The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 622. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16th, 1872. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Business Announcements.

B. MOODY
WATCH-MAKER, EBCHESTER.
795b

JOSEPH OLEY,
AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER,
10, WOOD STREET,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE. 228c

THOMAS ROWE, BAKER & CONFECTIONER,
LEADGATE AND CONSETT,
Middle St. Shop closed—orders to be left at Victoria St.
☞ PIC-NICS AND TEA PARTIES SUPPLIED OR CONTRACTED FOR. 685b

"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

A. RICHARDSON,
BUILDER, CABINET-MAKER, & GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHER,
DURHAM ROAD, BLACKHILL.
Feathers, Flocks, Rabbit Down, and Mattresses. 894a

JOHN MURRAY,
AUCTIONEER & APPRAISER,
CONSETT, COUNTY DURHAM.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.



MR. T. F. WATSON, Surgeon Dentist, 95, Clayton Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
N.B.—See page 7.

SCRIBBLING PAPER AT SIXPENCE PER POUND.

SOILED NOTE PAPER, in Packets of one pound each, for Sixpence, are now on Sale at the *Guardian* Office, Consett, and by
ROBERT JACKSON,
BOOKSELLER,
DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL. 903b

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

PAWNBROKING.

JOHN CALVERT,
IN thanking the Public for the liberal support accorded to him during the Twenty-one Years he has been in Business as Pawnbroker, begs to intimate to his Friends that he is prepared to DISCOUNT APPROVED BILLS OF EXCHANGE on Reasonable Terms. 431c

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES, price Sixpence per Bottle.
NAMES OF COLOURS.—Magenta, Mauve, Violet, Puce, Purple, Canary, Cerise, Scarlet, Orange, Blue, Pink, Green, Crimson, Brown, Black, Lavender, Slate, Grey.
May be had at the "GUARDIAN" OFFICE, CONSETT,
AND AT
R. JACKSON'S,
DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL. 952b

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 Tea from 2s. per pound. Coffee 1s. per pound. Household Sugars from 5d. per pound. All kinds of Drysaltery Goods cheap and of the best Quality. Hotels and families supplied at wholesale prices.
TERMS—CASH. 879a

GEORGE HOGG,
HAYMARKET COACH AND WHEEL WORKS,
BEGS to thank his Friends and the Public for their very liberal support during the past Twelve Years in the CARRIAGE BUILDING, and especially in the SPRING-CART TRADE, and respectfully solicits a continuance of their favours which will meet with every attention at the above address.
G. H. takes this opportunity of informing them that he has commenced the COACH BUILDING, and is in a position to execute order in all its branches.
CARRIAGES AND CARS LET OUT ON HIRE.
BRAKES, WAGGONETTES, DOG-CARTS, WHITE-CHAPELS, CARTS, all kinds of SPRING CARTS and WHEELS SEARCHED, and PATENT AXLES and LARCH WOOD SHAFT on hand hand for Sale.
HAYMARKET WHEEL WORKS,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. 921b

NOTICE.

ADOLPHUS MAY,
CLOCK & WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, &c.,
(Late with Messrs. Parkin, Front Street, Consett,)
BEGS to intimate that he now intends to carry ON Business on his own account, at No. 5, NELSON STREET, behind Mr. Ainsley's Establishment, Middle Street, Consett. Experience for the last Two Years in some First-class Establishments. All orders connected with the Trade punctually attended to.
A. M. would especially recommend his style of repairing Jewellery for Ladies and Gentlemen. Workmanship in all kinds of Time-pieces, Watches, &c., warranted equal to the Best in the North of England.
His STOCK consists of Jewellery, &c., purchased off the leading Birmingham Firms, and he would especially invite an inspection of his Gold Albert Chains, Gold Brooches, Gold Earrings, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Rings, Ladies' Gold Necklaces, &c., &c., Prices as Moderate as possible.
Country orders punctually attended to.
Consett, July 18th, 1872. 216c

Business Announcements.

BIRD'S EYE RETURNS.

DICKINSON,
TOBACCO MANUFACTURER,
22 AND 24, BIGG MARKET,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 225

P. OSBORNE,
AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER,
FRONT STREET,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE.
Valuations effected for Probate, &c. 227c

NOTICE.

FARMERS, GARDENERS, and others may be supplied with GAS LIME on easy terms, at the SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY'S WORKS, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.
M. RICHLEY, Secretary.
August 6th, 1870. 775a

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

J. PARKER,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT,
DEALER in the Best ENGLISH and FOREIGN CLOCKS and WATCHES and General Fancy GOODS.
Practical Workmen on the Premises for Repairing.
PORTRAITS taken on Glass from 6d., on Cartes, 1s. 254c

BACON, CHEAP FOOD.—Mild cured and well Fed AMERICAN BACON and HAMS, especially selected, from 4½d. per lb., may be had at the following depots:—77, King Street, South Shields; 12, Union Street, North Shields, and Bedford Street, North Shields; 24, Nun Street, Newcastle, and 13, Sandhill, Newcastle.—ASSISTANTS WANTED.
222e JAMES NICHOLSON, Proprietor.

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

BIBLES, Hymn Books, Ledgers, Day Books, and Memorandum Books of every description. School and Penny Periodicals Weekly and Monthly, of all kinds. All kinds of Tin and Hardware Goods, Jewellery, &c.
Memorial Cards and Raffle Tickets on the shortest notice. Pictures Framed neatly and cheaply.
Agent for the *Consett Guardian*, advertisements for which are received and inserted at moderate charges.



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	16 10 0	to 40 0 0
Geneva Silver Watches.....	2 0 0	to 5 5 0
Geneva Gold Watches.....	5 5 0	to 30 0 0
Ship Chronometers	27 0 0	to 40 0 0

THISTER AND SONS.
WATCHMAKERS TO THE QUEEN, CHRONOMETER MAKERS TO THE ADMIRALTY,
12, 14, & 16, MOSLEY STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. 592a

GEORGE HOBSON,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL MILLER, and MALTSTER,
GROCER, DRAPER, & PROVISION MERCHANT
HARPERLEY STRAM & WATER CORN MILL,
ANNFIELD PLAIN.
Has always on hand a large STOCK of Pure Linseed and Cotton Cakes; Indian Meal; Pea Meal; Barley Meal; Bonsings, Sharps, Bran, Oats whole and crushed, and feeding staffs of every description.
G. H.'s Mixture of Permanent Clover and Grass Seeds has been found well suppored by the leading Agriculturists of the District upwards of Twenty Years.
Fine Seed Peas, Spring Tares, Seed Barley &c. &c., on hand. 145b

WILLIAM RAW,
AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,
DURHAM ROAD, BLACKHILL,
COUNTY OF DURHAM.
VALUATIONS MADE FOR PROBATE AND LEGACY DUTIES.
Agent to the Liverpool, London, and Globe Fire and Life Insurance Company.
☞ All Orders attended to with care and punctuality
EMIGRATION AGENT. 27

J. W. DAVISON,
CABINET-MAKER, FURNITURE BROKER, IRONMONGER, &c.,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT, AND CATCHGATE, NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, in all its different Branches.
IRON BEDSTEADS, very Cheap.
MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, FLOCKS, RABBIT DOWN. HARDWARE GOODS.
MANGLING and WRINGING MACHINES
PAPER HANGINGS. PARAFFIN LAMPS.
PARAFFIN and BENZOLINE OILS, Best Quality.
FURNITURE REMOVED FREE. 859a

THE TEST OF TWENTY YEARS
HAS FULLY PROVED THAT
THE PATENT LEVER WATCHES
SUPPLIED BY
JOHN D. CARIS,
20, HIGH STREET, GATESHEAD,
ARE THE
BEST TIME KEEPERS ON RECORD,
WHILE THEY ARE ALSO
CHEAPER IN PRICE.
☞ Buyers of the above, within a radius of twelve miles, are allowed third-class railway fare 235a

Business Announcements.

ESTABLISHED 61 YEARS.

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

A WORD ABOUT INDIAN TEA.

ENGLISH enterprise, capital, and industry have made India the Finest Tea Garden in the World, and now the British Tea Planting Companies of India have become the great competitors of the Chinese Empire. For years the Old People have said they could not get the Strong Fine Tea of the Olden Times. It is clear to us that either the Tea Plantations of the Chinese have become exhausted, or that the strongest desire of this peculiar people has been to give quantity rather than quality. It is plain to the most superficial observer, that even the Finest Chinese Tea, although it may be exquisite in flavour, lacks that power and richness peculiar to the Olden Times. It is well for the lover of this refreshing beverage, that the Cultivation of Tea in India has become a commercial success. Years ago, we commenced to combine the Chinese and Indian Teas. This method resulted in a great trade. You may have some idea of its properties, when we state that last year we sold 113,036 pounds of Tea to a delighted people.

The question will naturally suggest itself to your mind; Why do you not offer Indian Tea to the Public? We answer, the price appears high. We do not say they are dear, for the lasting power of Indian Tea is so great, that the second and third water is many instances is better than the first water of China Tea. Taking this economical view of the question, it is cheaper, suppose we say nothing of the increased satisfaction derived in drinking this life-sustaining Cup of pleasure. We would now like you to test the correctness of the opinion we have as to the strength, lasting power, richness, and refreshing character of Indian Tea. We cannot sell this tea for less than 4s. per pound. We give you this notice that we do not intend to disturb the present mixed Tea Trade. We therefore desire you, should it be your pleasure to test our judgment, to inquire for Indian Tea at any of our Establishments.

WILLIAM STEWART, THE TEA DEALER,
CENTRAL ESTABLISHMENT, 23, GRAINGER STREET, BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT, 33, SANDHILL, } NEWCASTLE.
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT, No. 32, MOSLEY STREET,
SUNDERLAND BRANCH, CORNER OF FREDERICK ROAD, HIGH STREET. 644b

W. & A. GILBEY—WINES AND 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 detect the gradual rise in price, the improvement in quality. For other Wines than those mentioned below, see Book of Prices sent on application

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

MARSALA SHERRIES *from Sicily*

For full description of each see Book of Prices

			Per Doz.	Per Bottle	Page
Castle VM	*Gold*	MARSALA	1/6	18/	26
Castle A	*Pale*	MARSALA	1/6	18/	26
Castle C	*Pale*	MARSALA	1/10	22/	27
Castle D	*Gold*	MARSALA	1/10	22/	27
Castle B	*Brown*	MARSALA	1/10	22/	27

SHERRY *from Xeres*

Castle		HARRIS' SHERRY	1/3	15/	30

SHERRIES *from Spain*

			Per Doz.	Per Bottle	Page
Castle 1A	*Pale*	SHERRY	1/6	18/	9
Castle 2A	*Gold*	SHERRY	1/6	18/	9
Castle 3A	*Brown*	SHERRY	1/6	18/	9
Castle A	*Pale*	SHERRY	1/10	22/	9
Castle B	*Gold*	SHERRY	1/10	22/	9
Castle B	*Brown*	SHERRY	1/10	22/	9
Castle C	*Pale*	SHERRY	2/4	28/	9
Castle CC	*Gold*	SHERRY	2/4	28/	9
Castle D	*Brown*	SHERRY	2/4	28/	9
Castle G	*Pale*	SHERRY	2/10	34/	10
Castle G	*Gold*	SHERRY	2/10	34/	10
Castle F	*Brown*	SHERRY	2/10	34/	10
Castle J	*Pale*	SHERRY	3/6	42/	10
Castle H	*Gold*	SHERRY	3/6	42/	10
Castle J	*Brown*	SHERRY	3/6	42/	10

PORTS *from Spain*

Castle 1	SPANISH PORT		1/3	15/	11
Castle 2	SPANISH PORT		1/6	18/	11
Castle 3	SPANISH PORT		1/9	21/	11

PORTS *from Portugal*

PORTS—OLD IN WOOD

Castle A	PORT	5 *years in wood*	2/4	28/	15
Castle B	PORT	8 *years in wood*	2/4	28/	15
Castle C	PORT	*Finely* 11 *years in wood*	2/10	34/	15
Castle D	PORT	11 *years in wood*	2/10	34/	15
Castle E	PORT	*Finely* 15 *years in wood*	3/4	40/	15
Castle F	PORT	*Dry* 15 *years in wood*	3/4	40/	15
Castle G	PORT	*Very old in wood*	3/4	40/	15
Castle H	PORT	*Dry very old in wood*	4/0	48/	15
Castle J	PORT	*Very old in wood*	4/0	48/	15
Castle 1869	PORT	*for laying down*	2/5	29/	16
" 1870	"	"	2/4	28/	16

Bottles are charged at cash, the same being allowed when returned

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



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



GINS

			Per Bottle	Page
Castle UP	GIN	33 *under proof*	2/0	37
Castle OS	GIN	17 *under proof*	2/6	37
Castle Proof	GIN	*proof*	2/10	38

The above can be had either Sweetened or Unsweetened.

COGNAC BRANDIES

Castle D	Cognac	33 *under proof*	3/0	40
Castle E	Cognac	17 *under proof*	3/6	40
Castle F	Cognac	*proof*	4/2	40
Castle FO proof	Cognac	*Old proof*	4/10	40
COGNAC BRANDY (Extra Old Vat)			5/6	40

The above can be had either Pale or Brown

BRANDIES (*not Cognac Brandies*)

Castle UP	Brandy	33 *under proof*	2/3	41
Castle UV	Brandy	17 *under proof*	2/8	41
Castle Proof	Brandy	*proof*	3/1	41

The above can be had either Pale or Brown

SCOTCH WHISKIES

Castle UP	Whiskey	33 *under proof*	2/3	42
Castle UV	Whiskey	17 *under proof*	2/8	42
Castle Proof	Whiskey	*proof*	3/1	42
Castle SO proof	Whiskey	*Old proof*	3/4	42

IRISH WHISKIES

Castle UP	Whiskey	33 *under proof*	2/3	43
Castle UV	Whiskey	17 *under proof*	2/8	44
Castle Proof	Whiskey	*proof*	3/1	44
Castle DO proof	Whiskey	*Old proof*	3/4	44

JAMAICA RUMS

Castle UP	Rum	33 *under proof*	2/3	45
Castle UV	Rum	17 *under proof*	2/8	45
Castle Proof	Rum	*proof*	3/1	45
Castle JO proof	Rum	*Old proof*	3/4	45
Castle White	Rum	*Old proof*	3/4	45

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

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



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



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:—
OVERDRAFT COLLECTING AND DEPOSIT BOOKS.
HIGHWAY RATE BOOKS and HIGHWAY RATE RECEIPT BOOKS.
POOR RATE BOOKS and POOR RATE RECEIPT BOOKS.

Business Announcements.

VENETIAN BLINDS, Wholesale and Retail, by G. H. STEWART, Westmoreland Terrace, Newcastle. Work per contract, or otherwise. Repairs, &c. 302c

"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

JUST FORFEITED.—First-class Gold and Silver Watches, by the best makers, Gold and Silver Albert, Guards, Wedding and Fancy Rings, at about half the original cost.—J. TAYLOR, Pawnbroker, 79, Broad Chare, Newcastle. 333c

MYERS ROYAL CATTLE SPICE, for Horses, Cows, Calves, Pigs, Sheep, and Lambs, sold by
MR. JOHN DORMAND, JUN.,
MERCHANT,
369c LANCHESTER.

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

MEWAN'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.

GOOD DINNERS
CAN BE HAD
AT VERY REASONABLE PRICES
AT
W. MARKHAM'S,
CUMBERLAND DINING ROOMS,
39, NEWGATE STREET, NEWCASTLE.
GOOD BEDS.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED HAT SHOP IN NEWCASTLE.
THOMAS COCHRANE is now selling the BEST SILK HAT in the Trade at 7s. 6d.

THOMAS COCHRANE,
11, GRAINGER STREET,
(CORNER OF NUNS' STREET)
118A NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY,
FIRE AND LIFE.
ESTABLISHED 1836.
Capital (fully subscribed) ..... £2,000,000.
Accumulated Funds ..... 1,000,000.
Annual Revenue 375,000

FARMING STOCK, PUBLIC and PRIVATE BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, STOCK-IN-TRADE, and Goods of every description Insured on the most favourable terms.
All Policies issued by the Company include the risk of lightning or explosion by Gas, without extra Premium.
Life Assurances, Endowments and Annuities granted. For particulars apply to the
DISTRICT AGENCY—
HOBSON & LIDDELL,
5, RYEHILL STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 379b

JUDKIN'S IMPROVED GAS REGULATOR.
SECURED BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
Under the direct Patronage of Her Majesty and the Hon. Board of Ordinance, and adopted by the Crystal Palace Company, and all leading Firms in Great Britain.
THE great saving effected by this Regulator is in the consequence of its so regulating the pressure through the main pipe leading from the meter, that whereas the pressure from the street may vary from 1½ to 3 inches, the Regulator keeps the pressure at about ½ to ¾ of an inch column of water which is the most economical burning point. It is self-acting. For instance, if 50 burners are burning, and 49 are turned out, the extra pressure on the one left will cause it to flare and whistle—blackened ceilings testify to this—whereas with a regulator this is entirely obviated. The light is more pure by perfect combustion, and the regulators being most simple in their construction are not liable to get out of order, and when properly fixed require no attention whatever.
TESTIMONIALS AND PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO—
JUDKINS & CO.,
16, LUDGATE HILL, & CRYSTAL PALACE, SYDENHAM, LONDON. 188a
Sole Agent for the North:—W. B. CHERRETT, West Hartlepool.

HARDY BROTHERS,
TIMBER MERCHANTS AND SAW MILL OWNERS,
STEPNEY AND NEW BRIDGE STREET,
SOUTH SHIELDS.
IN returning their sincere thanks to the Trade for past favours, take this opportunity to intimate that they have made extensive additions to their Premises, and have erected new and improved Machinery so as to enable them better to meet the increasing requirements of their business.
They are now in a position to supply Builders and Contractors with every description of well-seasoned Machine-dressed Joinery on the shortest notice.
SAWING, PLANING, AND MOULDING EXECUTED.
Windows, Doors, Door Frames, Stairs, Skirtings, Flooring, and other Joiners' Fittings.
A large Stock of Architraves, Mouldings, Spoutings, &c., always on hand. House and Shop Shutters, Shop Fronts, Counters, Shelving, Fittings, &c. Vineries, Greenhouses, and Conservatories made to order.
Dealers in Chimney Pots, Sanitary Pipes, Slates, and Plaster Laths. Plasterers' Hair, Lathwood, &c.
HARDY BROTHERS.

GENERAL CARRIERS.
CART and HEAVY WAGGON WORK done. Spring Waggons and Covered Vans for Removing Furniture and other valuables. Fire Wood and Coals supplied in any quantity.
Orders addressed to HARDY BROTHERS, Box, Quayside, promptly attended to. 970b

Marriages and Deaths.

Nothing beyond the simple announcements of Marriages or Deaths, will be charged for these Paragraphs.

BIRTHS.

On the 4th inst., at Rose Cottage, Mr., a daughter.
On the 4th inst., Mrs. Lee, of a son.
On the 2nd inst., Mrs. Gibson, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 4th, Mr. Paul Dodds, to Miss Margaret Ann Dodds, both of Consett.
At the Register Office, on the 4th inst., Mills, to Miss Jane Moor, both of Tow
On the 28th ult., aged 12 months, son of Mr. Henry Greener, viewer.

DEATHS.

On the 23rd August, aged 69, Mr., clock and watchmaker, formerly of
On the 28th ult, aged 12 months, son of Mr. Henry Greener, viewer.

Published by ROBERT JACKSON, at the Printing Works, Front Street, Consett, November 9th, 1872.

Poetry: Original and Select.

A SUMMER MORNING.

To cool the burning glance of day,
A zephyr passes, light and gay;
The bee is on his busy rounds,
And earth is full of pleasant sounds.
Now glorious gleams the sun on high,
Upon his azure shield the sky;
He parts from hill and vale the mist
The moment his warm beams have kiss'd
The distant waves, they rise and glow
Like countless boats with gilded prow.
His beams have wooed the eglantine
Her fairest buds that day to twine,
And with glad song, far out of sight,
Higher and higher to the light,
Till all the leafy woods are stirr'd,
Springs up from earth the exulting bird,
The lark, whose joy it is to rise
So near the gates of Paradise,
That the pure rapture of its songs
To angels as to men belongs.

—*From Rowland Brown's songs of Early Spring.*

"SMILES AT THE DOOR."

WELCOME home, dearest,
So early to night;
See baby's, waiting
To kiss you "good night;"
I can scarce hold him,
He's getting so wild;
But really I think
He's a beautiful child.

He called for "dear dada"
Quite plainly to-day;
And now he is longing
For hearty, good play;
Look at him now—
All a-quiver with joy;
There, take and toss him,
Our beautiful boy!

"Up to the ceiling
And down to the ground,"
Baby's glad chorus
Keeps time to the sound;
Little blue eyes
Brimming over with fun,
Till sleep draws the curtains
And shuts out the sun.

Sleep! little darling,
Night darkens the earth,
But morn shall rewaken
Thy innocent mirth:
The little hands slinging—
The little white feet—
And little lips trying
In kisses to meet!

Often, when father
Grows tired in the day,
Will shine the bright vision
Of baby at play:
Of wife's happy features,
Her day's labour o'er,
When she and her darling
Keep watch at the door.

Ah! would more women
A welcome prepare,
For husband returning
From labour and care;
Supper inviting—
The dwelling all neat;
And loving smiles ready
His coming to greet!

Then would less sorrow
Our dwellings enshroud;
Far fewer households
Be under a cloud.
Labour is wearing—
And when it is o'er,
See that your husband
Gets smiles at the door!

—*The British Workman.*

Varieties.

Extracts from PUNCH.

DINNER FOR THE "H"-LESS.—Good educational course for an uneducated cockney.—An *aitch*-bone.

"THOUGHT IS FREE."—*Shakspeare.*—A man may think freely without being a free-thinker. Some of our bigoted friends are unable to understand this.

"PITY THE POOR TEACHER." — *Teacher.*—"And what are the four quarters of the world?" *First Pupil.*—"Please, teacher, air, earth, fire, and water." *Second Pupil* (eagerly.)—"No, teacher,—Matthew, Mark, and John."

REFRESHING SLUMBER.—We put it to Archdeacon Denison himself whether he would not look upon it as a venial offence if a conscientious, right-minded man, after reading steadily through the thirty-nine Articles, were to take forty winks.

THE RETURN OF ULYSSES.—*Britannia.*—"Ah, my dear! I was certain you wouldn't turn away the general. He may smoke too much, and be too fond of his relations; but, at any rate, he's been a good and faithful servant to *you!*"

LATEST FROM DUNDEE.—*(Where, readers will be happy to know, the Maids' rebellion has revived in great force.)* *Mistress.*—"I did not ring, Mary." *Mary.* —"I know that, mum; but as I was moping in the kitchen, I thought I'd come and sit a bit with you!"

THE CHACE.—Mrs. Malaprop, who is a staunch upholder of the Establishment, has been greatly shocked to hear that in some parts of the country they hunt with packs of beadles! She wonders what the Bishops and congregation are about, to allow such extraordinary proceedings.

Extracts from JUDY.

Men of mark—Garotters who have had the "cat."

New proverb—Man *proposes*, but *woman* very often rejects him!

Strange!—The heaviest speeches don't always have the greatest weight.

WARNING TO LOVERS.—Edwin pleads guilty to having kissed Angelina in the cornfield; the corn, she says, was "shocked."

"Oh, that mine enemy would write a book." "Yes," we add, "and have it published on commission;" in which case his acquaintance with the prophets would be small, you know.

SUCH IS LIFE!—*Brown.*—How's your wife, Jones. *Jones* (with the wine-glass.) — Poorly—always *is* poorly. She's afraid she's going to die, and *I'm afraid she isn't*; so I've got a doosid pleasant time of it, altogether.

Extracts from FUN.

Attractive publication for racing men.—"Good Things."

Puss!—It is very certain that the bard who spoke of the "harmless necessary cat," was not a Taylor if he was a jailor!

LIVE AND LEARN.—*Worthy Pastor*:—"What, not remember your catechism, my boy! you're better fed than taught, I think!" *Boy*:—"Ees, sir! You taches me, but father feeds me!"

TAKING A RISE OUT OF HIM.—*Lady*:—"I see that you have advanced the price of your cartes, Mr. Camera!" *Mr. C.*:—"Most reluctantly, m'm, everything we use is rising daily!" *Lady*:—"Not forgetting the sun, I presume, Mr. Camera!"

STAR-TELLING!—*Imaginative Sister*:—"The big stars are the grown-up ones, you see—the smaller are the boys and girls—and the very little tiny ones are *the baby* stars." *Thoughtful Brother*:—"Then I wonder which is the nasty cross old nurse."

NOT TOO PARTICULAR.—(At a party.)—*Emmeline*: —"Dear me, that is a charming song; it's quite new to me! Have you ever heard it before, Algy?" *Algernon*:—"Yaas, think I have—one of Arthur Sullivan's. I believe—something about lies—the snow-white lies, or the white snow lies—or the snow lies white—I don't recollect which, and it's all the same!"

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

Never was there a more brilliant banquet in the famous old Guildhall than was that of Saturday last; and never perhaps was a more distinguished and illustrious company present than on that occasion; but to the outside public who were not participants in the festivitities, and who merely read an account of them, the proceedings must have seemed rather dull. It is true that some very eminent men spoke on some very important subjects—such as the indirect claims, the San Juan boundary, and the French treaty; but then these subjects decidedly *are* dull, and no oratory—at all events, no Ministerial oratory—can make them lively. There was, in default of any significant Ministerial utterances, or any brilliant, humorous, or entertaining speeches, even more than the usual amount of compliments, till they really became wearisome. One element was certainly not observable in the speeches, the element of prophecy or promise. Never on the occasion of the great civic banquet were Ministers so reticent. I was about to say that those Ministers who were present told us just as much and no more than the Premier, who was absent, and really there would be very little exaggeration in this. Mr. Goschen took the opportunity of bepuffing his pet scheme of a new force of naval volunteers, and his remarks were received with such applause that he may pride himself on his plans in this direction. The First Lord of the Admiralty, was the most communicative of all the Ministers, though he told us very little. From what he did say, however, I gather that we may prepare for rather heavy Navy Estimates, for in a decided way he insisted upon it that it was very necessary to watch and equal the efforts of other nations, however costly it might be to ourselves, and he confidently expects to find the country generous. This looks symptomatic. The new Lord Chancellor, as a matter of course, made an admirable speech. He always speaks well and to the point, with elegance and good taste, and the Guildhall banquet offered no exception to the rule. He gave us a splendid apology (using the word in its old sense) for the House of Lords, and though he reminded us that he has not yet passed over its threshold, his very speech, together with his antecedents and his deservedly high reputation, may be regarded as arguments in favour of that illustrious assembly, if such arguments were needed. Lord Granville was happy, easy, and affable, of course; and even though he dilated at somewhat too great a length on the French treaty for such an occasion as a banquet, he knew that he was addressing many who felt a deep interest in the subject, and he has certainly done the public good service, though I much doubt whether his arguments that the treaty favours free trade will be generally approved of. Mr. Lowe was scarcely himself. About the best, if not the best, debater in the House, and a powerful and telling speaker when he has got topics to deal with, he seemed scarcely in his element on this occasion, and he perhaps never said less from a political point of view. The new Lord Mayor "made his mark." He is a good and effective speaker; and although he had old toasts and hackneyed topics to deal with, he did his presidential work admirably He bids fair to be one of the most popular Lord Mayors we ever had.

But for a paragraph which has appeared in a paper but little given to *canards* of any description, I should feel disposed to doubt whether Sir John Coleridge had ever the offer of the Divorce Court judgeship. My information is to the effect that he has not. Anyhow the offer must have been of the most empty and formal description. It was hardly likely that the Attorney-General would give up his extensive practice for such a reward of merit even with a peerage thrown in. That Sir James Hannen will be the new judge appears now certain. By the way, I hear that the Divorce Court is likely to be engaged upon a case which, without being a *cause celabre*, is certain to attract a good deal of public attention. The correspondent is a gentleman whose name has been rendered notorious in connection with certain public meetings in Trafalgar Square, Hyde Park, and other places devoted to the proclamation of the wrongs of the proletariat.

When so much is said in favour of a rise in wages, and so many contests on the subject are being waged, it is worth notice that the Government, in its capacity as employer, has just declared in favour of that rigid principle called the law ot supply and demand. The labourers in the Control Department at Woolwich Arsenal having applied for an increase of pay, and having stated that they could not be expected to support themselves and families on 15s. a week, with provisions at their present price, the Secretary of State for war replies that the Government, in the interest of the public, is bound to obtain labourers as cheaply as possible, and that no employer in engaging a man is bound to consider his circumstances and the number of persons dependant upon him. Undoubtedly this is true as a rule, but how numerous are the exceptions! One of these exceptions is actually to be found in another department of Government, the Home Secretary and the Commissioners of Police having been mainly induced to grant an increase of pay to the Metropolitan Police in consideration of the rise in the prices of provisions.

As we now have parliamentary and municipal elections conducted by ballot, why not elections for beadles? True, the beadle may not be a very important functionary; he cannot stand on his rights as to the "order of precedence among men;" and he is a terror only to little boys in church. But still a little spark may kindle a great fire, and even a beadle may in his own insignificant person involve that awful thing popular liberty. It seems that the royal village of Kew has been perturbed by an election for beadle; that one man had, or is said to have had, the interest of H.R.H. the Duchess of Cambridge, the Vicar of Kew, and other influential residents, and that another man had the popular voice with him. So there was quite a flutter among the Kewites, and demonstrations to the effect that "Short's your friend, not Codlin" were rampant, and imputations too strong for me to repeat were made upon the conduct of eminent personages.

Any one who has attended any of the services at St. Alban's, Holborn, and who may have looked at the matter from this point of view, must have come to the conclusion that these services are at all events very expensive. And so they are. The expenses of this church are no less than £150 a month, while its ordinary revenue is only about half that amount. Either some rich enthusiasts for ritical observances must come forward, or the clergy of St. Alban's must modify their proceeding, if they would pay their way.

The Hall of Science in Old Street, the forum of the Secularists and advanced reformers, was thronged the other day by the followers of Messrs. Bradlaugh, Austin, Holyoake, and Watts, drawn thither by an occasion of singular interest both to themselves and, as I take it, to that portion of the public who can step outside their own particular spheres to study the life and movements beyond. Mr. Austin Holyoake (who by the way is one of the working editors of the *National Reformer*) has just recovered from a long and serious illness, and the members of the Hall of Science Club thought it would be well to mark the pleasure which they experienced on his recovery by presenting him with a testimonial "as a mark of esteem and affection." The proceedings commenced with a tea of what may be called the orthodox pattern, merged easily into a miscellaneous concert, and then assumed the form of a public meeting at which the business of the evening was transacted Mr. Bradlaugh, the president presented the testimonial, and Mr. Watts spoke to the manifold good qualities of the recipient thereof. I have delayed mentioning the nature of the gift to the last. Depend upon it these people are in earnest. No appeal, strictly, speaking had been made on behalf of the individual to be complimented; no "list" had been sent to any but applicants therefore, and yet in the space of a very few weeks a sum of three hundred guineas was got together. In the elements of zeal and oneness of purpose there are Christian communities I wot of that might profitably imitate the *habitues* of the Hall of Science.

LETTER FROM EDMOND BEALES, ESQ., ON THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACTS.

Osborn House, Bolton Gardens, South, S.W.,
20th April, 1872.

DEAR SIR,—In answer to your letter, I do not hesitate to state that it is my very earnest hope and desire, that the signing of the Working Men's Protest against the Contagious Diseases Acts may be so general, as to make the working classes the honoured means of vindicating our national character, from the infamy of enactments which violate the most sacred principles of English law, with regard to personal rights; whilst they sin against religion, decency, and morality, by sanctioning prostitution as a licensed profession and attempting to provide for its safer practice, by offering protection beforehand against its loathsome physical consequences.

Never before in England, was womanhood so degraded and outraged under the sanction of law; never before was woman legislated for and legally registered, as a mere animal provision for the satisfaction of man's vicious passions. It is difficult to understand how even the most laudable desire to endeavour to extirpate a frightful and widely injurious disease, could induce an assembly of English gentlemen to deliberately propose, discuss, and pass such laws as the Contagious Diseases Acts; but it is at least a proof how dangerous and unjust it is to allow one sex, exclusively chosen, to legislate exclusively for the other sex. No Parliament would have conceived for a moment the idea or possibility of enacting statutes similarly affecting the persons and liberties of men.

These Acts also show how necessary it is for the working classes, who are the largest sufferers from the horrors of war, to use every endeavour to put an end to war, and to protest against the existence of standing armies; for neither the Contagious Diseases Acts, nor the 40th section of the Mutiny Act, nor the 54th section of the Marine Mutiny Act, freeing soldiers from all liability for the support of any relation or child, none of these grossly immoral and un-Christian enactments,—especially oppressing women of the working classes—would ever have been passed but for the admitted purpose of preserving the efficiency of her Majesty's soldiers and sailors. It is our duty to consider whether that object cannot be accomplished by just and moral means, and if not, whether any end can justify such means.

Every step in these Acts, which are of the very worst description of class legislation, as directed against the poorer classes, is opposed to the spirit of English law, and of a nature that must be painful and revolting to the feelings of every right-minded person required to assist in their execution.

The system of police espionage (continued by Mr. Bruce's Bill, purporting to Repeal other parts of the Acts), the arrest of women on the mere "belief" of a policeman, or on the very questionable ground of "solicitation;" the summary jurisdiction of a single magistrate, usually without any legal assistance to the accused, the disgusting medical examinations, whether compulsory or after what, in grim mockery, is called a voluntary submission—are all contrary to the spirit of our laws, and to every righteous, generous, and moral principle. The working classes may well feel it an honour and duty to denounce such legislation, and insist on having it for ever swept away from our national records.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

EDMOND BEALES.

To the Secretary of the National Association for the Repeal of the Contagious Diseases Acts, 50, Great Marlborough Street, W.

QUICK PASSAGE.—The s.s. Consett, built by C. Mitchell and Co, Walker, and engine by R. and W. Hawthorn, has made a passage from Cardiff to Malta in 9½ days.

BREAKFAST. — EPPS'S COCOA. — GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"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."—*Civil Service. Gazette* Made simply with boiling water or milk. Each packet is labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co. Homœopathic Chemists, London." Also makers of Epps's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condensed Milk). 449b

MANUFACTURE OF COCOA, CACAOINE, AND CHOCOLATE.—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps & Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston Road, London."—See Article in Part 19 of *Cassell's Household Guide.* 47

AN EVENING BEVERAGE.—CACA'OINE.—The *Food Journal* says:—'By a new process to which the nibs are subjected, the principal part of the oil is effectualy removed, a thin beverage, well adapted for afternoon or evening use, as a substitute for tea, being the result. The flavour of Caca'oine will, in addition, be a great attraction to all.'—Each packet or tin is labelled "JAMES EPPS and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London." Also makers of Epps's Milky Caca'oine (Caca'oine and Condensed Milk). 449b

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

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

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

CHILD MURDER NEAR LANCASTER.

On Tuesday, an inquest was opened at Lancaster, upon the body of a female child, about 14 months old, which had been found drowned in a pond at Aldcliffe, near Lancaster, under circumstances which leave no doubt that a most cruel murder has been committed. From the dress and general appearance of the child, it is believed to have belonged to parents of respectability. The evidence went to shew that on Friday afternoon last, a good-looking young woman, about 20 years of age, and wearing a brown cloth jacket trimmed with dog-skin, a black hat, black veil, and a green plaid skirt, was seen going in the direction of Aldcliffe, and she asked the way to the place of a person whom she met. At that time she was carrying a child answering the description of the deceased; and not long afterwards she was seen returning without the child. In the course of Saturday information reached the police which led to two ponds being dragged, and the result was the finding in one of them, on Sunday evening, the body in question. The woman is supposed to have arrived from Preston on Friday afternoon and to have returned the same evening, she having been seen on the platform of the Castle Railway station. Dr. Moore, of Lancaster, who made the *post-mortem* examination, stated that there were two depressed bruised lines around the front and sides of the neck of the child. In his opinion, these lines had probably been caused by a piece of tape having been tightly drawn twice round the neck, and held at the back during life; it was possible that partial insensibility had been produced by that means. The immediate cause of death was suffocation, probably from drowning. The inquest was adjourned, the Coroner remarking that the police entertained the hope of soon arresting the woman suspected of the murder.

THE PICKERING MURDERS. DISCOVERY OF THE BODIES.

PICKERING, Tuesday Night.—To-day the police have been actively engaged in searching for the remains of the murdered man, Joseph Wood, and of his son, a little boy of the same name, who were missed from their home, at Cropton, on the 17th May. The facts brought to light within the last few days leave no doubt that a murder unparalleled in its atrocity in this part of the country has been committed; and that the story which was at first set afloat as to the deceased having gone abroad was a piece of fiction invented for the purpose of putting the police off the scent. Robert Charter, the murdered man's cousin, against whom the police are getting up a case of circumstantial evidence, still preserves a stolid silence on the subject of the murder. Both Charter and his son were apprehended last week. Many facts have since come to the knowledge of the police which have materially assisted them in their investigation; and from an important discovery made today, there is no doubt that they have got upon the right track, and have a complete case against the elder Charter. This morning Superintendent Jonas and Inspector Nicholson went to Lastingham, a village about two miles and a half from the Cropton farm, for the purpose of searching some fields, of which Charter was the tenant. They had strong suspicion that the bodies had been originally buried in the orchard adjoining the farmhouse at Cropton, and thence conveyed to one of these fields. During their examination of a ploughed field their attention was directed to a quantity of apparently fresh soil which had been placed over an old watercourse. A little further off they found a three-pronged fork and a spade, and with these they set to work to remove the soil. Having dug to the depth of two and a half feet, they came to a heap of stones, among which was discovered a sack, the end of which was securely tied. The remains of the deceased man, excepting the feet and hand, which were buried in the orchard at Cropton, were in the sack; and there were also some small limbs, supposed to be the remains of the murdered boy. A cord was tied round the man's neck, leading to the inference that he was strangled. About half-past five o'clock in the evening Mr. Jonas arrived in Pickering with the remains, which were deposited in the police station. Several people who had heard of the horrible discovery, assembled to witness the arrival of the remains, and seemed terror-stricken.

THE "TOUR" OF THE AMERICAN FLAG.

Sergeant Bates, bearing the American flag, arrived in Kendal about half-past four o'clock on Saturday afternoon. He had travelled the previous day from Penrith to Shap, where he halted for the night. His arrival in Kendal created a sensation amongst a number of country folk who were in town attending the Martinmas fair. He at once proceeded to the King's Arms Hotel, and as soon as his presence there became known a number of local gentlemen, including three town councillors and representatives of the press, repaired to the hotel to greet him and his flag. Amongst others who called upon him were Captain Bateson, of the United States navy, and his wife, who were staying in the neighbourhood. An impromptu "reception" was organised. All the public men of the town who were not pressingly engaged attended, and after a repast speeches were delivered in which strong sympathy was expressed with Bates and his mission. He was assured that the good feeling towards America which he had come to test did in reality exist, notwithstanding the irritation which the recent adverse awards under the Washington Treaty, might be supposed to produce in the English mind.—In reply, he said that even already he had received overwhelming proof that the sentiments of England towards America were what he had maintained them to be. He announced that prior to landing in England he had resolved to withdraw from the wager he had made, in order that there might be nothing whatever of an objectionable nature about the transaction; and he was now carrying out his project at the request of a number of public men in the United States who held the same opinions that he did on the subject in dispute. He had written to withdraw the wager. The sergeant was congratulated upon having come to such a resolution. On Monday morning he resumed his march to Lancaster. On leaving the town he was heartily cheered by a large crowd of people. His route brought him into close proximity to the ancient Hall of Levens. Here he was invited to partake of the hospitality of the hall, which he did and conformed to the time-honoured custom of drinking of a description of old ale, called "Morocco," out of a large goblet, standing on one leg, and saying, "Luck to Levens as long as the Kent flows." He has so far been received with enthusiasm, and has been offered the hospitality of some of the leading hotels in the principal towns through which he intends to pass. Bates is 34 years of age. He carries a "star-spangled banner" 6ft by 6½ft. He expects to reach London by the 25th.

The woman Charlotte Steel, who cut her throat last week at Dewsbury with a razor, has died from the effects of her self-inflicted injuries.

Mrs. Myerscough, widow of the late Mr. William Myerscough, Beach House, Hebers, Middleton, who was killed in the Kirtlebridge disaster, died on Saturday from the shock she sustained on receiving the news of her husband's death.

The Liverpool School Board has resolved to issue a precept on the Town Council for £17,702, to meet the balance of £3,702 due to the treasurer on last year's account, and £14,000 for current year's expenses compared with £9,000 last year.

The death is announced of Mr. William Frederick Ross Cowell Stepney, son of Sir John Cowell Stepney, member of Parliament for Carmarthen, and heir to the extensive Stepney estates in Carmarthenshire, in the 52nd year of his age.

Markets.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

The *Mark Lane Express* says:—During the past week, we had several fine days, and should this favourable weather continue, wheat-planting, which is very backward, will be resumed in earnest. But such acceptable weather has been partly broken in the North by storms of unusual violence, doing much local damage; so that our way to Christmas has not yet proved very smooth. There is, however, time enough yet for a sufficiently dry surface, and the threatened evil may not yet arrive. As regards the plants early sown, though small in amount, they are everywhere well spoken of, and the same is said of the October plantings in France and Germany. The downward tendency of prices seems this week to have reached its lowest, and the fact that, with all the freedom of our imports, London stocks do not overpass 290,000 qrs. shews so very little to fall back upon in case of a severe winter, that holders have evinced more firmness for foreign, although from California alone the October exports are estimated at 147,000 qrs. We, however, do not find heavy gatherings elsewhere, and the supplies within our grasp are really small compared with our undoubted wants. We have no fears about the quality of foreign wheat, but if the imports of potatoes do not excel our present receipts, they will be poor substitutes for those of home-growth, and we very much doubt their fitness for keeping. Our weekly sales still remain very much below those of last year; but though so little has hitherto been brought to market, its inferiority is seriously against a ready sale, and if it were possible to estimate the loss of nutriment and flavour in the wheat by sprouting alone, we fear the summing-up would be surprising.

CORN MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET.—At Tuesday's market there was a small supply of wheat from the growers, but a fair coasting and foreign arrival. Choice samples, of both English and foreign, brought the extreme rates of this day week, but secondary moved off very slowly at previous terms. Barley, for both malting and grinding, had a moderate demand at late rates. Malt 1s. lower. Beans and peas unchanged. Oats of good quality rather dearer; but secondary dull and lower. Flour moved off at about former prices.

HEXHAM CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—There was a moderate attendance of farmers at our market to-day, and a small supply of all kinds of grain.—The wheat trade ruled slow, and the prices of last week were fully maintained. Barley sold at from 1s. to 2s. per qr. advance. In oats there was no material change.

DURHAM CORN AND PROVISION MARKET, Saturday. —The following were the prices quoted at our market this day: — Oats, 7s 6d to 8s 0d per boll. Beef, 8d to 10½d; mutton, 8d to 10½d; veal, 9d to 11d; lamb, 0d to 0d per lb. Chickens, 1s 9d to 2s 3d; ducks, 2s 0d to 3s 0d; hens, 0s to 0s 0d; hares, 4s to 4s 6d; geese, 7s 0d to 10s each; partridges, 2s 6d to 3s 0d; grouse, 3s 6 d to 5s 0d per brace. Pigeons, 1s 0d to 1s 3d; Rabbits, 2s 6d to 3s per couple. Butter, 1s 6d to 1s 7d per lb.; eggs, 0 to 0 for 1s. Onions, 10d to 1s 0d; apples, 2s 0d to 3s per peck; potatoes, 8d to 1s per stone.

DARLINGTON CORN MARKET, Monday.—New wheat made from 13s to 16s; old red, 16s to 17s 0d; old white, 17s 0d to 18s 0d per boll of two bushels. Barley, 8s 0d to 9s 0d per boll. Oats, 3s 6d to 4s per bushel.

LONDON CORN MARKET, Wednesday.—Market dull and inactive. English wheat unchanged; foreign dull at previous values. Country and American flour firm. Barley steady at late rates. Oats unchanged. Maize, beans, and peas dull.

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The show of stock presented for sale exhibited a decline of 32 beasts as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality there is little or no change to note in cattle, while sheep were indisputably the worst that have been shown here this season. The supply of beef comprised 1,388 head. The market commenced under very different auspices to-day from what it had done for some months past, and all breeds moved freely off at an advance of 3d. per stone on the rates of this day se'nnight. Buyers both local and distant, were numerous, and a good clearance was effected. The number of sheep was 4,980. The finest class of wedders were exceedingly scarce and realized fully 10d per pound; the middling and inferior sorts also made more money, with a good finish. Pigs 901 were shown. The pork trade was in a tolerably steady state, and the currencies of Tuesday last were well supported.

Prices:—Beasts, prime heifers, 10s 0d to 10s 3d; secondary sorts, 8s 0d to 9s 3d; inferior sorts, 7s 0d to 8s 0d; first-class oxen, 9s 9d to 10s 0d; middling, 8s 6d to 8s 0d; cows, 6s 3d to 7s 6d; pork, large, 5s 3d to 7s 3d; small, 7s 9d to 8s 3d per stone of 14lbs. Sheep, (out of wool), good vendable wedders, per lb., 9½d to 10d; middling 8d to 9d; inferior, 7½d to 1d per lb.

WAKEFIELD CATTLE MARKET, Wednesday.—There was again a short supply of beef and mutton, and trade ruled slow at a slight advance upon last Wednesday's prices. Good beef, which was very scarce, sold readily at from 10s to 10s 3d per stone of 14lbs.; inferior qualities moved off slowly at 9s to 9s 6d. Prime small wedders sold at 10d per lb., and heavy weights at 8½d to 9d.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET, Tuesday.—There were 94 carts of hay, and 27 carts of straw in the market. Prices: old land hay, £4 0s to £5 5s 0d; new land hay, £0 0s 0d to £5 0s 0d; this year's growth, £3 10s to £5 0s 0d; clover hay, £0 0s 0d to £0 0s 0d per ton. Wheat straw, 3s 0d to 3s 10d; barley straw, 3s 0d to 3s 7d; oat straw, 3s. 0d. to 3s 6d per thrave.

NEWCASTLE POTATO MARKET, Saturday.—The supply of potatoes at to-day's market was plentiful, and the demand was limited. Prices:—Scotch, 18s 0d; English 15s per load. Onions, 5s 6d per bag. Disease very bad both in English and Scotch samples. Foreign potatoes, £5 to £6 per ton.

MIDDLESBROUGH IRON MARKET, Tuesday.—There was an average attendance on 'Change at Middlesbrough. Business was rather flat, and although pig-iron makers still quoted No. 3 at 105s. per ton for immediate delivery, we heard of a merchant selling the same quality at 100s. per ton, and offering more at the same price. Buyers continue to hold off in the belief that they will soon be able to place orders at lower prices than are now ruling. Sellers, however, are not at all anxious to obtain contracts, as they are well sold forward. This delay on the part of buyers, and unwillingness of sellers to reduce prices, cannot continue much longer. A little time will prove which of the two have been adopting the wisest course. There is nothing new to report in the finished iron trade. With regard to the coal and coke trade, there is scarcely any change on Teesside. Although quotations are lower in other districts, coal and coke agents in Middlesbrough adhere to their lists, and ask from 37s. 6d. to 40s. per ton for coke. Considerable interest is being manifested in the proposal for making new docks east of Middlesbrough.

"A VISIT TO EPPS'S COCOA MANUFACTORY.—Through the kindness of Messrs. EPPS, I recently had an opportunity of seeing the many complicated and varied processes the Cacao bean passes through ere it is sold for public use, and, being both interested and highly pleased with what I saw during my visit to the manufactory, I thought a brief account of the Cacao, and the way it is manufactured by Messrs. Epps, to fit it for a wholesome and nutritious beverage might be of interest to the readers of 'Land and Water.'"—See Article in "Land and Water," October 14.

BREAKFAST. — EPPS'S COCOA. — GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"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."—*Civil Service Gazette.* Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled —"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London." Also, makers of Epps's Cacaoine, a very thin beverage for evening use.

EPPS'S CHOCOLATE.—*La Situation* (the Imperialist organ), in an article, entitled, France et Angleterre," says: —"Nous n'avons en France qu'une seule usine ou la préparation du Cacao emploie un materiel et un personnel aussi considerables que ceux que nous avons vus dans l'usine de Messieurs Epps. C'est une veritable curiosite dans son genre que cette immense fabrique."—The wrapper of each cake of Chocolate prepared by this firm is labeled "JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London." Also makers of Epps's Milky Chocolate (Chocolate and Condensed Milk).

MURDER AND SUIC… CHESTE…

An inquest was held on … coroner, Manchester, respecti… Gurlin, widow, aged 28, lately… street, Thompson street, Man… specting the death of her dau… aged 2½ years.—Ann Lawren… said that she was mother to… The latter had for some time… choly state of mind, and fret… her husband, who had died … ago. She had said, at times… to poison herself and her chil… on Saturday night the witne… and grand-daughter together … but on Sunday morning, on … she found them both dead … stable W. Hawkins produced … which he found on the floor o… by the previous witness.—J. … Shudehill, said that a fortnig… woman asked him to supply … prussic acid, saying it was f… was a photographer. The w… her have the poison without… ment, when she went away … turned with a woman named… said that her statement was… then gave the deceased wha… She seemed perfectly sane.… geon, Oak-street, said that … woman before her death, and … judged that she was not righ… had made a post-mortem exam… and the symptoms showed … caused by prussic acid.—The… dict to the effect that the m… poisoning herself whilst in … mind, and that the child had … mother. They also censure… Walker, and expressed an opi… should be taken against her.

HEAVY DAMAGES …

In the Court of Queen's Benc… the Lord Chief Justice and … Hannen, and Quain, the case … wife v. the Metropolitan Railw… upon an application by Mr. M… behalf of the company for a n… the amount of damages (£1,6… jury to the female plaintiff, an… to the public as Miss Eleanor… injuries sustained in a collision… sington Station on the 2nd of … trial, which took place at the la… sex, it appeared that Mrs. Swa… on the floor of the carriage, r… forehead and an injury to the … insensible for some time. The… £1,200 into court in order to st… view to the present applicatio… Chambers contended that the … sive, and having observed t… been made of the cut on the… Chief Justice said that any… would think such a cut … appearance, and especially a… in the habit of playing yo… Chambers said that too much … introduced into the case, as i… figured for life.—The Lord Ch… that it was not a matter of se… —Mr. Justice Blackburn said… forehead might be a less seriou… than to an unmarried lady, bu… very serious indeed. Besides,… the plaintiff might not be so g… was before.—The Lord Chi… there should be no rule. The… receiving a salary of £8 a we… was supplemented by benefits … the provinces, and it was stat… she would be disqualified fro… fession for two years. She wa… dently of much ability as an … talents that were only developi… probably, if the accident had … come would by this time hav… creased. Under these circum… think the damages excessive.… being of the same opinion, t… refused.

AWFUL CALAMITY … MAIL STEAMER …

Despatches from Key West, … report a terrible calamity at s… one of the Atlantic Mail line, w… on the 22nd instant, about 25… *en route* for Havana *via* Nassau… were saved, as follow:—George … Yauco, W. F. Tunnell, Ebene… Outerbridge, James Culmer, an… sengers; William Jones, seam… seaman; Patrick M'Gowen, wai… pantryman; and Richard Murp… man. The fire was discovered… the pantry, and suddenly burs… flame amidships, spreading rap… The boats were launched imme… one were swamped at once. … board were compelled, on accou… jump into the sea. Those sav… the boats on Abaco about six … ing of the 22nd, and were take… small schooner to Nassau. It … for those in the boat to see thos… ing to the swamped boats and h… ance. There were about ten la… not known whether any of the … been picked up. It is said the… effort to save the lives of the p… bravely himself with the hose… passengers are now here. Thi… brought here this afternoon by … from Nassau to the British Co… cations were sent to the Atlant… office in New York. The orig… known. Two of the boats of th… were burned alongside the ve… probability that any of the othe… shore. It is probable that not … have been saved had it not bee… a resident of Eleuthera, and a p… A new boat had been purchased… placed on deck, but as the weat… terous she had not been secured… or by checks. When it was kno… would go down, Culmer, with a f… this boat, holding fast the pa… jumped overboard and swam to… others followed him; and even … been for Culmer—who was ac… management of a boat and took… her safely through the surf—sh… lost with the others.

It is stated that the politic… Kanta intends to send the youn… England to complete his educat…

The powers of a political age… of the King of Burmah have be… the Chief Commissioner of Brit…

Sir James Hannen, one of th… Court of Queen's Bench, will … zance in the Judgeship of the P… Court.

THE WINTER CIRCUIT OF T… learned judges have arrange… winter circuits as follows, viz. … Liverpool — Mr. Justice Mellor… Lush; Leeds and Derby—Mr. … ford and Durham—Mr. Justice… Lewes, and Maidstone—Mr. Ju… cester, Worcester, and Warwick-… well.

MURDER AND SUICIDE IN MANCHESTER.

An inquest was held on Monday, by the city coroner, Manchester, respecting the death of Annie Gurlin, widow, aged 28, lately residing at 36, Cross street, Thompson street, Manchester; and also respecting the death of her daughter, Ada Millicent, aged 2½ years.—Ann Lawrence, of Rochdale road, said that she was mother to the deceased woman. The latter had for some time past been in a melancholy state of mind, and fretted very much about her husband, who had died about eight months ago. She had said, at times, that she would like to poison herself and her child. About ten o'clock on Saturday night the witness left her daughter and grand-daughter together in their usual health, but on Sunday morning, on entering their room, she found them both dead in bed.—Police-constable W. Hawkins produced a bottle and a spoon which he found on the floor of the room described by the previous witness.—J. J. Jordan, druggist, Shudehill, said that a fortnight ago the deceased woman asked him to supply her with an ounce of prussic acid, saying it was for her husband, who was a photographer. The witness refused to let her have the poison without proof of her statement, when she went away and shortly after returned with a woman named Mary Walker, who said that her statement was true. The witness then gave the deceased what she had asked for. She seemed perfectly sane.—William Walls, surgeon, Oak-street, said that he saw the deceased woman before her death, and from her conduct he judged that she was not right in her mind. He had made a post-mortem examination of the bodies, and the symptoms showed that death had been caused by prussic acid.—The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the mother had died from poisoning herself whilst in an unsound state of mind, and that the child had been poisoned by its mother. They also censured the woman Mary Walker, and expressed an opinion that proceedings should be taken against her.

HEAVY DAMAGES FOR A SCAR.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Monday, before the Lord Chief Justice and Justices Blackburn, Hannen, and Quain, the case of Swanborough and wife v. the Metropolitan Railway Company came on upon an application by Mr. M. Chambers, Q.C., on behalf of the company for a new trial, or to reduce the amount of damages (£1,600) awarded by the jury to the female plaintiff, an actress well known to the public as Miss Eleanor Bufton, for bodily injuries sustained in a collision at the South Kensington Station on the 2nd of August, 1871. At the trial, which took place at the last sittings in Middlesex, it appeared that Mrs. Swanborough was thrown on the floor of the carriage, received a cut on the forehead and an injury to the knee, and remained insensible for some time. The defendants had paid £1,200 into court in order to stay execution, with a view to the present application being made. Mr. Chambers contended that the damages were excessive, and having observed that too much had been made of the cut on the forehead, the Lord Chief Justice said that any good-looking lady would think such a cut damaging to her appearance, and especially an actress who was in the habit of playing youthful parts. Mr. Chambers said that too much sentiment had been introduced into the case, as if the lady was disfigured for life.—The Lord Chief Justice remarked that it was not a matter of sentiment but of fact. —Mr. Justice Blackburn said that a scar on the forehead might be a less serious thing to a married than to an unmarried lady, but to an actress it was very serious indeed. Besides, after such a shock the plaintiff might not be so good an actress as she was before.—The Lord Chief Justice thought there should be no rule. The plaintiff had been receiving a salary of £8 a week, an income which was supplemented by benefits and "starring" in the provinces, and it was stated at the trial that she would be disqualified from following her profession for two years. She was a young lady evidently of much ability as an actress, and with talents that were only developing themselves; and, probably, if the accident had not occurred, her income would by this time have considerably increased. Under these circumstances he did not think the damages excessive.—The other judges being of the same opinion, the application was refused.

AWFUL CALAMITY AT SEA.
MAIL STEAMER BURNT.

Despatches from Key West, dated October 30, report a terrible calamity at sea:—The Missouri, one of the Atlantic Mail line, was burned in a gale on the 22nd instant, about 25 miles from Abaco, *en route* for Havana *via* Nassau. Twelve persons were saved, as follow:—George Thackeray, Enrique Yauco, W. F. Tunnell, Ebenezer Saunders, O. E. Outerbridge, James Culmer, and John Rehels, passengers; William Jones, seaman; Samuel Cone, seaman; Patrick M'Gowen, waiter; Lewis Bohme, pantryman; and Richard Murphy, second pantryman. The fire was discovered about nine a.m. in the pantry, and suddenly burst out in volumes of flame amidships, spreading rapidly over the ship. The boats were launched immediately, and all but one were swamped at once. Those remaining on board were compelled, on account of the flames, to jump into the sea. Those saved landed in one of the boats on Abaco about six p.m. on the evening of the 22nd, and were taken from thence in a small schooner to Nassau. It was a terrible sight for those in the boat to see those in the water clinging to the swamped boats and begging for assistance. There were about ten ladies on board. It is not known whether any of the missing have since been picked up. It is said the captain used every effort to save the lives of the passengers, working bravely himself with the hose. Three of the saved passengers are now here. This information was brought here this afternoon by the steamer Anna from Nassau to the British Consul, and communications were sent to the Atlantic Mail Company's office in New York. The origin of the fire is unknown. Two of the boats of the ill-fated Missouri were burned alongside the vessel, and there is no probability that any of the others ever reached the shore. It is probable that not a single life would have been saved had it not been for James Culmer, a resident of Eleuthera, and a passenger on board. A new boat had been purchased in New York and placed on deck, but as the weather had been boisterous she had not been secured either by gripes or by checks. When it was known that the vessel would go down, Culmer, with a few others, launched this boat, holding fast the painter. When he jumped overboard and swam to the boat eleven others followed him; and even then, had it not been for Culmer—who was acquainted with the management of a boat and took charge and piloted her safely through the surf—she would have been lost with the others.

It is stated that the political agent of Rewa Kanta intends to send the young Chief of Barga to England to complete his education.

The powers of a political agent in the territories of the King of Burmah have been conferred upon the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah.

Sir James Hannen, one of the Justices of the Court of Queen's Bench, will succeed Lord Penzance in the Judgeship of the Probate and Divorce Court.

THE WINTER CIRCUIT OF THE JUDGES.—The learned judges have arranged the forthcoming winter circuits as follows, viz.:—Manchester and Liverpool — Mr. Justice Mellor and Mr. Justice Lush; Leeds and Derby—Mr. Baron Pigott; Stafford and Durham—Mr. Justice Denman; Hants, Lewes, and Maidstone—Mr. Justice Byles; Gloucester, Worcester, and Warwick—Mr. Baron Bramwell.

HORRIBLE OUTRAGE ON A WOMAN.

At Lambeth, on Monday, Charles George, 25, a determined-looking fellow, described as a labourer having no home, was charged before Mr. Chance with violently assaulting Mary Ann Barns, and biting her nose off. Mr. Moore attended from the Associate Institute for the Protection of Women. On Saturday night, about twelve o'clock, police-constable 182 W was in the Clapham road, and on nearing the Hanover Arms Tavern saw the prisoner strike a woman in such a violent manner as to cause her to fall. The prisoner threw himself upon her, and then witness heard loud screams for help. He ran up, and on getting prisoner away from the woman, the latter, whose face was streaming with blood, said he had bitten her nose off. The prisoner said, "Yes, I know I have." She was so much injured that he had to convey her to the hospital, where she now remains. The prisoner upon being told the charge at the station again admitted biting the woman's nose off.—Prisoner said in answer to the charge, that the woman had struck him with a pewter pot, and he hit her; but as for biting her nose off, he denied it, as he had too much respect for her.—Mr. Chance: You have already admitted it, and I can scarcely conceive such horrible conduct. It is more like the action of a wild beast. I shall remand you, in order to see how the woman progresses. —Prisoner: Well, if I did it, I don't know anything about it.—A remand was ordered, the woman being, it was stated, in a very weak and dangerous condition.

GREAT FIRE IN LONDON.
LOSS OF LIFE AND GREAT DAMAGE.

Probably at no previous fire, not excepting the calamity at London-bridge, when the late Mr. Braidwood lost his life, have the members of the Fire Brigade been summoned in such large numbers as was the case on Sunday, consequent on the burning of the City Flour Mill, situate at the western extremity of Upper Thames-street. The building in question was erected upon the site of Old Puddle Dock. The mill was known as "the largest flour mill in the world, and a gigantic example of mechanical skill." It was constructed entirely upon piles, extending from Thames-street to the water's edge, and was 250 feet long by 60 feet wide. The mill consisted of eight stories, in the first of which, known as the sackroom and delivery floor, the fire was discovered at about a quarter to seven o'clock on Sunday morning, by Police-constable Hyam, No. 427, who found Winter, the watchman, washing himself previous to leaving, and quite unacquainted with anything being wrong. Intimation of the outbreak soon reached Watling-street, whence engines were despatched, and Captain Shaw was speedily on the spot. By half-past seven the ravages of the fire assumed a fearful aspect—the flames having reached each of the upper storeys. The second was used as the stone floor, where thirty-two pairs of millstones were employed; the third storey being called the "smutter" room, where the process of cleansing the wheat took place; the fourth and fifth storeys being set apart for flour-dressing, and the sixth, seventh, and eighth as wheat stores. Such was the magnitude of the fire, that telegraphic communication was sent for all available assistance, and shortly after 8 o'clock there were about sixteen land steamers in operation, as well as the four powerful "floats," besides a number of manual present. There were nearly 200 firemen engaged in work, or more than half the number comprising the brigade, and the four districts were actively represented by Messrs. Palmer, Bridges, Gatehouse, and Hamlyn, the respective superintendents. From the river twelve branches were directed on to the fire, and from the housetops in Vulcan-wharf and Wheatsheaf-wharf on either side, and Muggeridge's Granaries opposite, the water was copiously applied. About nine o'clock, while a number of men were engaged in the building, a brick fell, and doubt was expressed as to the safety of the huge pile. The engines near thereto were stopped and ordered "back." Notwithstanding the presence of the Salvage Corps, it was deemed advisable not to remove anything; and the firemen continued their work until the afternoon without any particular result. About four o'clock, however, several of the men entered the fifth storey, when a portion of the top fell in, and it was with great difficulty they escaped with their lives. Two of the men received much injury, and were conveyed in cabs to obtain surgical aid, and one poor fellow, it was feared, was unavoidably left in the ruins. His companions saw him there, and all efforts towards his recovery having failed, the gravest fears are entertained for him. At a late hour last night the fire was not extinguished, the floats and four land steamers being left in attendance. The mill had a stowage for 40,000 quarters of grain, and the loss occasioned is estimated at little under £100,000. Much valuable machinery has been destroyed; and the five upper stories and the extensive property contained therein have been destroyed. The damage to the lower part has also been great. Messrs. J. and J. Hadley, the owners of the mill, which was composed principally of iron girders and stone and brick work, are only partially insured. How the fire originated cannot be ascertained. It is usual to keep the mill open from Monday morning till Saturday night, a double set of hands being employed; but last Saturday being Lord Mayor's day, the place was closed at 3 o'clock. The supply of water was abundant; Mr. Sheppard, the district officer of the New River Company, being present; and the advantages of the fire main, specially laid for the protection of water-side property, were apparent. The crowd of spectators was great during the day, and the police, under Superintendent Foster, Inspectors Scott, Carter, and other officials, rendered efficient service. The conduct of the firemen was most praiseworthy.

Captain Shaw gives the following official report: —Messrs. J. and J. Hadley, City Flour Mills, 1 and 2, Upper Thames-street, E.C.; a brick building of seven floors, 250ft. by 65ft. Five upper floors and contents very seriously damaged by fire, &c., and roof off; ground and first floors and contents severely injured by heat, water, &c. The contents were insured in the Royal, Liverpool and London and Globe, Commercial Union, Lancashire, Atlas, London and Lancashire, and Universal, and the building in the North British and Mercantile. The cause of the fire is unknown.

The following premises are also reported as having suffered damage:—Messrs. B. Smith and Sons, corn merchants, 3, Upper Thames-street; Mr. A. James, sen, ironfounder, 4, ditto; Mr. T. Berridge, granary keeper, ditto; Messrs. J. B. and W. H. Muggerridge, corn merchant, ditto; Messrs. Stoer Brothers, lithographic stone importers, Earl-street, Blackfriars; Messrs. Alexander and Allen, bottle merchants, ditto; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell, export oilmen, ditto.

The New York Tribune Association several years ago insured the life of Horace Greeley for an amount stated as high as 250,000 dols., and have since regularly paid up the premiums.

Dispatches were received on Saturday at the Colonial Office from the Governor of Malta. Dispatches were sent to the Governor General of Canada and to the Governors of the Bahamas, the Cape of Good Hope, Natal and St. Helena.

FATAL YACHT ACCIDENT.—A melancholy accident occurred on the river Tyne at Newcastle on Sunday afternoon. A yacht with five men in it were sailing across the river when a sudden gust of wind arose, and the yacht capsized, filled, and sunk in a moment. Two of the men swam to shore, two others were drowned, and the fifth man, who was an expert swimmer, got entangled in the rigging and went down with the yacht. The names of the drowned are Robert Gates, Robert Thoburn, and James Scott. The men were taking the yacht across the river to moor it. Only one body has been recovered.

THE STORMS IN THE NORTH SEA.

By the vessels arriving in the Humber the prevalence of fearful weather in the North Sea is reported, the gales accompanied with hail and sleet, being from the north and north-east. Numerous smacks report the loss of valuable gear. The smack Foundling arrived at Hull on Tuesday, having lost her second hand. He was knocked overboard by the boom during the storm. The captain seized him as the sea was washing him away, but, in consequence of a second sea coming, he could not maintain his hold of the man. The steamer Bengalese of Sunderland, from Odessa for Leith, put into the Humber on Tuesday. At eleven o'clock on the previous day she was struck by a heavy sea and thrown on her beam ends, cargo shifted, and everything moveable swept off decks. The brig Expert, of Whitby, is in the Humber, leaking; the Florin, of Newcastle, has been towed in by a smack, disabled; the Vesta, from Wyborg, lost several spars; the Myrtle, of Grimsby, was dismasted; and the Mary had a boy washed overboard. Fearful weather is reported from the Scandinavian side of the North Sea. During Tuesday and the past day or two the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society's agent at Hull received about 30 shipwrecked men, supplied their wants, and sent them to their homes. They had mostly arrived at Hull by steamers, having been sent home by consuls. Amongst the men were six of the crew of the Emmie, of West Hartlepool, lost in Agger Canal on October 24; four of the Janet, 352 tons, of South Shields, wrecked 20 miles south of Lister, on October 31; four of the Active, 185 tons of Whitby, wrecked off Hayland; eight men of the crew of the Prince Albert, 243 tons, of Penzance, wrecked near Wringle lighthouse November 8; three of the crew of the Chamois, of and from London to Maldon, foundered in the North Sea. Some of the men report that the wrecks and casualities on the Norwegian and Swedish coast during the past week or two number about 100, and that before they were sent home a steamer had been sent among the islands to render assistance. The Hilma, from Gamla Carleby for Hull (tar), is reported stranded at Lysekihl, and the Rap, from Arahuus for Hull (barley), at Gothenburg dismasted and leaky.

WRECKS IN THE ATLANTIC.

The weather in the Atlantic during October seems to have been of the most severe character. On Tuesday the brig Anglo-Norman, of Guernsey, from Curacoa for Plymouth, was reported abandoned 20th October, latitude 38 N, long 70 W, crew (ten in number) taken off by the steamer Cyphrenes, from Shanghai, and landed at New York; the Dagmar, a fine Norwegian barque, from New York, with a cargo of grain for Queenstown, for orders, was abandoned 8th November, about 800 miles west of Cape Clear, the crew being fortunately taken off by the Guion steamer Idaho, and landed at Liverpool, on Tuesday. The Spanish ship China (late the American ship Frances A. Palmer, and well known by this name in the Liverpool and New York trade), bound from Havana for Hong Kong, is also reported abandoned, and her crew landed at New York by the Liverpool ship Tantallon Castle, from Calcutta. We have to report the loss of the schooner Seriol, which left Liverpool on the 8th of August for Demerara. It appears that soon after getting to sea she encountered a severe hurricane, during which the vessel was thrown on her beam ends, necessitating the cutting away of her masts, when she righted. The vessel became unmanageable, the sea breaking over her fore and aft. All hands lashed themselves to the wreck, where they were exposed to the waves which constantly washed over them, and also to the imminent danger of starvation, as no food or water could be had. On the 31st of August the gale abated, and on the following day the men succeeded in breaking a hole through the deck sufficiently large to admit of the arm of a seaman, who reached and drew forth a small quantity of flour from an open barrel. The flour, moistened, furnished the only food they had taken since the vessel was disabled. The captain and a seaman named Lewis W. Leathen were too much reduced to eat the flour. On the 2nd of September they caught some small fish, and ate them raw, first sucking the blood from them to quench their intolerable thirst. They could only obtain one or two after fishing all day. On the 5th a turtle coming alongside was captured, and divided among the famished mariners. The captain, the cook, and Leathen were in the meanwhile fast sinking. On the 6th two quarts of rain water were caught by spreading oilcloths on deck, and this served to moisten their lips and tongues. On Sunday morning Leathen died, and the captain becoming delirious, continued in that condition until the 11th, when he expired. The survivors remained on the wreck until the 15th Sept., when they were taken off by Capt. Sears, of the Eliza Stevens, Boston, and carried to Martinique. The cook died after being transferred to the brig, but the rest recovered through the kind treatment of Capt. Sears. —We learn by cable of the total loss of the London barque Medway, bound from London for Philadelphia, she having gone ashore on the Hen and Chickens Rocks, near Henlopen, where she speedily became a wreck. Seven men were lost in landing in the boats, one of which capsized. Two bodies had been picked up, and one came ashore in the boat. Four were missing.—The Liverpool and New York packet ship Energy, Captain Caulkins, has been lost on Hunting Islands, on the North Carolina coast, while on a voyage from Cardiff to Port Royal, with coal; crew saved and landed at Savannah.—Underwriters in Liverpool and London have given up all hope of the steamer Jorge, which left Havana on the 9th August for Liverpool with a full cargo of sugar and has not since been heard of. She had a crew of 30 men, and was one of Messrs. G. H. Fletcher and Co.'s line of steamers between Liverpool and Havana.

WHEAT EXPORTS FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—The exports of wheat from the West Coast of South America are annually increasing in vast proportions, and the value of the wheat exports from San Francisco for seven months during the present year is estimated at 2,325,699 dols., and of flour 881,651 dols., making a combined total of 3,207,350 dols., against 2,246,902 dols. for the corresponding period of last year, and 3,497,000 dols. for the same time in 1870. It is expected that the surplus grain products of California this year will net the State upwards of 20,000,000 dols.

LOSS OF A HARTLEPOOL STEAMER.—On Tuesday William Jackson and nine others of the crew of the screw steamer Emmy, Captain Darling, belonging to West Hartlepool, arrived in the Tyne, on board the steamer Earl Percy, from Copenhagen. The crew state that the Emmy left Shields harbour, coal laden, for Cronstadt, and when off the coast of Jutland she was driven ashore and became a total wreck. The whole of the crew were saved. The Emmy belonged to Messrs. Fawcus, West Hartlepool, and was of about 700 tons. She was quite new, this being only her second voyage. She was valued at about £20,000.

The *Daily News* says there is no truth in the rumour that Mr. de la Poer, member for Waterford county, has entered, or is about to enter, a religious order. It is probable, however, that he will presently retire from the representation of Waterford.

The professorship of moral philosophy in Trinity College, Dublin, was on Saturday conferred on the Rev. James M'Ivor, D.D., who obtained four votes, his closest competitor being the late professor, the Rev. Mr. Abbott, for whom two votes were recorded.

Potatoes are now said to be so scarce and dear throughout Ireland that the governors of the various county gaols have been directed by the Inspector-General to substitute for them in the diet of the prisoners a ration of bread three times a week.

LITERARY SELECTIONS

The present with its duties, and the future with its hopes, are all we have to do with.

SCIENCE DEFINED.—Science is the knowledge of many (orderly and methodically digested and arranged) so as to be attainable by one.

Life is divided into three terms; that which was, which is, and which will be. Let us learn from the past to profit by the present, and from the present to live better for the future.

Modesty is a very good quality, and one which generally accompanies true merit. It engages and captivates the minds of people; as, on the other hand, nothing is more disgusting than presumption and impudence.

INDUSTRY.—The habit of industry for its own sake is a great possession. It is the humble man's true independence; it is what separates him utterly from the criminal and the pauper. It is his true badge of dignity, declaring "I hold my place in the world because I earn it;" and there is no assumption whatever put forth on his behalf that is in any degree so certain and so noble.

LIFE IS SHORT.—Such is the complaint of almost all men who consider existence in reference to the use they do make of it, and not to that which they ought to make. It is, indeed, short, if it be only computed by its agreeable moments. If all the hours passed in pleasure were collected together, a life of a great number of years would scarcely furnish one of a few weeks. The reason why life is short, is, that we either employ it in doing nothing, or in doing what we ought not to do. On this head there is an admirable maxim—"Would you live long, then live well."

THE "WELLS OF MOSES" AND THE MIRACULOUS PASSAGE OF THE RED SEA.—I could have sat and gazed upon this scene of busy life in the midst of arid desolation for the livelong day, but the Bedouins, curious to see what I was up to, came lounging up by ones and twos to seat themselves near me, light the everlasting pipe, and ask in Arabic a hundred absurd questions, until, in sheer desperation, I had to seek some other retreat. Bending my steps towards the beach about two miles away, I could not help again pausing to contemplate the dim, treeless mountains of "Ataka," on the other side, and wander mentally to ages long past away. Was this the actual place of rest from which the hosts of Israel looked through the moonlight, on that memorable night, back upon the scene of their miraculous deliverance? Etham is described as on the edge of the wilderness; and this wilderness on the edge of which Etham stood, and took the name of Etham from this contiguity, is the same wilderness which goes by the name of Shur. Up to the edge of the wilderness the Israelites came before they crossed the Red Sea. Into this wilderness they entered after they crossed; hence the wilderness must have run north and south on the east shore, and the station of Etham, up to which they came before their passage, must have been to the north of the gulf. And it is probable that Pi-hahiroth and the other places mentioned in connection with the Israelitish encampments were to the south east of Etham, because they were visited by the people before they crossed the water from the western shore. Moreover at Etham they were commanded to turn and encamp before Pi-hahiroth. Hence it is plain that although we were unable to fix absolutely the sites of these encampments, they must have sustained the relative positions to each other I have pointed out, and that the course of the Israelites was somewhat as follows:—On leaving Egypt, they marched to Succoth, and then to Etham, to the north of the Gulf of Suez, after which they turned back, and went southward by the gulf's western shore. They crossed, from west to east, and, taking the whole narrative and the notices of distance into account, about the neighbourhood of Jebel Atkah to the opposite shore, near these Wells of Moses. The distance between Wady Tawarik and the opposite side of the gulf is twelve geographical miles, considerably against the supposition of the passage having occurred there. We can after all only regard the passage as a great miracle, described by the sacred historian, celebrated in the songs of Moses and Miriam, noticed in the hymns of the nation in after days. I could almost, as I stood alone upon the sandy plain, picture the mighty host of people scattered about these Wells; the same mountain ranges in sight, the same undulating sands beneath their feet, the same blue sky overhead, and the same wide waste of desert as they witnessed.—*John Keast Lord in Land and Water.*

A SPANISH LEGEND.—The amiable but impressionable Abdalazis, left as Emir over all Spain, completed the conquests of outlying fortresses, and then led an easy life at the Southern Elysium, Seville. Among the many ladies entertained in the palace as captives or hostages, he discovered the late Queen of Spain, the beautiful Exilona, and had her treated in a manner becoming her state. Respect and sympathy soon passed into love, but the virtuous princess would not receive such love as Moslem conquerors offer to their captives. Finding that she would not be his except as his wife, he espoused her and the nuptials were celebrated with great splendour. A mind noble as his could not brook the intimacy of such traitors as Julian and other apostate chiefs. He removed them from the seat of power, and gave them employment where he hoped they could do no harm. By the advice of Ayub, his first cousin, he governed the country with wisdom, not suffering the peaceful Christians to be molested, and encouraging agriculture and commerce to the utmost of his ability. But the mere adventurers were not satisfied with this state of things. They could not bring their inclinations down to mere plodding pursuits, and the common order of Mahometans were enraged by the marriage of the Emir with a Christian woman and the general kindness shown to the people of her creed. Reports were also diligently spread by his ill-wishers that he had become a Christian, or intended to do so, and aimed at nothing less than to rule Spain as king. Some imprudence on the part of the enamoured pair had afforded a sort of foundation for this report. One day Exilona brought forth from her store the golden diadem once worn by Roderic, placed it on her husband's head, and playfully presented a mirror—that he might judge of the improvement in his appearance. The chroniclers say that he often afterwards wore it within the precincts of the palace. So, while the loving pair were enjoying their earthly elysium, their enemies were occupied despatching exaggerated and lying reports to the Caliph, and in time came an order to two well-wishers of the unfortunate Abdalazis, namely, Abhilar ben Obidah and Zeyd ben Nabegat to put the Emir and his wife to death. "When they read the fatal parchment, the scroll fell from their trembling hands. 'Can such bitter hostility exist against the house of Musa?' exclaimed they. 'Is this the reward of such great and glorious services?' They remained for some time plunged in the deepest horror and consternation. The order was, however, absolute, and left them no discretion. 'Allah is great!' said they, 'and commands us to obey our sovereign.'" It was necessary to proceed with caution, so popular and much beloved was the generous and good-hearted Emir by his cavaliers and his military dependants. So the order was made known among the Mahomedan populace, already deeply embittered against him. At the dawn of day, when Abdalazis was performing his devotions in a mosque, built at his country seat for the neighbours, and Exilona was hearing mass in a private chapel of their residence, the furious rabble seized on their persons, the guards being too few in number to offer any effective resistance. They were brought into the public square, and in the presence of a ferocious mob, on whom the youth and beauty and amiable qualities of the noble pair had no effect, they were beheaded, and their bodies left on the place of execution. Some compassionate persons removed them at night, and gave them humble but decent interment. The head of Abdalazis was then embalmed and was placed in a casket which was conveyed to the ferocious Caliph Suleiman. He received it as he was performing a pilgrimage to Mecca, Muza, who had been released from prison, being in his train. Opening the box, he gazed on the contents with cruel satisfaction, and handing it to Muza, he asked him if he recognised the features. "Yes, well do I know this head," replied he, turning away in anguish, "and may a curse light upon him who has destroyed a better man than himself!" He soon after retired to Mount Meran, where he heard of the death of his other sons left in Africa, who had also been executed by Suleiman's orders. His own end was hastened by these afflictions. Perhaps his conscience was never troubled by the recollection of all the families on whom he had inflicted similar calamities by his love of conquest.—*Dublin University Magazine.*

INVALID.—Some say that the formation of the "invalid Corps" is without warrant of law. If it is not illegal, how can it be *in-valid*?

FACETIÆ.

DIFFICULT WORK FOR A DOMESTIC.—Sweeping the horizon with the naked eye.

An Irish editor says, "Thank heaven, half the lies that are told about me are not true."

An exquisite being asked why he married a second time, replied, "Because it is re-wiving."

A letter from Naples says, "Standing on the Castle Elmo, I drank in the sweep of the bay." What a swallow the writer must have had!

If you want to tell a man in California that his views are correct and his judgment unimpeachable, you do not say, "Sir, I heartily approve of those sentiments; intellectually, they do your honour." You put it in this way: "Sir, your head is level."

A Yorkshire contemporary publishes the following puzzling paragraph:—"We regret to have to announce the death of the Father of the Liverpool Town Council, Alderman Cooper, who is seventy-eighty years of age, and has been a member of the council for over eighty years."

TALL WRITING.—An American paper, describing a recent fire, employs this fine figure of rhetoric:—"About this time the rear wall of the back building fell in with a crash, and the fire-fiend danced with malignant joy in and about the rear portions of the stories and offices nearest the burned building."

A wealthy merchant, who had become a bankrupt, was met, some time after his misfortune, by a friend, who asked him how he was going on. "Pretty well," said he. "I am now upon my legs again."—"How! already?"—"Yes; I have been obliged to part with my carriage and horses, and must now walk."

There was a thoroughness about practical joking in the middle ages. When Pope Adrian died in 1523, the Roman people, who hated and despised him, determined to testify their pleasure at the event. They therefore adorned the door of his physician's house with garlands, adding this inscription:—"To the deliverer of his country."

A HINT.—Two people have been badly hurt last week through slipping on pieces of orange-peel. Now the police haven't many people to arrest in the day time, why don't they "take up" all the orange-peel they find on the foot-ways? Besides they would then give an opportunity to an irreverent joker of calling them orange-peelers.—*Punch.*

On the leather "cockade question" a gentleman writes to the *New York Post*:—"I use them to distinguish my coachman's hat from my own. We are both good-looking men; we both wear ten dollar hats, and when we go out for a drive in the park I think it due to myself that the public should know who owns the carriage and who drives it."

A gentleman having got out of all patience with one of his servants, an Irishman, called him in, and after giving him a sound scolding, wound up with the stereotyped phrase, "We must part." The servant stood scratching his head for a moment, and then said, with a look of much concern, "Sorry am I that we must part, yer honour; but if we must, may I make so bold as to ask where yer honour's going?"

When Boswell's *Life of Johnson* first made its appearance, Boswell was so very full of it that he could neither think nor talk of anything else; so much so, that meeting Lord Thurlow hurrying through Parliament-street to get to the House of Lords, where an important debate was expected, and for which he was already too late, Boswell had the temerity to stop and accost him with "Have you read my book?" "Yes, hang you!" replied Lord Thurlow, "every word of it. I could not help myself."

In a Yankee paper appears the following wholesale criticism of pronunciation on the New York boards, which may with safety be applied to several London theatres of no small pretensions:—"Familiar lines have been rendered in the following style—'Injills and min'sters of grace defend us;' 'get thee to a nunn'ry;' 'the potent pison;' 'a fellow of most infinight wit and me-ost ex-slunt fancee;' 'thawr and resolve into a jew;' 'the gelass of fashion and the me-ot' of farm;' 'the me-ous tramp;' 'thus ur-rans wa-a-rld away;' 'than was ever du-reemed uv in ye-ure feloso-fe;' and other vulgar distortions too numerous to mention."

An English gentleman travelling in the South of France encountered a fellow-countryman of the name of Wood. He found that his new acquaintance was not strong in French, but he said he was "doing all he could to learn." When they arrived at their ultimate station they naturally got out, and began to inquire for their luggage. The gentleman found his after an effort, but that of "Mr. Wood" could not be found. As Mr. Wood could not explain himself, he asked his new friend to act for him. He did so, and the result was no luggage for any "W."—"But," at last shouted the frantic man, "there they are—two portmanteaus, one carpet-bag, one hat-box."—"No, my dear sir," said his interpreter, "you really must be wrong: I have looked at that luggage. It belongs to one M. Bois."—"Of course it does," was the angry reply; "That is my name—in France; I found it in my dictionary."

ANECDOTE OF SHERIDAN.—The Drury Lane property was still wallowing in a slough of debt, Chancery Court crows were hovering over it ceaselessly, when one February night in 1809 it took fire and was destroyed. Sheridan was in the House of Commons at the time, preparing to speak in a debate on the Spanish war, when an ominous crimson glare lit up St. Stephen's windows. The House full of sympathy, proposed at once to adjourn; but Sheridan, always chivalrous, rose and calmly said, that whatever might be the extent of the private calamity, he hoped it would not interfere with the public business of the country. He arrived too late to save even a harpsichord of his wife's which he specially valued. He is reported to have coolly proceeded to the Piazza Coffee-house, and discussed a soothing bottle of wine. "Surely," he said, "there can be no harm in a man taking a bottle of wine by his own fireside."

MRS. PARTINGTON AND HER MOP.—This "labour in vain" will be found illustrated in the following passage from the Rev. Sydney Smith's speech at Taunton, on the rejection of the Reform Bill, October, 1831:—"The attempt of the lords to stop the progress of reform reminds me very forcibly of the great storm of Sidmouth, and the conduct of the excellent Mrs. Partington on that occasion. In the winter of 1824 there set in a great flood upon that town; the tide rose to an incredible height, the waves rushed in upon the houses, and everything was threatened with destruction. In the midst of this sublime and terrible storm, Dame Partington, who lived upon the beach, was seen at the door of her house with mop and pattens, trundling her mop, squeezing out sea water, and vigorously pushing away the Atlantic Ocean. The Atlantic was roused; Mrs. Partington's spirit was up; but I need not tell you that the contest was unequal. The Atlantic beat Mrs. Partington. She was excellent at a slop or a puddle, but she should not have meddled with a tempest."

Sir Walter Scott declared that he could believe anything of dogs. He was very fond of them, studied their idiosyncracies closely, wrote voluminously in their praise, and told many stories of their unaccountable habits. Once, he said, he desired an old pointer of great experience, a prodigious favourite, and steady in the field as a rock, to accompany his friend, Daniel Terry, the actor, then on a visit to Abbotsford, and who, for the nonce, voted himself for a sporting excursion. The dog wagged his tail in token of pleased obedience, shook out his ears, led the way with a confident air, and began ranging about with scientific precision. Suddenly he pointed—up sprang a numerous covey. Terry, bent on slaughter, fired both the barrels at once, aiming in the centre of the enemy, and missed. The dog turned round in utter astonishment, wondering who could be behind him, and looked Terry full in the face; but, after a pause, he shook himself again, and went to work as before. A second steady point, a second fusilade, and no effects. The dog then deliberately wheeled about, and trotted home at his leisure, leaving the discomfited sportsman to find for himself during the remainder of the day. Sir Walter was fond of repeating the anecdote, and always declared that it was true, while Terry never said more in contradiction than that it was a good story.

Public Notice.

GENERAL STATEMENT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE on ACCOUNT of the HIGHWAYS of MEDOMSLEY TOWNSHIP under the Control of the LEADGATE LOCAL BOARD, for the Year Ending, March 29th, 1872, Transmitted by MATTHEW COUPLAND, Clerk to the Leadgate Local Board, residing at Westwood House, Shotley Bridge.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.											
Balance in hand.	From rates.	Total receipts.	Manual Day.	labour. Contract	Team Day.	labour. Contract	Material.	Trades-men's Bills.	T'rnpike Trust.	Snow Cutting.	S'tries & Common Charges.	Coll'ct'r's Commission.	Total expenditure	Balance against Township
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
101 10 5½	246 16 2	348 6 7½	112 6 2	85 5 6	14 13 0	59 19 2	78 14 11	7 2 8	21 0 0	0 9 0	24 3 0	6 3 4	409 16 9	61 10 1½

Average cost per Mile throughout the Township.

1871-2.	1870-1.	1869-70.	1868-9.	1867-8.	1866-7.
£28 8 4½	£17 17 5¼	£19 3 9¼	£18 17 6	£22 2 10½	£12 14 4¼

454c

Lost.

STOLEN OR STRAYED from Friarside 1 ROAN COW and 2 HEIFERS cut in the ear. Whoever will give such information as will lead to the recovery of them will be Rewarded.—Apply to Supt. OLIVER, Consett. 462c

LOST, on the Road between Stagshawback Fair and Consett, Six BLACK-FACED EWES, Four marked BB on far hind quarter, and Two marked B on near side rib. Anyone giving such information at this office as will lead to their recovery will be Rewarded, and anyone detaining them after this notice will be prosecuted. 464c

Wanted.

WANTED, a journeyman SHOEMAKER.—Apply to JONATHAN WARD, Iveston. 439c

WANTED, a Good HOUSEMAID.—Apply to Mr. W. AYNSLEY, Middle Street, Consett. 436c

WANTED, a MAN, to go with Horse and Cart.—Apply to Mr. JOSEPH LUMLEY, Innkeeper, South Moor. 465c

WANTED, an Apprentice to the SADDLERY BUSINESS, at J. & W. BIGGINS', saddlers, No. 1, Raglan Street, Consett. 455c

WANTED, an APPRENTICE to the PRINTING BUSINESS.—Apply at the *Guardian* Office, Consett. 52c

WANTED, a COLLIERY PLATELAYER. To a useful man and boy, this offers steady employment. They would be required to attend to incline banks, and do North-Eastern work as well.—Apply to Mr. J. CARR, Ebchester Hall. 459c

WANTED, a Good COLLIERY JOINER, for general purposes; also, a Good CARTMAN, to drive a horse and cart. None but steady men need apply.—Application to be made to Messrs. R. DICKINSON and Co., Fire Brickworks Office, Consett. 430c

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

WANTED, WHEAT STRAW. Market price given. Address—JOHN SIMPSON, Annfield Plain; or, WILLIAM SIMPSON, Front Street, Consett. 438c

WANTED, COOKS, HOUSE MAIDS, and WAITING MAIDS.—Apply at Miss LEYBOURN'S Office, 5 Collingwood Street, Newcastle. From Eleven till Three on Tuesday's and Saturday's Ladies will meet Country Servants who will be engaged subject to satisfactory references. 4c

CONSETT LOCAL BOARD.

WANTED, a ROADMAN, a good workman and trustworthy, to work on the roads under the Surveyor. A liberal wage to a suitable man.—Apply to Mr. GEO. DAWSON, Surveyor, Consett Local Board, Consett. 442c

To Lend.

MONEY TO LEND.—£100, £300, and £500 to be Advanced upon Building or Landed Property of ample value.—Apply to Mr. JOSEPH HOWARD, Sharebroker, Consett. 468c

MONEY.

SEVERAL Sums of Money, from £50 to £1,000 to LEND upon good Leasehold and Copyhold Property deposits of Deeds, &c.—Apply to Mr. BRITTON, Solicitor, 9, Middle Street, Consett. 268c

MONEY TO LEND.

BRITISH MUTUAL INVESTMENT CO. LIMITED.

SUMS from £50 to £1,000 to lend on approved Personal Security, and larger sums on Freehold or other property. No enquiry fee. Monthly or quarterly repayments.—Apply to

J. J. BRITTON,
Solicitor,
Newcastle-on-Tyne.

399c

To Let.

TO LET, a HOUSE, from 2 to 16 Rooms, with or without Land, situate at Burnhope.—Apply to JOHN LEA, Burnhope. 449c

TO LET, the TOWN HALL, CATCHGATE, suitable for Concerts, Lectures, Public Meetings, Sales, &c.—For further particulars, apply to Mr. R. HENDERSON, Blacksmith, Catchgate, by Burnopfield. 241c

TO LET and may be entered immediately a very desirable residence situate at Lanchester. The House contains five rooms with every convenience, suitable for a respectable family. For particulars, apply to RALPH WALTON, Lanchester. 406c

TO LET, with immediate possession, all that very Commodious SHOP and DWELLING HOUSE situate in TRAFALGAR STREET, Consett, lately occupied by Mr. W. SMITH, Grocer.—For particulars apply to Mr. W. RAW, Auctioneer, Blackhill, County Durham. 279c

CARTAGE TO LET.

THE CARTAGE of Twenty Waggons of LIME, from Depot, Cold Rowley Station, to West Allotment, Longedge.—Apply to Mr. J. THOMPSON, Woodlands Hall. 461c

WINTER EATAGE TO LET of 600 or 700 acres (in lots to suit Applicants) on WOODLANDS and SHEEPWALKS Estates, one mile from Knitsley Station.—Apply to W. B. VAN HAANSBERGEN, Esq., Ennfield Lodge, NEWCASTLE, or Mr. JOSEPH THOMPSON, Woodlands, County of Durham. 370c

TO LET, MARQUEES or MARQUEE TENTS, any size, on moderate terms.—Apply, WALTER PROUDLOCK, (late of Black House, High Bridge,) Wholesale Tobacco Pipe Manufacturer, Newcastle Arms, No 3, Clayton Street East, near Eldon, Square, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Well-Aired Beds. New Milk. Live Rabbits and Pigeons supplied. 224c

TO CONTRACTORS.

TO LET, the MASON and JOINER WORK for the ERECTION of a Co-operative Store at Annfield Plain (labour only).

Plans and Specifications are now ready and can be seen at the house of Mr. JOS. URWIN, Catchgate, and for further information apply to Mr. D. BULMER, Catchgate. Tenders will be received up to November 23rd, 1872.

The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Tenders to be sent to the Annfield Plain Co-operative Store. 457c

Sales by Auction.

By Mr Joseph Oley.

PRIESTFIELD LODGE, BURNOPFIELD.

MR. JOSEPH OLEY,

ENGAGED by Mrs. J. ELLISON (who is leaving her residence), will, at the above Mansion, SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, November 25th, 26th, and 27th, 1872, the following Valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MILCH COWS, FARM IMPLEMENTS, HAY, an excellent CARRIAGE MARE, HARNESS, &c., &c.

BREAKFAST ROOM.

Mahogany Bookcase and Wardrobe with Glass Front, Mahogany Sofa in Hair, 6 Mahogany Chairs in Do., Mahogany Oval Table, Mahogany Tea Table, Damask Table Cover, Towel Rail, Carpet, Drugget, Hearth Rug, 2 Brass Window Poles and Rings, 2 sets of Scarlet Damask Window Hangings, Brass Fender, set of Fireirons and Copper Coal Box.

DINING ROOM.

Mahogany Sideboard, Mahogany Sofa in Hair, 8 Mahogany Chairs in Do., 2 Mahogany Arm Chairs in Do., Mahogany Dining Table, Do. Centre Table and Damask Cover, full set of Crimson Damask Window Curtains with Brass Poles and Rings (with Window Blinds and Rollers in Bow Window), Mahogany Screen, 2 Hassocks, 2 Crimson Druggets, Fender and Fireirons, Japanned Coal Box, Do. Plate Warmer.

DRAWING ROOM.

Mahogany Sofa in Hair with Chintz Cover, 12 Mahogany Chairs in Do. Do., Mahogany Settee with Cover worked in wool, 1 Mahogany Ottoman in worked wool, 1 Rosewood do. in do., Mahogany Centre Table and Damask Cover, 2 Do. Card Tables, a full set of Blue Damask Window Curtains. Mahogany Poles and Rings in Bow Window, Window Blinds and Rollers in Sash Window, 1 full set of Do. Do. with Mahogany Pole and Rings, Window Blind and Roller, 1 Drugget, 2 Hassocks, Hand Screen and Card Boxes, Fender and Fireirons, and a beautiful Cut Glass Chandelier with Eight Lights.

No. 1 BEDROOM.

Mahogany Four-poled Bedstead with full set of Crimson Damask Hangings, Hair Mattress, 1 Feather Bed, Painted Bedroom Drawers, Table and Washstand, Towel Rail, Chamber Ware, Portable Rosewood Desk, Do. Tea Caddy, 6 Cane-bottomed Bedroom Chairs, 1 Easy Chair in Chintz, 2 Crimson Damask Window Valances, 2 Window Blinds and Rollers, Mahogany Night Table, set of Chamber Ware, Carpet and Hearth Rug, Brass Fender and Fireirons, Willow Basket, Copper Coal Box.

No. 2 BEDROOM.

Mahogany Bedroom Drawers, Mahogany Four-poled Bedstead with full set of Crimson Damask Hangings, Hair Mattress and Feather Bed, Mahogany Dressing Table and Washstand, Mahogany Towel Rail, 2 Swing Glasses, set of Chamber Ware, Mahogany Folding Tea Table, full set of Crimson Damask Window Curtains with Mahogany Poles and Rings for Bay Windows (with Blinds and Rollers), 6 Cane-bottomed Chairs, 1 Folding Easy Arm Chair, Painted Cupboard, set of Crimson Damask Hangings, Mahogany Pole and Rings in Sash Window, Blind and Roller.

No. 3 BEDROOM.

Mahogany Four-poled Bedstead with full set of Crimson Damask Hangings, Hair Mattress, 1 Feather Bed, Mahogany Dressing Table and Washstand, Swing Dressing Glass, Painted Towel Rail, set of Chamber Ware, 1 Bed Couch in Chintz, 6 Cane-bottomed Chairs, Brussels Carpet and Hearth Rug, Window Cornice in Black Velvet (with Valance in Bow Window), 1 Picture (Tanfield Arch), Fender and Fireirons, and Slop Pail and Water Can.

No. 4 BEDROOM.

Camp Bedstead with Chintz Hangings, 1 Feather Bed, Mahogany Chest of Drawers, Painted Washstand, 2 Dressing Glasses, Chamber Ware, 6 Bass-bottomed Chairs, Drugget, Window Blind and Roller.

No. 5 BEDROOM.

Iron Half-Tester Bedstead with Crimson Damask Hangings, 1 Feather Bed, 1 Straw Mattress, Mahogany Round Snap Table, Do. Washstand, Mantle-piece Mirror, Painted Towel Rail, Night Commode, set of Chamber Ware, 1 Foot Bath, 6 Bass-bottomed Chairs, Fender and Fireirons, Window Cornice in Black Velvet, set of Crimson Window Hangings, Window Blind and Roller.

No. 6 BEDROOM.

Oak Desk and Drawers, Oak Four-poled Bedstead with Harateen Hangings, 2 Tables, Brussels Carpet, Dressing Glass, Feather Bed, Painted Press, Mahogany Bedroom Billy Clothes' Basket.

ON LANDING.

6 Bass-bottomed Arm Chairs, Iron Closet, Passage Carpets, Druggets and Brussels Stair Carpets, Brass Stair Rods, Glass Lamp, Window Cornice and Curtains, Desk Bed, Painted Press, 2 Chairs, Towel Rail, Small Carpet.

ENTRANCE HALL.

2 Mahogany Tables, 2 Arm Chairs, 1 pair of Globes, Glass Lamp, Oil Cloth, Door Mat, 2 Pan Scrapers.

IN DAIRY.

2 Lead Milk Bowls, Butter Machine, 2 Barrel Churns, Butter Scales and Weights, Butter Tub, Cream Mugs and Milk Dishes, and Water Filter.

THE KITCHEN FURNITURE

Comprises Large Dresser and Shelf, Plate Warmer, Meat Safe, 2 Mahogany Trays and Stand, 2 Kitchen Tables, Eight-days' Clock in Oak Case, Linen Press, Wire Fire Guard, 3 Clothes' Horses, Brass Warming Pan, Kitchen Chairs, Snap Table, Fender and Fireirons, Brass and other Candlesticks, Dinner, Tea, Glass, and other Ware (with all the Cooking Utensils), Metal Pots and Pans, Tin Ware, Poss and Washing Tubs, Pails, &c., &c., 3 large Water Butts, an excellent Mangle and Table.

THE LIBRARY

Comprises a large number of Books upon general literature, including Shakespear's Works in Ten Volumes, Buchanan's History of Scotland in Four Volumes, the Farmer's Encyclopædia, the British Novelist (Fifty Vols.), and other useful Works.

THE FARM STOCK, IMPLEMENTS, &c.,

Comprise a useful Brown Mare (which will go well in any Harness), 3 excellent Milch Cows in Calf, 1 Coup Cart in good condition, 1 set of Cart Harness, 1 double set of Carriage and 3 sets of Gig Harness, 1 Riding Saddle, 1 Bridle, Cow Bands, Long and Short Ladder, a good Grindstone, 2 Corn Bins, Wheelbarrow, Steel Forks and Hay Rakes, Large Scale, Beam Scales and Weights, Large Watering Trough, Stone Pig Trough, Stable Pails, &c., &c.

Also, 1 Stack of OLD LAND HAY (about Eight Tons) and 1 Stamp Do. of last year's growth (about Two-and-a-Half Tons). Also, an excellent Retriever Dog, Dog Kennel, and large Wood House.

Sale to commence each day at Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon.

ORDER OF SALE.—First Day's Sale; The Drawing Room Furniture, Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Bedrooms, and Entrance Hall. Second Day: The Dining Room Furniture and Books, and Nos. 4, 5, and 6 Bedrooms. Third Day: Breakfast Room, Landing, and Kitchen Furniture, Horse, Hay, Cows, Implements, &c.

N.B.—Priestfield Lodge is only ten minutes' walk from Lintz Green Station, on the Derwent Valley Line.

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. Joseph Oley.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE OF SALE.

MR. JOSEPH OLEY, honoured with a commission from RICHARD LATIMER, Esq., will SELL a portion of his very elegant Modern HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other effects at ELM PARK, SHOTLEY BRIDGE, on THURSDAY, Nov. 28th, 1872, full particulars of which will be given in the *Consett Guardian*, and by Bills next week.

Sale-office, 10, Wood Street, Shotley Bridge. 450c

IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

MR. JOSEPH OLEY, honoured with the confidence of W. F. JACKSON, Esq., who is declining housekeeping, will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in the TOWN HALL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE, on MONDAY, November 18th, 1872, the whole of his Valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising 1 Mahogany three-quarter Chest of Drawers; 1 painted Do.; Mahogany Dining-room Table; Mahogany Couch in Springs and Hair Seating; 12 Mahogany Chairs in Hair; 1 Arm Chair; 1 Do. Cane-bottomed; 3 Iron Bedsteads and Mattresses; 2 Hair Mattresses; 1 Feather Bed; 3 Feather Bolsters; 5 Do. Pillows; Blankets, Quilts, and Sheets; Bed and Table Linen of superior quality; 1 small Mahogany Tea Table; 2 Kitchen Tables; 4 Do. Chairs; 2 Dressing Tables and 2 Washstands; 4 sets of Chamber Ware; 3 large beautiful Swing Dressing Glasses; 1 small Do.; 1 Sitz Bath; 3 Brussels Carpets; 3 Do. Hearth-rugs; China, Glass, and Earthenware, including—Dinner and Tea sets; a number of valuable Vases and Chimney Ornaments; 5 dozen Table Knives and Forks, Spoons, &c.; 5 Dish Covers, and all the Cooking Utensils; 1 Dining and 3 Bedroom Fenders; 1 Ashpan; 5 sets of Fireirons; 2 Wire Guards; a number of Books; 4 sets of Scarlet Damask Window Hangings; 2 sets of Green Damask Do.; 3 Mahogany and 2 Brass Window Poles and Rings; 12 sets of White Muslin Curtains; 1 set of Dimity Do.; 7 Window Blinds; Drawing and Dining-room Table Covers; 1 Kitchen Clock; 1 Meat Screen; Patent Mangle and Ringing Machine; Poss and Washing Tubs; 2 Clothes Baskets; 2 Towel Rails; 2 Bedroom Clothes Baskets; 1 Counter Scale, nearly new; 1 Child's Crib; 1 Shower Bath, complete; with other useful articles.

Sale to commence at One o'clock in the Afternoon. 443c

BURNOPFIELD.

MR. JOSEPH OLEY has the honour to announce that he is instructed by Dr. JAMES SUTHERLAND, who is leaving the neighbourhood, to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at his residence at SHEEPHILL, BURNOPFIELD, on FRIDAY, 22nd November, 1872, the whole of his Valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIAFOFORTE, FEATHER BEDS, &c., &c., comprising a splendid Piano, in Walnut Case, by Collard and Collard; Music Stool; Walnut Centre Table; Mahogany Tea Table; 6 Mahogany Chairs, in Hair Seating; Mahogany Easy Chair in Do.; 1 Couch in Do.; Lady's Work Table; 6 Cane-bottomed chairs; 2 Dressing Tables and 2 Washstands; 1 stained Ash Half-tester Bedstead, with green Damask Hangings and Mattresses; 2 Iron Bedsteads, with Chintz Vallance and Mattresses; Child's Crib, with Do.; 1 Lobby Bedstead, stained Ash; 4 Kidderminster Carpets; Brussels Stair Carpets; Brass Stair Rods; 1 Drugget; 1 Brussels Hearthrug; 1 Hair Mattress; 2 Feather Beds; Feather Pillows and Bolsters; 2 Flock Beds; Bed Quilts and Blankets; 1 Brass Window Cornice; 3 Mahogany Window Poles and rings; 1 set of Damask Window Curtains and Bands; 1 set of Red Do., Do.; 1 set of Chintz Do., Do.; 1 set of Muslin Shades; 5 Window Blinds and Rollers; 1 elegant Swing Dressing Glass, on Marble Block in Maple Frame; 2 Do., Do., in Mahogany Frames; Chamber Ware; Diaper Stair Carpet Cover; Cocoanut Matting; Cocoa Fibre and Rope Mats; 3 pair of Indian Mats; Passage Oil-cloth; 1 Dinner Set, including 40 pieces of Ware; 1 beautiful set of China Tea Ware; a large quantity of Glass and Earthenware; Chimney Ornaments; Drawing-room and Bedroom Fenders and Fireirons; Ash Pan; 3 Kitchen Tables; 6 Do. Chairs; 2 Arm Do.; 5 Dish Covers; Table Knives and Forks; Tea and other Trays; 1 pair of Dumb Bells; Kitchen Fenders and Fireirons; Candlesticks; Metal Pots and Pans; Flat Irons; Coffee Mill; Hand Bellows; Sewing Machine with Rosewood top, new, by Mussey and Pilling, of Leeds; 2 large Water Buts; Poss and Washing Tubs, Pails, Brushes, &c., &c.; a few Geraniums, in Pots; a set of Garden Tools.

Sale to commence at One o'clock in the Afternoon, prompt.

The days being short, the Auctioneer respectfully solicits an early attendance. 451c

By Mr. J. Murray.

BURNOPFIELD.

ON WEDNESDAY, November 20, Mr. JOHN MURRAY will SELL BY AUCTION at BURNOPFIELD, about 70 COWS, BULLOCKS, and HEIFERS, viz., 2 Cows, newly calved, 6 Do., close to calving. The above are of large size, fresh in condition, and very promising. 20 large Heifers and Bullocks; 40 small Do. The above are for positive and absolute Sale, and will for certain be sold.

Also, 18 Young HORSES direct from Ireland.

Sale to commence at One o'clock. 458c

By Mr. John Jenkins.

TOWN HALL SALE-ROOMS, CONSETT.

MR. JOHN JENKINS will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION in the above Sale-rooms, THIS DAY (Saturday) about 5 Tons of excellent POTATOES in small quantities to suit Purchasers.

Sale to commence at Two o'clock.

Consett, 16th Nov. 1872. 466c

SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

MR. JOHN JENKINS, Auctioneer, &c., Consett, has a number of most valuable BUILDING SITES FOR SALE, leading from Market Street to East Green Street, Medomsley Road, which, if built upon, and a street properly made, will be one of the choice situations in Consett. The Sites will be Sold at reasonable Prices.

Also, a good BOILER, new, 6ft. by 3ft., made of Low Moor Plate, with Frame and Door. Any further information can be obtained by applying to the AUCTIONEER, Trafalgar Street Sale-rooms, Consett.

July 17th, 1872. 214c

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. John Jenkins.

IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT TANTOBIE.

MR. JOHN JENKINS is instructed by Miss DODDS, Innkeeper, Tantobie, who is declining business, to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION the whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BAR UTENSILS, &c., on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, November 20th and 21st, 1872.

No. 1 PARLOUR—12 Mahogany Chairs, in Hair Seating; 2 Mahogany Easy Chairs, in Hair Seating; 1 Mahogany Sofa, in Hair Seating; 1 Mahogany Centre Table; 1 large Mirror, in Gold Gilt Frame; 1 Card Table; 1 Work Table; Fender and Fireirons; Pictures, &c.

No. 2 PARLOUR—1 Mahogany Sofa, in Hair Seating; 12 Chairs; 5 Arm Chairs; 1 large round Table; 1 small Do.; 1 large Corner Cupboard, with glass doors; Pictures, Fenders, Fireirons, &c.

No. 1 BEDROOM—Mahogany Drawers, Washstand, and Dressing Table; 4 Chairs; Toilet Set; 1 large Mirror; Towel Rail; Pictures; 1 large Carpet; Window Cornice and Shades.

No. 2 BEDROOM—Mahogany Desk Bed; 1 Iron Bedstead; 1 Feather Bed; Washstand and Dressing Table; Toilet Set; 4 Chairs; Towel Rail; Pictures; Table; Carpets.

No. 3. BEDROOM—High Chest of Drawers; Four poled Bedstead, Mattress, and Hangings; 6 Chairs; Washstand; Toilet Set and Towel Rail; 1 Mirror; 1 Wardrobe; Pictures; Fenders and Fireirons; and Carpet.

TAPROOMS, &c.—8 large Tables; 14 Forms; 6 Chairs; 2 Longsettles; 3 Fenders and Fireirons; Corn and Flour Bin; Meat Screen; Washstand; Poss Tub and Staff; Tressels; a quantity of Old Iron; a large quantity of Ware of every description; Pans, Pails, and Tubs of every description.

BAR—2 large Stock Casks; Spirit Kegs; Ale and Spirit Measures; Pots and Glasses of every description.

Also a Silk Velvet Pall, in good condition.

Sale to commence each day at Twelve o'clock.

As the lots are numerous, a punctual attendance will oblige. 444c

By Mr. A. T. Crow.

Peel's Great Northern Horse Repository and Auction Sale Yard, Haymarket, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Sales by Auction every Tuesday.

THE next SALE of HORSES, HARNESS, CARRIAGES, &c., will take place on TUESDAY Nov. 19, 1872. ARTHUR T. CROW, Auctioneer

For Sale.

FOR SALE, Cheap, 9 IRISH HEIFERS and 1 BULLOCK.—Apply to J. S. MURRAY, Butcher, Consett. 447c

BUILDING PLOTS FOR SALE by Private Contract at SHOTLEY BRIDGE, within Ten Minutes walk of the Railway Station, in well Timbered and Picturesque situations.—Applications to treat to be made to Mr. JOHN BOOTH, Solicitor, Shotley Bridge. 128c

FOR SALE, a complete FIRE CLAY MILL, consisting of Steam Engine and Boiler, Edge Stones, Elevators, &c. For particulars and price, application may be made to the Engineer, Mr. ALEXANDER URWIN, Milkwell Burn Colliery, near Ebchester. 458c

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

ALL those Five Two-Roomed COTTAGES, situate in John Street, Consett, Numbering from 2 to 6.—Apply to WILLIAM RAW, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, Blackhill, County of Durham. 363c

TO GARDENERS AND OTHERS.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, TWO GREENHOUSES, and a large quantity of Gooseberry, White, Red, and Black Currant Bushes, Rasp Canes, Rhubarb Roots, &c., &c.—Apply to GEORGE BOWE, Victoria Street, Consett. 405c

FOR SALE,

FOUR excellent GARDENS, near the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, and adjoining the Church Bank Road, Shotley Bridge. The above are in a high state of cultivation, and well adapted for Building Sites.—For particulars apply to Mr. W. RAW, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, Blackhill, Co. Durham.

Contracts.

TO COAL OWNERS.

THE DIRECTORS of the SHOTLEY BRIDGE and CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY are prepared to receive TENDERS for the SUPPLY of GAS COALS for Three or Six Months, commencing January 1st, 1873.

Tenders to be sent to the Secretary not later than WEDNESDAY, December 4th, 1872, stating price for screened and unscreened Coals, delivered at Carr House or Medomsley Depots.

By order,
M. RICHLEY, Secretary.

Shotley Bridge, Nov. 12th, 1872. 456c

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1858.

LEADGATE LOCAL BOARD (HIGHWAYS DEPARTMENT).

THE above-named Local Board are prepared to receive TENDERS for MAKING and FORMING a FOOTPATH (about 25 Chains in length) at Iveston.

Specifications for the above may be seen on application at the Office of the undersigned, situate at Westwood House, Shotley Bridge, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., by whom Tenders in writing, marked "Tender for Footpath," will be received up to THURSDAY, the 28th day of November, now instant.

By order,
M. COUPLAND,
Surveyor of Highways.

Westwood House, Shotley Bridge,
15th November, 1872. 467c

Business Announcement.

PRICE (WITH A DIARY), TWOPENCE

Will be ready on SATURDAY, December, 7th, 1872.

JACKSON'S
BUSINESS AND HOUSEHOLD
ALMANACK FOR 187

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

JACKSON'S
BUSINESS AND HOUSEHOLD
ALMANACK FOR 1873,

Will contain, besides a vast amount of general information,

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

CONTENTS OF ALMANACK FOR 1873.
Lambeth Palace and its Historical Associations—with an Engraving of Lambeth Palace.
Abergavenny Castle—with an engraving.
Death of Richard III—with an engraving of the Battle of Bosworth Field.
Folly Bridge—with an engraving.
Rhembrandt's Mill, do.
The Boundary Stone, do.
Chertsey Abbey do.
Tewkesbury Abbey, do.
Woolwich Dockyard, do.
Brecon Bridge South Wales do.
Chelsea Hospital, do.
Crickhowell, Brecon, do.
WISE MAXIMS AND CHOICE READINGS.—
The Value of Books. A Capital Story.
Testimony of a Water Drinker. Good Advice.
Sunday Labour. The Gospel.
Power of a Mother's Word.
GOLDEN RULES TO BE OBSERVED THROUGH LIFE.—
A Sermon for the Young. Riddle of Life.
Making most of Life. Stream of Life. Ills of Life.
The Bottom of the Ocean. Spare Moments.
Early Rising. Lord Chesterfield. Cruelty of Pride.
How the Gulf Stream regulates the Temperature of London.
Beware of little expenses: a small leak will sink a great ship.
Economy in a Family.
Savings' Banks in England and America.
Incident of the Franco-Prussian War.
Bonaparte's Error. Influence of Hope.
Proper use of Hope. Power of Perseverance.
Benefit of Knowledge. Greatness of Man.
Enthusiasm of Man. Contagiousness of Enthusiasm
TWELVE GOLDEN MAXIMS FOR FAMILIES.
1.—Health must be regarded.
2.—Education must be earnestly attended to.
3.—Amiable tempers must be cherished.
4.—Industrious habits must be formed.
5.—Mutual confidence must be reposed.
6.—A continual desire for domestic tranquillity must be cherished.
7.—The parental character must be highly respected.
8.—Domestic order must be maintained.
9.—The love of home must be fostered.
10.—Sympathy under domestic trials must be expressed.
11.—Sincere prayer must be presented for each other.
12.—The family must look forward to a purer, brighter, nobler world than this.
CURIOSITIES OF SCIENCE.—
Compensating forces in custom.
Nutriment in apples.
The nine worthies.
Invention of the Saw.
The Alpine Tunnel.
For what purpose were the Stars created?
Materials of a Man.
Circulation of the blood in Man.
How the Bee makes honey.
Composition of sugar.
At what season man weighs most.
Filtering water.
Fatal Experiment with lightning.
To tell the approach of storms.
INFORMATION FOR EVERYBODY.—
Summary of the Intoxicating Liquors Act, 1872.
Rates of Inland Postage.
Post Office Savings' Bank.
Eclipses in 1873.
Fixed and Moveable Festivals, &c.
Bill Stamps and Promissory Notes
Principal articles of the Calendar for 1873.
The Queen and Royal Family.
The Ministry.
Sovereigns and Heads of Governments of the Principal States of the World.
Extent and Population of the United Kingdom.
Table of English and Scottish Sovereigns.
Rules for the disposal for the personal estate of a person dying intestate.
Assesed Taxes, Licenses, &c.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Our advertising friends will please favour us with their Orders on or before the 16th of November, as we cannot guarantee the insertion of their announcements after that date.

Consett, 23rd October. 1872.

TO SECRETARIES OF FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

The Publisher of Jackson's Business and Household Almanack will feel obliged if Secretaries of Friendly Societies will forward to him the place and time of meeting of their respective Lodges or Courts in this District, on or before Saturday, November 16th, 1872, in order that the same may be inserted in his Almanack for 1873.

Business Announcements.

NOTICE.

JAMES BELDON (late of the White Hart) begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he has entered on the management of the "LORNE WINE AND SPIRIT BAR," CLOTH MARKET, NEWCASTLE, where he hopes by keeping a first-class supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., to meet a continuance of that patronage so liberally bestowed hitherto. 310c

BROOKS'S CHEAP HAT SHOP IS THE CORNER OF CLAYTON STREET AND NEWGATE STREET.

SUMMER STOCK REDUCED IN PRICE.

Parties visiting Newcastle, and wanting a Good and Cheap HAT, will find this a favourable opportunity.

Note the Address—

E. BROOKS,

59, CLAYTON STREET, AND CORNER OF NEWGATE STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 317c

THOMAS WOODS,

BANDMASTER AND PROFESSOR OF MUSIC

31, WESTMORELAND TERRACE, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

BRASS AND REED BANDS SUPPLIED WITH INSTRUMENTS

At exceedingly Low Prices, the quality of which is guaranteed.

Superior Instruction given, and Music arranged for Bands.

Terms, Price Lists, & Testimonials sent on application.

Agent for the celebrated Musical Instrument Makers, *F. Besson and Co., of Euston Road, London,* whose Instruments he will supply on the same Terms as if obtained from the Firm. Liberal allowances made in cases where several Instruments are required. Full information of which, with detailed Price Lists, will be sent on application. 425c

SPECIAL.

THE MILLINERY at R. W. SHAW'S

Consists of MAGNIFICENT SELECTIONS IN ALL THE LATEST STYLES IN

TERRY,
VELVET,
LACE,
TORQUIOSE,
AND
CRAPE BONNETS,

From 4s. 11d. to 18s. 6d.

VELVET and STRAW HATS, Fashionable Shapes,

At 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 4s. 11d., 5s. 6d., to 12s. 6d.

200 BLACK AND WHITE TRIMMED DOLLY VARDENS, At 11½d.

A large variety of CHILDREN'S TURBANS, INFANTS' COLOURED and WHITE SILK HATS and BONNETS, DRESS CAPS, ENGLISH and FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, RIBBONS, and LACES.

SHAWLS.

THE large variety now in STOCK is causing considerable attraction, having been acknowledged by hundreds to be the Prettiest and Cheapest ever seen in the district.

STRIPED DOLLY VARDENS, from 8s. 11d. to 19s. 6d.

SCARLET WOOL SHAWLS, 13s. 6d. and 16s. 6d., splendid quality; also, the same quality and prices in Blue.

PAISLEY AND BLACK INDIANA SHAWLS, all Prices.

MIXED GREY SHAWLS, 5s. 11d. to 19s. 6d.

MANTLES AND JACKETS.

R. W. S. HAS just received some very elegant designs in LADIES' BROWN, BLACK, AND BLUE BEAVER JACKETS, Nicely Trimmed with all kinds of Fur, From 4s. 11d. to 25s.

CHILDREN'S DITTO, 3s. 3d. to 6s. 6d.

A large variety of LADIES & CHILDREN'S SCARLET & TARTAN CLOAKS, &c.

DRESSES.

A REMARKABLY good assortment of DRESS GOODS now in Stock, of every description, for Autumn Wear, comprising

FRENCH MERINOES,
FRENCH TWILLS,
BARATHAS,
PLAN & TWEED WINCEYS,
ALPACAS,
TARTANS,
MOHAIRS,
BLACK VELVETEENS, &c.

BLANKETS, &c.

R. W. S. HOLDS a large STOCK of the following Goods, of which he strongly recommends inspection—

BLANKETS,
LINEN AND COTTON SHEETS,
WHITE AND GREY CALICOES,
FLANNELS,
SHIRTINGS,
HOLLANDS,
STAYS,
COCOA MATTINGS,
CARPETS,
TICKINGS,

And almost everything connected with the Drapery Trade.

R. W. SHAW,

LUTON HOUSE,

22, MIDDLE STREET, & 13, FRONT STREET, CONSETT;

AND

FRONT STREET, LEADGATE. 422c

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

ALTERATION OF DAY OF SALE.

DR. SUTHERLAND'S SALE at Burnopfield will take place on FRIDAY, November 22, and not on Wednesday, November 20, as announced.

MR. J. OLEY, Auctioneer.

452c

COALS! COALS!! COALS!!!

HENRY RITSON

BEGS to remind the Public that he is now Selling Best Unscreened BUSTY COALS at Eight Shillings per Ton, or Six Shillings per Load of 15 cwt.

Broomhill Colliery, near Ebchester Station, Nov. 13th, 1872. 460c

275 was the WINNING NUMBER of Watch Raffled at Shotley Bridge, on the 14th inst. 463c

SERVICE OF SONG AT CONSETT.

A SERVICE OF SONG will be given in the WESLEYAN CHAPEL, CONSETT, on TUESDAY, November 19, 1872, by the Wesleyan Choirs of Consett, Blackhill, and Shotley Bridge.

See programmes. 440c

IN THE MATTER OF THOMAS CLOSE, DECEASED.

ALL Persons OWING MONEY to the late THOMAS CLOSE, of Leadgate, in the County of Durham, Tailor and Draper, Deceased, are requested at once to PAY the same to ANN CLOSE, of Leadgate, Widow and Administratrix of the said THOMAS CLOSE, or to me on her behalf, no other Person or Persons being legally entitled to receive the same.

JOHN J. BRITTON, Solicitor, Consett and Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

432c

NOTICE.—The SERIAL PUBLICATIONS, as per list hereunder, issued in Monthly Parts by Messrs. CASSELL, PETTER, & GALPIN, may be had of all Booksellers and newsagents, and at the Railway Bookstalls; or will be sent post free by the Publishers on receipt of the published price, in any case where particulars of difficulty experienced in obtaining them may be furnished.

The following is a list of their Serial Publications:—

CASSELL'S MAGAZINE	6d	THE QUIVER	6d
LITTLE FOLKS	6d	FAMILY BIBLE	7d
POPULAR EDUCATOR	7d	MATTHEW HENRY'S COMMENTARY	7d
HOUSEHOLD GUIDE	7d	THE DORE BIBLE	9d
HISTORY OF ENGLAND	7d	FOXE'S MARTYRS	5d
HISTORY OF THE WAR	7d	NATURAL HISTORY	6d
DORE DON QUIXOTE	7d	THE DORE DANTE	2s
BOOK OF POULTRY	1s	PHRASE AND FABLE	6d
BOOK OF BIRDS	7d	ILLUSTRATED TRAVELS	1s
BRITISH POETS	6d		

CASSELL, PETTER, AND GALPIN, Ludgate Hill, London. 437c

PRIZE ESSAYS ON TEMPERANCE.

THE COMMITTEE of the SHOTLEY BRIDGE DISTRICT BAND OF HOPE have arranged to offer Prizes for the Best ESSAYS on "Total Abstinence," expressing the sentiment, "My reasons for joining a Band of Hope."

The Essays to fill at least Eight Pages of Note Paper, written on one side only, to be sent to the vice-president, EDWARD WARDHAUGH, jun., Blacksmith, Shotley Bridge, on or before Noon of the 26th November next, and to be composed by some member of a Band of Hope. There will be three Prizes offered, viz.:—1st, 10s.; 2nd, 7s.; 3rd, 4s. (to Youths for 1st Prize not over 18 years; 2nd, not over 16; 3rd, not over 14.)

Every Essay must be signed by the writer, and give the address.

The Prizes will be awarded at a PUBLIC MEETING, to be held in the TOWN HALL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE, on MONDAY EVENING, December 2, 1872, of which Notice will be given by Handbills.

398c M. NETTLETON, Secretary.

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

CONSETT CHURCH.—Our report of the anniversary service and soiree of the above Church is unavoidably held over until next week.

LANCHESTER POLICE and several other local items crushed out.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16TH, 1872.

Local and District News.

ENTERTAINMENT AT QUEBEC.—On Wednesday evening last, a successful entertainment was given in Quebec Church School, by members of the choirs of the parish church of Esh, Quebec Mission Church, and Esh Winning Mission Room. The proceeds are to be devoted towards raising a fund for carrying out useful work in connection with the school.

INQUEST AT STANLEY.—On Tuesday, Mr. J. M. Favell, coroner, held an inquest at Mr. John Clarkson's, Commercial Inn, Stanley, on the body of Johnson Hattam, a miner, who was killed by a fall of stone in the Eliza Pit, on Friday last. A verdict of "Accidental Death" was returned. Mr. Southern, Inspector of Mines, was present during the inquiry.

OPENING OF A NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL AT STANLEY.—The new Roman Catholic Chapel at Stanley was solemnly opened, on Sunday, by the Bishop of Hexham and Newcastle. There was a crowded congregation both morning and evening.

TEMPERANCE.—A public meeting was held at Derwent Cottages, on Thursday evening last, to hear a lecture by Mr. T. Hudspith, of Edmonbyers, subject: "The Liquor Traffic." The lecture was very attentively listened to for upwards of an hour. The meeting was ably presided over by Mr. George Farrage, Blackhill.

CONCERT AND BALL AT CATCHGATE.—On Saturday last, the Pontop Lodge of the Northumberland and Durham Miners' Association gave a grand concert and ball in the Town Hall, Catchgate. The concert was a decided success, the hall being filled to overflowing with a respectable and appreciative audience. Mr. T. Walker occupied the chair. The programme consisted of local and instrumental music. Mr. Lowther, of Durham, opened the proceedings with a solo, "The Blue Bells of Scotland," on the picolo; which was followed by a song from Mr. Mason, entitled "Good Old Ireland." The latter gentleman, who is a very popular comic singer, from Durham, sang a number of comic songs, amongst others being, "Bob Chambers," and "Salt and Whitning" (the latter being his own composition). It is needless to state that he kept the audience in a continual roar. Mr. McNeil also gave several popular songs, all of which were well received. Miss Collet of Durham, sang "The Music of the Mill," and "My Native Home," in the rendering of which she showed to advantage her full musical voice. A cornet solo by Mr. Thomas Walker brought the concert to a close.—On the motion of Mr. George Ayre, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the chairman. At the conclusion of the concert, a ball took place to the strains of the Annfield Plain Quadrille Band, under the leadership of Mr. T. Walker. Mr. George Ayre officiated as M.C.

AN UNPROFITABLE CUSTOMER.—During the hearing of a case at Lanchester Petty Sessions, on Thursday, a pitman, named John Rumney, stated that he sat drinking in a public-house at Stanley, from ten o'clock in the morning until seven o'clock at night, and only spent 7½d. He added that he couldn't a "lang time ower three-haporth."

ANOTHER RAID ON STANLEY PITMEN.—At Lanchester Petty Sessions, on Thursday, before A. H. Talmadge and Henry Smith, Esqs., twenty-four pitmen were charged with obstructing a footpath at Nowhere, near Stanley. Mr. Forster, of Newcastle, defended. P.C. Stamper stated that on Sunday, the 3rd inst., his attention was drawn to a large crowd of men at the entrance to Dyke Nook Planting. He watched the whole of the defendants, together with forty or fifty more men, for upwards of two hours. They were all "schooling."—In defence, Mr. Forster submitted to their worships that the men were not aware that the footpath was a public one, and he therefore hoped they would deal leniently with the case. The magistrates said pitch and toss was a demoralising game, and was aggravated when played on a Sunday. The defendants might be under the impression that the place was not public, and they would only be fined 2s. 6d. and costs each.

The Blackhill U.P. Young Men's Christian Association held their monthly on Monday evening last, in the Chuch, the Rev. A. Baillie in the chair. The subject of the paper was the "Ettrick Shepherd," given by Mr. Cruickshank. The audience was highly delighted by the manner in which the essayist sketched the life of James Hogg, from his infancy on through the adverse fate which seemed to cling to him to the close of his life; and also by the many copious extracts from his works, especially those from the "Queen's Wake," the gem of Hogg's productions. The essayist [illegible] the thorough christian character of Hogg, and the resignation to the will of God in all his troubles and losses, as an example to other young men to "go and do likewise." A hearty vote of thanks to the essayist and the chairman, concluded the meeting.

A SLIPPERY HUSBAND.—On Thursday sen., at the Lanchester Petty Sessions, before E. T. Smith, T. Greenwell, and Henry Smith, Esqs., a fitter, named Thomas Roger Rees was charged with allowing his wife and child to become chargeable to the Lanchester Union. It appears that in December, 1870, the defendant, who then resided with his wife at Hartlepool, left his wife, who subsequently became chargeable to the common fund of Lanchester Union, and had received the sum of £9 10s., which amount was now claimed. A warrant had since been out for defendant's apprehension, but he always succeeded in evading the police. Defendant said he was quite willing to keep his wife and pay back the money received out of the Union. He had no money, but his father, who was an engineer living at Hartlepool, would, if applied to, send the amount required.—Defendant was locked up until his father was communicated with.

ALLEGED BREACH OF LICENSE AT STANLEY.—John Charlton, publican, Stanley, was charged before the Lanchester magistrates, on Thursday, sen., with a breach of his license by permitting drunkenness in his house on the 23rd ult. Mr. Forster, Newcastle, defended. P.C. Stamper said he saw a man named Robinson, who had already been convicted for drunkenness, go into Charlton's house. He followed Robinson into the house and saw Mrs. Charlton fill him a glass of ale. He was drunk at the time. Mr. Forster, in defence, denied that Robinson was drunk. He got a glass of ale in Mr. Charlton's, and was perfectly orderly. He would ask their worships to dismiss the case, which he thought was a very trivial one.—Mr. Forster then called several witnesses, all of whom distinctly swore that Robinson was not drunk.—The magistrates said they did not think Robinson was in that decided state of drunkenness as to justify a conviction, although there was no doubt but that he was not considerably under the influence of liquor. The case was then dismissed.

LANDSLIP AT CONSETT IRONWORKS.—Shortly after eight o'clock on Saturday morning, a landslip of an alarming nature took place on the Consett Branch of the North-Eastern Railway. Mr. Bailey, contractor for the Consett Iron Company, is at present laying the foundation of a bridge which is intended to connect two immense slag heaps, situate on either side of the North-Eastern Railway Company's line. Excavations to a depth of 30 feet had been made on one side of the line, and a few minutes after the workmen left the cavity in order to take breakfast, the land on both sides gave way, the spiles used for support having broken in consequence of the great weight leaning against them. Had the men been at work at the time the result might have been very serious. Mr. Bailey has been singularly unfortunate with his bridges in the neighbourhood. A few months ago, a fatal accident resulted through the breaking of the jib of a crane at the end of Puddlers' Row; and on Wednesday sen., another fatal crane accident occurred.

GOOD TEMPLARISM.—On Saturday evening last, a new lodge of Good Templars was opened at Ramshaw near Blanchland, by Bro. T. Hudspith, D.G.W.C.T. of the "Harmonia Lodge," Edmonbyers, assisted by Bros. S. W. Hudson, John Carr, George Parker, of Blackhill Lodge, and William Pears, of Ramshaw, who joined the new lodge by clearance card. The new lodge is named "The Pride of Derwent." The following is a list of officers:—William Pears, L.D.; Thos. Routledge, W.C.T.; J. Hewitson, W.V.T.; J. Nevin, P.W.C.T; Wm. Henderson, W.S.; John Littlejohns, W.A.S.; John Paul, W.F.S.; James Henderson, W.M.; G. Henderson, W.D.M.; Edward Shield; W.C.; Geo. Shield, W.I.G.; John Forster, W.O.G.; Edward Henderson, W.T. The lodge was opened by the initiation of 18 members, and one by clearance card, total, 19. After the election of officers, they were installed, after which the chapel was opened for a public meeting, which was ably presided over by Mr. George Parker, of Blackfine, who introduced S.W. Hudson, and Thomas Hudspith, D.G.W.T. The speeches were attentively listened to, and at various times elicited hearty bursts of applause. It was a very gay and cheering scene to see the officers and members in their new regalia.

CONCERT AT ANNFIELD PLAIN.—The Primitive Methodist choir of Consett gave a concert in the Primitive Methodist Chapel, at the above place, on Monday evening last, Mr. Thomas Fenwick, of Oxhill, in the chair. Notwithstanding the incessant rain, the chapel was well filled. Mr. J. Surtees presided at the harmonium, and Mr. J. Stephenson performed on the flute, both gentlemen acquitting themselves in first-class style. Mr. A. S. Coates, conductor, contributed very much to the evening's enjoyment in the able manner which he played his part. The encores and the applauses told how the audience appreciated the whole of the proceedings. The Chairman did his part, as he always does it, well. The concert, he said, was got up to remove the monkey (debt) off the chapel. He said it was nothing. (A voice: £90.) £90! What? that's a mere cypher. He said the colliery owners ought to come forward and take the burden off their backs; it was their bounden duty. Towards the close, the people got into quite an uproarious state. The Chairman said everything liked music. He could remember a band of music playing, and the beasts in the fields running and cocking their tails. Here the audience went into convulsions with laughter, and it was with some difficulty that peace was restored. At the close, a vote of thanks to the choir, was accorded for their most valuable services. Mr. J. T. H. Sutherland responded on behalf of the choir, and thanked the people for thanking them. A vote of thanks to the chairman, brought a very pleasantly-spent evening to a close, everyone being highly gratified.—*Correspondent.*

Local Police Courts.

LANCHESTER POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY, November 7th.—Before T. GREENWELL (chairman), E. T. SMITH, and H. SMITH, Esqs.

DRUNK AND RIOTOUS.

John Lighfle, an old man, was charged by P.C. Stamper with drunkenness at Stanley on the 27th ult.—Defendant pleaded guilty, and was fined 1s. and costs, 19s. 6d.

James McGann, who did not appear, was charged with drunk and disorderly conduct at Stanley, on Sunday, the 20th ult.—P.C. Stamper proved the case and defendant was fined 10s. and costs.

Thomas Birtley, miner, was charged by P.C. Morland with drunk and disorderly conduct at Dipton on the 27th ult. The officer found defendant creating a disturbance in the streets. Defendant, who did not appear, was fined 10s. and costs.

Miles Agnew, miner, was charged by P.C. Graves with drunkenness at Burnopfield, on Saturday, the 26th ult.—Defendant pleaded guilty, and was fined 5s. and costs.

William Duggan, miner, was charged with a similar offence. Sergt. Potter said on Saturday night last, between nine and ten o'clock, he was going between the Lane Ends and Quebec and found the defendant in a gutter. He got the assistance of P.C. Smith, and went back about a quarter of an hour afterwards and the defendant was still in the gutter. He was in a helpless state of intoxication.—Fined 10s. and costs.

William Smith, miner, was charged by P.C. Stainsby with drunk and disorderly conduct, at Burnhope, on the 2nd inst.—Fined 5s. and costs.

William Geddis, miner, was charged with a similar offence at the same time and place.—Defendant did not appear, and he was fined 10s. and costs.

William Devillin, miner, was charged with a similar offence on the same occasion.—Defendant bore a previous good character, and was fined 5s. and costs.

Michael Brankson, miner, was charged with drunkenness at Burnhope on the 2nd inst.—Fined 5s and costs.

William Stokoe, miner, Tanfield Lea, was charged by [illegible] drunk and disorderly conduct on Sunday [illegible]. He was using violent language at Kip Hill. [illegible] under the influence of drink at the time. Defendant denied the charge.—He was fined 10s. and costs.

Peter MacGregor, mason, Stanley, was charged with drunk and disorderly conduct at Stanley, on the 27th.—Fined 10s. and costs.

Richard Dore, miner, was charged with refusing to quit William Smith's house at Dipton, on the 26th ult. P.C. Morland said he was sent for to eject defendant from Mr. Smith's house. He was very violent.—Defendant pleaded guilty and was fined 10s. and costs.

James Strong, who was represented by his wife, was charged by the same officer with a similar offence at the same time and place.—Fined 10s. and costs.

Patrick McGowan, a young man, was charged with drunk and disorderly conduct at Quebec, on Friday night, 18th inst.—Sergt. Potter said the defendant was drunk and struck a woman.—Fined 10s. and costs.

James Ward, miner, was charged by P.C. Logan with drunkenness at Craghead, on the 19th ult.—Fined 5s. and costs.

George Hobkirk, miner, was charged with drunk and riotous conduct at Craghead on the same day. Logan, the police officer stationed at Craghead, said the defendant had been drinking at Joseph Oxley's public-house and used very violent language.—Fined 5s. and costs.

Anthony Dawson, miner, Craghead, pleaded guilty to having been drunk and on the same occasion, and was fined 5s. and costs.

Clayton Lumley, miner, was charged with drunk and disorderly conduct at the same time and place.—Defendant, who was represented by his father, was fined 5s. and costs.

Robert Lumley, father of the above, was then charged with a similar offence on the same occasion, and was fined 5s. and costs.

ASSAULT ON A FEMALE.

Thomas Greener, brickmaker, was charged with assaulting Ann Brannighan. The parties are employed at Carr House Brick Works, and defendant without provocation struck complainant on the mouth, seized her by the throat, and nearly strangled her.—Fined 10s. and costs, £1 8s. in all.

PRESENTATION AT SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

The committee of the Shotley Bridge Floral and Horticultural Society met in an ante-room of the Town Hall, on Saturday evening last, the 9th inst., at half-past seven o'clock, for the purpose of carrying into effect a minute entered on their book at the last yearly meeting, the purport of which was to present their honorary secretaries (Messrs. Andrew Houliston and Ralph Hall), with a handsome electro-plate tea and coffee service each, in recognition of their indefatigable and gratuitous labours for seven years.

The Rev. F. B. THOMPSON (to whose sound council and warm interest this society is much indebted) was chosen to make the presentation, which he did in a most suitable and pointed speech. In the course of his remarks, after stating the object of the meeting, and warmly complimenting the secretaries for the deep and warm interest they had taken in the object of their work, he said that in such societies there was always a great deal of gratuitous labour to be done by some one, and that the success of the Shotley Bridge Floral Society was owing principally to the unflagging labours of their secretaries, and the continued kindness of Thomas Wilson, Esq., in furnishing them, year after year, with the beautiful grounds—Low Waskerley Park—for the exhibition. The rev. gentleman attributed much of the progress of the show to the latter, and stated that the grounds where the show was formerly held were small and incapable of accommodating the crowd of people who now favoured them with their presence. He said that this exhibition was fast vieing with Bishop Auckland, that the latter had the advantage of a better show of stove and green-house plants, that was about all; that the harmony and good feeling of the committee had been general, saving an occasional breeze which ended, like lover's quarrells, in cementing them more closely together. The rev. gentleman closed his remarks by wishing the recipients of those beautiful articles long life to use them, and he trusted that, on looking on them, they would be reminded of many a pleasant hour.

Mr. HOULISTON, in reply, said that they (the secretaries) had not worked with the expectation of receiving anything, but had been paid as they went on, in consolation, through their success. He approved of what Mr. Thompson had said in reference to Mr. Wilson's kindness in throwing open his grounds, and wished that the latter gentleman's health had permitted him to have been present at their last exhibition, and seen the large gathering. He trusted that Mr. Wilson would long live to give the deputation an affirmitive answer on their application for the grounds. Mr. Houliston further said that this year he, personally, had not been able to do so much for the society as in former years, on account of having been thrown into confusion through the loss of his esteemed friend and partner, Mr. Muse; but that Messrs. J. L. Dickinson and John Heymer had taken an active and business-like part in bringing about the successful issue. He trusted that when he and his family were enjoying a cup of tea, when these articles were on the table, they should all remember that they were gifts, and, thanking the committee warmly for the handsome present, sat down.

Mr. HALL made a short speech, in which he thanked all present for the valuable gift, and expressed a strong desire to do all he could, as one of the secretaries, for the success of the society.

Mr. JOSEPH OLEY next proposed a vote of thanks to Thomas Wilson, Esq., for the use of his beautiful park, so admirably adapted to such gatherings, which was seconded by Mr. Thomas Wilson, and carried unanimously.

The tea and coffee services, value £7 7s. each, of fluted pattern, chaste, and beautifully engraved, were supplied by Mr. Lax, of Shotley Bridge. The tea pot of each set bore the following inscription, saving the change of name:—"Presented to Mr. A. Houliston, by the Shotley Bridge Floral Society, in recognition of faithful services, rendered as hon. sec. Nov. 1872."

A vote of thanks to the Chairman, proposed by Mr. J. L. Dickinson, and seconded by Mr. Ainsworth, closed the meeting.

LANCHESTER BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

The usual monthly meeting of the Guardians of the Lanchester Union was held in the Board-room, on Thursday last. The Guardians present were: Messrs. D. C. Balleny, (chairman), W. J. Joicey, (vice-chairman), J. Calvert, R. L. Moffatt, W. Ritson, F. Holmes, J. Wilkinson, W. Cumming, G. Elliott, H. Ritson, and E. Charlton.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were then read and confirmed.

THE CORRESPONDENCE

was unimportant, and included a letter from Hamsterly Colliery in reference to the rate. It was ordered to be handed over to the Assessment Committee.

THE SANITARY CONDITION OF THE WORKHOUSE.

The CLERK read a letter from Dr. Wilson recommending the removal of the children from the present nursery on account of the bad ventilation and the nearness of the nursery to the privy.

Mr. J. CALVERT thought that several parties who were at present in the old house should be removed to the new part of the house. They had sufficient room there and they would only require the place fitting up to make them comfortable.

Mr. W. J. JOICEY seconded the motion, which was carried.

THE CLERK'S OFFICE.

Mr. W. J. JOICEY thought it would be well to have the adjoining room properly fitted as an office for the Clerk; it would be much more convenient for the Clerk and also for the Guardians. He then moved a resolution to that effect.

Mr. J. CALVERT seconded the motion which was carried unanimously.

THE TREASURER'S SHEET,

showed a balance in hand of £1,505 4s.

THE MUTINY ACT.

The CHAIRMAN read over several obnoxious sections of the Mutiny Bill, and, referred more particularly to the 40th section by which anyone joining [illegible] militia are freed from the expense of and are also enabled to repudiate any debt under £30, expressed himself decidedly opposed to the passing of such a measure. The Guardians concurred in the views of the Chairman, and it was decided that the Clerk prepare a petition against the passing of such an obnoxious Act.

TOWNSHIPS IN ARREARS.

The Treasurer's sheet showed the following townships in arrears: Benfieldside, £73 14s. 7½d; Billingside, £15 7s. 8½d; Cornsay, £111 1s 4d; Ebchester, £25 12s. 11d; Healeyfield, £21 10s. 9½d; Hedleyhope, £20; Lanchester, £106 18s. 11d; Medomsley, £34 18s. 10½d; Satley, £8 5s. 1d. Total, £417 10s. 3d.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

examined several accounts which were ordered to be paid.

The Board then adjourned.

PULLING DOWN A HOUSE AT DIPTON.

VERDICT FOR THE PLAINTIFF.

At Shotley Bridge County Court, on Monday, the Judge (HENRY STAPYLTON, Esq.), gave his decision in the case "Leadbitter v. Maddison and others," which was an action for the recovery of £50, for destruction to a new building at Dipton. The facts of the case are still, no doubt, in the minds of our readers:—Plaintiff is the possessor of a plot of land running parallel with the high road at Dipton, and last summer he commenced to build a house. Maddison, one of the defendants, occupies some adjoining land, and it was alleged that plaintiff's house militated against Maddison's highway frontage, besides being an encroachment on the highway. On the 4th of June last, a meeting of the ratepayers took place, when the subject of the alleged encroachment was discussed, and it was then determined that the plaintiff's building was an encroachment. Accordingly, the same evening, a large crowd assembled in front of the plaintiff's house, which was eventually pulled down by the mob, Maddison, it was alleged, taking an active part in inciting the people to demolish the house. The complaint against Clarke, one of the defendants, was, that on the morning of the 5th, he pulled out certain door or window frames which had been left standing, and that he supplied the mob with beer while the work of demolition was being carried on.

His HONOUR, in giving judgment, said: In the spring of this year, the plaintiff purchased a piece of ground adjoining the highway, leading from Stanhope to Newcastle, for the purpose of building a house thereon. The ground had been enclosed for a number of years, and used as a garden. It was bounded by Maddison's field on the north, and by metalled part of the highroad on the south. An old stone wall divided Maddison's field from this piece of ground on the north. There was not any entrance to Maddison's field through this garden. The gate or entrance into the field was at some distance from this garden or piece of ground, and the metalled part of the highroad in front of this garden was of ample width to allow the free passage of all sorts of carts, carriages and vehicles. The plaintiff had commenced to build his house, and had made considerable progress in its erection. He stated that he had laid out £57 in labour and materials before the destruction of the building by the defendants. On the 4th of June last, the defendants (except Clarke), pulled down this building, and scattered and destroyed the materials. Their defence for this most improper proceeding was that this garden or piece of ground on which his house was in the course of being built, was part of the highway set out by the Commissioners appointed to carry into execution the Act for dividing and enclosing certain moors, commons, or tracts of waste land, within the parish and manor of Lanchester, and the house or building was a nuisance or obstruction in the said highway, and that they had a right to enter upon the ground, and pull down the house or building, and remove the materials. It is unnecessary for me to decide the question whether this garden or piece of ground was part or parcel of the highway set out by the Commissioners under the above-named Act, for I am clearly of opinion that the proceedings of the defendants, were altogether illegal and injustifiable. A private individual cannot of his own authority abate an obstruction in a public highway unless it does him a special injury, and he can only interfere with it, so far as is necessary to enable him to exercise his right of passing along the highway. To justify an individual in pulling down a wall or destroying a fence on the ground of its being an obstruction in a public highway, it must be shown not only that the wall or fence encroached upon the public thoroughfare, but that the defendant was unable to enjoy his right of passing along the road without the removal of the obstruction. As this house did not impede or obstruct the entrance from this piece of ground, it appears to me that neither Maddison nor the other defendants, who acted by his authority, can defend this action on the ground that he (Maddison) had sustained some special damage, which justified the abatement of the obstruction. I shall, therefore, find a verdict against all the defendants, except Clarke and assess the damage at £40. With regard to Clarke, I had considerable doubt in coming to a conclusion in his favour; but seeing that none of the witnesses for the plaintiff swore that he was actually present when the house was pulled down, or took any part in the resolution, when it was resolved to pull the house down (though he attended the meeting of the township, and was afterwards in his public-house, serving out beer to the persons engaged by Maddison to pull down the building) and that not only the defendant Clarke but a good many witnesses gave evidence to show that he did not on the following morning interfere with the building, or pull out the window or door frames, I shall find a verdict in his favour.

The Stolen Will:

A TALE OF DOMESTIC LIFE.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

THE WRECK AND THE WRECKERS.—THE BODY WASHED ASHORE.—ALONG THE CLIFF ON A DARK NIGHT.

That day of the storm was a terrible one—a day so fierce and gusty that Martha Wentworth would willingly have remained even within the dull walls of Stone House rather than have ventured, as she did, on the margin of the cliff to face the full force of the gale and feel the blinding spray dash against the thick veil she wore till it was a mere wet rag, flapping coldly against her pale cheeks.

But Thomas Wentworth seemed to take a fierce delight in exposing his new wife to the full fury of the storm; and in urging her on over the cliffs and down to the west shingle that sloped away till it met the huge breakers that made the loose stones rattle like distant thunder.

"Come Martha," he said, as he clutched her arm and urged her onward. "You shall see what a storm is. You shall understand what they may suffer who have their home upon those raging waters."

There was a bitterness in his tone as he said this, and a deep meaning in his eyes as he looked with a kind of savage satisfaction at Martha, shivering, as she was, in the keen, terrible wind, and the flying spray that was salt to her lips.

"Yes," he continued. "You shall see what they have to undergo who are at sea on such a day as this. It will do you good, Martha. You sent Dudley there, you know!"

"I sent Dudley!"

"Yes, it was you, Martha, who said—I recollect it as though [illegible]—he may be on the sea now. He may be battling with this pitiless storm. God forgive me for thrusting him from me! — he may be wrecked!"

He stared eagerly out at the raging ocean. In the distance, he could descry a heaving labouring ship, rising now and then till her tall masts and furled canvas were plainly visible against the low black clouds of the horizon, and bravely trying to beat up against the fury of the gale that blew a hurricane to landward.

At one moment the gallant vessel seemed engulfed in the trough of the tumbling waves; at another she rose as on their very crests; and then down she went again till nothing but a loose fluttering rag of canvas flying from the topmast was visible.

Presently something seemed to lurch over and fall like a cloud upon the deck, and over the side. The foremast with its loosely flying canvas had been cut away, and still the brave ship rolled and drifted landward.

Thomas Wentworth turned his eyes for a moment towards the huts of the fishing village half a mile distant. He saw on the beach there a great crowd of men watching the drifting ship, and yet neither launching a boat, nor making the slightest effort to assist the doomed vessel that was now rapidly approaching the shore. He could just see that they were in commotion; that they were pointing and gesticulating in the direction of the ship. But they appeared to look on rather as curious spectators than as men bent upon saving life.

Presently, however, as the doomed ship came nearer and nearer towards the cliff on which Thomas Wentworth had stationed himself, he saw a number of these men hastening towards him. He waved his hand, and urged them on. He hoped that they came with means to rescue the unhappy men who were now plainly to be seen as the ship rose, clinging to the shrouds, in a last desperate effort at self preservation.

He left Martha for a moment, and ran to meet them.

"What can be done?" he said, "to aid these unhappy men?"

The crowd stared at him in sheer astonishment. They scarcely understood his language, and they made him no reply.

"Have you no lines—no ropes—nothing to save those poor creatures clinging to the vessel there?"

He was only answered by another wild stare and a hoarse shout that sounded like "Aye, aye, master," and then he saw the men make for a gap in the cliff that led to the sea shore.

Suddenly the ship seemed to be lost in a cloud of foam, and to heel over so that its masts were flat on the sea. It had struck upon a rock, and in another moment there was no ship at all—only a confused dark mass of spars and wood that gradually broke up till the ruins dotted a wave here and there, and were hurled aloft on the tips of the wild white breakers.

Once or twice Thomas Wentworth thought that he saw a human head, or an arm tossed wildly about, amidst the wreck; but there was nothing more; no strong swimmer battling with the waves and struggling for the shore. The wreck was complete!

He urged Martha Wentworth with him down the gap by which the men from the fishing village had descended to the breach. To his astonishment they were standing some yards from the surf that rolled in towards the cliff, and gazing deliberately at the scene before them.

Thomas Wentworth was not long before he saw what had attracted to the spot the rough crowd from the fishing village. As the ill-fated vessel broke up completely, the waves gradually bore in towards the coast matter more valuable than the mere ruins of the ship itself. Riding on the crests of the huge waves came the bales and barrels that had been the ship's cargo; and as these neared the beach, the crowd grew more eager, and their eyes were strained towards the sea with almost savage anxiety.

Presently a bruised and beaten barrel came rolling in to their very feet, and a dozen brawny hands were at once upon it. They struggled and fought and quarrelled for the possession of this prize till the sturdiest and the strongest had mastered the mere pushing outsiders, and sent them to the right about to look for other prey.

It soon came; it came fast and thick enough now; and the beach was presently strewn with the rich yielding of the wreck, till there was no need to dispute for the ownership. There was enough of this plunder for all; and the men's next anxiety was how to remove their ill-gotten property before the accredited receivers should make their appearance.

Several times, while engaged in this business, they cast ugly, ferocious glances at Thomas Wentworth and his shivering consort. They had their doubts about what he might be doing there; and they eyed him with no very amiable feelings.

At length one of the men—the roughest and the sturdiest of the ill-looking crew—approached him, and with a kind of mock humility, touched the woollen nightcap with which the ruffian's head was covered.

"What may you be, maister?" he said.

Thomas Wentworth looked at the man sternly for a moment, and at the gibbering, gesticulating crowd that had paused in their career of plunder, to watch the result of their spokesman's interview with the stranger. He did not like the appearance of these men, and he felt that to interfere with their proceedings might result in dangerous consequences to himself. He therefore replied in a tone of partial conciliation:

"I am a looker on merely. Why do you ask?"

"Because, you see, we don't like any kind o' interference wi' us."

"No, I suppose not," replied Thomas Wentworth. "The business you are so eager about is not such as you would care to have looked into, eh?"

"No, we don't maister; and what's more, we won't," said the man. "And so praps you'd better make your way home again, or it may be worse for you."

Martha pulled her husband by the shoulder.

"Come," she said. "You can do no good here, and you may do harm."

He shook her off roughly.

"Come what may," he said, "I shall stay here till

He paused.

"Till what?"

"Till the bodies come in! See! what is that?"

He was looking over the heads of the crowd to the surf beyond; and in the white foam he saw now and then something visible that was like the half-naked body of a man.

"I see!" he exclaimed, still pointing to it. "That is what I am waiting for."

He was very pale, and his eyes glared so at the roaring waters that the man who had addressed him could not help turning and staring seaward too.

"There'll be many of them," he said, before nightfall. But there's not a man 'll coom in here alive!"

"Out of my way!" exclaimed Thomas Wentworth.

And brushing the man aside, he pushed through the crowd till he reached the edge of the boiling surf.

They stared at him hard enough, and then held another consultation, which was only concluded by the spokesman approaching him and laying his hand upon his shoulder.

"It'd be better that you should go, sir," he said. "You can't do no good here. And you'd be in our way."

Thomas Wentworth made no reply. He was staring wildly out at the body that was being tossed towards the beach by the waves.

"I tell you you'd better go!" continued the man, bawling in his ear.

He was still unheeded; for the body was fast coming in, and the eyes of Thomas Wentworth were fixed absorbingly on it. Something seemed to tell him that the drowned man washing towards the beach was his son Dudley.

The spokesman of the party now grew furious. He stood before Thomas Wentworth, and tried to hustle him back. There was no telling what there might be about that dead body—a belt, perhaps, with bright sovereigns in it; and the wreckers did not care to have such booty displayed in the presence of a stranger.

Thomas Wentworth, however, stood his ground still; he never took his eyes from the shipwrecked creature who was rolling in with the wash, to be swept out again by the back water.

Suddenly, one great wave flung the body clear upon the beach, and in a moment a dozen eager hands were upon it. But one of these hands was that of Thomas Wentworth.

It lay face towards the beach, and was covered only by a pair of coarse canvas trousers. But it was of just such a figure as Dudley Wentworth's might be; and the father clutched at it eagerly till he revealed a portion of the face.

Then he let go his hold, and fell back in alarm. The part of the face he had seen was so battered and bruised that the features were quite indistinguishable.

At this moment Thomas Wentworth found himself violently seized by several of the men who had crowded about him.

"We don't want no prying eyes, no strangers here," said the spokesman. "We're hard working men, and wee're our livin' to get; and when a bit o' luck like this falls in our way, why it's our duty to make the most of it."

There was a hoarse shout of approval from the man's companions, as they heard this speech. And then Thomas Wentworth found himself borne violently away towards the gap in the cliff by the strong arms that held him.

"Let me go, you rascals!" he cried. "Let me go. You know not whom that man may be! Let me go, I say!"

It was useless. The men who held him were resolute, and they did not leave him till they had forced him up the gap to the cliff above, where he found Martha Wentworth awaiting him in sheer terror.

"Look ye, master!" said the man who had hitherto taken upon himself the talking part of the business. "That house yonder is your place, we believe, and you'd best go to it. We've marked you, and you'd better be quiet; and as to the good lady there, she'd better be quiet too: The body down there, we'll take care of. It can't possibly be no concern of yours!"

Thomas Wentworth saw that resistance was useless. The body too might not be Dudley's after all; and so, full of determination to have his revenge for the rough treatment he had received, he turned away with his wife towards Stone House.

Once, however, he looked back, and he saw the crowd of men below engaged in hauling in the spoils of the wreck. He did not fail to notice, however, that two of their number stood at the head of the gap, watching him as he made his way homewards.

His first question when he reached Stone House was to the deaf housekeeper.

"How far is the nearest coast-guard station from here?" he said.

"Eh, what?" asked the woman, inclining her ear.

"How far is the nearest coast-guard station?" he repeated.

"Yonder," replied the woman, pointing to the coast, along the cliff.

"Surely you are not going to undertake such an enterprise as to try and bring those fellows to justice?" said Martha Wentworth. "Would it not be better to leave this place at once?"

Thomas Wentworth hesitated. The thought came to him that he had other work in hand than the pursuit of a gang of ruffians.

"Perhaps not," he said gloomily, "as to your first question, Martha. But a set of ruffians like those I have just encountered shall not drive me away, you may depend upon it."

"But you know not what may happen here," continued Martha. "Those men are desperate. They have watched you to this house, and they may resent your interference. Besides, from what I saw of the body, it was certainly not *his*. Your best course is to leave this wretched place at once, and so be out of danger."

He walked into the lower room, and sat down.

"You are right, Martha," he said, after an interval. "I will not interfere further. But we will stay here, as we intended to do."

Martha Wentworth was checkmated. She had hoped that the indignity he had undergone would assist her own persuasions, and induce her husband to return to the Poplars, or at least to seek some less wild and desolate spot in which to spend the remainder of that singular honeymoon. But he was resolute. All he said was that he would walk down to the fishing village that evening, and ascertain, if possible, the name of the wrecked ship.

"Will you go with me?" he asked.

Martha Wentworth hesitated. But feeling that it would be wise to accompany him, and endeavour to keep him out of danger she at length agreed to go to the fishing village with him in the evening.

In the meantime, however, she pressed him strongly as to his strange determination to remain in so dangerous a neighbourhood.

"When I entered this house," she remarked, "I said it was a fit place to commit a murder in. So lone, so desolate, and so far away from anything like civilization. What did you bring me here for?"

He did not answer. His mind was busy with the body that was washed ashore from the wreck.

"You do not reply," she continued. "Frankly then, I tell you that I do not feel safe in this place, and that when to-morrow comes, I shall certainly leave it. You can stay if you please, but I shall return to the Poplars."

"You will, Martha?" he said, suddenly starting up.

"Yes, I will. Nothing on earth shall persuade me to stay here after this night."

"Well, we shall see. But you will go with me to the village this evening?"

"Yes, I will do that, if only to preserve you from danger."

"Thank you. You are considerate, Martha."

"But why not start at once? It would be better done in daylight," she said, as with a sudden thought.

"It would be useless. The information I seek I should scarcely find there now. The news of the wreck will no doubt have reached the ears of the neighbouring towns by the evening, and the place will be full of people. Possibly, too, the officers of justice may be attracted there by that time, and I shall be able to speak with them."

"But the road is along the cliff, and from the appearance of the clouds, it will be a dark night."

"Never mind that. I have marked the path well enough. If necessary, we will take a lantern, or perhaps we shall find some friendly coastguardsman to keep us company."

"Perhaps," replied Martha Wentworth.

They prepared to start after sundown for the village. As Martha had predicted, the evening was a dark one, and although the wind had moderated, it still blew half a gale. It was what a landsman would call a "bad night," but still Martha Wentworth did not shirk her promise.

When, however, they left Stone House the darkness grew more profound, and it was with difficulty that they found the circuitous path that ran by the cliff.

"It is very dark!" she said. "And you forgot to ask for the lantern. Had we not better return for it, or indeed give up this ridiculous enterprise altogether."

"No, Martha. We will go on. You will see the path better when you are more used to the darkness."

"I think not," replied the wife.

She had a strange presentiment about her that this dark walk along the cliff would not end well. She could not tell why she had such a feeling. But it was strong upon her, and she could not shake it off. Several times she paused and begged Thomas Wentworth to return; and once, indeed, she went to the length of expressing a determination to go no further.

But, strange to say, he used all his powers of persuasion to induce her to complete the journey. He did not command, but he entreated—used kind words, and pleaded his own rash temper as a reason for her accompanying him to keep him out of danger. So she walked on by his side, taking care to have him next the edge of the cliff, which they were occasionally compelled to approach till they had but a few feet between them and the fearful declivity.

She could not help murmuring, however, as they walked on.

"It is a mad business," she said. "And I feel as though something ill must come of it."

"To whom?" "Perhaps to you."

"No, not to me, Martha!" he exclaimed, suddenly stepping back so as to place her next the edge of the cliff, and griping her neck as in a vice. "Not to me, but to you! Go, I say, woman! Go where Dudley may be! *It is retribution!*"

She was so taken by surprise that she hung over the edge of the cliff before she thoroughly comprehended the meaning of his words.

"Thomas, Thomas," she cried. "Oh, God! You will not—you will not—"

She tried to cling to him; but it was useless. He tore his arm from her grasp; and as she uttered that word "not," she gave vent to a terrible scream, and then Thomas Wentworth stood alone on the cliff!

(To be Continued.)

JUST REMEMBER.—If your sister, while engaged with her sweetheart, asks you to bring a glass of water from an adjoining room, start on the errand, but you need not return. You will not be missed.

ROUGH AND READY.—The reason why so much was charged to take people down to the prize-fight was to make the affair more select, on the supposition that "the *roughs*" would not be able to come down with "*Ready.*"

GOING BACK TO PROGRESS.—"Has your son Timothy failed?" inquired Gubbens of Stubbens, the other day. —"Oh, not at all; he has only assigned over his property, and fallen back to take a better position," was the reply.

WONDERFUL TRANSFORMATION.—If a lady in a red cloak were to cross a field in which was a goat, what wonderful transformation would probably take place. —The goat would turn to *butter* and the lady into a scarlet-runner.

SOLEMN HOURS.—An old batchelor says, of all the solemn hours he ever saw, that occupied in going home one dark night from the Widow Beans, after being told by her daughter Sally that he "needn't come again," was the most solemn.

THE OYSTER.—"Why is de oyster de most contradictory ting dere is!"—"Can't tell; him gib him up." —"'Cause he's got a beard widout a chin, and you are obliged to take him out o' bed to tuck him in."—"Ha! ha! ha! dat berry good."

HOW TO GET A DINNER.—An alderman of London one requested an author to write a speech for him to speak at Guildhall. "I must first dine with you," was the reply, "to see how you open your mouth, that I may know what words will fill it."

MEMORY.—A very absent-minded individual being upset from a boat in the river, sank twice before he remembered that he could swim. He fortunately remembered it just before he sank for the third and last time. A great invention is memory.

ABATED.—An Irishwoman, complaining to a magistrate of a person who was in the habit of throwing slops into her yard, was told that it was a nuisance, and ought to be abated.—"Bated, is it! Faith, and I'll bate her myself, if your honour says the word."

FINIS.—At the close of a silly book, the author, as usual, printed the words "Finis." A wit put this among the errata, with the pointed couplet:—

"Finis!—An error or a lie, my friend!
In writing foolish books—there is no end!"

CHILDREN.—Quilp is a great admirer of children, and says he likes the crying ones the best. A matron with a baby in her arms smiled at his odd fancy, and asked him the reason of of it. "Why, you see, madam," observed Quilp, "I have observed in well-ordered families as soon as the child cries, they carry it out of the room."

A German statistical writer remarks that the invention of the sewing machine has enabled one woman to sew as much as a hundred could sew by hand a century ago; but, he continues, one woman now demands as much clothing as a hundred did a century ago—so that the situation is not so much changed after all.

MAXIMS BY OUR SAGE.—A sick dog isn't generally strengthened by a course of bark. Men slip on water when it is frozen, and on whisky when it isn't. Be careful of your table talk. Do all your biting at table in biting your food. Don't be biting in your remarks. It is a pretty good matrimonial firm that consists of three quarters wife and one quarter husband.

BURN HIS FACE.—In Quin's time, Hippesley was the Roscius of the low comedy; he had a large scar on his cheek, occasioned by being dropped into the fire by a careless nurse. when an infant, which gave a very whimsical cast to his features. Conversing with Quin concerning his son, he told him that he had some thoughts of bringing him on the stage. "Oh," replied the cynic, "if that is your intention, I think it is high time you should burn his face."

DIRTY HOUSE.—A good joke is told of Horne Tooke, whom the Tories in the House of Commons thought to crush, by imposing upon him the humiliating task of begging the House's pardon on his knees. Tooke went on his knees and begged pardon for the offensive expression he had used; but in rising up he knocked the dust off his knees, and exclaimed, loud enough to be heard all over the House, "It's a dirty House, after all!" Roars of laughter followed this exclamation, and the Tories saw they had failed in their object.

PUZZLING.—If your mother's mother was my mother's sister's aunt, what relation would your great grandfather's uncle's nephew be to my older brother's first cousin's son-in-law! Answer:—As your mother's mother is to my elder brother's cousin's son-in-law, so is my mother's sister's aunt to your great grandfather's uncle's nephew. Divide your mother's mother by my elder brother's first cousin's son-in-law, and multiply my mother's sister's aunt by your great grandfathers's uncle's nephew, and either add or subtract—we forget which—and you will have the answer—in the spring.

OLD MOSS AND HIS WONDERFUL DOG.—During the summer of 1850, a gentleman by the name of "Old Moss," who was considerable of a wag, was travelling on a steamboat up the Mississippi river. He had with him an ugly cur that he called "Major." Old Moss was seated with a number of men in the cabin, and, as usual with him, was boasting of what he could do. The captain, who was standing near, remarked that what he said might be true, but he did not believe it. Moss replied that he would bet him treats for all the gentlemen present that he would make his dog do three things, he telling him to do them. The Captain took the bet. Old Moss then opened the door and went out on the guards, followed by the Captain and gentlemen present, who were quite anxious to see the sport. Moss seized the dog. As soon as he touched the water, Moss yelled out—"Swim, Major, swim!" The dog swam, of course. Moss kept his eyes on the dog. As soon as he preceived that the dog could touch the ground, he yelled out—"Wade, Major, wade!" Major waded till he landed on the ground, when Moss shouted out—"Shake yourself, Major, shake yourself!" Major shook himself. Moss turned to the captain, who, with other gentlemen present, was convulsed with laughter, and said—"There! I have won the bet." It is useless, prehaps, to say that the captain aid the treats.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT ILFORD.—On Friday morning a most disastrous fire broke out in the premises of Mr. Walter Kranch, grocer and tea-dealer, High-street, Ilford. The fire was discovered by some of the neighbours, who instantly rasied the alarm. The superintendent of the Ilford police telegraphed for the London Fire Brigade engines and Salvage Corps. In the meantime ladders were procured, when it was ascertained that no one was in the house, the family being in town, The Ilford Volunteer Fire Brigade shortly arrived as well as the Salvage Corps. The wind blowing freshly the flames spread rapidly, and the fire was not extinguished till the premises were destroyed, and the adjoining houses had been damaged by fire.

HEAVY PENALTY UNDER THE FACTORY ACT.—At the Birmingham Police Court, on Friday, Joseph Cutler, button manufacturer, Newtown Row, Birmingham, was summoned by Mr. Bowling, subinspector of factories, for ten offences under the act. The offences consisted of employing three female children without registering their names and the date of their employment; employing them without obtaining surgical and school certificates; and not recording in the register the holidays and half-holidays given. It appeared that the defendant had previously been warned. Evidence was given in support of the charges; after which Mr. Greenhouse, defendant's book-keeper, who attended to answer the summons, said: I am sure Mr. Cutler wishes to keep the law. Mr. Goodman (the presiding magistrate): I do not think so, or he would have made some effort to do so. The Bench were of opinion that the maximum penalty would scarcely meet the case. They fined the defendant 30s. and costs in each case; altogether, £31 5s.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S BIRTHDAY.—Saturday was the thirty-first anniversary of the birth of the Prince of Wales. In the metropolis the day was ushered in by the ringing of the church bells of St. Martin-in the-Fields, St. Mary Abbott, Kensington; St. Margaret, Westminster; and the various other churches. The Royal Standard was hoisted on the Tower, General Post Office, Fishmongers' Hall, Custom House, Admiralty, and other public edifices. The household troops paraded in the court-yard of St. James's Palace, with their State bands. The shipping in the river Thames presented a gay and animated appearance, being dressed out to the truck edge with flags of all nations. The Hon. Artillery Company fired Royal salutes, and the day was observed with every demonstration of loyalty. At Windsor the day was well celebrated, and from an early hour the bells of St. George's Chapel and parish church commenced ringing merrily. In the course of the day salutes were fired from the Long-walk, the Royal Adelaide frigate, and Fort Belvedere at Virginia Water.

THE NEW M.P. FOR RICHMOND.—Mr. Lawrence Dundas, who was on, Wednesday, returned to Parliament as Member for Richmond in the Liberal interest, in the place of Sir Roundell Palmer, now Lord Selborne, is the eldest son of the late Hon. John Charles Dundas, many years M.P. for Richmond, and also for York, and sometime Lord-Lieutenant of the Isles of Orkney and Shetland, who died in 1866. His mother is Margaret Matilda, eldest daughter of Mr. James Talbot, of Maryville, in the county of Wexford. He was born August 16th, 1844, and was educated at Harrow and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He lately held a commission in the Royal Horse Guards Blue. Mr. Dundas, who now enters Parliament for the first time, married in August, 1871, the Lady Lilian Elizabeth Selina Lumley, third daughter of the Earl of Scarborough. Mr. Lawrence Dundas is the fourth member of his family who has represented the borough of Richmond since the Reform Bill of 1832, one or other of the seats having been held by the present Earl of Zetland, by the new Member's father, and by his father's uncle, the late General the Hon. Sir Robert Lawrence Dundas, K.C.B.

MURDEROUS OUTRAGE BY A TRAMP.—At dusk on Friday evening a tramp came to the front door of Presaddfed, near Bodedern, Anglesey, the residence of Captain King, a retired army officer, and solicited alms. The servant girl who answered the door told him she had nothing to give him. Thereupon the fellow suddenly struck her a violent blow on the head with a bricklayer's hammer. The girl, half stunned, and her head streaming with blood, ran for protection into the parlour, which was occupied by Captain King. The tramp pursued her, and before her master, who is about eighty years of age, could do or say anything, the ruffian attacked him also in a brutal manner with the hammer and struck him on the head. Hearing the cries of the sufferers, one of the two other female servants in the house ran into the road and shouted "Murder." The fellow seemed then to become alarmed and decamped. He was last seen at Llangefai, a town in the centre of the island, and not far distant from the scene of the outrage, at eight o'clock the same night. Police-officers are stationed at all the outlets and ferry stations in the island. It is supposed the miscreant is a returned convict.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.—The will, dated July 6, 1810, of the Hon and Rev. Delavel Loftus, Lord Hastings, of Melton Constable, Norfolk, who died on September 28, was prowed, on the 20th ult., by the Hon. George Watson Milles, the surviving executor, the personal property being sworn under £30,000. There is an express direction in the will that neither hatbands nor scarves should be given or worn, or gloves given, at the funeral.—The will, with four condicils, of Thomas Chaloner Bisse Chaloner, Esq., of Portnall Park, Egham, was proved, on the 28th ult., by the Right Hon. Alex. Nelson, Viscount Bridport, and John William Gooch Spicer, Esq., the executors. The personalty is sworn under £120,000.—The will of Lieutenant General Sir Isaac Campbell Coffin, K.C.S.I., who died on October 6, at St. John's Park, Blackheath, was proved on the 25th ult., under £14,000, by his widow, Dame Catherine Eliza Coffin, his brother-in-law (George Hutchinson Shepherd), and his son-in-law (W. M. Stewart), the executors.—The will, with three codicils, of General Sir Patrick Montgomerie, K.C.B., R.A., who died on October 5th, at No. 10, Elvaston-place, South Kensington, was proved, on the 26th ult., by the relict, William Henrietta Montgomerie, and Bladen West Black and Sir George Balfour, K.C.B., the executors, under £16,000.—Letters of administration of the effects of Maria Mangin Brown, late of No. 28, Hertford-street, Mayfair, who died on December 21, 1871, a widow, without child or parent, brother or sister, uncle or aunt, nephew or niece, cousin-german, or any known relative, and intestate, has just been granted to John Grey, Esq., the solicitor for the affairs of Her Majesty's Treasury, for the use of Her Majesty, the personal property being sworn under £250,000. By the death of this lady, without leaving a will and without relations, this large property, nearly a quarter of a million, falls to the Crown.—The will of William Lloyd Edwards, of No. 1, Dawson-place, Bayswater, was proved, on the 17th ult., by John Scantlebury and John Humphrey Hunter, the acting executors, under £60,000.—The will of the late Albany William Fonblanque, was proved by Mr. George Bryan, the acting executor, on the 28th ult., under £3,000.—The will of Don Jose de las Casas, late of Bilbao, Spain, has been proved in London under £18,000.—*Illustrated London News.*

SUDDEN DEATH OF A GENTLEMAN AT NEW COLLEGE CHAPEL, OXFORD.—We have to record the sudden death of Mr. John Smith, a gentleman residing at Norham Gardens, Oxford, who expired quite suddenly during Divine service at New College Chapel, Oxford, on Saturday evening. The deceased gentleman, who is thought to be between 60 and 70 years of age, was apparently in good health, but had been suffering from heart disease, of which it is thought he died. The melancholy occurence has cast a gloom throughout the college. —*Standard.*

NAPOLEONIC RELICS.—The Liverpool Town Council on Saturday appointed two members to receive and take charge of a valuable collection of miniatures and other relics of the Napoleon family, which the late Mr. John Mather has bequeathed to the town. These interesting memorials came into Mr. Mather's possession shortly before the accession of Napoleon III., who, after he came into power, offered Mr. Mather a considerable sum for the restoration of the relics, but Mr. Mather refused to part with them. It is intended that the collection should be deposited in the free public museum in Liverpool, but a suggestion has been made that before this is done it should be sent to London and allowed to remain on view there for a short time.

LETTER FROM THE PRINCESS MARY.—The Princess Mary of Cambridge (Duchess of Teck) has written a very warm and graceful letter to Lord Skelmersdale, in acknowledgment of the cordiality with which she was received on her recent visit to this country. Her Royal Highness says, after thanking the Mayor of Liverpool for the reception which she met with in that town:—"I can never forget the welcome Lancashire has given me and my husband; and I never felt more proud and happy to be an English Princess than on this occasion, when I once again had before me so striking a proof of the loyalty and deep-rooted attachment that exist for the Queen and the Royal house. I need scarcely assure you that I shall not fail to let the Queen know how *enthusiastically loyal* Lancashire is."

THE DIVORCE COURT.—One reason why the vacancy in this court has not as yet been filled up is said to be owing to a doubt in the mind of the Lord Chancellor whether there should not be two judges appointed, one to preside over the divorce business, and the other over the probate. There is no doubt that this would be a very desirable change, inasmuch as it not unfrequently happens that one single probate case will occupy a week, and, indeed, it is a common thing for a probate case to last four days, thus throwing the business of the court into great arrear. The same may be said of the divorce business. Take the case of "Partington v. Partington and others," which was heard just before the long vacation. It occupied more than a week; and several other instances of the like kind might be quoted, showing the almost absolute necessity for a change.

THE TOWN COUNCIL OF EXETER AND THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—The adverse remarks recently made by the Attorney-General on the Conservative Mayor of Exeter, because of the advice he gave to the mob when endeavouring to disperse the anti-Licensing Act riot, were indignantly alluded to at the mayor-choosing, and an unusually large assemblage of citizens greeted with enthusiastic cheers the vote of thanks proposed to the retiring mayor, whilst the name of Sir John Coleridge was received with hisses. Mr. Alderman Zidley, in proposing the vote, said the Attorney-General had misrepresented some very proper advice which the mayor gave when endeavouring to preserve the peace of the city. The Mayor, in acknowledging the vote, confessed that he did not think the Attorney General's treatment of him was either generous, manly, or courteous. (Cheers.)

A LEEDS POLICEMAN SENT TO PRISON.—At the Leeds Police-court on Monday, William Potter, a member of the Leeds police force, was summoned for having assaulted Mrs. Billinton, the wife of Mr. A. Billinton, solicitor, Oxford-place. Mr. Granger appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Ferns defended. It appeared that on the night of the 5th November there was a bonfire in Mr. Billinton's back-yard, in which were Mrs Billinton and several friends and children. Potter, who was doing duty in that locality, went into the yard, and inquired for Mr. Billinton. Mrs. Billinton told him he was not about, upon which the officer stated that they had no business to have a bonfire on their premises. Mrs. Billinton replied that if they were doing wrong he might summon them. Potter, who was accompanied by another officer, named Todd, became exasperated, and struck Mrs. Billinton a severe blow on the face. Mr. Bruce committed him to Armley for one month, *without* the option of a fine.

THE BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER'S REPLY TO THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—At the annual dinner of the Gloucestershire Corn, Root, and Fruit Society, on Saturday, the Lord Bishop of Gloucester took occasion, in replying to the toast of the "Bishop and Clergy," to answer certain remarks which had been made about him, at Exeter, by the Attorney-General. Having premised that in remarks which had been made on his speeches on the subject of the agricultural labourer, he had been greatly slandered, the Right Rev. Bishop went on to say that he was sorry to observe, though perhaps he ought to add, in the special phraseology, that he "was not surprised to learn" that a certain learned gentleman, connected with Exeter, had thought proper to make some strong allusions in reference to him (the Bishop). Now he would not detain them by any particular remark on that learned gentleman, or on what he had thought fit to say. He would only venture to make two comments. The first was that when a man, connected with the Government of the country at a very critical time, permitted himself to talk about "burning brows and itching palms," he had really better not tax other people with folly. The second comment that he should make was this, that when a man could, in his own craft and calling, so badly mismanage a grave case as to make a person like "The Claimant" a kind of hero, and, by the use of strong and even offensive language, obtain for him a kind of sympathy, such a gentleman had better by far look to matters at home in his own relations in life, and leave dukes and bishops alone. (Applause.)

FESTIVITIES AT SANDRINGHAM.—The Royal birthday was celebrated on Saturday with a few of the demonstrations usually called forth by such an event, it being made rather a point to observe the event in the privacy of the domestic circle rather than with public rejoicings. In the morning the Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Princes Albert Victor and George, and attended by the Duke of St. Albans and Lieutenant-Colonel Ellis, made of the morning walk a tour of inspection of the gardens, farm premises, and kennels. The day was exceedingly fine, and on the pure, clear air was faintly borne at intervals the sound of the bells loyally pealing from the church tower in the neighbouring town of King's Lynn. After luncheon the Royal party drove out, the Prince of Wales in a single pony car, the Princess driving a four-in-hand of favourite ponies. Upon their return to Sandringham-house, their Royal Highnesses proceeded to the mews in the park, where in one of the spacious couch-houses a substantial dinner of old English fare was served to the cottagers and workpeople on the estate to the number of about 160. The cheerful well-to-do aspect of those assembled was quite in keeping with their vigorous appetites. During the visit their Royal Highnesses' health was proposed and drunk with great enthusiasm, and the Prince, in acknowledgment, expressed his continued remembrance of the kind sympathy evinced by all about him during his severe illness last winter. Afterwards the Royal party inspected the stables and their various and interesting stud, the condition of which bespeaks ample preparation for the hunting season. The Royal dinner party at Sandringham-house included the Hon. Oliver Montague who arrived during the afternoon. At nightfall a gigantic bonfire was lighted up on the loftiest point of Sandringham Heights, in the vicinity of the newly-built Swiss cottage, and was witnessed with great delight by the young princesses. The moon being overclouded the glare was visible for many miles around. On Sunday morning the Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Royal children and suite, attended Divine service at the parish church of Sandringham. The Rev. W. Lake Onslow, rector, officiated and preached.

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ver certain remarks which had been
m, at Exeter, by the Attorney-
ng premised that in remarks which
on his speeches on the subject of
labourer, he had been greatly
Right Rev. Bishop went on to say
y to observe, though perhaps he
n the special phraseology, that he
ed to learn" that a certain learned
nected with Exeter, had thought
some strong allusions in reference
hop). Now he would not detain
articular remark on that learned
what he had thought fit to say.
nture to make two comments. The
en a man, connected with the Go-
country at a very critical time,
lf to talk about "burning brows
ms," he had really better not tax
folly. The second comment that
was this, that when a man could,
and calling, so badly mismanage a
make a person like "The Claimant"
nd, by the use of strong and even
e, obtain for him a kind of sym-
ntleman had better by far look to
in his own relations in life, and
bishops alone. (Applause.)

AT SANDRINGHAM. — The Royal
elebrated on Saturday with a few
tions usually called forth by such
g made rather a point to observe
e privacy of the domestic circle
h public rejoicings. In the morn-
of Wales, accompanied by the
ictor and George, and attended by
Albans and Lieutenant-Colonel
he morning walk a tour of inspec-
dens, farm premises, and kennels.
eedingly fine, and on the pure,
ntly borne at intervals the sound
ly pealing from the church tower
ring town of King's Lynn. After
yal party drove out, the Prince of
pony car, the Princess driving a
favourite ponies. Upon their re-
gham-house, their Royal High-
to the mews in the park, where
pacious couch-houses a substantial
English fare was served to the
kpeople on the estate to the num-
The cheerful well-to-do aspect
d was quite in keeping with their
es. During the visit their Royal
h was proposed and drunk with
and the Prince, in acknowledg-
is continued remembrance of the
inced by all about him during his
t winter. Afterwards the Royal
the stables and their various and
the condition of which bespeaks
n for the hunting season. The
y at Sandringham-house included
Montague who arrived during the
ightfall a gigantic bonfire was
he loftiest point of Sandringham
vicinity of the newly-built Swiss
witnessed with great delight by
sses. The moon being overclouded
ible for many miles around. On
the Prince and Princess of Wales,
the Royal children and suite, at-
ervice at the parish church of
he Rev. W. Lake Onslow, rector,
ached.

Railway Time Tables,

Showing the time at which the Passenger Trains may be expected to arrive at and depart from the several Station.

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

NEWCASTLE TO JARROW AND SOUTH SHIELDS.

Leaves Newcastle (Week days)—5·15, 7·0, 7·45 (*), 8·0, 9·0, 10·5, 11·0, 11·35 (*), 12·30, 2·5, 3·0, 3·35 (*) 4·0, 5·15, 6·15, 7·35, 9·0 10·40.

Leaves Newcastle (Sundays)—6·10, 8·0, 9·30, 2·0, 5·0, 7·15, 8·15, 9·30.

These trains leave intermediate stations as follows:— Gateshead, 3; Felling, 7; Pelaw, 13; Hebburn, 17; Jarrow, 21; Tyne Dock, 26; and High Shields, 31 minutes after the above times, arriving at South Shields about 35 minutes after the time they leave Newcastle.

* First and second-class express trains, stopping at Gateshead at 3 minutes, Jarrow at 15 minutes, and Tyne Dock at 18 minutes after the above times, arriving at South Shields about 25 minutes after the time they leave Newcastle.

Fares from Newcastle to Gateshead: First, 3d; second, 2d.; third, 1d.
Felling: First, 4d.; second, 3d.; third, 2½d.
Pelaw: First, 6d.; second, 4d.; third, 3d.
Hebburn, Jarrow, Tyne Dock, High Shields, or South Shields: First, 9d.; second, 6d.; third, 4d.

SOUTH SHIELDS TO JARROW AND NEWCASTLE.

Leaves South Shields (Week days).—5·10, 7·0, 8·0, 8·30 (*), 9·0, 10·0, 11·0, 12·30, 12·50 (*), 2·0, 3·0, 4·0, 4·20 (*), 5·5, 6·15, 7·30, 9·0, 10·30.

Leaves South Shields (Sundays).—6·15, 8·0, 9·55, 2·5, 5·0, 7·20, 8·20, 9·35.

These trains leave intermediate stations as follows:— High Shields, 3; Tyne Dock, 8; Jarrow, 13; Hebburn, 17; Pelaw, 21; Felling 26; and Gateshead, 30 minutes after the above times, arriving at Newcastle about 35 minutes after the times they leave South Shields.

* First and second-class express trains calling at Tyne Dock, Jarrow, and Gateshead, leaving Jarrow 10 minutes after the above times, arriving at Newcastle about 25 minutes after they leave South Shields.

Fares from South Shields to High Shields or Tyne Dock: First, 3d.; second, 2d.; third, 1d.
Jarrow: First, 8d; second, 6d.; third, 3½d.
Pelaw, Felling, Gateshead, or Newcastle: First, 9d.; second, 6d.; third, 4d.

SUNDERLAND TO SOUTH SHIELDS AND JARROW.

Leaves Sunderland (Week days).—5·0, 6·50, 7·50, 8·50, 9·50, 11·0, 12·20, 1·50, 2·50, 3·50, 4·50, 6·5, 7·20, 8·50, 10·15.

Leaves Sunderland (Sundays).—6·5, 7·50, 9·25, 1·55, 4.50, 7·10, 8·10, 9·25.

These trains leave intermediate stations as follows:— Cleadon Lane, 7: Tyne Dock, 13; High Shields, 17. minutes after the above times, arriving at South Shields about 20 minutes after the time they leave Sunderland.

Passengers between Sunderland and Jarrow *change carriages* at Tyne Dock.

Fares from Sunderland to Cleadon Lane: first 6d. second, 5d; third, 3d.; Tyne Dock, first, 10d.; second 8d. third, 6d., High Shields and South Shields first, 10d.; second, 8d.; third, 6d.; Jarrow, first, 1s. 4d.; second, 1s.; third, 7½d. Return tickets to Jarrow: first, 2s. 3d.; second, 1s. 8d.; third, 1s. 2d.

JARROW TO SOUTH SHIELDS AND SUNDERLAND.

Leaves Jarrow (Week days).—5·36, 7·21, 8.21, 9·21, 10·26, 11·21, 12·51, 2·26, 3·21, 4·21, 5·36, 6·36, 7·56, 9.21, 11·1.

Leaves Jarrow (Sundays)—6·31, 8·21, 9·51, 2·21, 5·21, 7·36, 8·36, 9·51.

These trains leave intermediate Stations as follows:— South Shields 4, High Shields 7, Tyne Dock 11, and Cleadon Lane 16 minutes after the train leaves Jarrow arriving in Sunderland in about 24 minutes.

Fares from Jarrow to South Shields: first, 8d.; second, 6d.; third, 3½d.; High Shields: first, 8d.; second, 6d.; third, 3d.; Tyne Dock, first, 6d.; second, 4d.; third, 2d.; Cleadon Lane, first, 10d.; second, 8d.; third, 4½d. Sunderland, first, 1s. 4d.; second, 1s.; third, 7½d. Return tickets to Jarrow, first, 2s. 3d.; second, 1s. 8d.; third, 1s. 2d.

NEWCASTLE TO TYNEMOUTH.

Leaves Newcastle—Central Station—(Week days)— 6·10 (*a*), 7·0, 8·0, 9·0 (*b*), 9·15, 9·45, (*c*), 10·15, 11·0, 12·0, 1·0, 2·0, 3·5, 4·10, 4·45, 5·20, 5·50, 6·10, 6·45 (*b*), 7·10, 8·10, 9·0, 10·0, 11·30 (*c*).

Leaves Newcastle—Central Station—(Sundays).—6·10 (*a*), 8·30, 9.30, 10·5, 1·0, 2·0, 3·0, 4·30, 6·0, 7·0, 8.0, 8·45, 9·15.

These trains leave intermediate stations as follows:— Manors 3, Heaton 7, Walker 11, Wallsend 16, Howdon 21, Percy Main 25, and North Shields 30 minutes after above times, arriving at Tynemouth 35 minutes after leaving Newcastle.

a.—This train stops at intermediate stations when required, to set down passengers arriving from the south by either the 4.38 or 5·58 a.m trains.

b.—The 6·45 p.m. train from Newcastle will stop at all Stations on Saturdays and reach Tynemouth at 7·20 p.m.

c.—The 11·30 p.m. train stops at intermediate Stations when required, to set down passengers.

Fares from Newcastle to Heaton, first, 3d.; second, 2d.; third, 1½d.; Walker, first, 4d; second, 3d.; third, 2d.; Wallsend, first, 6d.; second, 4d.; third, 3d.; Howdon, first, 8d.; second, 6d.; third, 4d.; Percy Main and North Shields, first, 9d.; second, 6d.; third, 4d.; Tynemouth, first, 1s.; second, 9d.; third, 6d.

TYNEMOUTH TO NEWCASTLE.

Leaves Tynemouth (Week days)—5·20, 6·40 (*a*), 7·45, 8·30, 9·0, 9·30, 10·0, 10·45, 11·0, 12·0, 12·45, 2·0, 3·0, 4·0, 5·0, 5·30, 6·0, 6·30, 7·0, 7.30, 8·0, 9·0, 10·0, 10·50 (*b*).

Leaves Tynemouth (Sundays)—7·35, 9·40, 1·0, 2·0, 3·0, 4·30, 6·0, 7·0, 8·0, 9·0, 10·0.

These trains leave intermediate stations as follows:— North Shields 3, Percy Main 9, Howdon 11, Wallsend 16, Walker 19, Heaton 23, and Manors 30 minutes after afore times, arriving at Central Station, Newcastle about 35 minutes after leaving Tynemouth.

a.—The 6·40 a.m. train stops at intermediate Stations to take up passengers booked to the Central Stations.

b.—The 10·50 p.m. train stops at Stations up to and including Walker on Saturdays, and does not reach the Central Station until 11·20 p.m.

Fares from Tynemouth to North Shields, first, 3d.; second, 2d.; third, 1d.; Percy Main, first, 4d.: second, 3d.; third, 2d.; Howdon, first, 6d.; second, 4d.; third, 3d.; Wallsend, first, 8d.; second, 6d.; third, 4d.; Walker, first 10d.; second 8d.; third, 5½d.; Heaton, first, 10d; second 8d.; third, 6d.; Newcastle (Manors or Central), first, 1s.; second, 9d.; third, 6d.

STOCKTON AND DARLINGTON RAILWAY

GOING EAST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

STATIONS.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Newcastle	dep.	5·55	12·40	2·15
Benfieldside	„	7·20	1·40	4·25
Rowley	„	7·28	1·48	4·35
Burnhill Junction	„	7·37	1·57	4·45
Tow Law	„	7·49	2· 9	4·58
Crook	arr.	8· 0	2·20	5.10
	dep.	8·40	2·30	5·20
Bishop Auckland	„	9·10	2·55	5·50
Darlington	„	10·29	3·40	6·40
Stockton	„	10·50	4·10	7·10
Middlesbro'	„	11· 0	4·20	7·22
Saltburn	„	11·35	4·55	8· 0

GOING WEST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

STATIONS.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Saltburn	dep.	5·45	11·25	1·50
Middlesbro'	„	6·22	12· 2	2·25
Stockton	„	6·34	12·12	2·35
Darlington	„	7·15	1· 5	4·40
Bishop Auckland	„	7·48	1·35	5·10
Crook	arr.	8·10	1·57	5·32
	dep.	8·15	2·20	5·35
Tow Law	„	8·27	2·32	5·45
Burnhill Junction	„	8·42	2·45	6· 0
Rowley	„	8·52	2·55	6·10
Benfieldside	arr.	9· 5	3. 5	6·20
Newcastle	arr.	10 0	4·15	9·35

CONSETT BRANCH.

UP TRAINS.—WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS.		1,2,G.	1,2,G.	1,2,G	1,2,G.	1,2,G
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Newcastle	dep.	5·55	10· 0	12·40	2·15	5·35
Scotswood	„	6· 2	10· 7	12·47	2·22	5·42
Swalwell	„	6· 9	10·14	12·53	2·29	5·49
Rowland's Gill	„	6·19	10·24	1 ·1	2·39	5·59
Lintz Green	„	6·25	10·30	1 ·9	2·45	6· 5
Ebchester	„	6·38	10·43	1·19	2·58	6·18
Shotley Bridge	„	6·44	10·49	1·24	3· 4	6·24
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	arr.			1·30	3·10	
	dep	6·50	10·55		4·20	6·30
Knitsley	„	7· 4	11· 9		4·34	6·44
Lanchester	„	7·13	11·18		4·43	6·53
Witton Gilbert	„	7·20	11·27		4·50	7· 2
Durham	arr.	7·35	11·40		5· 5	7·15

DOWN TRAINS—WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS		1,2,G.	1,2 G.	1,2,G.	1,2,G	1,2,G
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Durham	dep.	7·40		12· 0	3·20	7·55
Witton Gilbert	„	7·55		12·14	3·32	8· 9
Lanchester	„	8· 6		12·25	3·44	8·20
Knitsley	„	8·17		12·36	3·55	8·31
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	arr.				4· 5	
	dep	8·32	9·15	12·50	3·20	8·43
Shotley Bridge	„	8·37	9·20	12·55	3·25	8.48
Ebchester	„	8·40	9·23	12·59	3·29	8.52
Lintz Green	„	8·50	9·33	1· 9	3·39	9· 3
Rowland's Gill	„	8·55	9·38	1·14	3·44	9· 8
Swalwell	„	9· 4	9·47	1·23	3·53	9·17
Scotswood	„	9·10	9·53	1·29	3·59	9·24
Newcastle	arr.	9·20	10· 5	1·40	4·15	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.	7·10	4. 0
Scotswood	„	7·17	4· 9
Swalwell	„	7·23	4·15
Roland's Gill	„	7·31	4·23
Lintz Green	„	7·37	4·29
Ebchester	„	7·50	4·4
Shotley Bridge	„	7·57	4·4
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill)	arr.	8· 5	4·55
	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
Witten Gilbert	„	8· 5	4·13
Lanchester	„	8·17	4·25
Knitsley	„	8·30	4.38
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill)	arr.	8·42	4·50
	dep.	8·50	6·20
Shotley Bridge	„	8·55	6·25
Ebchester	„	9· 0	6·30
Lintz Green	„	9· 9	6·39
Rowland's Gill	„	9·16	6·46
Swalwell	„	9·23	6·54
Scotswood	„	9·29	7· 0
Newcastle	arr.	9·40	7·15

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To Dr. Greenone.
(Signed) JOHN SHORT, Hebburn Quay.
SIR,—I have been troubled for three years with the Tape Worm. I tried doctors in Jarrow and Newcastle, but to no purpose, when you removed 20 yards from me in two hours.
To Dr. Greenone.
MRS. HOWARD, Western Road, Jarrow.
SIR,—I have been, for the last few years, troubled with Blotches on the Skin, and Pimples on the Face, which were very itchy at nights, and disagreeable. I used Mercury and Arsenic, both internally and externally, which did me no good. I positively state that three bottles of your Purifying Mixture has perfectly cured me.
(Signed) JOSEPH MARTEN, Western Road, Jarrow.
Cure of General Debility.
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(Signed) JOHN WILEY, Black Cock Quay, North Shields.
This is to certify that I have been troubled with sore eyes, which deprived me from working. I tried remedies which did me no good, when Dr. GREENONE cured me with one bottle of his American Eye Bright.
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(Signed) RICHARD BROWN, Hebburn Quay.
SIR,—I have been twice in the Infirmary with an Ulcerated Sore Leg, and never could get it cured, when your Botanic Remedies has entirely healed the leg, and restored me to sound and perfect health.
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AMNESTY MEETING AT CONSETT.

On Tuesday evening, a meeting of sympathisers with the Irish amnesty movement was held at Consett, in St. Patrick's School-room, and although the weather was most stormy, a large concourse of persons assembled. Mr. Henry Carss, of Ontlers' Hall Road, occupied the chair, and surrounding him on the platform were Captain Kirwan, Mr. Robert Butt, and Mr. J. P. McAllister, members of the Amnesty Association, Dublin; Mr. James Quigley, Mr. Thomas Dunne, Mr. M. McNally, Mr. P. McNally, Mr. McGrath, Mr. M. McGark, Consett; Mr. D. Harris, Mr. Eltringham, Mr. Richey, Blackhill; &c.

The Chairman, in opening the meeting, expressed the pleasure it gave him to see such a gathering, although it was so stormy. To his mind it evinced on their part a deep interest in the fate, and in the incarceration of so many of their countrymen as political prisoners in our gaols. He congratulated them most heartily on the mode of procedure that they were adopting for the accomplishment of the liberation of the political prisoners. He was glad they had brought so intelligent and excellent a deputation to address them—gentlemen who were familiar with every phase of the question, and who had therefore come to appeal to their heads and their hearts, and to arouse their sympathies in behalf of their suffering countrymen. (Loud applause.) The selection of an Englishman to preside over their meeting, he assumed to imply four things—first, a compliment to the inhabitants of that district—(applause)—second, a recognition of the services rendered by the English people in the disestablishment and disendowment of the Irish Church, and the passing of more just and equitable land laws for Ireland;—(renewed applause)—and it also implied that the brotherhood of nations was a sentiment which was deepening and widening in the hearts of the Irish people, and that they were now prepared to hold out their hands to their English brethren, and to ask their co-operation and assistance in securing the liberation of their poor afflicted countrymen. (Applause.) One of the resolutions which would be submitted stated that somewhere about fifty of their Irish brethren were now languishing in dungeons in the common penal prisons of England for their attachment to the home of their fathers. Their love of their country was the cause of their having been immured in these dungeons. The object of their meeting was to appeal to their English brethren; to ask their sympathy and their voice in behalf of the sufferers. The English people asked them to state their case, and to let them know its merits, and if their petitions were based on justice, the great heart of England would thunder forth, "Open the prison doors and let the captives free." (Loud cheers.) The subject was one of the deepest importance to those who were kept from their homes and their families; and while their children were longing for their return, and their wives were weeping because their husbands were absent, let it cheer the exiles in their imprisonment to know that the hearts of the people—whether English or Irish—at Consett beat in sympathy and in unison with their families. He assured them that the people of England would do justice to Ireland. (Cheers.) He foresaw the breaking of the day, and the sun of liberty was rising, and soon the cry would be heard throughout England, Ireland and Scotland, "Equal justice to all, and equal justice to everyone." (Loud applause.)

Mr. Thomas Dunne, Consett, then proposed the following resolution:—"That there are at present about fifty persons suffering imprisonment in the penal prisons of England for alleged complicity with political movements connected with Ireland, and, that such persons imprisoned for complicity with political movements are essentially political prisoners." Mr. Dunne expressed his deep sympathy with the object of the gathering, and said he believed it was unwise on the part of the Government to persist in stating that the men were not political prisoners. It was the duty of all Irishmen — no matter what political opinion they held—to lend a helping hand in effecting the release of the prisoners. (Applause.) He thought that all liberal Englishmen considered they had already suffered enough, and, indeed, far too much, and that they ought to be at once liberated. (Loud applause.)

Mr. J. P. McAllister, of Dublin, said it gave him great pride in being called upon to second such a resolution before an assemblage of his fellow-countrymen, and he would endeavour, as far as possible, to prove that the prisoners were really political offenders, and ought to be treated as such, there being no justification in their detention after the leaders had been liberated, which was now three years ago. The speaker dwelt on the circumstances which had led to commencing the amnesty agitation in England, and showed that since the passing of the Peace Preservation Act it was dangerous, if not impossible, to hold any such meetings in the proscribed districts of Ireland. The operation of the Act might be extended over any other district at the will of the Lord-Lieutenant, so that when a meeting was announced it was always within the power of that functionary to exercise his authority before the meeting came off, and then both the promoters and the speakers would be subject to arrest and imprisonment for any unknown period of time. The Irish people, therefore, appealed to their brethren in England and to their English friends for their sympathy and aid in bringing the Government to consent to the liberation of the prisoners. (Applause.) The speaker then read the following list of military men and others tried and sentenced by court martials during the Fenian panic:—

LIFE.

Sergt. M'Carthy, 53rd	T. Hassett, 24th Foot
Cor. Chambers, 61st	Cor. Harrington, 61st
Sergt. Darragh, 2nd	Pri. Cranston, do.
Pri. J. Wilson, 5th D.G.	Pri. J. Keilly, do.
Pri. M. Hogan, do.	Pri. O'Brien, 85th
Pri. P. Keating, do.	Cor. Brennan, 53rd

(The above are all that can be ascertained, and is, of course, incomplete.)

The following got 20 years each.

Cor. Dillon, 17th Foot	J. Shine, 60th Rifles

15 years each.

J. M'Coy, 61st Foot	T. Delany, 61st Foot

7 years each.

J. Foley, 5th D.G.	P. Killen, Royal Artillery

There is no authentic report of the sentences of the following:—

T. Kenny, 61st Foot	W. Price, 87th Foot
P. Foley, 5th D.G.	D. Lyons, do.
J. Cloughey, 61st Foot	Cor. Cunningham, do.
P. Burke, 60th Rifles	Hughes, 87th Foot
Cor. M'Lean, 61st Foot	Conroy, 32nd do.
W. Campbell, 5th D.G.	P. Gaffney, 60th Rifles
Pri. Kelly, 10th Hussars	D. Hall, do.
Pri. Benton, 5th Foot	T. Kelly, 60th Rifles
Pri. Lynch, 86th do.	J. Connell, 61st Foot
Pri. Keatinge, 5th D.G.	P. M'Nally, do.
W. Foley, do.	Barlow, 18th Hussars
J. Shine, 60th Rifles	J. Donohoe, 24th Foot
Kelly, 10th Hussars	Pri. Lynch, 5th D.G.
Keily, 63rd Foot	P. Daly, do.
Cor. Mulvehill, 3rd Buffs	Kavanagh, 85th
Drm Mjr Farrell, 2nd do	Donohoe, 24th
Do. Rose, 20th Ft.	Mannering, 14th
J. Reilly, R.A.	Flood, R.A.

The following is a list of names of those who died in prison, or died immediately after their release from prison, owing to the cruel treatment inflicted on them:—

John Hogan	W. Kennedy
John Fottrell	W. Harbison
John M'Geough	W. Sheehy
John Lynch	James Stensen
John Kelly	James Mountaine
John Daniel	Jerome O'Keeffe
John Smyth	James Cody
R. J. Stowell	Wm. Kelly
E. Duffy	M'Pherson Thompson (Darragh)
— Kane	
W. Meagher	Bryan Dillon

The following, still in prison, are believed to have been driven insane:—

John J. Joyce	M. Feely
P. Ahearne	

The following is a list of those who were hung:—

W. P. Allen	M. Larkin
M. O'Brien	M. Barrett

Civilians tried in London and still detained:—

M. Davitt, 15 years	M. Clancy, life
J. Wilson, 7 years	P. Ahearne, life

Civilians tried in Manchester and still detained:—

P. Condon, life	P. Melody, life

The following families are amongst those who are destitute by the loss of their fathers and other supporters:—

Mrs M'Carthy, 3 children	Mrs Sheehy, soldier's mother
Mrs Daly, 5 do.	Mrs. Baynes, do.
Mrs Hogan, 5 do.	Mrs Tierney, do.
Mrs Connolly, 4 do.	Mrs Hampton, sergeant's mother
Mrs Digham, 2 do.	Mrs Kelly, son paralysed by Mountjoy
Mrs Cosgrove 2 do.	
Mrs O'Brien, soldier's mother	
Mrs Dillon, do.	

In spite of all that their detractors said to the contrary, it was now evident that they were indebted to former meetings for the releases which had already taken place. The Fenian movement had been so successful as to make Mr. Gladstone give the Church and the Land Acts to Ireland, in order to pacify her; and as this had been admitted both in and out of Parliament, a continuance of similar agitations seemed the only way to ensure still further acts of justice from the English Government. (Applause). He contended that the Manchester and London prisoners were as much political offenders as those taken in the field—seeing that they acted in accordance with orders from their leaders. He maintained that the death of Sergeant Brett was the result of an accident, and that it was deeply deplored by every leader of the agitation. When the men fired through the key-hole, none of them knew he had his head near the key-hole at that time. It was said that Davitt and Wilson were not political offenders, because they were buying arms, and yet other persons had been treated as political offenders for doing the same thing on a more extended scale. Colonel Burke, who bought as many arms in one month as these men did altogether—actually spending £2,000 with one firm alone—was released by order of the Government, and his poor imitators were allowed to remain; while Michael Moore, a man who devoted two or three years to the making of pikes and sword blades, and who must have turned out 8,000 or 10,000 of these weapons, at least, was also included in the amnesty which the Government granted. Davitt and Wilson were as much political prisoners as those men—and so, indeed, was every member of the Fenian brotherhood, seeing that they all did their utmost to procure arms—and hence they ought to have been included in the order which released their more fortunate friends. (Loud cheers). The longer detention of these men was a source of danger to the empire—(applause)—it was fostering a bad spirit in the hearts of the people, and was almost convincing them that no act of justice could be obtained from an alien Parliament except by terror and terror alone. (Loud applause). England ought to know that such things could not go on for ever. She was now having to submit to insults and arbitration, which forty years ago she would have settled with the bayonet, and this degrading state of things must continue so long as she was weakened by insurrection being allowed to run rampant in Ireland. (Loud applause). To be really strong Ireland must be pacified, and then she would be again able to defend her honour whenever it was assailed. (Cheers). It was a matter of the highest importance that this question should be settled on a free and liberal basis. (Applause). He hoped the people of this country would see the necessity of acting up to such a resolution as he had proposed, and he trusted that the Ministry would take warning, while there was yet time to satisfy the Irish people, and when they did so it would be a good day for Ireland, and a good day for the empire. (Loud applause).

The resolution was then submitted to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Mr. George Eltringham briefly moved the following resolution:—"That this persistency in continuing this policy of harsh and exceptional treatment regarding Irishmen and Ireland is inconsistent with England's professed love of justice and freedom."

Captain Kirwan, of Dublin, in seconding the resolution, ridiculed the statement that the soldiers now in prison for complicity with the Fenian movement were not *bona fide* political prisoners.

The resolution was put to the meeting and carried without dissent.

Mr. John McGrath, Consett, proposed the next resolution, and in doing so, said it behoved the English and Irish people to join in banishing the common enemy from their midst, namely, the aristocracy—(applause)—which was synonymous to oppression. (Renewed applause). He had much pleasure in proposing "That it is advisable for the Irish residents in Great Britain to organise their electoral powers for Irish interests, and that we appeal to the Irish residents of this district to perfect such an organisation, and oppose every government that will not grant justice to the legitimate demands of the Irish people."

Mr. Butt, of Dublin, seconded the resolution. A great deal had been said about the poor soldiers, who had broken the oath of allegiance. How did the soldier take the oath? How was he enlisted? The sergeant perhaps found him in a public-house, in a state of semi-drunkenness. A shilling was given him, and the following morning the man was taken before the magistrates, who administered the oath to him. They might say the man was not bound to take the oath, but if he did not, what would the magistrate do to him? He would send the man to gaol for taking the shilling. (Laughter and applause). At Liverpool, the other day, the Attorney-General had made a speech, in which he told them that Fenianism was dead, but he carefully avoided the question of the political prisoners. The speaker then referred to the misrepresentations to which the leaders of the amnesty movement were subjected. It had been said that the people who conducted the release of the Fenian prisoners did not care about the Fenian prisoners, and that they only wanted to keep up an agitation, and would rather the men remained in prison. That was a thing on which he could not speak too strongly. (Applause). It had been said that the Irishmen who had visited the place were not in earnest. That was a foul lie, which they must give the most emphatic contradiction to. (Renewed applause). The subject of such meeting as the present was to teach Irishmen the value of union; to teach Irishmen to come together and strengthen their hands in demanding the release of the Fenian prisoners. (Loud applause). He saw that the tone of the English working people was in their favour. They had an English chairman, who had honestly come to the conclusion that their demand was founded upon truth and justice. (Applause). There was an old Latin proverb which said "Great is truth, and it must prevail." Their claim was founded on truth, and he believed that the people of England, as they come to understand the question better would see that the release of these prisoners ought to be granted; and when once this feeling was aroused they might depend upon it that many other advantages would follow for the oppressed inhabitants of the sister isle. (Applause). The speaker next briefly referred to Home Rule, and said the Irish people were as capable of governing their own country as any people upon the face of the earth. (Applause.) In conclusion, he said he did not wish anything else to be mixed up with the object for which they had met to advocate—an object not dictated by morality alone, but by right and justice, and that was which they must and would obtain. (Loud applause).

The Chairman said if Irishmen did not love their country he would be ashamed of them. As an Englishman he loved his country. An Irishman might love England, but he loved Ireland better. (Applause.) They would be unworthy sons of Ireland if it were not so. The land of their birth—the land of historic associations—the land that produced so many eminent men—how could they but love her? (Loud cheers.) The Emerald Isle—the land of the Shamrock—how could they but love her? (Renewed cheers.)

The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried amid the greatest enthusiasm.

Mr. James Quigley proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman for the dignified manner in which he had conducted the business of the meeting.

Mr. P. McNally seconded the resolution, which was carried enthusiastically.

Mr. Carss, in responding, said it had afforded him great pleasure to preside over the meeting. It had often been his lot to preside over large gatherings and he had never presided over a more orderly, and yet a more enthusiastic, meeting.

Mr. Carss then moved a vote of thanks to the deputation, which was seconded by Mr. Daniel Harris.

Capt. Kirwan briefly responded.

Three cheers having been given for the deputation, for Mr. Isaac Butt, "Honest John Martin," Mr. P. G. Smith, and the Rev. T. Smith, for the use of the school-room, the meeting was brought to a conclusion.

LEADGATE LOCAL BOARD.

The usual monthly meeting of the above Board was held in the Board-room, Leadgate, on Wednesday afternoon. The following members were present:—Rev. J. W. Mitchell, Messrs. Edward Charlton, William Jenkins, W. H. Hedley, John Bland, John Davidson, and William Cheesman. In the absence of Canon Kearney, Mr. W. Jenkins was called upon to preside. The minutes of last meeting were read, confirmed and signed.

THE ALLEGED DAMAGE BY COLLIERY WORKINGS.

The Clerk informed the Board that in accordance with the resolution passed at last meeting he had communicated with the *Justice of the Peace*, respecting the liability of the Board to repair Pontop Pike Lane, which was alleged to have been damaged by the East Castle Colliery's workings. The editors of the *Justice of the Peace* were of opinion that the owners of East Castle Colliery were liable.

On the motion of the Rev. J. W. Mitchell, seconded by Mr. Bland, it was resolved to call the attention of the owners of the colliery to the matter.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The following report was read:—Another month has passed away and I have the misfortune to have record a greater amount of disease and death during its progress than in any given month since I had the honour of becoming your medical officer. In my last report I intimated that scarlet fever had broken out in a malignant form in the district, and since that time it has assumed the form of an epidemic of large proportions; no fewer than 82 cases having come under my notice, the type in almost every case being very severe, as a register of 11 deaths from this cause alone, will amply testify. The cases have been distributed over the district, in the manner following, viz.:—Leadgate, 53 cases; (7 on the north side of the railway, and 46 on the south side.) Redwell Hills, 9 cases; Stoney Heap, 5 cases; Iveston, 15 cases. I have not been able to trace the cause of the growth of this epidemic to any defect in the sanitary condition of the district; but rather to the indiscretion of the people in visiting infected houses and in attending the funerals, and partly also, to an inattention to necessary domestic sanitation, such as daily ablutions, &c. Complete isolation appears to be the only effectual means of preventing the spread of this disease; but that is an impossibility until the much talked of hospital is erected. Of course something may be done by the free use of disinfectants in every hole and corner of the district. Hooping cough has also re-appeared and attacked a large number of children. I am happy to be able to state as a set off against this great amount of sickness amongst the children, that the health of the adult part of the population, was never in a more satisfactory condition.

THE OUTBREAK OF SCARLET FEVER.

The Rev. J. W. Mitchell observed that one great cause of so much disease amongst the children of the poorer classes was the habit the women had of running into each other's houses in cases of sickness. He mentioned an instance where a child had died of fever, and the house was immediately crowded with women and children.

Mr. Hedley said the people congregated in great numbers at the funerals, and this no doubt was a means of spreading disease.

The Rev. J. W. Mitchell said the custom of holding wakes—which, however, he was glad to say Canon Kearney was doing his utmost to abolish—was another cause of spreading infections diseases.

The Chairman thought the people had better be warned.

It was decided to issue bills warning the people against visiting infected houses.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

The following report was read from Mr. George Hawdon, inspector of nuisances:—Since the last monthly meeting I have inspected the whole of your Local Board District. And inform you that the improvements at Bantling Cottages are not done. During the month a large quantity of ashes have been carted away. The following ash-pits are still full—Consett Iron Company's at Redwell Hills, Mr. Coupland's, John Murray's, and Thos. Coulson's, all at Leadgate, now in the occupation of the South Medomsley and East Castle Colliery Companies. The branch sewers of the following persons are all stopt up: George Thompson, and Robert Clough at Leadgate. Thomas Severs, at Iveston. The cottages belonging to Mr. Coupland are still in a damp state. I met George Shipley and informed him the improvement the Board recommended, and he said they would not do it. Several houses in Dyke Row are very damp and injurious to health. Nothing has been done to improve the cottages in Pont Row. The privy belonging to George Foster is in a filthy state and should be removed.

THE IMPROVEMENTS AT BANTLING COTTAGES.

Mr. Charlton said they had been unable to get tenders for the work.

The matter was left in the hands of the above gentleman and Mr. Jenkins.

THE ASH-PIT QUESTION.

The Chairman asked the inspector if he had the means, in case one farmer could not take away the ashes, of having them removed.

The Inspector replied that the farmers had been so busy of late that they could not find time to remove ashes. Last month there were some hundreds of tons of ashes ready for carting away. However, during the last week or two a great many of the ash-pits had been emptied. The ash-pit at Redwell Hills was at present quite full.

Mr. Charlton remarked that a farmer lived close to Redwell Hills.

Mr. Bland thought the ash-pits were pretty clean He had had two carts leading.

The Rev. J. W. Mitchell remarked that the removal of the ashes was of great importance, seeing that they had such a number of cases of scarlet fever.

The Chairman: That is the secret of scarlet fever.

The Inspector said that Mullin had offered to lead one farmer the ashes for 3d a load, and the farmer refused.

Mr. Charlton remarked that there were five farmers in the immediate locality, and it was strange that they could not keep the ash-pits clean.

The Chairman said at Consett they had made arrangements that in case the occupier could not, or would not, clean out his ash-pit, the scavenger was to do it, and charge the occupier. He thought the same rule had better be adopted at Leadgate.

The Inspector said the law on the subject was plain enough. In case the occupier refused to remove the ashes, the Board had power to remove them and debit the cost to the occupier.

The Rev. J. W. Mitchell: If that is the law, why is it not put in force?

Mr. Hedley: The next question is, where can we deposit the ashes?

The Chairman said they would have to find a place.

On the suggestion of Mr. Charlton, it was decided for the Nuisance Removal Committee to arrange about a deposit.

BRANCH SEWERS.

With reference to the stopping up of branch sewers referred to in the Inspector's report, it was resolved that notices should be given to the parties at once.

DAMP COTTAGES.

The Inspector said the rain percolated through the walls of the houses he had referred to in his report, and consequently they were very damp. At a previous meeting it had been recommended by the Board that the ground at the back part of the houses should be lowered. He had seen Mr. Shipley, who said the colliery company would not do it, and that Mr. Coupland, the owner of the houses, should bear the expense.

The Clerk (Mr. Coupland) said he allowed the company sufficient money off the first quarter's rent to put the houses into proper order.

The Inspector remarked that it was very unpleasant to have to bring such matters so often before the Board.

On the motion of the Rev. J. W. Mitchell, seconded by Mr. Davidson, it was decided to serve an official notice to the effect that the recommendations of the Board be carried out at once.

AN OFFENSIVE PRIVY.

With reference to George Foster's privy referred to in the Inspector's report, it was resolved to give him notice to remove it.

SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

Mr. M. Coupland, surveyor of highways, reported as follows:—The works on your district highways during the past month have been of a trivial character. The contractor has been prevented from getting on with the flagging in Leadgate Street in consequence of the Gas Company's mains being too near the surface. I had a meeting of the Highway Committee on the spot and wrote to the company as by them instructed, which correspondence will be brought before you to-day. The works on your Medomsley Highways have been very extensive in providing, preparing, and carting material, water-tabling, and formation of footpaths, and completion of the Rippon Burn Bridge, the approach to which we are now engaged with. The present season will call for immediate attention in laying on the material. Herewith I hand you monthly pay bills as under—District highways pay bill, £16 1s. 2d.; Medomsley township, pay bill, £124 14s. 2d.; total, £140 15s. 4d.

THE GAS COMPANY'S MAINS.

A communication was read from the Gas Company respecting the lowering of pipes at Leadgate. The Gas Company was quite willing to lower the pipes but it would only be done at the expense of the Board.

Mr. Charlton: That was the reply that I expected from them.

The Chairman: Have the Company a right to lay the pipes so near the surface as to interfere with the laying of the flags?

Mr. Hedley thought the Board should have objected at the time the pipes were laid.

In answer to a question the Surveyor said the pipes were about 15 inches below the surface.

The Rev. J. W. Mitchell said it was unfair to the people to allow the trench to remain open.

Mr. Hawdon, water-rate collector, produced the Act of Parliament referring to the matter, which stated that the lowering of the pipes would have to be done at the expense of the Board.

The Surveyor was instructed to push on with the work, the Board to bear the expense of laying the gas pipes deeper.

FOOTPATH FOR IVESTON.

Mr. Charlton thought it was very necessary for a footpath to be made in Iveston.

The Rev. J. W. Mitchell: The people of Iveston ought to have a footpath as well as the people of Leadgate.

Mr. Bland: We had better advertise for tenders. It is very necessary that it should be done.

The Rev. J. W. Mitchell moved, and Mr. Hedley seconded, that tenders be invited for the formation and completion of Iveston footpath.—Agreed to.

Cheques were then signed, and the meeting terminated.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE COUNTY COURT.

MONDAY, Nov. 11.—Before H. Stapylton, Esq., Judge.

Turner v. Watson.—This case, which was adjourned from last court for the production of a witness, was again resumed, Mr. Granger appearing for plaintiff, and Mr. Salkeld for the defence. Mr. Jackson, farmer, said he borrowed defendant's cart to lead some hay. The cart had no shelvings, and witness's man said Mr. Turner had a pair. Witness told his man to go to Mr. Turner and ask for the loan of the frames. While witness had the frames they were damaged, and witness paid for them being repaired. Mr. Granger: That was after the case came into court?—Witness: Yes.—Mr. Granger: Did you hire the cart from Mr. Watson?—Witness: I asked him for a couple of carts. I have not paid him yet.—Mr. Granger held that the frames and rope were lent to Watson, and not Jackson. Defendant let his carts, and it was his duty to send them out in proper order.—His Honour said defendant gave no permission to Jackson to borrow in his name.—Verdict for defendant.

Turner v. White.—This was an action to recover the sum of £13 12s. 6d. for ale and porter supplied to defendant, who was formerly a beerhouse-keeper. The case was adjourned from last court for plaintiff to produce a debtor and creditor account. Mr. Salkeld appeared for the defence. Mr. Salkeld: Did White supply you with any pigs?—Plaintiff: Yes.—Mr. Salkeld: Have you given him credit for them?—Plaintiff: I have given him credit for £5 6s and £1 14s. for pigs.—Defendant said he gave plaintiff about £20 worth of pigs. The beer was got after he lost his license.—Plaintiff said defendant led him to believe the beer, which was always got in small quantities, was for his lodgers.—His Honour gave judgment for the full amount to be paid by instalments of £1 10s. per month.

INJURY TO A HOUSE AT CONSETT.

Thompson v. Young and Carroll.—Mr. Salkeld, of Durham, appeared for plaintiff, a farmer, residing at Bewley Hill, and Mr. Blackwell, barrister, appeared for the defendants, the former of whom is an ale and porter merchant, and the latter an innkeeper, both of Consett. It was an action to recover £21 for damage done to property in Delves Lane, Consett.

Plaintiff, examined by Mr. Salkeld, said he was the owner of a beerhouse in Delves Lane called the "Traveller's Rest." Adjoining the beerhouse was a saw and corn mill, connected with which was a boiler and also some machinery. The mill formed part of the gable end of the property. In April last he sold the boiler and machinery to Messrs. Harrison and Lowes, of Gateshead.

His Honour: Was there an agreement in writing?

Plaintiff: There was an agreement stating the time they had allowed to remove the machinery, and the day on which the money was to be paid.

Mr. Blackwell: Have you the agreement?

Mr. Salkeld: Mr. Harrison has the agreement, and I call upon him to produce it.

The agreement was produced, and stated that plaintiff agreed to sell Messrs. Harrison and Lowes the boiler and all the machinery connected therewith for the sum of £50.

Plaintiff denied that the signature affixed to the agreement just read was his handwriting. The premises were not to be injured in removing the boiler and machinery.

Examination continued by Mr. Salkeld: In consequence of what he heard from his tenant he went over to Consett, and found the large chimney pulled down and the stones and bricks taken away. The boiler seat was pulled down and had been taken away. Had an interview with Mr. Young about this in the month of June, and he (Young) said Mr. Harrison had given him the materials. Told him they were not Mr. Harrison's to give. A week after that he saw Carroll. They settled they should each find a man to settle the damages, and they had to meet on the 22nd August. He appointed Mr. Ridley, of Tow Law, and the other party appointed Mr. Shell, builder, of Consett. The other party never attended. Had seen Mr. Ridley's valuation, which was a reasonable one.

Mr. Blackwell: Before the agreement was made did you put an advertisement in the paper about the sale of the machinery?

Plaintiff: No.

Mr. Blackwell: How did you come to see Mr. Harrison?

Plaintiff: He wrote to me about the things.

Mr. Blackwell: When Mr. Harrison and you bargained for the machinery didn't you say he could take everything?

Plaintiff: No.

Mr. Blackwell: Didn't Mr. Harrison say he thought the bricks would not be worth carriage to Gateshead?

Plaintiff: No. I told him I wanted to build a cottage with the bricks that were left.

Mr. Blackwell: Didn't you say you wanted to build where the boiler stood, and that you wanted the place cleared away as soon as possible?

Plaintiff: No. The chimney pulled down I intended for the cottage. I told him to remove the things with as little damage as possible.

George Robson, millwright, Castleside, said he valued the boiler and machinery for plaintiff. He was present when the agreement was made. The buildings were not to be injured.

Elizabeth Downs, wife of Stephen Downs, landlord of the Traveller's Rest, Delves Lane, said she remembered Mr. Harrison taking away the boiler and machinery. When they left none of the buildings had been pulled down.

His Honour. Was the chimney left standing?

Witness: Yes. She saw Carroll and the mason taking the chimney down. She told Carroll at the time that he was doing wrong, and advised him to let it alone. Carroll said he had agreed for the bricks, and he was going to build with them.

Stephen Downs, husband of last witness, said he was present when plaintiff and Young and Carroll agreed to meet at his house on the 22nd August about the damage they (the defendants) had done by taking away the bricks and other things. The plaintiff was at his house on the day fixed, but the defendants failed to put in an appearance at the proper time.

By Mr. Blackwell: A man took away the bricks in a cart. The man told witness he was employed by John Carroll.

Joseph Ridley, builder, Tow Law, said he had made a valuation of the damage which he estimated at £21.

Mr. Harrison, of the firm of Harrison and Lowes, Gateshead, was then called by Mr. Blackwell for the defence. The agreement between himself and Mr. Thompson was that he (Mr. Harrison) was to take everything away. Witness said he would take the best of the bricks away, and Mr. Thompson made no reply. In removing the boiler and machinery, witness used Mr. Young's cart. Mr. Young also assisted in the removal. After the machinery was removed, witness wanted to pay Mr. Young for his services, but the latter refused to accept anything. Witness then told Mr. Young that if there was anything there that he did not want he (Young) could have it.

Examined by Mr. Salkeld: Mr. Thompson said the main building was not to be touched. He said he wanted the place cleared away to build a cottage. He said nothing about making use of the stones for that purpose.

Charlton Hedley, millwright, Gateshead, said he was present when the bargain was made. Mr. Harrison was to have all that was on the ground.

John Carroll, innkeeper, Consett, one of the defendants, said Young authorised him to take away the bricks. Young said the chimney was connected with the boiler. The chimney was not in the centre of the gable, and would have had to be pulled down before a cottage could be built.

His Honour: What is the value of the bricks you took away.

Mr. Carroll: They were hardly worth leading away.

Cross-examined by Mr. Salkeld: He had not built a stable with the bricks. He took seven or eight loads altogether.

His Honour gave judgment for plaintiff for £9.

Another Publican Heavily Fined for Permitting Drunkenness.—At Lanchester Police Court, on Thursday, John Charlton, landlord of a public house at Stanley, was charged with permitting drunkenness in his house. Police Constable Stamper, on Saturday night, the 2nd inst., in one room found nearly forty men drinking, and causing a great disturbance by cursing and swearing; in the kitchen were about thirty men; and in the long room were upwards of forty men, a good many of whom were more or less drunk. The magistrates inflicted a fine of £5 and costs, but agreed not to enderse the conviction on the license. Mr. Forster, of Newcastle, defended.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

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

BIRTHS.

Blackhill.—At Derwent Street, on the 31st ult., Mrs. Jopling, of a daughter.

At Blackfine, on the 1st inst., Mrs. Wilkinson, of a daughter.

At 16, Derwent Street, on the 5th inst., Mrs. Wall, of a daughter.

At 28, Bottle Bank, on the 6th inst., Mrs. Cluskey, of a son.

At 64, Derwent Street, on the 7th inst., Mrs. Wall, of a son.

At Blue Houses, on the 12th inst., Mrs. Monkhouse, of a son.

Lumley.—On the 3rd inst., the wife of Mr. T. Dover, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Stoke-upon-Trent.—At the Parish Church, on the 22nd ult., by the Rev. Sir Lovelace, T. Stanner, Baronet, Rector, John, son of Mr. Chas. Hannen, of Yeoville, Semerset, to Margaret Beckwith, only daughter of Mr. George Winter, of Shotley Bridge, Durham, and grand-daughter of Mr. J. Winter, of Stoke-upon-Trent.

Crook.—At the Catholic Church, on the 4th inst., Mr. Dominick Hagarty, to Miss Hannah Penny, both of Crook.

DEATHS.

Consett.—At Templetown, on the 9th inst., aged 15½ years, Benjamin, only son of Mr. John Knox.

Blackhill.—At Bottle Bank, on the 2nd inst., aged 54 years, Ann Smith.

At Derwent Street, on the 12th inst., aged 10 days, Margaret Alice Jopling.

Snows Green.—On the 5th inst., aged 78 years, Mary, wife of Thomas Young.

Workington.—On the 11th inst., aged 64 years, Geo. Godley, late of the Consett Ironworks.

Woodside.—On the 4th inst., aged 71 years, Eleanor, widow of the late William Reed.

Printed and Published by Robert Jackson, at the Steam Printing Works, Front Street, Consett Saturday, November 16th, 1872.

An ADVE…

No. 623.

Business Annou…

B. Mo… WATCH-MAKER, …

JOSEPH … AUCTIONEER AN… 10, WOOD S… SHOTLEY B…

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ARTIFICIA…

MR. T. F. WATSON, … Clayton Street, Newca… N.B.—See page 7.

SCRIBBLING PAPER A… POU…

SOILED NOTE PAPER… each, for Sixpence, are … Guardian Office, Consett, and … ROBERT J… BOOKSE… DERWENT STREET…

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