board to leave the ship. This order was received with expressions of surprise by the seamen, inasmuch as this liberty on board ship is extended to four o'clock, and the curtailment was regarded as an act of unnecessary oppression both by the seamen and their friends. It is needless to say, however, that the order was strictly obeyed. On the same afternoon, and at the same hour, a party of American officers from the United States frigate Franklin, then lying in the Sound, were being shown over the Vanguard by the Master-at-Arms. In passing some part of the ship, several seamen hissed the Master-at-Arms, who was with the party, and he, it is supposed, thinking this to be an insult to the Americans and their flag, reported the alleged insubordination to the officer of the watch, by whose orders the offenders were placed under arrest. Subsequently an inquiry was made, and two of those supposed to be the ringleaders were imprisoned, while a third man, named Gill, was sentenced under the usual warrant to receive 48 lashes. This sentence was carried into execution on Wednesday, at noon, on board Her Majesty's ship Vanguard, then lying in the Sound, and 48 lashes were given, in presence of the ship's company, and in the hearing of a large number of women and children, who were in boats at some distance from the ironclad, waiting permission to go on board. The man flogged denies his complicity in the offence imputed to him.

EXTRAORDINARY CAREER.—Susannah Barber, 25, was charged at the Lambeth Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. Ellison, with obtaining a black cloth mantle and umbrella, by false pretences, from Elizabeth Waddington. Prisoner is the daughter of respectable parents in Manchester, and at the age of 13 she was convicted of robbery at Manchester, and sent to a reformatory, there being then several convictions against her. In 1862 she was convicted of picking pockets, and sentenced to seven years' penal servitude. On the 5th inst. she, with three other females, came out from Milbank Prison with tickets of leave. The Prisoners' Aid Society then sent them to situations that had been obtained, but, instead of going, they went into the City and commenced operations by shop-lifting. The other three were captured, and sent back to complete their unexpired term of two years at Milbank. Prisoner, who escaped, on the following day met prosecutrix, who had just arrived from Manchester, and had never been in London before. Prisoner told most extraordinary tales about her "high connections," among others that she was coming into £1,000. She invited her to go to Brixton Police Station to see her uncle, whom she said was the superintendent. Prosecutrix agreed, and at the station remained outside whilst prisoner went in, not to see her uncle, but to report herself as a ticket-of-leave woman. They walked about all day long, and then repaired to Victoria Railway Station, and there, under the pretence that she had to go to her hotel close by to get her luggage, succeeded in getting possession of the prosecutrix's mantle and umbrella. The prosecutrix was left at the station, and waited for prisoner's return for several hours, without avail. Some days after prisoner made her appearance at this Court to obtain some help from the magistrate, Mr. Ellison, who had known her in Manchester, and he directed her to be taken to a respectable lodging; but even there she stole some things. She appeared at the Court again, putting on a deal of penitence, but whilst there an inspector of police from Brixton at once recognised her as the woman wanted for plundering Elizabeth Waddington. Evidence was now given by a female warder from Milbank as to the conviction of the prisoner, who declined to say anything in defence, and was fully committed to take her trial at the next Old Baily sessions

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Local Police Courts.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE POLICE COURT.

MONDAY, Nov. 7th.—Before H. C. SILVERTOP, (chairman) A. TOWN, and T. WILSON, Esqrs.

DRUNKENNESS.

James Speedy, moulder, Leadgate, was charged with being drunk on the 31st ult., and with being drunk and riotous on the 3rd inst. in company with his wife.—Prisoner pleaded guilty in both cases, but the female said as she supposed P.C. Firn had said so, she must submit to it.—P.C. Firn proved the charges. In the second case the husband struck his wife, and after some altercation, he apprehended him. When her husband was in the lock-up the wife wanted to be beside him; but the officer told her to go home and look after the children. As she refused, and conducted herself unseemly, he locked her up also. During his absence, however, she came out of the lock-up window.—The husband was fined 5s. and 2s. 6d. costs in the first case; in the second case, 5s. and costs. The wife having been twice convicted previously was fined 5s. and costs; the total for the two being £1 12s. 10d.

Michael Bannon, miner, Medomsley, was charged by P.C Firn with being drunk at Leadgate, on the 8th ult. Defendant did not appear, but his mother was in court, and said he had got his ankle sprained. He could move about, but he did not know anything about the charge, so he did not come to court. The officer saw him drunk, and ordered him away several times. He was afterwards incapable.—Fined 2s. 6d. and costs, 10s. in all.

John Parks, miner, Leadgate, was charged with being drunk at Leadgate, on the 22nd ult.—Defendant did not appear, but the case was proved, and a fine of 5s. and costs were inflicted.

James Cronery, who was in company with the defendant in the other case, was also charged with being drunk at Leadgate, on the 22nd ult.—The Clerk after reading the charge to defendant asked if it was true?—Defendant: Yes, rather.—The officer proved the case, and defendant was fined 5s. and costs.

Bryan Daly and *John Parsons*, miners, Leadgate, were charged with being drunk and riotous, on the 29th ult.—P.C. Firn stated that the two defendants were fighting in the streets of Leadgate. Both were drunk, but Parson appeared to be the worst.—Parson was fined 10s. and costs, as he had been previously convicted; and Daley 5s. and costs.

ASSAULTS.

Ellen Hanlon, married woman, Blackhill, was charged by Catherine McGeeney, Blackhill, with assaulting her on the 22nd ult.—Prosecutrix did not appear, and the case was dismissed.

Joseph Angus, miner, Shotley Bridge, was charged with assaulting Jos. Barton, painter, of the same place, on the 24th ult. Defendant did not appear, and prosecutor said he did not wish to press the charge as the defendant was his cousin. The magistrates dismissed the case on prosecutor paying the costs

BREACHES OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT.

Bartholomew Halliday, and *John Parson*, miners, Leadgate, were charged with obstructing the footpath, at Leadgate, contrary to the bye-laws of the Leadgate Local Board Defendants pleaded not guilty.—P.C. Firn saw defendants and a few others standing on the footpath, and people that were going to the different places of worship were inconvenienced thereby. He ordered them off, and all but the two defendants went away. The flags are 4ft. or 5ft. wide.—Defendants said they were leaning against a lamp-post where there was no flagging and they did not think that they were ordered off.—The officer made another statement, and defendants were each fined 1s. and costs.

James McFarlane was also charged with a like offence, made another statement, and defendants were fined 1s. and costs.

James McFarlane was also charged with a like offence, at the same place, on the 23rd ult. Defendant denied the charge, and said he was 10 yards below the others. Mrs. Elliott complained about the defendant and others throwing their caps into her house.—Defendant said the man "clicked" his hat off his head and "hoyed" it into the house.—Dismissed.

BREACH OF THE PEACE.

Thomas Sweeney and *Patrick Kennedy*, miners, Leadgate, were charged with committing a breach of the peace, on the 22nd ult.—Defendants pleaded guilty. It appears the defendants had been fighting in the main street Leadgate, and a crowd had gathered.—Kennedy said two lads, Sweeney and another, were fighting, and he went to separate them, so he got "contangled" among them —Bound over to keep the peace for six months in their own recognizances of £5 each.

THREATENING LANGUAGE.

Thomas Dickson, labourer, Consett, was charged by Margaret Owens, married woman, of the same place, with threatening to kill her, on the 2nd inst.—Prosectrix said defendant came to her door and kicked at it violently, shouting the while, "Come out; I'll have your life." She got so nervous and frightened that she sought the assistance of a neighbour, when defendant disappeared. She was still afraid.—Defendant made a long statement about the quarrels the neighbours had had with the prosecutrix, as proof of which the landlord had given her notice to quit. He did not use threatening language to prosecutrix. In answer to the magistrates, he said he would undertake to say that he would not trouble her in future.—Prosecutrix was requested not to squabble with the defendant or his wife again, and the case was dismissed each party paying the costs.

WEDDING REJOICINGS.

Thomas McDonald, Blackhill, was charged with discharging a loaded pistol in the streets of Blackhill, on the 24th ult., contrary to the bye-laws of Benfieldside Local Board.—P.C. Thompson stated that he saw the defendant come to the end of the company's rows, and fire a pistol in the air. Pistols had been fired all the day, as there had been a wedding.—Defendant denied the charge. Those who fired got beer, but he did not drink beer.—The officer maintained that the defendant did so.—Defendant said he only stood at a door to see a man fire out of his walking strick. He would swear on all the books in the world that he had not his hand on a firearm that day, nor had one in his possession.—The chairman said there was a doubt in the case, and he would get the benefit of it, so he was discharged.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, November 10, 1870.—Before M. KEARNEY, Esq. (chairman).

A DESERTER.

Thomas Turner, a young man about 17 years of age was placed in the dock on a charge of deserting from the 31st Regiment, now stationed at Newcastle, on the 9th inst.—P.C. Wright said that from information which he had received from Sergeant Brown he apprehended the prisoner at the Shotley Bridge Hirings, on the day in question, in uniform.—Prisoner, on being questioned, admitted that he was a deserter, and wished to go back to his regiment. He had been in the service about six weeks.—Mr. Kearney accordingly ordered the prisoner to be conducted to Newcastle.

AN UNHAPPY COUPLE.

Edward Lennox, of Consett, was brought up in custody on a charge of assaulting his wife (Ellen Lennox) at Consett on the 5th inst.—Mr. Granger defended the prisoner.—Complainant stated that she had been separated from her husband for some time. On the Saturday afternoon she sent her daughter to a public house to seek her husband to get some money from him. The girl did not return, and therefore she went to seek her. She sent in for him (her husband) when he came out and struck her, calling her a "drunken strumpet." He struck her twice, and broke one of her teeth.—Jane Carney, a witness on behalf of the prosecutrix, said she was standing in a draper's shop when she saw Lennox come out of the public house and strike complainant. He struck her twice and called her a "drunken strumpet." Did not see the commencement of the quarrel. Heard Mrs. Lennox say she would raise the streets about him.—Mr. Granger for the defence, said his client was a very respectable man, and an able workman. He could not live with his wife and had therefore allowed her a separate maintenance. She pledged everything she could get hold of for drink. He would call witnesses to prove that she was the cause of the mischief.—John Cleghorn said he worked for Lennox, and on Saturday he went into the public house spoken of to get his money. A little girl came in for him (Lennox) when he went out. On his return he saw that he had lost his cap and his face was all scratched. He asked him what was the matter when he replied that he had had a quarrel with his wife.—Henry Pickles said he was in Lennox's company that evening. Defendant was called out, when he immediately followed him. He saw the complainant strike him twice.—Mr. Kearney, to witness: What made you go after him?—Witness: Because I "suspicioned" something.—Mr. Kearney said he had no doubt that an assault had been committed, but the woman was to blame as she had provoked it.—Fined 19s. 6d. including costs. The fine was paid.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY AND ASSAULT.

John Milmore, George Haggerty, and *Joseph Benson*, young men, miners, all belonging to Esh Colliery, were severally charged with robbing and assaulting John Stokoe, miner, at Esh, on the 5th inst.—Stokoe's face presented a pitiable plight from the bad usage he had been subjected to. On being put into the witness box to state the charge against the prisoners he seemed to have lost the use of his speech. Mr. Kearney questioned him and Superintendent Oliver tried also to elicit the facts of the case but all to no purpose.—Mr. Kearney said he would hear the case for the purpose of obtaining evidence, as he had no power to adjudicate then.—P.C. Woodward, on being sworn, stated that the complainant came to him on Saturday morning and said that he had been robbed and assaulted by the three men now in court. He mentioned them by their names. Jack put the hang on him, George took the money out of his pockets, and Joe assaulted him. He went in company with P.C. Cowan to the lodgings of the prisoners and charged them with the offence. One replied that he was tipsy, and another said he knew nothing about it.—Mr. Brown, publican, Esh Colliery, said the men were in his house between eleven and twelve o'clock on Saturday morning. He changed Stokoe half-a-sovereign to pay for some drink to which he had treated the defendants.—At this stage of the case Mr. Granger appeared to represent the prisoners, and applied that they should be discharged.—Mr. Kearney said he could not allow such a case to pass without punishment if they deserved it, and hoped the complainant would have possession of his senses at the next court.—The defendants were each bound over in the sum of £10 to appear at the next court.

Correspondence.

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

CONSETT LOCAL BOARD AND THE CONSETT PETITIONERS.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—On Wednesday, the 2nd inst., in the smaller theatre of the Consett Town Hall, was played out the first act of a Consett Local Drama; but, as the public are rigidly excluded, and the audience is limited to two newspapers reporters, it will be taken kindly, I am sure, if, at this dull November tide, a friendly hand should lift the curtain again, and invite attention to the closing scene of Act I. of the new Consett Drama. As I am too sober to sustain the figure, I pass away to plain speech.

The Consett Local Board met as usual on the first Wednesday of November, and proceeded immediately to debate the question of their conduct towards the deputation, which was in an anti-room awaiting permission to enter. An eminent solicitor had, it was stated by the clerk, been consulted, and his opinion was that it was not dignified for the Board to discuss a thing which they could not act upon. After a discussion, it was agreed to admit the deputation, and to allow them to speak; but this latter gracious act was completely marred by Mr. Calvert rising and interrupting the deputation, although the chairman was giving his most respectful attention, and evinced no impatience. After the deputation were received and the petitions read, and supported by remarks from the vicar, Mr. McNally presented a letter to the Board, making his claim in his own name to a seat on the Board. This letter was not read, although it was addressed to the Board. Mr. McNally must inquire at the next meeting why a communication from him was so treated. It was bad enough to attempt to return Mr. Collinson's letter unanswered; but, now, in the presence of the Board a letter, properly addressed, is allowed to remain unopened. Will Mr. Jenkins see to this? He saved the Board once from an act of discourtesy, let him do his part again, and move at the next meeting that the Board apologise to Mr. McNally for allowing his letter to remain unnoticed and unanswered. I put this plain question to the Board: If Mr. H. Ritson, Mr. French, or Mr. Steggall had sent a letter to the Board, and it was before them at one of their Board meetings, would they have acted as they have done to Mr. McNally. The reader can supply the answer. But, now, for the discussion after the deputation withdrew. With reference to petition one, the conduct of the Board may be described as "shuffling and evading the question." Where does the petition speak of "contracts?" It used that word indeed, but as a verb, which must, in speaking, be used of one contract—and "every," also, be used of one contract, as well as of many. What difference is there whether Mr. French has had *one* contract extending to the present time, or many. The Board are shielding themselves under cover: Mr. French has only one contract, which has been finished some years, but during all these years some pipes of different sizes have been supplied to the Board, at a cost of nearly £200; they confess (see *Guardian* report) that they were wrong as a "Board" for acting as they have done; so think I, and others amongst the first six largest ratepayers in Consett, and so I call upon the members implicated "to resign" to a man, or else remain branded as a contemptible clique, who, to save a colleague, cover themselves with dirt, which they prefer to carry rather than resign their posts. If they were each liable to a fine of £50 for wrong-doing, they would all probably retire, but as the confession costs them nothing, and it could be more easily retracted than it is truthfully made, they are safe. But what, after this shuffling, of the *dignity* of the Board, which they were afraid to emperil by a discussion with their fellow-townsmen? Having used forcible language, I should like to add something more in confirmation, but I am restrained from doing so, as we have already been too open with our friends—a court of law or police court is the place for further revelations. Although Mr. Dickinson showed no symptoms of resigning his seat, a member calls upon the Board to request him to hold it—a most gratuitous request, to say the best of it. Mr. Dickinson's retirement would restore peace where it had been wantonly disturbed—but the feelings of 200 ratepayers at least are not worth considering, and therefore the Board are invited to prevent Mr. Dickinson thinking about resigning. There seems to be a corrupting influence in the Board-room, which masters the juster apprehensions of the minds of those who come within its power. With reference to the election, although mistakes are acknowledged, and effect the return of one member at least, yet they are deemed not to have been wilful, and the chairman blandly declares that "every voter and every candidate were all the same to him." Then, why not deal with all the voters alike, and see if they all signed their own papers, instead of calling almost exclusively on Mr McNally's voters? The visits, however, were not confined to the suspected poor Irish, but extended to respectable well-to-do tradespeople—but not to *all alike*, but to those, with few exceptions, who, by a fortuitous circumstance, voted for Mr. McNally. Mr. Carrick, one of the returning-officer's assistants, wanted to treat "all alike," and offered his services for a week, if necessary, to the returning-officer, that inquiries might be made of "all alike;" but this did not suit the returning-officer—it was not his way of dealing with the question. Again, if the candidates were all alike to him, why has he not contradicted the report that was circulated at the time of the election, upon good authority, that he would not sit upon the Board with Mr. McNally, if the latter were elected; and if all the candidates were alike to him, what did he mean when, on making the return of the election in October, 1869, he said:—(*Vide C. G.*) "He congratulated them upon their return. The manner of the voting had been decided and discreet, which was very satisfactory. The unsuccessful candidate had been left out, not with a shave, but his opponents having an overwhelming majority. (Applause.)" This was at an election when not more than one-third of the voters voted at all. The unsuccessful candidate in 1869 was a candidate in 1870, and is the returning-officer a changed man? Certainly not. He has shewn in his recent doings that his malice is still active. This year, however, he did not congratulate the newly-elected members, but simply did his duty in returning them. It would have been well if the antecedents of the election had been as fairly carried out. He may yet escape the just punishment due to his misconduct, but nothing will be wanting in the attempt to bring this scandalous matter before the bar of a legal tribunal, which will probably discern from facts whether the petitioners were not justified in suspecting the returning-officer of partiality and malpractice, and in seeking redress. As the subjects of which this letter treats have not been hatched, and have not been nurtured in a public-house, they will not end there, except it should be decided to celebrate the triumph of justice over intolerance and oppression by a public feast. Many attempts have been made to divert serious attention from local matters, by introducing topics calculated to throw contempt upon them. *This* matter, some think, is to end over a glass. *We* know *who* think so, and *their* customs—no wonder at their hopes! We leave it to Time to inform the public whether this is the end of an act of a drama, or of the whole play. We shall see, if necessary, whether an appeal to the ratepayers in Shotley Bridge, Leadgate, Newcastle, Gateshead, and Durham will be in vain, when such important questions as arise in Consett, affecting the rights and liberties of voters, remain unsettled.

JUSTICE.

OPENING OF NEW CHAPELS.

ANNFIELD PLAIN.

The Primitive Methodist Chapel, which has been in the course of erection for a few months back at Annfield Plain, was opened on Saturday with a dedicatory prayer-meeting being held. The foundation-stone was laid by Mr. James Scott, of Havanna, on Monday, July 4th, of the present year, and under the able direction of Mr. John Smith, architect, Shotley Bridge, who was efficiently seconded by the contractor, Mr. Spoor, of Whickham, the building has been brought to a successful termination. It has realised all the hopes of the friends, and outsiders are astonished at its beauty; in fact some miles of ground would have to be gone over before its equal could be found. Neatness and elegance are everywhere apparent, and its acoustics are very good. On Saturday evening, the Rev. T. Southron, of North Shields, gave an able and eloquent lecture on "Constantine the Great and Church and State." The "preliminaries" were gone through by the Revs. A Lattimer and J. Welford, the former of whom was the chairman, who, after a few congratulatory remarks to the trustees upon the chapel, introduced the lecturer as an erudite historian, and believed that the company would be edified. The character given to the lecturer by the chairman was fully justified by the latter's able handling of his subject, and the audience throughout enjoyed it immensely. We have only space for the barest outline, but we sincerely hope that the request of the meeting will be complied, and the author will allow it to be published. The early history of the Christian Church from its inauguration till the demise of Constantine presented an important subject for contemplation and discussion. Men called light darkness, and darkness light, and as christianity revealed truth and light, its adherents were persecuted. The early petty and imperial persecutions were then touched upon, and its subsequent triumph portrayed with fervour. When the rule of the Roman empire passed from the hands of Diocletion in 305, Constantine's father ascended the throne. Seven years afterwards there were various aspirants to supreme authority, and in 323 or 324 Constantine became master and attributed the success of his arms over his brother-in-law to Jesus Christ. Constantine's "miraculous vision and conversion" were rather too much for the credulity of the lecturer; and because the Man of Nazareth was proclaimed the conqueror of Rome, they were not to suppose that he was enthroned in the hearts of the people. The Church was wedded to the State, it was endowed, and its head was dethroned. A dispute arose in the Alexandrian church and the Arian controversy commenced. The Emperor called a Council to be held at Nice, where the voice of Scripture was less heard than the voice of the State. A vivid picture was here drawn between the Nicene council and Pentecost. Constantine was the lord and master of the Council, and he was not then a member of the church, for he was not baptised till long after. The arbiter sapped the foundation of the Church's freedom, and vice and luxury became ascendant, while priestcraft, Kingcraft, and nunnery existed till this day. An inquiry was made as to the scriptural use of the word "church" it simply meant an assembly of men who believed in Christ. It had nothing to do with the building, and they could not by any scriptural principle advocate state churches. The law of the Church was the Word of God—was it the standard of appeal in state churches? Its Head was Jesus Christ—was that so in state churches? All other heads were traitors to God. It was difficult to prevent masters in voluntary churches, yet they could not be consolidated in their position; but in state churches such were essential. Having defined the proper functions of the state, the lecturer stated that religion regarded its dignitaries in the same light as others, viz., sinners, and by obeying its precepts they would be saved. The history of churches connected with states was a record of lamentation and woe, intolerance and oppression. The alliance was an impertinence, which the nations would realise, and free, voluntary churches would be the churches of the future. The lecturer was frequently applauded, and an enthusiastic vote of thanks accorded to him at the close.

On Sunday morning and evening two most eloquent sermons were preached by the Rev. T. Southern. Mr. M. Halliday, in his usual happy style, preached in the afternoon. The congregation on each occasion was large, the chapel in the afternoon and evening being crowded to excess. Very liberal collections were taken on behalf of the trust funds. On Monday, a public tea, gratuitously provided, was held in the Odd Fellows' Hall, presided over by the following ladies:—Mesdames Johnstone, Cresswell, Wood, Ridley, Coulson, Smith, Shotton, Pearson Carr, and Smith (2). About 350 partook of the superb and varied delicacies spread out upon the tables. After tea, a public meeting was held in the new chapel, which was densely crowded. Mr. Jas. Johnstone, the indefatigable secretary, very efficiently presided over this meeting. He said he was not a man of many words, but rather preferred deeds. He could work better than talk. He thanked God for their new chapel. It had cost him many an anxious thought many a long journey, much extra labour, but now it was completed and opened, and their prospects were good, and he was amply compensated for all. He hoped they would now seek a revival. Earnest and practical addresses were delivered by Messrs. Halliday, Hetherington, Brown, Barrass, and Brabban—all local preachers, belonging to the circuit. The circuit ministers also took part in the meeting. About half-past nine the interesting assembly broke up, all appearing gratified with the day's proceedings.

RIDLEY MILL.

The new chapel erected at this rural spot by the Wesleyan Methodists was opened for divine worship on Saturday and Sunday. The officiating preacher was the Rev. P. Mackenzie, of Sunderland, and the services were tolerably successful.

BLACKHALL MILL.

This beautiful little chapel, located in a beautiful spot by the side of the Derwent, was opened yesterday (Thursday). Our anticipations respecting the appearance of this place of worship when the foundation stone was laid by the Ex-Mayor of Gateshad, on Wednesday, the 22nd of June, 1870, have been realised, which reflects credit upon the architect, Mr. John Smith, and Messrs. Dixon, Eltringham, Straughan, Nicholson, Howe, and Leslie, contractors. A little more glass might have been an improvement, but we must not forget what a day yesterday was. Between the weather at the foundation-stone laying and the weather at the opening, we never remember of seeing such a contrast. The former vied with the delicious loveliness of a genuine Italian summer's day, and the latter with the bitterness of the arctic regions. The trustees are also experiencing a contrast. The weather was not only against them, but they were disappointed of their preacher for the day, and are likely to suffer the disappointment of another during the opening services. They have one great consolation: they have not much debt. The Rev. E. Telfer was announced as the preacher, but severe domestic affliction rendered it impossible for him to come, so that Rev. W. Tyson, of Leeds, came to supply, and he discharged the duties efficiently. There was a tolerably good company in the chapel, and an instructive sermon was preached from Heb. xi. 1. "Faith in God," was the subject. Faith in God, about which there was so much perplexity, was a simple thing—a belief in his testimony; faith influenced various emotions of the heart, according to the character of the testimony and interest it awakened; the faith named in the text was strong confidence and sure conviction; these were the points discussed by the preacher, together with the manner in which faith acted to the saving of the soul.—The tea meeting was held in the old preaching-place, from which the preachers should be deeply grateful for having been delivered. Upwards of 150 persons partook of the "good things," which were dispensed by Misses Willey, Newbiggin (2), Burn, Davison (2), Ward (2).—Mr. Tyson preached again in the evening, and a collection was taken at each service in aid of the trust funds.

LANCHESTER BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Guardians of the Lanchester Union was held in the Board-room, Lanchester, on Thursday. The Guardians present were Messrs. N. Clark (chairman), D. C. Balleny (vice-chairman), W. J. Joicey, W. Ritson, J. Collinson, G. Hobson, J. Wilkinson, T. Robinson, G. Alder, G. Shotton, E. Leybourne, and W. Cumming.

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

Included a letter from the Durham Union, confirming the nomination of Mr. W. W. Thompson, Deputy Registrar of Lanchester.

An application was made by the Stanhope Union for repayment of the expenses incurred by the interment of Thomas Chambers an inhabitant of Satley. The Board instructed the Clerk to forward the amount charged for such interment.

THE TREASURER'S SHEET

Showed a balance in hand of £2,088 3s. 0½d., and the following townships were reported in arrears:—Billingside, £17 6s. 10d.; Conside and Knitsley, £78 2s. 1d.; Edbchester, £28 10s. 0d.; Esh, £24 0s. 0d.; Lanchester, £94 9s. 2d.; Medomsley, £115 16s. 11½d.; total, £358 4s. 0½d.

NUISANCE AT HIGHGATE.

The inspector for the western district reported that he had visited a house at Highgate, which was unfit for human habitation. He had seen the Inspector to the Benfieldside Local Board, who stated that the Board had had the case under consideration, but they were unable to do anything in the matter. The Inspector and Clerk were then instructed to attend to the subject.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

Most people to whom one talks about the failure of the negotiations for an armistice say it was just what they expected, and *that* is just what might have been expected. I believe, however, that there was a hope pretty generally entertained that the armistice would probably terminate favourably to the preliminaries for peace. Be this as it may, the news has produced depression, as may be seen by the money articles. Bitterly is it to be regretted that France—if that word may be used—chose the awful alternative of carrying on this cruel, hopeless war. We have but one consolation, and a sorry one it is—that the war cannot in any case endure much longer. That the fate of Paris will decide the fate of France has long been a prevalent thought, and though immense efforts have been made by our own Government amongst others, to avert the doom of the French capital, her self-elected rulers and the Parisians themselves court misery and ruin.

For the first time in our civic history, that antiquated absurdity, the Lord Mayor's show will pass along the Thames embankment on its way to Westminster. Why it does not return the same way may puzzle some people; but then to have even so great an indication as that mentioned is almost enough to make Gog and Magog come down from their pedestals and protest indignantly. The Remembrancer can of course remember nothing of the kind before, and the Recorder will perhaps drop a tear, like Sterie's recording angel, as he records the fact; and the sword-bearer, however pompously he may bear the sword, will hardly be able to bear the innovation. When the new street to the Mansion House is finished, this stupid procession will go and return, it is to be hoped, entirely by the embankment. The absurd tom-foolery, I suppose, has many years' vitality yet.

With no intention to enter at length on the hopeless affairs of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, I will just remark, that the recent arbitration by Lords Cairns and Salisbury has produced no improvement in the quotations, which, on the contrary, have receded, £100 shares now fluctuating between £13 and £11. Unhappy shareholders!

It is stated that a certain well-known jeweller, whose name is mentioned, has organised an expedition to the diamond fields of Southern Africa; that the services of Mr. Tobin, secretary of the Polytechnic Institution, have been secured; and that, when the latter gentleman returns he will give at that institution a lecture on the subject. I may be wrong, but I look upon this expedition as an advertisement for the "well-known jeweller." Rather an expensive advertisement, perhaps, but which will probably pay in the end.

Now that the fearful struggle between France and Prussia has arrived at this important crisis, it is only fair to recognise the enterprise and carefulness of the *Daily News* throughout the war, the public being specially indebted to this journal for accurate accounts of the great battles, and for early telegrams, which have beaten all the other newspapers. Your readers may remember, as one example, that telegram, recording at length the capitulation of Metz. It was sent by Mr. Forbes, who, by arrangement was sent out for the above paper and the *New York Tribune*, these journals sharing the expenses. But the fact of its being so admirably conducted in most respects makes it the more to be regretted that the *Daily News* should set an example of slip-shod English. It announces that births, marriages, and deaths, are inserted at 5s. each, or three times for 10s.; 1s. per line afterwards;" that is to say, that after these announcements have been inserted three times, 1s. per line is charged. It says also, that "it is impossible for us to return rejected communications, and to this rule we can make no exception to an impossibility. Certainly not.

Joseph Currey, of Stanley, who was recently deprived of his sight through an accident while at work in Stanley pit begs to thank the members of the Burnopfield Cricket Club for the sum of 12s., which was subscribed at their supper on Saturday last.

PORT WINE OLD IN THE WOOD.—"The readers of the *Medical Times and Gazette* are aware of the importance we attach to good wine in the treatment of disease. Five samples of port wine have been forwarded to our office, which we think well deserving the attention of practitioners. We are informed that they are samples of a great quantity of wine of the vintages 1834, 1840, 1847, 1858, and 1863, which were left in the wood till quite a recent period, and have been allowed to rest in the *caves* of their native country. By this means, as we are informed, old wine cost much less than it would have done had it been imported and bottled years ago, and put into store in the wine merchants' cellars in this country; certainly, if we are not misinformed, the wines before us are extremely moderate in price. Moreover, the double process of spoliation and of development, the parting with the superfluous body and evolution of fine flavours which wine undergoes as it grows old, is very different in cask to what it is in bottle." (More than one thousand two hundred pipes of these wines were bought from the trustees of the late Baron Seixo by Messrs. W. & A. Gilbey, forming one of the many purchases they are from time to time making in Portugal to represent their brands.) "We subjoin the memorandum we jotted down in the order in which each was handed to us by our secretary:—

"*Port* 1847—Fine tawny colour, not much deeper than Madeira. Taste strong, rich, subluscious, clean; fine flavour; no heat.

"*Port* 1840—Color and qualities similar to the preceding; hardly so sweet, fine flavor.

"*Port* 1834—Color of Madeira; fine, strong, clean, vinous flavor; very soft; drier than preceding; might be taken for Madeira, yet with decided port flavor; a very fine wine.

"*Port* 1858—Light port color; very rich taste; strong and vinous; not hot.

"*Port* 1863—A sweet, rich port wine, not cloying, nor heavy.

"We may add that we have administered these wines to the sick with benefit. These old wines, especially the 1834, would be most valuable in any case in which life was menaced by exhausting disease." *The Medical Times and Gazette.*

THE WINLATON SWINDLER.

Richard Robert George William Ware was charged on remand, at the Newcastle Police Court, on Friday, with having obtained, at different times, considerable quantities of goods from various tradesmen, in Newcastle, by false pretences. Mr. Joel again appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Bush represented the pawnbrokers interested in the case, and with whom the prisoner had pledged the goods.—Mr. Leech, draper, Clayton Street was re-examined, and said that two shirts were delivered and signed for by "J. E. Ware." Witness, after sending the goods, went to Winlaton, and found that the prisoner had a school there, in what had once been an old iron warehouse.—Edith Ware, daughter of the prisoner, said she received the shirts and gave them to her father.—P.C. Burns apprehended prisoner a week past Friday, and he then said, "I will tell you all about it; you'll find part of the shirts at Gateshead, at Mr. Coulson's, pawnbroker, and part of them at Mr. Garret's, pawnbroker, Newgate Street." Subsequently the officer found prisoner's statement correct, and recovered the shirts.—Mr. Joel said the prisoner had obtained shirts from Mr. Leech on two occasions; the last time he sent his daughter, who, being interrogated by Mr. Leech, would not tell her name but said she was one of the prisoner's scholars.—John Garret, pawnbroker, Newgate Street, said the prisoner pledged with him on October 22, two shirts for 6s. He gave the name of Charles McFarlane, Nixon Street, Shieldfield.—Mrs. Coulson said prisoner pledged four shirts with her a week past Tuesday, and gave the name of James Baker, West Street, Gateshead.—The next case gone into was that of Mr. Frederick Lobson, optician, Dean Street, from whom the prisoner had obtained mathematical instruments by false representation to the amount of £17 7s. The mode adopted by the prisoner was similar to that in Mr. Leech's case, which was fully reported in our columns last week. The greater part of the goods had been recovered pawned in various pledge shops.—The next case was that of Mr. T. S. Potts, draper, Clayton Street, who had been swindled out of a number of shirts. This case was also proved against the prisoner.—Mr. T. M. Winter, optician, Grey Street had been similarly defrauded out of mathematical instruments to the value of £15 6s.—Evidence was taken showing the prisoner's guilt.—The prisoner admitted he was guilty, and said he had offered every facility to the police for the recovery of the goods.—The Bench committed him to the Sessions for trial.

THE ALLEGED MURDER AT GATESHEAD.

The lads, Thomas Keeney and Ralph Simpson, were again brought up on Monday, at the Gateshead Borough Police Court, on the charge of causing the death of a woman named Hannah Robson more familiarly kown by the appellation of "Baldy Hannah," early on the morning of Sunday, the 23rd ultimo. Witnesses, whose evidence has already appeared in this journal, were examined, besides another who gave evidence simply of a confirmatory nature.—Mr. Joel, who appeared for Simpson, said that the only question with regard to his client was whether he was an accomplice before or after the fact. It was not before the fact, he continued, because there did not appear to be any intention existing before hand between the two lads to throw the woman into the water, nor to encompass her death in any way. Nor was he accessory after the fact, inasmuch as he had not assisted Keeney, supposing Keeney had thrown the woman into the river to conceal himself.—Mr. Bush represented Keeney, urged that there was no more a case of murder made out against his client by the evidence as it stood than there was against Simpson. There was no evidence that Keeney used any violence towards the woman, except that given by one witness. The evidence seemed to warrant the statement of his client to the police that the woman walked overboard. He further contended that there was no reason apparent why Keeney should push the woman into the river. He presumed that a portion of the evidence adduced was to show that he wanted threepence that he had given her back. He could not affect that by pushing her into the water. It was more likely that he would throw her down, and try to take it from her by force. The woman was drunk, and according to the evidence had to be assisted down some steps. Was it not likely that the woman, being near the quay edge had walked or fallen into the water as stated by Keeney, and that when he was seen to rush forward, it was in the attempt to save her. Then as to his running away, he was only a lad and might be frightened that he would be blamed for throwing the woman into the water, although he had not. Mr. Bush then called John Bores, who stated that he worked at Ferry's Glasshouse, Hillgate. On Saturday night, 22nd ult., he saw the woman, Hannah Robson, about half-past eleven o'clock in a drunken state. She was running down Hillgate towards the quay. Jack, the watcher of the railway, followed her and caught her. She broke away again, and Jack again caught her. She then said that it was "George that has brought me to this, and I will do it again." She then went as far as the Corporation cabin, and he saw nothing more of her. Their worships retired for a short period, after which they discharged Simpson, and committed Keeney for trial.

"SUSPICIOUS AND HORRIBLE DEATH.—A man, named John Black, was, early on Wednesday morning, taken into custody at Darlington on suspicion of having caused the death of Miles Prior, a fellow-labourer, at Whessoe Ironworks. About midnight on Tuesday the two men, who were working at a pug mill, had an altercation about a shovel, and Prior to whom the shovel belonged, was trying to wrest it from the other man, when it is suspected that he fell, or may have been pushed against the revolving pug mill. The poor fellow was heard to ejaculate "Lord have mercy upon me," and died immediately, the body being mangled and crushed in a most horrid manner by the mill. Black asserts that Prior fell against the mill, and was killed; and it is admitted that Black stopped the mill immediately. Black remains in custody awaiting the inquest.

TOWN HALL, CONSETT.—Good audiences still continue to be attracted to this place of entertainment. The lessee (Mrs Livermore) deserves the patronage of the amusement seeking public of Consett and neighbourhood for the ever-varying bill of fare which she presents to them. This week has witnessed a fresh influx of talent to the establishment, and judging by the manner in which the several artistes have been received their engagements may be regarded as a success. The comicalities of R. Robinson—the great little as he is styled—are the source of much genuine amusement to the audience who testify their approbation by repeated applause. The performance of the A 1 Bobby by Mr. J. F. Robins is *par excellence*. His get up is admirable and effective. Miss Annie Adelaide, a serio-comic singer has made a successful *debut* before a Consett audience. The various members of the Charlton family are as popular as ever. As their engagement terminates with the present week, they intend taking a benefit tonight (Friday), for which special attractions are promised. The Royal Court Minstrels entertainment is one of the most attractive items of the programme.

BIRTHS.

STOCKSFIELD—At Newton Hall, on the 5th inst., the wife of John Joicey, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

WOLSINGHAM—At the Register Office, on the 29th ult., Mr. Nathan Cain to Miss Mary Golightly, both of Tow Law.

DEATHS.

On the 9th inst., aged 61, Mary, wife of Henry Ritson, of Benfieldside, Shotley Bridge.

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