The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 727. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} SATURDAY, November 21st, 1874. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Business Announcements.

BIRD'S EYE RETURNS.

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

P. OSBORNE,
AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER,
FRONT STREET,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

Valuations effected for Probate, &c. 227c

ARTIFICIAL TEETH, Quality and Construction unsurpassed, fixed with every recent improvement in Gold, Silver, Coralite, and all pure material known to the profession. Mineral Teeth from 5s. each. Scaling, Stopping, &c. Children's Teeth regulated, and every other operation in Dental Surgery skilfully performed.—DE LACY, Dentist, 70, Grainger Street. 9

E. FARNSWORTH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
FRUIT AND POTATO MERCHANT
NEWMARKET AND VICTORIA STREETS,
CONSETT,

HAS always on hand an excellent supply of FRUIT in season. Fresh BUTTER and EGGS, also CHEESE of excellent quality. FRESH RABBITS Daily. Licensed Dealer in TOBACCO. LICENSED DEALER IN GAME.

NOTICE.

WILLIAM KNOX

HAS much pleasure in announcing that he has entered upon his New Premises, at Mount Pleasant, Consett, where he intends carrying on Business as HOUSE CARPENTER. JOINER, &c., and trusts by strict attention to Business and keeping a staff of good Workmen to merit a share of Public support.

N.B.—Estimates given for general repairs, Shop Fronts, &c. 6178

WHITELAW'S CELEBRATED INDIA PALE ALES, and MILD EDINBURGH ALES. Offices and Stores: 23, Waterloo Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. WILLIAM MIDDLEMASS, Sole Agent.

McEWAN'S CELEBRATED EDINBURGH ALES AND INDIA PALE ALE,

Are daily rising in public estimation.
Newcastle Stores and Offices—
Fountain House, Charlotte Square.
843 JAMES C. McINTOSH, Agent.

JUST FORFEITED.—First-class Gold and Silver Watches, by the best makers, Gold and Silver Alberts, Guards, Wedding and Fancy Rings, at about half the original cost.—J. Taylor, Pawnbroker, 19, Broad Chare, Newcastle. 749c

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

JAMES JOHNSON, Family Grocer and Tea Dealer. Teas, Coffees, and Spices of the Choicest Quality. Good Useful Teas from 2s. per pound. Coffees 1s. per pound. Household Soaps from 3d. per pound. All kinds of Drysaltery Goods cheap and of the best Quality. Hotels and families supplied at wholesale prices.

Terms—Cash. 879a

WILLIAM WILKINSON,
FURNITURE BROKER & IRONMONGER,
CATCHGATE,

HAS now on hand a Large Assortment of IRON BEDS, PERAMBULATORS, PARAFFIN OIL, PARAFFIN LAMPS, &c., from the best makers.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE in all the different branches; FLOCKS, FEATHERS, AND RABBIT-DOWN; PAPER HANGINGS, &c.

W. W. has also on hand a Large assortment of Gold and Silver WATCHES, ALBERTS, CHAINS, and WEDDING RINGS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

OBSERVE THE ADDRESS—
OPPOSITE THE TOWN HALL, CATCHGATE.

JUDSON'S DYES.—18 Colours, Sixpence each.

RIBBONS, WOOL, SILK, FEATHERS,
Completely Dyed in 10 minutes without soiling the hands.
Full instructions supplied. Of all Chemists and Stationers.

JUDSON'S DYES.—Dyeing at Home.—Judson's simple Dyes are most useful and effectual. Ribbons, silks, feathers, scarfs, lace, braid, veils, handkerchiefs, clouds, bernouses, Shetland Shawls, or any small article of dress can easily be dyed in a few minutes without soiling the hands, violet, magenta, crimson, mauve, purple, pink, ponceau, claret, &c.

JUDSON'S DYES.—Photographic Paper Positives or Photo-prints should be dipped in hot water and then submitted to a hot bath of Judson's Dyes. Beautiful effects are thus produced in Green, Pink, Brown, and many other beautiful colours.—Use Judson's Dyes for general tinting!

JUDSON'S DYES.—Ferns, Grasses, Flowers, and Sea-weeds may be dyed most exquisite colours, Green, Crimson, Purple, Scarlet, &c., by simply dipping them in a solution of Judson's Dyes. Charming Bouquets may be composed.

JUDSON'S DYES.—Ink—Ink—Ink.—A Sixpenny Bottle of Judson's Dyes, Violet, Red, or Magenta, will make half a pint of brilliant writing ink in one minute by simply adding hot water.

JUDSON'S DYES.—For Colouring Architectural Plans, &c. Much trouble may be saved in grinding up colours to a uniform tint. They may be used either with a brush or pen. Rose Pink, Purple, Canary, Crimson, Orange, Green, Blue, Magenta, and 12 other shades.

JUDSON'S DYES.—For Staining Wood, diluted with water. They sink deeply into the fibre and will not rub off. They form the most economical stain on record. Light Brown for mahogany colour is excellent; No. 2 Black for walnut; Canary for satin; also Black, Lavender, Magenta, and many other colours.

SIXPENCE PER BOTTLE.
OF CHEMISTS AND STATIONERS.

Business Announcements.

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

JOHN AITCHISON & Co.'s
CELEBRATED
SCOTCH AND INDIA PALE ALES.

Office and Stores—Lisle Street, Northumberland Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

JOHN BORTHWICK, Agent.

IF YOUR WATCH STOPS
TAKE IT TO
A. MAY,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER
4, FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

JOHN W. DAVISON,
CABINET-MAKER, FURNITURE BROKER, IRONMONGER, &c.,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT, & CATCHGATE.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, in great variety.
IRON and BRASS BEDSTEADS.
MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, FLOCKS, RABBIT DOWN. HARDWARE
PARAFFIN LAMPS and OIL, best quality.
AGENT for the HOME WASHER and WRINGING MACHINES.
BURY'S and HARDY'S PATENT PICKS and SHAFTS.

A FEW FACTS WORTH SPECIAL ATTENTION.

That our INDIAN TEA, at Four Shillings per pound, is really first-class.

That our INDIAN TEA, at Three Shillings and Sixpence per pound, is really good value.

That our NEW CURRANTS, at Fourpence per pound, are beautifully cleaned by patent machinery and ready for use.

That our PALE and MOTTLED SOAPS, at Threepence per pound, are the cheapest and best value in the district.

That OUR SHOP is noted for FIRST-CLASS GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS Generally, at remarkably low prices.

THE ADDRESS—
NEWCASTLE TEA WAREHOUSE,
14, NEWMARKET, STREET, CONSETT.
JAMES LAKE, Proprietor. 374

ASSAM TEA MART.

ROBERT DOBINSON,
THE TEA DEALER AND GROCER,

IS grateful to the inhabitants of Newcastle and district for their past favours, and solicits a continuance of the same in future. His Stock comprises a Choice Selection of
TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS,
AND ITALIAN GOODS.
A Trial solicited. 939d

GEORGE HOBSON,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL MILLER, and SEEDSMAN,
GROCER, DRAPER, & PROVISION MERCHANT
Harperley Steam & Water Corn Mill,
near Annfield Plain,

Has always on hand a large STOCK of Pure Linseed and Cotton Cakes; Indian Meal; Pea Meal; Barley Meal; Boxings, Sharps, and Bran; Oats whole and crushed, and feeding stuffs of every description.

G. H.'s Mixture of Permanent Clover and Grass Seeds has been tested and approved by the leading Agriculturists of the District upwards of Twenty Years.

Fine Seed Peas, Spring Tares, Seed Barley &c. &c., on hand. 145b

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To the Queen and Royal Family;
To H.R.H. the Prince of Wales (Special Appointment);
And to several Indian Potentates, Foreign Governments, and Railway Companies.
Established 1749.

J. W. BENSON,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, GOLDSMITH, SILVERSMITH, AND ARTISTIC METAL WORKER.
Prize Medalist of the London, Dublin, and Paris Exhibitions.

Maker of the Chronograph by which the Derby and all other Races and Great Events of the Day are timed.
Manufactory and City House—58 & 60, LUDGATE HILL.
West End Establishments—25, OLD BOND STREET, and 99, WESTBOURNE GROVE, LONDON.

WATCHES.	CLOCKS.
Of all kinds, from 2 to 200 Gns.	*Of all kinds, from 2 to 1000 Gns.*
Lever, Vertical,	Church, Turret,
Horizontal, Duplex,	Carriage, Chime,
Chronometer, Chronograph,	Dining and Drawing-room,
Keyless, Centre Seconds.	Hall, Shop,
Repeaters, Indian, &c.	Library, Bracket, &c.

ENGLISH ORMOLU CLOCKS, designed by English Artists, and manufactured by J. W. Benson, far exceed in beauty those manufactured abroad. They can only be obtained at this Establishment.

FINE ART BRONZES AND CHIMNEY ORNAMENTS, of the newest designs, from Continental *ateliers* of the highest reputation, at moderate prices.

Artistic Gold Jewellery, of the richest and most exquisite designs, with Monograms, Crests, and Devices, Enamelled in Colours, after Designs by the most accomplished Artists in the Precious Metals. Brooches, Bracelets, Necklaces, Lockets, Rings, and all kinds of *bijouterie*, as supplied to Members of the Court and other Distinguished Personages.

Presentation Plate.—Testimonials of different sorts. Racing Cups, and Jewelled and others Boxes, as provided by Mr. Benson for the Corporation of London and other Public Bodies, to enclose documents conveying the Freedom of the City to the Prince of Wales, Duke of Edinburgh, &c., &c.

Silver and Electro-Plate in the most recent fashions, and of the most durable make. In Electro-Pate it is necessary to secure sound materials and a sufficent coating of silver to resist daily wear and tear satisfactorily. No other is really cheap at any price, nor worth buying.

Watches and Clocks repaired by skilful workmen. Old Silver, Jewellery, Watches, &c., Exchanged. Merchants, Shippers, and Clubs supplied.

Illustrated Pamphlets, with full descripton of all kinds of Watches, Time-pieces, Jewellery, and Electro-Plate, with prices annexed, sent free by post upon application to J. W. Benson, at either the above Addresses.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, and Plate sent to all parts of world.

Business Announcements.

A WORD ABOUT INDIAN TEA.

ENGLISH enterprise, capital, and industry have made India the Finest Tea Garden in the World, and now the British Tea Planting Companies of India have become the great competitors of the Chinese Empire. For years the Old People have said they could not get the Strong Fine Tea of the Olden Times. It is clear to us that either the Tea Plantations of the Chinese have become exhausted, or that the strongest desire of this peculiar people has been to give quantity rather than quality. It is plain to the most superficial observer, that even the Finest Chinese Tea, although it may be exquisite in flavour, lacks that power and richness peculiar to the Olden Times. It is well for the lover of this refreshing beverage, that the Cultivation of Tea in India has become a commercial success. Years ago, we commenced to combine the Chinese and Indian Teas. This method resulted in a great trade. You may have some idea of its properties, when we state that last year we sold 112,036 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 in many instances is better than the first water of China Tea. Taking this economical view of the question, it is cheaper, suppose we say nothing of the increased satisfaction derived in drinking this life-sustaining Cup of pleasure. We would now like you to test the correctness of the opinion we have as to the strength, lasting power, richness, and economy of Indian Tea. We cannot sell this tea for less than 4s. per pound. We give you this notice that we do not intend to disturb the present mixed Tea Trade. We therefore desire you, should it be your pleasure to test our judgment, to inquire for Indian Tea at any of our Establishments.

WILLIAM STEWART, THE TEA DEALER,
Central Establishment, 33, GRAINGER STREET, } NEWCASTLE.
Branch Establishment, 33, SANDHILL. }
Branch Establishment, 32, MOSLEY STREET, }
Sunderland Branch Corner of FREDERICK ROAD HIGH STREET. 644

NOTICE! SPECIAL NOTICE!!

THE Season's NEW and FASHIONABLE GOODS are just to hand, including rich and exquisite designs in French and Berlin Fans; Hair and Head Ornaments; Ornamental Hair in splendid variety; Combs and Brushes in Shell, Ivory, and Pearl; Perfumery from London and Paris, including White Rose, Upper Ten, Exquisite, and Centfleur Bouquets; Sponges, Soaps, and Toilet Requisites.

The famed "EAU BOTANIQUE," for every purpose of restoring Colour and Quantity of Hair in a few days.

The Hair-Dressing department represented by First London Artists.—Fashions in Windows.

C. ROUGIER,
PROPRIETOR,
29, GREY STREET, NEWCASTLE.
Wholesale House, York.

W & A GILBEY'S LIST OF LIGHT WINES FOR SUMMER USE—Owing to the favorable recommendations of the medical profession, the increase in the demand for the Light Wines of France, Germany, Hungary, &c., has during the last few years been altogether unprecedented. The comparative failure of the vintage throughout France in 1873 caused a considerable increase in the price of Light Wines, but the extensive purchases which were made by W & A Gilbey during the Spring of 1870 at a time when, owing to the depressed state of France, high-class Clarets were disposed of at prices little above the value of Vin Ordinaire, have enabled them to maintain the fine quality of their various brands without any increase of prices. W & A Gilbey's sale of Claret during 1873 exceeded 60,000 dozens, and they have at the present time a stock of upwards of 25,000 dozens of "Castle A Claret" alone, which has been more than a year in bottle.

Light Wines will be found particularly agreeable and refreshing if diluted with water.

RED WINES		Per Bott.	Per Doz.	WHITE WINES		Per Bott.	Per Doz.
Castle A	CLARET .. .. .. *Upwards of a year in bottle*	1/0	12/	Castle A	WHITE BURGUNDY ..	1/6	18/
Castle B	CLARET .. .. .. *Upwards of a year in bottle*	1/3	15/	Castle A	SAUTERNE	1/3	15/
Castle C	CLARET .. .. .. *Upwards of a year in bottle*	1/6	18/	Castle A	WHITE HUNGARIAN ..	1/6	18/
Castle D	CLARET .. .. .. *Upwards of a year in bottle*	2/0	24/	Castle A	HOCK *(Still)*	1/6	18/
Castle 1	RED BURGUNDY ..	1/3	15/	Castle A	MOSELLE *(Still)* ..	2/0	24/
Castle 1	BEAUJOLAIS	1/2	14/	Castle 1	SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE	2/5	29/
Castle 1	KARLOWITZ HUNGARIAN	1/6	18/	Castle 1	SPARKLING HOCK ..	2/9	33/
Castle 2	KARLOWITZ HUNGARIAN	1/9	21/	Castle 1	SPARKLING MOSELLE	2/9	33/

The above Light Wines can be had in Pints at 6d. per dozen Pints extra, except Sparkling Wines, which are 2/ per dozen Pints extra.

For particulars of higher-priced Light and Sparkling Wines see W & A Gilbey's Book of Prices

Agent—
W. AYNSLEY, *Grocer,* CONSETT & LEADGATE

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

MESSRS. MARKHAM & SONS, Surgeon Dentists, 4, Ridley Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne Mr. R. L. Markham will attend every Monday from 11 a.m. till 3 p.m. at Mr. Bennison's, Victoria Hotel, Consett. 707d

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S. WALKER,
HAIRDRESSER,
STATIONER, AND NEWSAGENT,
1, *DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL.*

Agent for the *Consett Guardian.*

SEWING MACHINES,
OF VARIOUS KINDS,
"EUROPA" SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED,
AT
G. D. POWELL'S,
13, MEDOMSLEY ROAD, CONSETT.

WILLIAM JENKINS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CONFECTIONER, BAKER, &c.
MOUNT PLEASANT, CONSETT,

RESPECTFULLY intimates that he now manufactures BRIDE, SEED, and FUNERAL CAKES of very superior quality.

Also, Children's SUGAR TOYS in great variety.

☞ All Orders promptly attended to. 6387

IMPROVED CONCRETE FLOORING.

JOHN DOVE & Co.,
35, CLOSE, NEWCASTLE.

PORTLAND AND ROMAN CEMENT supplied to CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, and others in any quantities.

CONCRETE FLOORING for COACH HOUSES, STABLES, KITCHENS, and OUT-HOUSES, done by experienced Workmen. Is not effected by Damp or Heat, more Durable than Flags and not more than Half the Price.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, 35, CLOSE.

AGENT FOR HENRY C. WEBB'S
WORCESTER GEOMETRICAL, MOSAIC, AND ENCAUSTIC TILES.

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

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JOHN DAWSON,
PLUMBER AND GASFITTTER,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,

RESPECTFULLY announces to his Friends and the Public of Consett and surrounding district that he has commenced Business as above, and trusts by strict attention to Business and moderate charges to receive a share of Public support.

All Orders left with Mr Dawson, at the Local Board Office, will receive prompt attention. 6179

SUPERIOR WATCHES, SHIP CHRONOMETERS, ENGLISH AND FRENCH CLOCKS.

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

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

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

BIBLES, Hymn Books, Ledgers, Day Books, and Memorandum Books of every description. School and Prize Books. 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.

Business Announcements.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

JOHN BATES

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Public that, having dissolved Partnership with William Knox, he has commenced business
AT MEDOMSLEY ROAD, CONSETT,
as Joiner, Carpenter, Undertaker, &c.; also, dealer in Timber, Plaster Laths, Tacks, Hair, &c. 893d

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BOOTS! BOOTS!! BOOTS!!!

JOHN MOLE,
(Late of Castleside),
BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,
NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT,

BEGS to inform the Inhabitants of Consett, Blackhill, Leadgate, Shotley Bridge, Castleside, and district that he has OPENED a Ready-made Boot and Shoe Shop, at Newmarket Street, Consett, with a well-selected stock of Gentlemen's, Ladies', and Children's Boots and Shoes, which he can confidently recommend, and trusts by careful and punctual attention to all orders entrusted to his care, to merit a share of their liberal patronage and support.

Boots and Shoes made to order and Repairs neatly executed.

OBSERVE THE ADDRESS—
NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT. 827d

THE LARGEST STOCK OF SCOTCH AND SABLE CAPS IN NEWCASTLE.

BROOKS'
CHEAP HAT AND CAP SHOP,
59, CLAYTON STRET,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

NO BETTER HATS AND CAPS in Newcastle than those Sold by BROOKS the Hat Manufacturer.

N.B.—*HATS MADE TO ORDER.* 495d

THE LITTLE BOYS' CLOTHING DEPOT.

KIRTON AND Co.,
Bottle Bank, Gateshead.

OVERCOATS! OVERCOATS!!

Men's Wool-lined Overcoats	19s. 6d
Boys' Overcoat	6s. 11d.
The Ulster Topcoat	12s. 6d.
5,000 Boys' Suits, called the "Little Wonder," only	6s. 11d.

And a Shirt given to every Little Boy who buys a Suit.

All Caps sold at Cost Price. 6416

NORTHERN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1836.

Capital (fully subscribed)....	£3,000,000.
Accumulated Funds.........	1,241,000.
Annual Revenue............	601,230.

Farming Stock, Public and Private Buildings, Household Furniture, &c., Stock-in-Trade, and Goods of almost every description Insured on the most favourable terms. All Policies issued by the Company include the risk of *explosion by Gas,* without extra Premium. During the last 10 years the "Northern" has paid more than *One Million Sterling* for Claims under its Fire Policies. Life Assurances, Endowments, and Annuities granted. Tables and full particulars on application to the District Agents:

HOBSON & LIDDELL,
Neville Street (opposite the Central Station Hotel),
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 715

A. MAY,
PRACTICAL CLOCK AND WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, &c.,
No. 4, FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

LEVER AND GENEVA WATCHES at All Prices.

GOLD AND PLATED JEWELLERY in great Variety.

GOLD AND SILVER ALBERT CHAINS of the latest Style.

WEDDING RINGS.

English and Foreign Clocks and Watches of every description carefully examined, cleaned, and repaired, and the greatest care and attention is especially paid to that part of the business.

Jewellery neatly repaired and done up as new.

Work in the country promptly executed.

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.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all or any Person or Persons entering into the occupation of any House, Shop or other building, to which Gas has been supplied to the previous occupant, upon such entry must first obtain the consent of the Secretary of the Company before consuming the Gas supplied by the said Company. In default thereof, upon proof of the use of the Gas, without first obtaining such leave, such Person or Persons will be Prosecuted as the Law directs. The Secretary can be seen daily at the Company's Office, Shotley Bridge, to whom all applications must be made.

By order of the Directors,
M. RICHLEY Secretary.
Shotley Bridge, October 9, 1870. 24

THE GUARDIAN.

SATURDAY, NOV. 21, 1874.

THE CARLIST WAR.

The Carlist war in Spain, which is now drawing as we should hope, to a close, is another illustration of the well-known fact, which is as near a general law as any in history, that reaction has its seat among a wild peasantry in an upland district, while the cause of progress has its home in the towns. It was so in Ireland during the wars of James and William, and the same in Scotland when, a generation or two later, the last of the Stuarts attempted to wrest the throne of his ancestors from the House of Hanover. In both cases the towns were staunch for the Protestant religion and the liberties of England, while the open country went in for the old faith and the old allegiance. In itself, the connection between Carlism and Catholicism is not very obvious, and we should say, if we were permitted to advise the Church of Rome, that it is making a very serious, perhaps a fatal mistake, in permitting the cause of the Church in Spain to be bound up with the reactionary and separatist spirit which has broken out in the Basque Country and in Navarre, and which raises the flag of Don Carlos, not so much because it wants to make him King of Spain as because it wants to uphold its own local liberties. Still, whatever the motive be, a connection exists between religious and political reaction, and the Ultramontane party all over Europe have scarcely cared to conceal their sympathy with the cause of the Spanish Pretender. Such being the issue, we are not surprised to hear that the old battle has decided itself in the old way. Town has been pitched against country, and the town has carried the day. Civilization, which necessarily is mixed up with the life of cities, has driven back these peasants with their reactionary cries, and their calls for their *fueros* or local liberties, and the cause of Spanish unity against provincialism is safe. The war, indeed, has taken the usual shape; it seems like a chapter from the history of Scotland and Ireland a century or two ago. The siege and relief of Irun resembles that of Derry on a small scale. The Carlists, unable to push beyond the Ebro, are able to drive the Republicans in the Northern provinces into a corner, where they stand at bay. Then it is the turn for the relieving army to show a little energy. The Carlists are routed and driven back to their mountains; and if Laserna were only supplied with the munitions of war, and could follow up his successes, we should soon hear an end of Carlism in Spain. Unfortunately, the state of the Spanish finances does not allow of anything like energetic action on the part of the authorities of the War Office at Madrid. It is as much as they can do to keep up a force in the field at all; but when it comes to carrying the war into the enemy's country, this seems to be more than they can do. It is the old story—an army marches, it is said, on its belly: if its commissariat is unattended to, if left to plunder, then *guerra* degenerates in true Spanish fashion into *guerilla*; a war becomes a little war, and there is nothing so costly in the long run as these little wars. We do not need the Duke of Wellington's authority for the remark that a great country cannot carry on a little war. There is nothing so ruinous and exhausting. It is this drain on its resources that has well nigh bled Spain to death. First Cuba, and then Cartagena, and now Carlism in the North. The wonder is that there is anything left to hold Spain together. There must be some national life left to keep the bundle of provinces together so long.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE PAPACY.

We wonder what those people now think who some time ago were frequently asserting that the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone was a Roman Catholic, or writing to ask him if he was so. The ex-Premier endured a great deal of obloquy from prejudiced ultra-Protestants because he would not give categorical answers to impertinent questions respecting his religous convictions; but even the most biased of those who suspected him must, we should think, be now convinced that the right hon. gentleman is very far from being an adherent of the Papacy, and perhaps these bigots will not be so ready now to dub a man a Romanist because he shows a reverence in a place of worship, be it Roman, Greek, or Anglican. Mr. Gladstone had already incidentally uttered his condemnation of the modern policy of the vatican in an article he had written for the *Fortnightly Review*; but the animadversions upon his dissertations therein contained have stimulated him into writing a pamphlet defending and amplifying his charges against the Papacy. He does not attack the Roman Catholic religion; not a word has he to say against purgatory or images, mass or confession; but he protests emphatically against the Pope taking upon himself to infringe the domain of of civil authority. The Roman Catholics of the United Kingdom were emancipated from all restrictions on their religion on the understanding that that religion would not conflict with their duty as citizens. The Roman Catholic divines who were examined before the House of Commons committee give a description of their religion which is not justified by the present policy of their church; but Mr. Gladstone nevertheless does not regret the emancipation, nor does he fear any great evil from the pretensions of the Papacy in this country, where they will be scouted by a free people. When the ex-Premier wrote, Dr. Manning had not put forward or rather revived, the most preposterous pretensions of all—that the Pope is the heaven-appointed arbiter of the nations, to whom all international disputes should be referred for the avoidance of war. In this one claim all others in regard to temporal power are contained. If the Pope is the judge between nations, to whose dictum kings and emperors should submit, he necessarily claims supremacy within each nation over any other authority. It is a noteworthy coincidence that just as Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet was on the eve of publication, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, the chief minister of his Church in England, should have revived the most exorbitant claim of the Popes of the middle ages. But the time is gone by for the assumption of such authority, and the meddling of the Papacy in temporal matters is everywhere being resented. The old plan of putting down the Roman Catholic religion has gone out of practice, and all that the State now attempts to do is force its subjects to render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, leaving them free in regard to the things that are God's to follow their own convictions or inclinations. Germany, Austria, and Italy are all engaged in a struggle against the temporal authority of the Pope, but not one of these countries assails the Roman Catholic religion as a religion. It is wellthat a statesman of Mr. Gladstone's standing should speak out, and gives his moral support to the cause of which Prince Bismarck is the active champion. The right hon. gentleman speaks now with more effect since he cannot be accused of being under the influence of pique and resentment for the loss of his Dublin University Bill. But he refers to that event as an instance of the meddling of the Papacy in political affairs, and significantly intimates that no fresh opportunity will be given for interference on the same ground. Justice, and even more than justice, has been offered to the Roman Catholics of Ireland in the matter of the higher education, and all we have now to do is to leave the subject alone altogether.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

Her Majesty will not return to Windsor as early as was expected, it being now understood that she will leave Balmoral on Friday, and reach the castle on Saturday morning. It may be a rather delicate matter to allude to, but I may remark that the long-continued absence of the Queen while the Empress of Russia was on a visit to this country has excited considerable remark. The illustrious guest of our Queen—as the Empress may be called by courtesy—must have felt this slight somewhat keenly, and perhaps it is not too much to say that her temporary indisposition is partly owing to this fact. At any rate, the Empress must feel annoyed at the protracted seclusion of her royal connection by marriage. But she will at least have the consoling reflection that the Empress of Austria was treated with scarcely more cordial hospitality. And, as I have mentioned the latter illustrious personage, allow me to remark that it is rather curious to Englishmen to hear of an order being conferred on the manager of a railway because a sovereign has passed in safety and comfort over the line. We should almost as soon think of an order being conferred on the manager of Claridge's Hotel for his attention to a foreign majesty. But, anyhow, Mr. John Shaw, manager of the South Eastern Railway, has got the Imperial Order of the Iron Crown, 3rd class.

Mr. Lopes, in addressing his constituents at Frome, spoke at considerable length about working-men's suffrages. How far he was right in maintaining that Conservatives do not desire to disfranchise respectable working men, and that Liberals are anxious to get rid of the working man's name from the register, I leave others to determine, but I have something to remark as to what he did not say. He alluded to Mr. Macdonald as the working man's representative, and spoke of him as "that gentleman," which is all very well as a matter of courtesy, but Mr. Macdonald, like Mr. Burt, is supposed to be a working man. But why did not Mr. Lopes say something about real working-man representatives? Everybody seems to shirk the question, even when flattering the working man in his political relations. Are we ever to have a genuine working man in Parliament? We have none yet, in spite of the frothy talk of the Labour Representation League, which persistently ignores the chief point—money.

Although a good deal is said from time to time about the strange anomalies and abuses in connection with the government of the metropolis, the people of London do not appear to take much interest in the existing proposal to reform them. The Municipal Reform Association has been in existence many years, and has only recently made itself felt in bringing forward the draft of a Bill which Lord Elcho is to introduce to the notice of Parliament next session. I believe this Bill would effect a much-needed reform, though only of a partial character; but at present there does not appear to be any probability of his Lordship obtaining the necessary support either in or out of the House of Commons. The Corporation of London, I have good reason to believe, will do their utmost to oppose the scheme, as they would any scheme for disturbing their exclusive privileges; and to carry the Bill, therefore, there would be required an immense amount of pressure from without and a good deal of tact and judgment within. All that I look for from Lord Elcho's proposal is that public attention will thus be drawn to the subject. It will perhaps be the work of many years to obtain the municipal government of the worst-governed town in the kingdom.

In this connection I may refer to the election on Friday for the fifth time of Sir James Hogg as Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works, just to notice how much of the effectiveness of a large body like that Board or our School Board for executive purposes depends upon an able and practically permanent chairman and a judicious working committee. Our Board of Works may be credited with having overcome the difficulty of administration by means of an unwieldy body, and in having set an example which the School Board has done well to follow.

The police not being specially remarkable for their acuteness, it is worth pointing out that a "City plain-clothes patrol," or simply a detective, has done rather a clever thing. He saw a thief rob a gentleman of his watch. The detective quietly went up behind the pickpocket, and placed his hand under that of the thief. The latter, thinking that it was the hand of a confederate, dropped the gold watch into the extended palm, and the scoundrel was at once arrested. When the man was brought up before the magistrate he made a statement which leads to the inevitable conclusion of innocence. There was a very great crowd, he said; he got pushed about; his hand got entangled in the prosecutor's chain; he caught hold of it to save himself, but he never intended to steal it. After this statement, of course "no jury will convict." On the contrary, they will be delighted with the prisoner's innocence and charmed by his candour. Perhaps they will get up a testimonial to him as a slight compensation for the injury done to his character.

The "Law's delay" has just been curiously illustrated in a court which is not usually credited with the traditional tardiness of Chancery. As a rule, proceedings are sharp and short in the Bankruptcy Court; but only on Friday last was the final dividend announced by the *Gazette* in the bankruptcy of William Strachan, Sir John Dean Paul, and Robert Makin Bates, who were made bankrupt on their conviction for fraud in 1855—just nineteen years ago. They were sentenced to fourteen years' transportation, and therefore have served that long time, and were released five years before the proceedings in the bankruptcy closed. The final dividend does not imply a large total amount in the pound, and to have to wait nineteen years for the last driblet seems too bad for the creditors. I wonder whether Arthur Orton's bankruptcy proceedings will outlast his confinement, and what *his* creditors will get in the pound. Not even so much, I fear, as the above-mentioned final dividend of 7½d, and Dr Kenealy would doubtless be wise to sell his claim of £500 for a £5 note at once paid down.

Speaking of Dr Kenealy, that gentleman told us a few days ago that he had been disbarred; but in doing so he somewhat anticipated history. It now appears from an official statement by the Benchers of Gray's Inn that a special "pension" is to be held on the 26th instant to call on him to show cause why his name should not be erased from the roll of members of the society and his call to the bar vacated. No doubt Dr Kenealey knows either that he does not intend to respond to this appeal, or that, even if he do, he will be disbarred; but still his statement that he had been disbarred was premature. I may add that it is highly probable that the law officers of the Crown will prosecute him for libelling the Lord Chief Justice and other judicial dignitaries. It is matter of regret that a barrister of more than ordinary ability should have placed himself in so unhappy a position.

I cannot but think that we are just a little too much governed when I find that coffee-houses are subjected to the same rules as to closing as public-houses. For example, a man in the eastern part of London has just been fined 20s for having his coffee-house open half-an-hour after midnight on Sunday morning. An inspector deposed that there were nine men there, two of whom were having bread and butter and coffee, while the rest were smoking. The latter offence is perhaps pardonable from a moral point of view, and I believe it has not yet been ascertained that smoking leads to "crimes of violence." But "having bread and butter and coffee"—really this is serious if not outrageous. Seriously, is not this going a little too far?

A telegram from Berlin states that the Russian Government has issued a note to the Powers represented at the Brussels Conference, requesting them to name the points of the Brussels programme which they desire to be adopted, revised, amended, or omitted, with a view to their rediscussion at a further Conference to be held in Brussels early next year.

Irish Divorce Case.—The venue has been changed in the Irish Court of Common Pleas from Dublin to Cork, in the case of M. J. C. Beamish, a gentleman of fortune in Cork, who sues Captain Arthur Longley, son of the late Archbishop of York, for £5,000 damages for improper intimacy with plaintiff's wife. The defendant denies the charge, and has promised on his word of honour not to go with his regiment, to India; but to stay in Ireland and abide the trial.

The writ for the election of a representative in Parliament for Birkenhead, in the place of the late Mr. Laird, was received on Tuesday morning. The nomination was fixed for Friday, and the polling for Tuesday next. Mr. Simpson, the Independent Conservative candidate, has withdrawn from the contest, leaving the field to Mr. McIver (Conservative) and Mr. Stitt (Liberal.)

Stealing and Receiving Grapes.—At the Tynemouth Petty Sessions, on Tuesday, John William Smith, a young man, was committed to Morpeth Gaol for two months on a charge of receiving grapes well knowing the same to have been stolen. At the same time Thomas William Garrick Smith, father of the last prisoner, was committed for trial at the ensuing assizes on the charge of breaking and entering a vinery and stealing therefrom 6lbs. of grapes, the property of Mr. G. B. Forster, Backworth Hall.

BREACH OF A COAL CONTRACT.

In the Court of Exchequer, on Monday, before Barons Bramwell and Amphlett, the case of Barningham *v.* Smith was heard. This, which had been turned into a special case, was originally brought as an action to recover the amount for a large quantity of coal, and for damages alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff in consequence of a breach of contract in the delivery of coal on the part of the defendants. The plaintiffs, at the time of making the contract, were the proprietors of the Darlington Ironworks, and the defendants were the owners of the Hedley Hope Colliery, in the county of Durham, and a contract was entered into between them for the delivery by the defendants of a large quantity of coal at a stipulated price of 7s. 3d. per ton, at the plaintiff's works at Darlington, the delivery to commence on the 1st January, 1872, at the rate of twenty waggons per day, and the whole amount to be 6,260 waggons, to be delivered at the fair and average rate of twenty tons a day. It appeared, however, that the defendants fail to deliver the coal in compliance with the terms of this contract, and in consequence the plaintiffs had in February, 1874, to go into the market and purchase coal at a much higher price, namely, 19s. per ton, than the contract price of 7s. 3d., and the plaintiffs claimed to be entitled to the difference between the two sums. The breach complained of was the failure of the defendants to supply the plaintiffs with the coal in question in the course of twelve months from the date of the contract. After hearing Mr. Russell, Q.C., and Mr. Edwards, Q.C., the Court decided on remitting the case to the arbitrator, without expressing any judgment one way or another as to the merits, but intimating that the plaintiffs were certainly entitled to some compensation, but what amount they were not then prepared to say.

MENTAL LABOUR.

Milton's day work consisted of about seven hours. Shelley frequently read sixteen hours out of the twenty-four, but his daily average was mostly about ten hours, and as he read but few books—Plato, Homer, a Greek tragedy, or the Bible—this cannot be called severe exertion. The poet Campbell rose at seven, wrote business letters and read the newspapers in the morning; but his own literary work consumed less than four hours in the afternoon; he seldom did anything at night. At sixty-two he slept six hours, studied twelve, and walked six, and wrote to a friend that "oranges, exercise, and early rising serve to keep him flourishing." Walter Scott wrote all his voluminous works before breakfast; and, even including his labours as a Writer to the Signet, which were merely mechanical, he seldom was at his desk more than nine hours per day. Dickens wrote in the morning till one or two o'clock, and then after lunch walked for two hours. Gibbon always ended his literary labours with the day, and usually with the morning. Buckle laid aside his pen at three—having in later years abandoned night work—and spent an hour or two in walking. Bulwer accomplished his voluminous productions in three hours daily—usually from ten until one; while Anthony Trollope ends his literary work by noon. Hamerton, the English artist and critic, says that four hours' painting exhausts his powers and uses him up for the day. Guizot, at 85, kept up his usual habits—rising at six and after breakfast working till ten, and then lunching and resuming work until two o'clock, when he took a long walk of five miles at least. He never wrote later than this hour. M. Thiers, while president of the French Republic, always rose at five, having gone to bed at midnight. His usual day's work, consisting of consultations, dictations to his secretary, and receptions of visitors, consumes about six hours. He rides out for at least two hours, and then takes a nap for an hour or so; and, after a late dinner, entertains company during the evening. No class of persons are forced to greater exertion than journalists, and yet the most prolific of them do not work very many hours continuously. One column daily is a fair average on the New York press for an editorial writer, and this could be written in a few hours; while three articles per week is the usual stint for the leader writers on the *London Times*. Horace Greeley's literary labours, vast as they were, did not occupy many hours, and much of his time was consumed in seeing visitors, reading, and travelling; and even then he died of overwork, as did Henry J. Raymond, though he too always took long periods of rest after his spasms of severe work. Samuel Bowles, by the aid of a stenographer, gets through a full day's stint of editorial writing and correspondence in a few hours daily. Chas. A. Dana is at the Sun Office from about ten to five, while much of this time is given to receiving visitors and other light work. Whitelaw Reid and Louis J. Jennings edit their respective papers during two hours of each afternoon and three or four hours at night. Parke Godwin, D. G. Croly, and Major Bunday, who all three have charge of afternoon newspapers, limit their office hours usually from nine o'clock to four at the most, which includes an hour for luncheon. As a sample of the daily life of an exceptionally hard-working journalist, the following account given by Henry Watterson, editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, may be interesting. It is taken from an unpublished letter, and it should be remembered that it is written by a man who is partly blind:—"I wake up at ten o'clock in the morning, and after a cup of coffee I write for two hours in bed. I get up at noon and have a plunge bath, and take breakfast with my family, who then have taken their lunch. I go to the office afterward, and remain there till seven, prepared to see everybody that calls. During the same time the work of the day is planned out and everybody begins it. I then go home and have supper, and spend the evening until ten o'clock there, usually listening to reading by my wife, or having a little music. At ten o'clock I am back to the office again, where I remain until two o'clock. I am only able to write two hours a day myself, and the rest is done by dictation. I read but little myself; but glance through the exchanges, in order to get an idea of things, having important articles read out loud to me. I have no time for exercise, and do not care for riding, all the exercise I get being in walking to and from the office." As an example of the literary productiveness of some of the most brilliant and steady writers on the press, I may add that John Hay writes only two hours a day, usually in the afternoon, though his favourite time of composition is before breakfast. He writes rapidly, but his daily average is only one column of *Tribune* brevier. The other members of the *Tribune* staff, Hassard, Noah Brooks, Bromley, and Congdon, do about the same. The average amount written by the staff of the *Times* is about the same. Two of the hardest literary workers in America are Edward Everett Hale and James Parton. Yet the former is at his desk but three hours each day, and always insists on having nine hours sleep, which is the same amount that President Grant requires; while Mr. Parton calls his daily work four hours' composition and three hours' research, or about seven in all, and never exceeds this limit. George Eliot writes only from six to nine a.m.; while Tom Taylor, the dramatist, in a recent speech at the Literary Fund Dinner in London, said that during the last twenty years his literary work had been chiefly done in the invaluable three hours before breakfast. Prescott usually worked only three hours daily.—*C. F. Wingate, in the New York Independent.*

The *Moniteur Universel*, the semi-official organ of the Government, says that Marshal MacMahon will probably address a message to the Assembly on the 30th, insisting on the necessity of organising the powers conferred upon him for seven

MURDER BY ITALIAN SEAMEN.

On Monday Inspector Hunter and Detective Anderson, of the North Shields Police, apprehended at North Shields two seamen, named Luigi Canale, aged 20, belonging to Genoa, and Nureno Storano, aged 34, belonging to Ancona, charged with the murder of Vander Well, cattle dealer, at Rotterdam. It appears that on the 6th November, the prisoner's vessel, the Maria Boggiano, was at Rotterdam, and in the evening they went ashore. While walking through one of the retired streets they met and picked a quarrel with Vander Well, whom they knocked down, brutally kicked, and jumped upon. His cries attracted the attention of some persons, whose coming up caused the prisoners to make off. Vander Well was so seriously injured that he died almost immediately. Inspector de Wilde, of the Rotterdam Police, went in pursuit of the prisoners, who, it was found, had left the city, and gone to Antwerp, whither they were traced and from which place they took steamer for the Tyne. A telegram was sent to Superintendent Stewart, at North Shields, who from enquiries, found that they had landed at North Shields and taken up their quarters in a boarding-house, where they were apprehended. Inspector de Wilde has arrived in North Shields.—On Tuesday morning Charles Von Tornon, detective officer from Scotland Yard, London, arrived at North Shields with an extradition warrant for the removal of the prisoners, who accordingly were transferred to his custody, and that of Inspector de Wilde, of the Rotterdam police. The prisoners will first be conveyed to London, and thence to Rotterdam for trial.

HOWICK HALL ON FIRE.

An alarming fire broke out at nine o'clock on Sunday morning, at Howick Hall, the residence of Earl Grey. For a few days the smell of fire had been felt; a strict examination was made, but no visible traces were found. On Sunday morning, however, it burst forth in the room of the Hon. A. Grey, the heir to the earldom, and son of the late General Grey. His room is in the upper part of the hall, but happily he was then from home. Sir Frederick Grey, who is at present with his distinguished brother, rushed from his bed, and was the first to enter the flaming room. It was difficult to reach the window amidst the flames and smoke, but it was quickly smashed by a chair being dashed through it. There are pipes laid throughout the entire building, through which water is raised by an engine on the ground floor. These were quickly called into requisition, and the flames were quickly subdued, without reaching the more stately rooms of the hall; but considerable damage has been done by the flames, and more by the free use of the water, projected through the pipes in rapid and copious streams. The clothes of Mr. Grey were all burnt, and his absence from home has very probably been the means of saving his life, as he might have been suffocated in his bed. In the large front room on the ground floor wood only is used for fuel, and it is supposed that the fire, which had been smouldering for a few days, as mentioned above, had been caused by sparks flying up the flue, and had eventually burst out in the upper room. The hall is insured.

THE METHODISTS.

The Wesleyan Methodists' Commercial Record and Year Book, published at the Conference-office a few days ago, and which now appears for the first time, gives the number of Methodist members throughout the world as 3,692,768, those on trial not included, nor the large number of hearers, Sunday scholars, and communicants who are not members. The number of ministers appear to be 23,514. The highest ecclesiastical court, as well as the legislative body, in the Wesleyan Methodist Connexion, is the annual Conference instituted in accordance with Wesley's "Deed of Declaration," bearing date February 28th, 1784, and called "the yearly Conference of the people called Methodists." It consists of 100 ministers, all of whom must be "preachers and expounders of God's Holy Word." The second is the District Meeting, which was instituted at the first Conference after Wesley's death, is in reality a committee of the Conference, and is generally held in May for the purpose of bringing under careful revision and inquiry everything connected with the work in the different circuits of the district. In September there is held a financial district meeting, which is restricted to the administration of the temporal affairs of the district. The minor district meetings (instituted in 1793), mixed district meetings, in which laymen sit, as in the financial and during part of the May meeting (instituted in 1791), and special district meetings have to do mostly with cases of discipline or emergency of any kind. The chief local or circuit court is the quarterly meeting which was appointed by the Conference of 1749. A special circuit meeting may, however, under particular circumstances, be held. The weekly meetings of the leaders of the classes with the ministers and stewards have to do with the officers of the society or subdivision of the circuit to which it belongs. The local or lay preachers hold their meeting every quarter in each circuit. The earliest record of such a meeting is found in the Conference minutes of 1796. These, with trustees' meetings, &c, and the duties of the various officers of Methodism, form one of the most interesting parts of this work. The following table of numerical statistics will be of interest to many persons outside Methodism. It extends only to great Britain:—351,623 full members, 25.032 on trial; 23,445 class leaders; 13,679 local preachers; 6,201 chapels, 1,382 preaching rooms, 1,706 335 sittings; 5,797 Sunday schools; 110.226 Sunday school teachers, of whom 45,752 are members; 814 day schools, 68,248 boys, 47,845 girls, and 58,198 infants. The financial statistics are equally interesting, it being borne in mind that only those of Great Britain are given, also that the table contains only the contributions to the connexional funds: Kingswood school, &c., £8,280; Chapel Fund £9,124; education, £7,151; theological institutions (not including ministers' subscriptions), £7,662; Worn-out Ministers' Fund, £13.227; home missions, £25,190; foreign missions, £106,767. Under the heading of departments it is stated that the entire receipts for foreign missions were for the year £167,995. In addition to the above home missions, in which only clerical missionaries are employed, there are in different towns lay mission societies, one of which employes 22 missionaries and deaconesses; but the income of these is not given. In connection with chapel building it is stated that within the last twenty years the moneys actually contributed towards the removal of debts and the cost of new erections reached the sum of £3 915 218. The debts paid off during that period by grants, loans, and local efforts are reported as £1,018,566. In the past year sanction has been given to the erection of 129 chapels, at an estimated cost of £214,955, and of 21 schools at a cost of £11,599. The Metropolitan Chapel Building Fund is also noticed; also such semi-connexional institutions as Wesley College (Sheffield), Wesleyan College (Taunton), Methodist College (Belfast), and Wesleyan Connexional School (Dublin). The work purposes also to give from year to year obituary notices of leading Methodist laymen who have died during the year, but this being the first issue the accounts go somewhat farther back than twelve months.

It is reported from Havana that violent storms have prevailed in the eastern part of Cuba, and that several towns had been flooded. There had been some loss of life, but to what extent was not

NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY EXTENSIONS.

It is proposed to effect a junction between the North-Eastern Railway and the Blyth and Tyne Railway in Newcastle. This will be done by the formation of a branch line leaving the main line somewhere near the Manor Chare, and joining the Blyth and Tyne line at a point near the foot-bridge connecting Lovaine Place with the Shieldfield. Another junction is also proposed to be made between the Blyth and Tyne from a point near the bridge, carrying the public road between the Blue House and Haddrick's Mill, and a point on the North-Eastern Railway. 86 yards to the south of Killingworth station This arrangement will give to the North-Eastern a great advantage which it has never yet possessed, and which will relieve its overcrowded lines near the Manors immensely, and is a double entry into Newcastle for trains from the north. A third junction of the two railways will commence at the south end of Whitley station, and terminate at Tynemouth, where it will join the Tynemouth branch of the North-Eastern [illegible] a point about 57 yards to the east of the bridge [illegible] Tanner's Bank. Another branch is to be formed from a point on the one above named, about 81 yards in a south-westerly direction from the Manor House, to a terminus at the North Shields coal depots of the Blyth and Tyne. Three branches are proposed to be formed on the south side of the river Tweed, which will have the effect of taking the rails of the company from the main line down to the embankment at Spittal, which the Berwick Habour Commissioners have power to build. Another extension is to be made in the Durham coalfield, by which a junction will be made between the Pontop and South Shields branch of the company from a point near Annfield Plain, and another point on the same line near Stoneyheap Lane.

FURTHER ARBITRATION IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND IRON TRADE.

Mr. Rupert Kettle, arbitrator to the North of England Iron Trade Arbitration Board, has been called up to decide a question which threatened to still further increase the difficulties from which the great rail making firms in the North of England are already suffering. The heaters, bogeymen, bloomers, and roughers employed at the Moor Ironworks and the Britannia Ironworks. who are all engaged in the earlier processes of rail making, and are paid a certain price per ton upon each process—the number of tons being determined by the weight of perfect rails produced. A new process of rolling has lately enabled the rail firms to make either heavy or light rails from pretty much the same iron. The case of the masters was that the men were not worked harder under the new process, and that they were paid the country's price The arbitrator had gone to the works and watched the processes, and concluding a written award, in which he went argumentatively into all the points, said:—I find the extra average gain per shift of the classes of workmen to whom this award applies is sufficient to compensate them for any extra attention, or for extra time in roll-changing, or the extra length of the billet in the hands of the rougher. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, including the rather higher piles for the same tonnage yield when made into light rails. the less waste and the larger gains, I think that these men are at least as well-off as the same workman doing the same class of work in other rail mills. My award therefore is that the heaters. bogeymen, bloomers, and roughers at the Britannia and the Moor Ironworks be not paid more per ton respectively when the parcel of iron upon which they work is finished into two or more light rails instead of one heavy rail. The men likewise sought higher wages because of working under certain conditions at boiler furnaces; but Mr. Kettle declined to allow the claim to be subject to an award variable prices prevailing at different works; and the masters on their part sought to reduce the weight of the allowance for scrap balls. Mr. Kettle under this head wrote:—Upon the very slight and insufficient evidence before me, I decline to make a change which would disturb the whole trade. The arbitrator has, therefore ordered that the same weight be allowed for scrap balls as heretofore.

THE REPUTED NANA SAHIB.

The Indian papers of the 26th ult. contain particulars of the the arrest of the man supposed to be Nana Sahib. According to the *Times of India*, "Nana Sahib states that he hid within ten miles of Cawnpore for three months after he was defeated by Havelock on the 17th July, 1857. Thence he went to the Bhootan jungles. where he remained in hiding for seven years. He lived in General Jenkins' compound at Gowhatty in Assam for one year in the disguise of a 'fakeer.' Then he went to Bareilly and lived there for one year, still in the same disguise. He left Bareilly for Gwalior a short time since, and arrived at Scindia's capital on Tuesday last." The information which led to the arrest was (says the same paper) conveyed in a letter intended for Scindia, but addressed to one of the Court. In it the Rajah recalled the fact that Scindia's ancestors had once rendered loyal service to the Peishwas, the ancestors of Nana Sahib, and he expressed his confidence that Scindiah would not now fail to render him a service in his extremity. When this letter was shown to the Maharajah, the latter instantly forbade the courtier who handed it to him to leave his presence, and snatching up his sword, jumped on his horse in *deshabille* as he was, and commanded 200 cavalry to turn out. Placing himself at the head of this body, he ordered various military dispositions to be taken by part of the garrison at Gwalior to the number of 2,000 men, and at once galloped to the house where the Nana was, and addressed him by name, saying. "Do you know me Nana?" The latter laughed and said, "Certainly I do, How could I mistake you? Do you remember the green-hilted sword with the green velvet scabbard which you gave me on such an occasion." He enumerated several presents which Scindia had given him in early years, and referred to private conservations which they had together. Scindia had no doubt whatever that he was the Nana, and the fact that the latter recognised the Maharajah amongst the throng of officers—many of whom were more brilliantly dressed than himself—is significant. The Maharajah told the Nana that he was his prisoner, and should come with him. Nana Sahib seemed somewhat surprised at this. He evidently never imagined that Scindia dared seize him, for fear of the Mahratta population. He demurred when asked to accompany Scindia, but the latter insisted, and he had no choice but to yield.

At the Court of Common Pleas on Tuesday it was decided that a militia sergeant is not entitled to vote in respect of a house occupied by him in that capacity.

Four men and two children were seriously injured by the explosion of a boiler at Oaktree Colliery, Aberdeen, on Tuesday night. Three of the men lie in a dangerous state.

Total Destruction of a Rope and Twine Manufactory.—On Tuesday night, about ten o'clock, a fire was dicovered in the twine manufactory of Mr Wilkie, Tanner's Bank, near Tynemouth. The ropery was built of wood, and from the combustible character of the stock and matarials it burnt up into a brilliant flame. The whole of the stock, utensils, and building were consumed in less than an hour. From its proximity to the railway it is surmised that the fire has been caused by a spark from one of the locomotives.

MR. RUPERT KETTLE ON THE LAW OF EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYED.

On Tuesday afternoon the Standing Committee of the Board of Arbitration for the North of England Iron Trade assembled in Darlington to receive, amongst other documents, an important communication which had that morning been received from Mr. Rupert Kettle, of Wolverhampton, their arbitrator. Implied conditions of hiring and service, which masters had long believed to possess the vitality of law, had, by certain County Court decisions been shown to possess no legal force, and much periodical disorganisation at the works and pecuniary loss to the masters were threatened. The Board thereupon determined to revise their rules. and they appealed to their arbitrator (who it will be remembered is a County Court judge and a member of the Lord Chancellor's Committee in Bankruptcy) to advise them how rules of service which have grown up by common consent, and founded upon common convenience, could be reduced into a written code which should be capable of legal enforcement. Mr Kettle responde by going fully into the law upon the questions at issue. and suggests forms of rules and notices based upon the following legal premises:—1. As to the mutual obligation to work and find work. The employer cannot by reason of the shortness of his trade be relieved of his responsibility to employ the dayman. or, in the alternative, to pay him his day's wages; or to the piece-work man of the responsibility to pay him what would be the reasonable result of his day's work. He has entered into an implied obligation to find full employment; and this is one of the employer's trade risks. The law imposes it upon the master, who cannot relieve himself of it, except by terminating the contract of service, by giving the notice customary in the trade—in this case 14 days. (2.) As to the short supply of materials, I have before held—and although differences from my opinion have been strongly and publicly expressed, yet I reiterate—that providing materials is a trade risk. to be incurred by the employer, I now say, as a lawyer. that it would be no answer to averment of a breach of contract by not finding employment that the employer could not economically provide the necessary raw materials for his servant to bestow his his labour upon. Mr Kettle shows that the contract of hiring and service, like all other contracts under the English law. is submitted to a reasonable interpretation. The workman is not bound to do or suffer for not doing an impossibility—he is not bound to work if he is sick or disabled. The master. on the other hand, is not bound to employ if by any accident beyond his own control he is prevented so employing. An ironmaster is not responsible for loss of time resulting from breakages of machinery. or occasioned by the illness of workmen whose labour must precede that of others. But the employer must use due diligence in employing proper machinery and proper fellow-servants. The employer (Mr. Kettle lays down) will be no more relieved in law from compensating a workman for loss occasioned by selecting or by continuing to employ an efficient or an untrustworthy man than he would be in selecting an ill-constructed. unsound, or untrustworthy machine. He has no more right to subject his workman to loss by knowingly continuing to employ a drunken engineman, than he has by knowingly continuing to work an unsound fly wheel A puddler, Mr Kettle rules, is bound to work at any furnace, and if he does not employ his own underhand, with any underhand that may be provided for him. It will have been seen that the foregoing declarations are applicable to nearly every kind of commercial and manufacturing industry in this country.

Local and General News.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt in Carnarvonshire and Anglesey on Monday morning.

The shipbuilders and engineers on the Clyde have agreed to reduce the wages of their men.

Mr Arthur Arnold has received a letter from General Garibaldi, in which he says he is not in want.

An official in charge of specie on the Great Western of Canada Railway has been gagged and robbed of 150,000 dols.

It is denied that the Pope, in conversation with some English Catholics, condemned Mr Gladstone's pamphlet.

A Madrid telegram of the 15th says that on the previous day several Carlist bands in the north-eastern provinces had solicited an amnesty.

Several of the rivers in Lancashire overflowed their banks on Monday, and last night a large area of land was under water. Great damage has been done.

Mr Disraeli was elected on Monday as Lord Rector of Glasgow University, having received 700 votes, against 500 given for Mr W. H. Emerson.

It is denied that M. Bazaine has gone to Spain to offer his services in a military capacity to the Government. He will simply reside in Madrid as a private individual.

Advices from Khiva state that complete anarchy prevails, that government is impossible, and that the Khan cannot go on without Russian assistance.

Lord Acton has requested the *Pall Mall Gazette* to deny the report that he is connected with a scheme for establishing a congregation not in communion with the Church of Rome.

Thomas Smith, 20th Hussars, condemned for the murder of Captain Bird at Aldershot, was executed on Monday morning at Winchester. He had previously confessed his crime.

Cuban advices received at New York state that the insurgents have captured and burnt the town of San Geronimo and killed the garrison, which numbered about 200 men.

At a meeting of the National Liberal party, at Berlin, with reference to the Bank Bill, it was resolved to insist upon the establishment of an Imperial Bank.

In Darwen twenty-four persons died from typhoid fever during last week, being the highest rate of mortality yet attained there since the outbreak. It is stated, however, that the epidemic is passing away.

It is stated that the rearrest of Count Arnim has created an unfavourable impression at Berlin, and that several moderate journals demand an official explanation. Different accounts are given as to the cause of the rearrest.

The Carlists admit their defeat before Irun. It is reported from St. Jean de Luz that 50 Carlist soldiers were frozen to death during a forced march to Lesaca on Wednesday week.

A conference representing the Society of Friends throughout Englrnd was held in London last week to consider the propriety of effecting certain changes discussed in previous conferences. The Conference ultimately adjourned until next May, when it will report to the regular annual meeting of the Society.

A meeting of shareholders in the Midland Railway Company and other persons was held at Leicester on Monday evening, in support of the proposal of the directors to abolish second-class carriages and the reduction of first-class fares on the line. A resolution was adopted approving of the scheme of the directors, and recognising with satisfaction the independence shown by the board in adhering to their proposal.

Three Children Buried Alive.—As three children, aged respectively six, three, and thirteen years, were playing near a canal embankment at the County Bridge, Willenhall, near Wolverhampton, on Friday, a quantity of sand and dirt suddenly slipped and buried them. The children were got out as quickly as possible, but two were dead and the third was seriously injured.

The Durham Miners.—The arbitration in the Durham coal dispute, which reduces wages nine per cent. instead of twenty-five per cent the masters' demand, gives universal satifaction. The delegates of the Durham coal miners met at Durham on Saturday, and discussed a scheme for a confederation of all the coal miners in the Kingdom.

Extensive Fire at South Shields.—On Saturday afternoon a fire occurred in the blacksmiths' shops in Messrs. J. Readhead & Co.'s, shipbuilding yard, South Shields, and before the flames were extinguished by the men the entire shops, together with a large quantity of deck wood and joiners' wood were destroyed, and the damage will amount to several hundred pounds.

Mr Gladstone.—There is no foundation for the statement that another article on the Ultramontane controversy, from the pen of Mr Gladstone, will appear in the forthcoming number of the *Contemporary Review*. Mr Gladstone will not be a contributor to the next number of the *Review*, and it is not expected that he will at any time discuss the Ultramontane question in its columns.—*Times*.

Mrs Mina Jury, who became notorious in connection with the Tichborne case, and who is in custody charged with stealing from lodging-houses, escaped from the Macclesfield lock-up on Sunday night, by shutting the attendant policemen in her cell. She was however, recaptured on Monday afternoon at Leek.

A collision occurred on the Morningside Branch of the North British Railway on Saturday, in consequence of some siding points having been left open. Seven persons were injured, including the guard of the passenger train; one woman belonging to Bathgate seriously.

The fete of Ste. Eugenie was celebrated in Paris on Sunday, by a special mass in the Church of St. Augustine, which was largely attended by Bonapartists. There was a solitary cry of Vive l'Empreur," which was immediately silenced by a general exclamation of "hush" from the congregation.

New Words.—The *New York Times* calls attention to two new words with which the American vocabulary has lately been enriched—"to burgle," meaning to injure a person by breaking into his or her house; and "to statue," meaning to honour a person by erecting to him or her a statue.

At Sheffield on Friday a coroner's jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against Mr Lister, the manager of the Wincobank Drift Colliery, near Sheffield, in respect of the death of two miners who were killed by an explosion of gas in the pit, which was worked with naked lights, although it was alleged the manager knew there was gas in the workings. He was committed for trial.

The Bishop of St. Asaph having refused to consecrate a church at Denbigh because it contained an ornamental reredos. it was decided to hold public worship in the unconsecrated edifice. On Sunday, however. service was not held as intended, owing to the curate being threatened with deprivation of license, and the rector himself being too ill to officiate.

Another Robbery at Durham.—On Sunday morning, the Durham police were informed that a robbery had been committed at Mr Jackson's. Castle Hotel, on Saturday. The manner in which the robbery was effected plainly indicates that the thief is no novice, but on the contrary a skilled hand, for he had, during the middle of the day, entered three bed-rooms, and picked the locks of nearly all the drawers. Money appears to have been the sole object of the thief, for a number of valuables—namely, a gold watch, silver spoons, and a quantity of jewellery, which the thief could not fail to see when he opened the drawers, remained untouched, and, as far as yet ascertained, all the thief has carried off is a wash leather bag containing £45 in sovereigns and a purse containing a number of half-sovereigns.

Quarterly Convention of Good Templars at Durham.—The Quarterly Convention of the North Durham District Lodges of Good Templars commenced on Monday morning, at ten o'clock, in the New Town Hall, Durham, under the presidency of Mr Joseph Malins, G.W.C.T. of England. There were upwards of 200 delegates from the various lodges present—Mr George, of Sunderland, read the quarterly report which showed an increase in membership of about 300. making a total membership in the nothern district of nearly 10,000. The financial statement left a balance in the hands of the treasurer of about £10. Special arrangements were instituted for the carrying on of the movement amongst the juveniles, and an appeal was made by Mr Malins for individual effort. In the afternoon the whole of the delegates sat down to tea in the British Workman. In the evening, a public meeting was held in the New Town Hall, when there was a crowded audience. Mr J. G. Campbell, D.D., occupied the chair, and addresses bearing upon the success and working of the order, were delivered by Joseph Malins, G.W.C.T., of Birmingham; Rev. J. McKenzie of South Shields, and other gentlemen.

Narrow Escape of Earl Percy's Children.—On Saturday afternoon, about half-past two o'clock, the young Lord Warkworth and the two daughters of the Earl and Countess Percy left Alnwick Castle in a carriage and pair for a drive, the three children being accompanied by their nurses. When passing the Royal Oak Inn, which is east of the town. one of the horses, a young beast, commenced kicking, and at length its leg got over the pole. The horses ran off, and when they had got as far as Ravensmede, they ran into the hedge on the left, and struck violently against the brick wall which divides Mr Heatley's garden from the adjoining field belonging to Mr Paynter. So violent was the shock that the bricks and coping were dislodged from their places. Luckily the carriage was not overturned, but one horse was thrown into the garden and the other into the field, and one of them is very badly injured. The children who escaped unhurt beyond the shock which they must have sustained, were taken to the castle by Dr. Easton, who drove by in his conveyance just at the time.

Melancholy Occurrence at Monkwearmouth.—For some time past, an engineer named John Fenwick, 37 years of age, who had been in the employ of Messrs Dickinson, and lived with his wife and six children in Pilgrim Street, Monkwearmouth, has been in ill-health, and attended by Dr Gibb, of Newcastle. On Friday he was seized with a fit of insanity, and his wife had to call upon friends to assist her in watching him, but it is stated that by his violent actions he frightened them all out of house except one young woman. It is reported that about three o'clock on Saturday morning he jumped out of bed, and ran to the bed of his children. Fearing for their safety, the young woman interfered, when he bit her arm knocked her down, and finally jumped upon her. He then kissed the children, and afterwards ran into the back street, first throwing off the only covering he wore, his shirt. From the time of his leaving the back door, he was lost sight of, but his friends believe that they succeeded in tracing his foot prints to the edge of the North Dock. He is supposed to have thrown himself into the dock, and since then men have been grappling there for his body.

On Saturday Mr Joseph Dodds, M.P., cut the first sod of a new railwa, by which it is proposed further to develop the mineral deposits of Cleveland between Saltburn and Whitby.

Daniel Sweeney, a furnaceman, has been sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment for neglecting to educate his child. This is the first School Board case in Glasgow in which the parent has been sentenced to imprisonment.

A Liberal Association for North Northumberland has been formed, and Lord Lambton, the son of the Earl of Durham, has been mentioned as likely to contest the seat in the Liberal interest at the next election.—*Scotsman*.

The election of Lord Rector of Edinburgh University took place on Saturday. It is said to have been purely political, and it resulted in the return of Lord Derby by a majority of 187 votes over Mr Lyon-Playfair, M.P.

As an inducement to provide precautions for safety in coal mines, a reward of 10,000f. is to be given to that colliery-owner in Belgium in whose pits the smallest number of workmen shall have been killed by explosions in the ten years ending in 1883.

According to a telegraphic despatch received at the Hague, the Dutch troops in Acheen have captured seven forts and occupied three bridges, and have obtained possession of the embankment of the Pedir. The Acheenese had 50 killed.

The insurrection in the Argentine Republic is said to be on the decline. Mitre, with 4,000 men, was retreating southwards followed by the Government troops to the number of from 16,000 to 18,000 men.

A deputation of ladies, representing the maidens of England, waited upon the Duchess of Edinburgh on Monday, and presented Her Royal and Imperial Highness with a Bible, the gift of which was graciously acknowledged.

The threatened Ministerial crisis at Copenhagen has been avoided by the withdrawal of the motion of censure, brought forward by the Left, on the ground that an electoral struggle on such an issue as that raised by the motion would subject His Majesty's name to party discussion.

Death im a Train at Edinbugh.—On Saturday the police authorities at Jarrow, who had been communicated with from Edinburgh, discovered that James Patterson, who was found dead in a railway carriage at the Waverley Station, Edinburgh, on Thursday last, was a resident of Jarrow, and had been employed there as a riveter. For some time deceased had been suffering from bronchitis, and was on the way to Glasgow for the benefit of his health, when he died as reported. He leaves a widow and family, and the former went to Edinburgh on Saturday to claim the body.

A Cash Box and £550 Stolen from a Public-House in Durham,—A daring robbery was committed on Saturday afternoon at Durham. About half-past two o'clock some men entered the house of Mr James Marley, publican, Claypath, and had some drink, and while the attention of the inmates of the house was taken up, a cash box, containing about £550 in gold, silver, and Bank of England notes was stolen from one of the rooms on the premises. In the box was also a deposit receipt on Messrs. Backhouse's bank for £500.

Stealing Two Horses at South Shields.—On Monday, at the South Shields Police Court, Thomas Robinson, shoemaker, was charged with stealing two horses, value £40, belonging to Mr John Bryden. The horses had on the 23rd of July been put up for the night, and on the following morning it was discovered that the stable had been forced open, and the horses taken away. From enquiries made it appears that the prisoner had sold the horses at Chester-le-Street, but he was not apprehended until Saturday last, he having in the meantime been in America. He was apprehended at Blyth by Sergt. Spratt, and afterwards transferred to South Shields. He was remanded.—On Wednesday, prisoner was committed for trial at the Assizes.

Serious Poaching Affray.—The Chorley Bench were engaged the whole of Monday investigating a charge of attempted murder against Edward Challinor and seven other men, all colliers. The accused were poaching on the Wrighlington estate, Chorley, when they met several gamekeepers. They threatened to shoot the keepers, and then decamped. Soon afterwards keeper Wm. Dawler left his companions and attempted to capture the prisoner Challinor. The latter fired an air gun, which blew away a piece five inches long of Dawber's right leg. Another keeper fired at Challinor while running away, riddling his back with pullets. Prisoners pleaded guilty, and were committed to Manchester assizes for trial.

Stealing Gold Watches, &c—At the South Shields Court, on Monday, John Hanlon, a youth 17 years of age, belonging to St. Anthony's, Newcastle, was charged with stealing three gold watches, and four gold rings, a gold albert, a coat, a vest, a pair of trousers, two carpet bags and an umbrella. belonging to Mr Michael Haggerty. It appears that the prisoner was in the employment of prosecutor, who had a shop recently in King Street, and he had broken into the premises and stolen the articles. After committing the burglary he absconded, and was apprehended on Saturday, in Manchester, by Detective Anderson, and brought to South Shields. Two of the gold watches had been recovered at Middlesborough. He was remanded.

Interesting Archæological Discovery.—Last week, while a labourer was engaged in removing stones on a part of the farm of Cliftoncote, near Yetholm, which had never previously been under the plough, he discovered an extremely fine ancient burial urn. It was placed in a cavity which had been hollowed out of the solid rock. It is a subject of great regret to archæologists that the pick had gone right through the urn, which, to judge from the fragments, must have been a splendid specimen, coarsely made from the clay of the district, about eight inches deep, and probably near two feet in diameter at the top. It was ornamented on the outside with a profusion of scorelike marks, placed with but slight regard to order, and a number of smaller round holes in the inside. It contained a considerable quantity of bones, apparently human, and much decayed, which, when dropped among the other fragments, produced a sort of clinking sound It is proposed to place the remains in the Kelso Museum.

Murderous Outrage at Crook.—A most violent and cowardly assault was committed at an early hour on Saturday morning upon a woman named Scisson, at Crook. On Friday night, she went to the colliery office to draw her husband's money, and while there she saw a man watching her about. She went home, and some time about one o'clock in the morning, the same man went to the door, and wanted to be in. The woman was in bed, and called to him to go away. He said he would be in, or he would break the door open. Mrs Scisson still refused to open the door, whereupon he smashed it open, and seizing hold of the defenceless woman he dragged her out of bed, and commenced kicking and striking her in a most violent and brutal manner. The poor woman's screams were heard all over the neighbourhood, and two men ran in to her assistance, and caught the ruffian in the act of grasping her by the throat with one hand, and in the other he held a huge knife, which he threatened to put into her. The police were apprised of the affair, and Sergeant Fleming took the prisoner into custody. The woman is in a critical state.

Poetry: Original and Select.

THREE KISSES OF FAREWELL.

Three, only three, my darling,
  Separately, solemn, slow;
Not like the swift and joyous ones
  We used to know,
When we kissed because we loved each other,
  Simply to taste love's sweet,
And lavished our kisses as the summer
  Lavishes heat;
But as they kiss whose hearts are wrung,
  When hope and fear are spent
And nothing is left to give, except
  A sacrament!

First of the three, my darling,
  Is sacred unto pain;
We have hurt each other often,
  We shall again,
When we pine because we miss each other,
  And not understand
How the written words are so much colder
  Than eye and hand.
I kiss thee, dear, for all such pain
  Which we may give or take;
Buried, forgiven before it comes,
  For our love's sake.

The second kiss, my darling,
  Is full of joy's sweet thrill;
We have blessed each other always,
  We always will.
We shall reach until we feel each other
  Beyond all time and space;
We shall listen till we hear each other
  In every place;
The earth is full of messengers,
  Which love sends to and fro;
I kiss thee, darling, for all joy
  Which we shall know.

The last kiss, oh, my darling—
  My love—I cannot see,
Through my tears, as I remember
  What it may be.
We may die and never see each other—
  Die, with no time to give
Any signs that our hearts are faithful
  To die, as live—
Token of what they will not see
  Who see our parting breath.
This one last kiss, my darling, seals
  The seal of death!

—*The Argosy for November.*

Varieties.

Extracts from Punch.

The Bar Sinister—Temple Bar.

A cold water cure.—The Permissive Bill.

The Boarding-out system.—Dining at the club.

"The Court Guide."—The Lord Chamberlain.

A Prize.—"Lor', Miss, 'ow lovely! Why, you'll 'ave some one runnin' away with yer." "Have no fear on that score, Susan. The man who aspires to win me must be both a hero and a genius—and such men, alas! are rare!"

Cape and Cope.—There is a certain tribe of African natives bearing a name which may be thought applicable also to a tribe of sacerdotal fetish worshippers nearer home—the Boshmen.

"Io Bacche!"—*Jeames*. "Mornin', Mr. Jarvice. What's the news?" *Mr. J.* (the old coachman). "Well, I've 'eard the best bit o' news this morning as I've 'eard for many a day, from our butler. He tell me the Win'yards is 'a comin' round,' and there's every prospec' of our gettin' some more good Madeiry."

A Statement to be Received with Caution.—"Who's your friend on the pony, Jack?" "O, only Bobby Lavender!" "Why, that's the boy who gave you such a 'jolly licking,' as you call it?" "Ah! yes; but that was ever so long ago, when I was much younger, you know, and he was just about the same age as he is now?"

An Unexpected Cut.—*Mr. P.* "Go it, Gladstone, we did'nt expect to find you cutting at *that* (Papal Infallibility) tree you know?" *Mr. G.* "All right, Mr. P. I choose my own trees, and my own time!"

True Love.—*Fond Wife*. "John, dear, be sure and don't waste your money on railway assurance tickets." *Husband* (a Commercial Man). "Why, my love?" *Fond Wife*. "Because you are never lucky enough to be in a collision!"

A Luxurious Habit.—*Philanthropist* (to railway porter). "Then what time do you get to bed?" *Porter.* 'Well, I seldom what yer may call gets to bed myself, 'cause 'o the night trains But my brother as used to work the p'ints further down the line, went to bed last Christmas after the accident, and never——" [Train rushes in, and the parties rush off.]

Extracts from Judy.

The best Scotch yarns—Sir Walter Scott's novels.

The best Irish frieze—The national murphy.

What is water in Latin?—Why, a liquid, the same as in any other language.

The Ruling Passion.—*Nurse*. "There, dear, you be a good girl, and when I go to town I'll buy you a book full of pretty pictures of pretty ladies." *Little Miss*. "Me does'nt like ladies—me likes nice pictures" *Nurse*. "What's nice pictures, dear?" *Little Miss*. "Mans—and things."

The writ of the election of a representative in Parliament for Birkenhead, in the place of the late Mr Laird, was received on Tuesday morning. The nomination is fixed for Friday, and the polling for Tuesday next. Mr Simpson, the Independent Conservative candidate, has withdrawn from the contest, leaving the field to Mr McIver (Conservative) and Mr Stitt (Liberal).

The winter conference of the Miners' National Association was opened on Tuesday at Barnsley, in the new offices of the South Yorkshire Miners' Association. Mr McDonald, M.P., presided, and Mr Burt, M.P., and delegates from various districts in England and Scotland were present. The President, in opening the proceedings, reviewed the progress of union principles in South Yorkshire, and congratulated the miners on the improved position in which they now stood. Mr Crawford said the Durham miners, contrary to what had been stated, had cheerfully accepted the decision of the umpire.

A conference of the friends of electoral reform was held on Tuesday at the Freemasons' Tavern, London, Mr Noble moved a resolution in favour of the assimilation of the borough and county franchise. redistribution of political power. relief of candidates from election expenses, and improved procedure in registration. Miss Becker moved an amendment with the object of including woman suffrage in the programme. The Chairman declined to receive this amendment, because, although he himself approved of the movement, the Association did not think this was one of the things for which they could go. A stormy discussion ensued, after which the resolution was passed, with the amendment including female suffrage. Other resolutions were adopted, urging Mr G. O. Trevelyan to reintroduce his bill for assimilating the borough and county franchise; Sir Charles Dilke to move an address for a Royal Commission to inquire into the redistribution of political power; and Professor Fawcett to introduce his bill for relieving candidates from payment of Returning Officers' expenses. A motion requesting Mr P. A. Taylor to reintroduce his bill for payment of Members, was lost by twelve votes.

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FOR SALE, at Messrs. Walton Brothers, Trafalgar Street, Consett, a Splendid HARMONIUM in Rosewood, with Ten Stops and two rows of Reeds. Also, Three Smaller HARMONIUMS.

FOR SALE, very cheap, Two Westmoreland SEWING MACHINES, suitable for Shoemakers. Warranted to be in good working order. Instruction free.—Apply to Wm. Hall, Machine Agent, Dipton.

FOR SALE, OLD LAND HAY, at £6 per Ton, at Benfieldside Station. Apply to Mr Robson Evans, Wholesale Fruiterer and Potato Merchant, 12, Middle Street, Consett. 6290

TO BUILDERS, FARMERS, &c.

BRICKS AND DRAINING PIPES.

FOR SALE a quantity of good common BRICKS; also DRAINING PIPES of various sizes, at Hamsterley Brick and Tile Works.—Apply to J. Allison, Hamsterley Mill, Lintz Green. 6360

FOR SALE.
8,000 Barrels PETROLEUM OIL,
4,000 .. PARAFFIN OIL,
LAMP GLASSES, PARAFFIN CANDLES,
All for Sale in Lots to suit buyers. Seasons supply contracted for.
T. PRAGNELL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

FOR SALE, a large quantity of finest White KEROSENE and other good burning oils, very superior to Paraffin, and much cheaper; free from explosive properties, and excelling any yet introduced into this market.—Imported by Robson, Ridley, and Co., Oil Merchants, Trinity Chambers, Quayside, Newcastle. Prices and samples on application. Agents Wanted. 6209

To Lend.

LOANS AND MORTGAGES.

MONEY to LEND, in sums of £50 and upwards, on personal Security, at five per cent. per annum Interest, repayable in one or seven years.

Also several sums upon Mortgages of Freeholds and Leaseholds from 3½ per cent. Terms 10 to 21 years. No commission charged.

Apply to Messrs Bevan, No. 10, Lincoln's-inn fields, London, W.C. personally (preferred) or by letter.

N.B.—Interest is payable half-yearly, and is not required in advance. 6362

Contracts.

ANNFIELD PLAIN GAS COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE DIRECTORS of the above Company are prepared to receive Tenders for the ERECTION of a PURIFYING and LIME HOUSE, at their Works, at Kyo. Plans and Specification can be seen at the Office on application. Sealed Tenders to be sent to me not later than the 30th inst.

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

GEORGE ELSDON, Secretary.
November 4th, 1874.

TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS WANTED.

THE Building Committee are prepared to receive TENDERS for the execution of the several WORKS, in whole or in part, of the proposed NEW CHURCH (for Beamish district) at West Stanley, Chester-le-Street. Plans and specifications may be seen and forms of tender obtained on application to Mr. T. Darney, Stanley National School, on any day (Saturdays and Sundays excepted) from 10 to 4 o'clock. Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tender for Stanley Church," to be sent to Mr. George Ridley, Stanley, Chester-le-Street, not later than Saturday, Dec. 5, 1874. The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted. 6417

Public Notices.

MID-DAY PRAYER MEETING, from 12·15 to 1·15 Daily (see Bills).
Treasurer, Mr. Gledstone, N.E. Bank.

NOTICE.

I, THOMAS WETHERELL, of Cooper's Square, Dipton, will not be answerable for any Debt or Debts, contracted by my wife, Mary Wetherell, after this notice.
November 24, 1874.

THEATRE ROYAL, CONSETT.

Lessee, ... Mr. Edward Fielding.

[Licensed to Play the Pieces of the Dramatic Authors' Society.]

ON MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23rd, 1874,
And during the week.

A GREAT VARIETY COMPANY
Has been engaged.

☞ On FRIDAY, November 27th, a Pair of OIL PAINTINGS will be given away.

☞ On FRIDAY, November 20th, a HANDSOME CONCERTINA will be given away.

Mr. Field, Violinist. | Miss Florence, Pianist.

Admission—Front Seats, 1s.; Pit, 6d.; Gallery, 4d.

Public Notices.

LECTURE ON METHODISM.

MR. J. WARDLE (of Witton Gilbert) will deliver his most popular LECTURE on "Methodism: its Origin, Organisation, and Development," in the Wesleyan Chapel, Consett, on Monday, November 30, 1874.

Chair to be taken at Seven o'clock p.m., by Mr. John Potts, Elm Park.

TOWNSHIP OF ROWLEY.

TO OWNERS AND OCCUPIERS.

NOTICE.—A MEETING of Ratepayers will be held at the House of Mr. Potts, Innkeeper, Castleside, on Wednesday next, November 25th. Important matters relative to the School accommodation will be brought before the Meeting.

Chair to be taken at Four o'clock in the Afternoon.

GEORGE ERRINGTON,
Overseer.

DIPTON TO CONSETT.

A CONVEYANCE will leave Dipton for Consett, every Saturday Afternoon at Half-past One o'clock; returning from Consett at Four.

Matthew Todd, Dipton.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS.

AN ACCOUNTANT, who has had considerable experience, is prepared to fill up some of his leisure time in assisting Manufacturers or Merchants in Office work.—For particulars apply to Joshua Lax, Shotley Bridge.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the GAME over the Estates of Priestfield, Lintz Green, and Loft House, are strictly PRESERVED. Any-one found Trespassing will be prosecuted according to law. 831d

NOTICE.

THE GAME on High, Middle, and Over Friarside, Blackhill, and Priestfield Farms in the chapelry of Tanfield, is strictly PRESERVED, and Trespassers will be prosecuted.

Carham Hall, June 8th, 1874. 965d

INCREASE YOUR INCOME.

AGENTS WANTED for the Sale of the Celebrated ASAM PACKET TEAS—the purest, strongest and finest flavoured Teas imported. Terms the most liberal in the Trade. Quality has stood the test of over a quarter of a century. Apply to the ASAM TEA COMPANY, 145, Upper Thames Street, London.

Established 1844. 6357

Business Announcements.

CHEAP FURNITURE.

THE
BEST AND CHEAPEST SHOP
IN THE NORTH
FOR HOME-MADE FURNITURE
IS
SIMPSON'S SHOP,
AT
ANNFIELD PLAIN.

THE simple reason is this: The wood is properly dried by a patent wood-drying apparatus before the Furniture is made, in consequence of which all Furniture bought at this establishment is warranted.

ALSO IN STOCK
IRON BEDS, FLOCKS, RABBIT-DOWN, &c.

Observe:—THE CORNER SHOP,
ANNFIELD PLAIN.

Why is Simpson's Furniture like a puddler at the Consett Ironworks?—Because they both can stand a good heat.

Why is Simpson's Furniture like a brick?—Because they are both fire dried.

Why is Simpson's Furniture like truth?—Because they will bear examining.

Why is Simpson's Furniture like a pair of clean boots?—Because they are well polished. 6361

NOTED FOR GENUINE ARTICLES.

JOHN MADDISON,
GROCER, PROVISION DEALER, AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
DIPTON,

RESPECTFULLY returns his sincere thanks to the inhabitants of Dipton and surrounding district for the liberal support accorded to him during the many years he has been in business, and begs to intimate that he has now on hand

SPIRITS OF THE FINEST QUALITY,

Which he purposes to dispose of at the following moderate rates:—

Fine Gin, superior quality, ... 2s. 6d. per bot.
Real Irish Whisky, ... 2s. 6d. and 3s. " "
Fine Scotch Whisky, 2s. 3d., 2s. 6d., & 3s. " "
Superior Rum .... 2s. 3d. and 2s. 6d. " "
Excellent Brandy 3s. 6d., and the very best quality .... 4s. 6d. " "

☞ A trial is respectfully solicited.

JOHN THOMPSON,

GROCER AND PROVISION MERCHANT, LEADGATE,

BEGS to return thanks to the public of Leadgate and surrounding district for their patronage during the twenty-six years he has been in business, and respectfully informs them that he has added to his other business the Sale of ALES and SPIRITS. And having made arrangements to be supplied from the best Distilleries in Scotland and Ireland, he is in a position to supply Families equal to any house in town or country. No inferior Ales or Spirits will be kept.

☞ Every article of the very best quality, and at the lowest possible rate.

Price of Old Irish Whiskey, 14s., 16s., and 18s. per gallon. Rum, 15s., 17s., and 18s. per gallon.

	Per Bot.
Fine Old Irish Whisky	2s. 6d.
Do. do (extra strong)	3s. 0d.
Fine Old Scotch Whisky	2s. 6d.
Do. do. (extra strong)	3s. 0d.
Prime Jamaica Rums	2s. 6d.
Do. (extra strong)	3s. 0d.
Blended Rum (extra strong)	3s. 0d.
London Gin	2s. 6d.
Hollands Gin	3s. 3d.
French Brandy (pale)	4s. 6d.
Do. do. (extra strong)	5s. 0d.
Brown Brandy	4s. 6d.
Do. (extra strong)	5s. 0d.
Black Beer	1s. 6d.

Fine Sparkling Edinburgh Ales at 4d. per quart.
Fine Mild Edinburgh Ales at 5d. per quart.
BURTON ALES of the very best quality, usually sold at 8d. per quart, will be sold at 6d. per quart.
MILD BURTON ALES at 5d. per quart. The above Ales are from the best Breweries in Edinburgh and Burton. 6291

ALTERATIONS.

NOTICE.

SHAW
AND
ATKINSON

BEG to announce that their Branch Establishment at Annfield Plain will be CLOSED on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, December 1st to 4th, owing to alterations being made on the Premises.

☞ Business will be resumed on Saturday, December 5th, 1874.

B. MOODY

WATCH-MAKER, EBCHESTER.

TODD'S QUININE WINE

stands pre-eminent for
PURITY AND STRENGTH.

It is the best known remedy for Indigestion, Nervous Complaints, Debility, Wasting Diseases, &c., and is recommended by the Faculty.

TODD'S QUININE WINE strengthens the whole system. The genuine is manufactured only by JOE TODD, Chemist, Carlisle, and bears his name on the Government Stamp. Sold by all Chemists. Ask for and have only

TODD'S QUININE WINE.

Agents—W. Aynsley, grocer, Middle Street, and D. Imrie, chemist, Front Street, Consett; and J. A. Curry, grocer, Dipton.

MESSRS. WALTON BROTHERS,

Of Clarendon House, Consett,
Having Bought the Good-will and Business of
CABINETMAKING, FURNITURE BROKING,
And UPHOLSTERY,
Recently carried on by
MR. JOHN JENKINS,
TRAFALGAR STREET, CONSETT,

BEG to inform the Inhabitants of Consett and its vicinity that they are prepared to offer to the Public a FIRST-CLASS ASSORTMENT of all DESCRIPTIONS of FURNITURE; also, HAIR, FLOCKS, FEATHERS, BEDS, MATTRESSES; BRASS, IRON, and WOOD BEDSTEADS of various patterns; BED SOFAS, EASY CHAIRS, &c., &c.

PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, and MUSIC STOOLS in great variety, by the best Makers.

AGENTS for DOUGALL'S WASHING and WRINGING MACHINES.

Trusting to meet with the like support and patronage given to Mr. Jenkins, their constant effort will be to gain the confidence of the Public by strict attention to business.

PURE WATER, distilled from Spring Water, can now be obtained in any quantity from
THE NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM
PURE WATER COMPANY, LIMITED.

TRADE MARK
H O
2

Observe Trade Mark on each Label.

The N. and D Co. is the only Pure Water Company out of London which Distills Water for Household use, and Manufactures all their Effervescing Beverages from Distilled Water.

PURE DISTILLED POTASS WATER.
" " SODA WATER.
" " LEMONADE.
" " GINGERADE.
" " SELTZER and VICHY WATERS.
" " OXYGENATED WATER.
" " ACIDULATED MINERAL WATER.
" " TONIC SALINE WATER, &c., &c.

Office and Stores, 8, Clayton Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, where Town Orders may be sent.

Country Orders to be sent direct to Wm. Annand, Chemist, Manager of the N. and D. Pure Water Company, Limited, Haddrick's Mill, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

N.B.—Inspection of the Works invited.

JAMES LEYLAND, Secretary.

MR. R. C. WHINFIELD,

ELECTRO-RUBBER, HEALTH-RESTORER, AND DROPSY-CURER,
HUMSHAUGH, NORTH TYNE,

BEGS to announce to the Public that at the earnest solicitation of many friends he has commenced the practice of Electro-Rubber and in addition Mr. W. would also call attention to his successful treatment—authenticated by many grateful patients—of the following diseases:—Wet and Dry Scurvy, Gravel, Ulcers, Swellings, Scalds and Burns, Built Breasts, Headaches, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sciatic, Carbuncles, Diarrhœa, Whitlows, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throats, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, Inflammation, Ring Worms, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Wool Fire, &c. Having made arrangements to visit Benfieldside once a week, Mr. Whinfield hereby intimates that he purposes to be at Mr. John Richley's, mason, 18, Concrete Terrace, Benfieldside, on Thursdays, from 11 a.m. til 5 p.m.; and at Mrs. Elsdon's, Sherburn Terrace, Consett, on Fridays, from 10 a.m. till 5 p.m., until further alterations, for consultation.

WHINFIELD'S celebrated DIARRHŒA MIXTURE, for English Cholera, &c., may be had of W. Davison, Castleside, and all patent medicine vendors, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

NOTICE.

JOHN ROUTLEDGE respectfully intimates to his friends and the public generally, that he has re-commenced business in Gibson Street, Consett, near the Co-operative Store, as BUILDER, JOINER, and UNDERTAKER, and dealer in Timber, Plastering Laths, and Hair; and trusts by prompt attention to merit a continuance of their favours.

Consett, May 7th, 1874. 880d

G. RHOADES,

PLUMBER, GAS FITTER, & BELL HANGER,
CATCHGATE, near ANNFIELD PLAIN.

☞ ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

Gas Fittings of every description, Iron Tubes, Metal Spouts, Pipes, &c. 6228

MR. JAMES BOE, Surgeon Dentist,
43, Blackett Street, Newcastle.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH, with all the most recent improvements, natural in appearance, comfort for articulation, whilst accurateness of fit and finest quality of material are guaranteed on moderate terms.

Any Patient being desirous of being under the influence of Nitro Oxide Gas for Dental operation, shall receive Mr. Boe's best attention, and he will be glad to explain and give every information to those who may desire it.

Teeth from 5s. to 15s.; Sets from £4 to £15.

JOSHUA LAX,

FURNISHING IRONMONGER,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE,

BEGS leave to call attention to a large Stock of CRYSTAL PERISCOPIC AND EUREKA SPECTACLES and EYE GLASSES, just received, unequalled by any for their stengthening and preserving qualities. Too much cannot be said as to their Superiority over the ordinary Glasses worn. There is no glimmering, wavering of the sight, dizziness, or other unpleasant sensation, but, on the contrary, from the perfect construction of the Lenses, they are soothing and pleasant, causing a feeling of relief to the wearer, and producing a Clear and Distinct Vision, as in the Healthy Sight. They Preserve as well as Assist the Sight.

To those who are in want of an excellent SEWING MACHINE, J. L. begs to call their attention to the Singer, Family, Medium, and Tailoring Machines, for which he has the sole agency for this district. Sold on the installment system or a liberal discount allowed for cash.

Rimington Mangles, the HOME WASHER, (never beaten in competition), and Taylor's Patent Sewing Machines, supplied on the best terms.

September 30th, 1874.

Paris Gold Medal, 1867.
On Parle Toute les Langues. Hier Spricht Man Duetsch.

MONSIEUR LEON AND COMPANY,

Late with Mons. Lespece, 25, Bouvelard de Italiens, Paris,
THE LARGEST HAIR CUTTING SALOONS
In the North of England,
No. 17, GRAINGER STREET WEST,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE,

Beg most respectfully to inform the Gentry and Public generally that they have commenced Business at the above address, and hope by careful attention to merit a share of their support.

Catica, from 1s. 6d. per Bottle. This is mostly recommended for the growth of Whiskers and Moustaches. Prepared by Dr. Pierre, Rue Richelieu, a Paris.

Eau du Docteur Seboll de Paris, from 3s. 6d. per Bottle. This is mostly recommended to keep the Hair from coming off and strengthening.

Eau Fontaine de Jouvence, dark, from 2s. 6d. per Bottle. Paris Gold Medal, 1867. By its use Grey Hair permanently regains its original colour; it promotes strength, giving it the healthful splendour of youth. Shake the bottle before application.

SCALE OF CHARGES:—

Hair Cutting and Brushing by Steam	6d.
Gentlemen.	
Hair Cutting and Brushing	6d.
Hair Curling	6d.
Hair Singeing	6d.
Hair Shampooing	6d.
Ladies.	
Hair Cutting	1s.
Hair Singeing	1s.
Hair Shampooing	1s.
Hair Curling and Crimping	1s.
Hair Dressing	1s.

☞ Private Room for Ladies. Ladies waited upon at their own residences. No extra charge. Ladies' own Combings made up to any style.

Making Coil Chignon	6s. 0d.
Making Plated Chignon	5s. 0d.
Making Coronet Plait	2s. 6d.
Dressing all kinds of Chignons	1s. 0d.
Making all kinds of Wigs	7s. 6d.

Human Hair Partings. Ornamental Hair, Chignons, and Frizzets. A most choice stock of Human Hair, also Combs and Brushes, Sponges and Perfumes.

MAISON LEON, SALONS PARISIEN,
No. 17, Grainger Street West,
Only five minutes walk from the Central Station.

Business Announcement.

CAMBRIDGE HOUSE AND LONDON HOUSE DRAPERY, FURNISHING, AND OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENTS, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.

JOHN POTTS, Proprietor.

IN calling attention to the above Card, JOHN POTTS begs to refer the Public to the heavy STOCKS he now holds in the various Departments in his Business, unequalled in the district either for quantity or variety, quality or styles.

The various Departments are as follow:—

No. 1.—DRESS DEPARTMENT,

Containing all the Newest Styles for the Season. Homespuns and Winceys in great variety.

No. 2.—MANTLE & SHAWL DEPARTMENT.

Shawls in every make. Jackets in real Seal, Otter, Cloth, Dogskin, &c. Skirts in Satin. Quilted Silk, Stuff, Eiderdown, &c.

No. 3.—MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

All the Newest Novelties and Styles. A large Stock of Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, Hats, Bonnets, &c., &c.

This Department is under the special supervision and management of Miss Fedarb, who has had experience in some of the leading houses in the North of England.

No. 4.—HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Lamb's-wool, Angola, Worsted, and Cotton Hose in all the leading Colours and Stripes. Men's Heavy-ribbed Alloa Yarn Stockings and Socks. Guernseys, Drawers, &c.

No. 5.—LADIES' FANCY OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.

Underclothing, Collars and Cuffs, Ties, Ruffles Fancy Wool Goods, &c., &c.

No. 6.—WOOL DEPARTMENT.

Wools, Yarns, Worsteds, Fleeces, Dolly Vardens, &c., &c.

No. 7.—MANCHESTER DEPARTMENT.

Calicoes, Sheets, Blankets, Shirtings, Flannels, Muslins, &c., &c.

No. 8.—MEN'S MERCERY DEPARTMENT.

Scarfs, Ties, Collars, Fronts, Umbrellas, &c.

No. 9.—HABERDASHERY DEPARTMENT.

Reels, Thread, Tape, &c., &c.

No 10.—BOOT & SHOE DEPARTMENT.

Ladies' and Gents' Elastic Side and Laced Boots, Water-proof, Star Nail, Forge, and Sprigged Boots. Pit Shoes, Men's Low Shoes, Slippers, Girls' and Children's Boots, &c., &c.

No. 11.—FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

Brussels, Tapestry, Kidderminster, Hemp, and Felt Carpets. Hall, Lobby, Stair, and Floor Cloths, &c.

No. 12.—GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.

Gents' Suits, Coats, Vests, Trousers, Reefers, Overcoats, Hats and Caps, Travelling Rugs, &c. A large Stock of Boys and Youths' Suits.

No. 13.—TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

A large and varied Stock of Cloths, in Super, Doe, and Deerskins, West of Englands, Meltons, Pilots, Beavers, &c., &c.

In connection with this Department, we employ a large staff of Tailors. All garments are cut by Mr Bell, who has given universal satisfaction in Style and Fit during the last Eleven Years in connection with this Establishment.

EUROPEAN SEWING MACHINE CO.,

COVENTRY AND MANCHESTER.

WINNERS OF ELEVEN PRIZE MEDALS.

HIGHEST HONOURS OBTAINED AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

SOLE AGENT for CONSETT and DISTRICT,
JOHN POTTS,
DRAPER, &c.,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.

IN connection with the above Agency, J. P. is prepared to SUPPLY all the different classes of MACHINES made by the EUROPEAN and COVENTRY MACHINE CO.

No. 0 MACHINE, guaranteed to Sew the finest and all required in a Family .... 6½ Guineas.
No. 1 MACHINE, for Dressmaking and Light Tailoring, with Arm to Sew on Sleeves and Round Cuffs .... 8 Guineas.
No. 3 MACHINE, same as above, with large Table, Flap, and Box Cover for Top ...... 9 Guineas.
No. 5 CABINET MACHINE, from .... 12 Guineas
No. 6 CABINET MACHINE, Walnut, Rosewood, &c. .... 16 Guineas.
No. 7 HEAVY MACHINE, for Tailoring, highly recommended .... 9 Guineas.
The Speedy, One-Thread, Hand MACHINE, complete, and quite noiseless .... 55s.
The Little Rapid KNITTING MACHINE, complete .... 6 Guineas.

Also, several SECOND-HAND MACHINES of various makes, will be SOLD CHEAP.

MACHINES LET OUT ON HIRE, on Terms that make the Machine eventually become the Property of the Hirer.

Business Announcements.

TOIL NO MORE.

IN Cleaning your Furniture, but try the ROSE FURNITURE CLEANER, Manufactured only by W. Jackson, Tantobie, and Sold by all Grocers.

B. H. FOSTER AND CO.
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
NORTHUMBERLAND MACHINERY DEPOT,
38, NORTHUMBERLAND STREET,
Manufactory—167, CENTRAL BUILDINGS,
WESTGATE ROAD,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE,

Beg to announce that they are prepared to Contract for the supply of Winding Engines, Pumping Engines, Boilers, Machinery Tools, and Fitting of every description, including Steam Gauges, Boiler Covering, Boiler Composition, Patent Lubricators, and Lubricating Packing. Sole Agents for Northumberland and Durham for the Excelsior Direct-acting Steam Pump. Sole Agents for the Self-cleansing High Pressure Filter. The largest stock of Sewing Machines and Knitting Machines in the North of England.

All Repairs promptly attended to.

All communications to be addressed to 38, Northumberland Street. 6289

JOHN PARKER,
JEWELLER, &c.,
2, FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

J. P. has engaged a First-class Workman for Repairing Clocks, Watches, &c.

Country Orders punctually attended to.

NOTICE.

No Person is authorised to travel in the above Name to clean or repair Clocks, Watches, &c.

WILLIAM HALL,
MACHINE AGENT,
DIPTON.

European, Howe's, Belgravia, Taylor's, or any other Sewing Machine in the trade.

Washing Machines, Mangling Machines, Wringing Machines, Sausage Machines.

Any of these Machines on hire, the hire to go as payment.

Sewing Machines cleaned, adjusted, repaired, or exchanged.

JAMES DINNING,
(Late Foreman to Mr. R. Walker),
HOUSE, SIGN, AND FURNITURE PAINTER,
GRAINER, GLAZIER, PAPERHANGER,
AND DECORATOR,
In the Shop lately occupied by Mr. Richard Walker,
MOUNT PLEASANT, CONSETT.

A1 DONCASTER BUTTER-SCOTCH DROPS.

The Original
Manufactured by
THOMAS GALLOWAY,
Wholesale Confectioner,
86, CLAYTON STREET, NEWCASTLE.

TO PARTIES FURNISHING.

VISIT ALEXANDER MOLTENI'S
NOTED
FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT,
76, PILGRIM STREET, NEWCASTLE,

WHERE a large and excellent assortment of NEW and SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, &c., is always on hand to select from.

Also, PIANOFORTES and HARMONIUMS by the best makers, at exceedingly moderate prices.

All Orders punctually attended to. 172d

THE TEST OF TWENTY YEARS
HAS FULLY PROVED THAT
THE PATENT LEVER WATCHES
MADE 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 785a

WILLIAM JENKINS,
Wholesale and Retail
CONFECTIONER, BAKER, &c.,
MOUNT PLEASANT, CONSETT,

RESPECTFULLY intimates that he now Manufactures on the Premises all kinds of
FRUIT,
SEED,
And RICE CAKES,
Of superior quality.

☞ BRIDES' CAKES made to Order, plain or ornamented Icing, from 1s. 6d. to 3s. per pound.

DRY AND BOILED GOODS not to be equalled for quality, at the lowest Market prices.

The greatest variety of SUGAR TOYS in the North of England.

All Orders punctually attended to.

PLEASE TO OBSERVE THE ADDRESS—
WILLIAM JENKINS,
MOUNT PLEASANT, CONSETT.

NOTED FOR HOME-MADE BOOTS.

THOMAS CRESSWELL,
BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,
11, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT
AND
DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL,

IN thanking the inhabitants of Consett, Blackhill, Leadgate, and surrounding district for the patronage accorded to him since commencing business, respectfully announces that he has Opened the Shop lately occupied by Mr. Handyside, in Middle Street, Consett, and trusts by Selling BOOTS and SHOES of excellent quality, to merit a still further extension of their favours. 6418

PARAFFIN LAMPS, Globes, Chimneys, Founts, Wicks, &c.
GAS CHANDELIERS and general Gas Fittings, Lead Pipes, &c.
GAS COOKING OVENS, Tables, Stoves, and Ventilating Office Stoves.
Gas Fitting and Plumbing Work.
AMERICAN KITCHENERS of various sizes for Cottage or Mansion.
FILTERS at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 5s., 6s., and upwards, in large variety. No house should now be without a Filter.
WASHING MACHINES, Mangles, and Domestic Machinery.
THE ABOVE ARTICLES KEPT IN STOCK BY
J. C. HALLIDAY, 43, GRAINGER STREET,
Newcastle-on-Tyne
The Wholesale Lamp Warehouse is at No. 14, Nun Street. Workshop, Low Friar Lane. 7284

Business Announcements.

GIVEN AWAY
BY THE
LONDON AND NEWCASTLE TEA CO.,
17, West Granger Street, Newcastle.

EVERY PURCHASER OF TEA has a choice of the following Articles:—Butter Dishes, Sugars and Creams, Vases, Tea Pots, Work-Boxes, Ladies' Bags, Copper Kettles, &c., &c.

Prices of Tea:—2s. 6d., 2s. 8d., 3s., 3s. 6d., and 4s. per lb.

Finest Indian Tea Imported, 4s. per lb. 6235

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

WILLIAM FITZPATRICK,
TAILOR,
CATCHGATE, NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN.

A First-class assortment of CLOTHS for the present season. A large assortment of PIT FLANNELS always on hand.

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. Thomas Pyle.

CONSETT WATER COMPANY SHARES.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at the House of Mr. Wood, the Neville Hotel, North Road, Durham, on Tuesday, December 1st, 1874, at 5 for 6 o'clock in the Evening,

Mr. THOMAS PYLE, Auctioneer.

(In Lots to suit Purchasers). 220 New £5 SHARES in the CONSETT WATER COMPANY. For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, 46, Saddler Street, or to

T. MADDISON, Jun., Solicitor,
43. Saddler Street, Durham.
Durham, November 18, 1874.

By Mr. Pattinson Osborne.

COMMERCIAL INN, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

MR. P. OSBORNE, acting under a commission from Mr. Joseph Jefferson, who is declining business, will SELL BY AUCTION, on Tuesday, November 24th, 1874, at Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon prompt, the greatest portion of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BAR UTENSILS, HORSES, CONVEYANCES, HARNESS, &c.

The FURNITURE

Comprises large Mahogany Dining Table, 12 ft. by 4 ft. 9 in., with 2 Pillars and Claws; Mahogany Centre Table, with do.; large Oak Dining Table; 2 Smoke-room Tables; 6 large Tap-room Tables, 3 with Turned Legs; 2 Easy Chairs; 1 Sofa; 1 Couch, in Hair-seating; 8 Mahogany Chairs, in do.; 4 Strong Windsor Smoking Chairs; 6 Rush-seated Bed-room Chairs; 4 Kitchen do.; Mahogany Sideboard; 2 Clocks; large Birch Tudor Bedstead; 3 first-class Half-Tester Iron Bedsteads, Brass Mounted; 3 common Iron do.; 2 Feather Beds, Bolsters, and Pillows; Straw and Hair Mattresses; a quantity of Bed Rugs; large Mantlepiece Mirror; 2 Swing Dressing Glasses; 3 Washstands and Dressing Tables; Chamber Ware, &c.; Towel Rails; Window Poles and Brackets; a quantity of Carpeting and Cocoa Nut Matting; Passage and Smoke-room Oil Cloths; Fenders and Fireirons; Pots, Pans, and Spittoons; Tea, Dinner, and Breakfast Ware; Dish Covers; Knives and Forks; Pails and Tubs; &c.

BAR UTENSILS, &c.

Spirit Casks; Port, Sherry, and Pale Brandy Jars, with Taps; Pewter Ale and Spirit Measures; a large quantity of Wine and Tumbler Glasses; Hot and Cold Water Jugs; a quantity of Quart and Pint Jugs; Trays; Spoons; Sugar Crushers; Ale and Spirit Taps; &c. An excellent Mangle; Wringer; Clothes' Horses; large Meat Safe; Spirit Casks of various sizes; 2 large Water Casks; about 40 Forms, various lengths; Tables, Trestles, &c., for Hiring purposes; a quantity of Flower Pots of various sizes; together with a variety of other Articles too numerous to mention.

HORSES.

Grey Horse, "Charley," aged; Brown Mare, "Polly," 5 years old. by "Ravenhill," dam by "Nimrod," a splendid Hack; Brown Draught Mare, "Diamond," 9 years old, in Foal to "Waxwork."

CONVEYANCES AND HARNESS.

1 Four-wheeled Dog Cart; 1 Two-wheeled Dog Cart; 1 Gig; 2 Sets of Harness; 3 Riding Bridles; Riding Saddle; Night Collars; Halters; Gripes; Forks; Rakes; &c. Also, an excellent Wheel Barrow, nearly new.

There will also be Sold, on the same day, the SNOWS GREEN TOLL HOUSE to remove, as the Tolls are discontinued, together with the Boards, Timber, Toll Gate, &c., with about 70 yards of excellent Chain. The House is built with Fire Brick, and contains Pot and Oven.

☞ The Auctioneer particularly requests an early attendance, as the lots are very numerous and the days short.

Sale Office, Front Street, Shotley Bridge, Nov. 11th, 1874.

Annual Supper.—On Saturday evening sen'night, upwards of thirty gentlemen sat down to an excellent supper at the house of Mr Morgan, Britannia Inn, Consett. The chair was occupied by Mr Graham, and the vice-chair by Mr Richards. After the usual loyal toasts had been given, the health of Mr and Mrs Morgan, the worthy host and hostess, was given and duly responded to. The evening's entertainment was agreeably enlivened by music from Mr Harris and Mr Sabbage, and the company broke up at an early hour, everyone being highly delighted with the proceedings.

The Invalid's Friend.—Todd's Quinine Wine.—This elegant and renowned preparation of genuine English Quinine stands unsurpassed for purity, strength, and flavour, and is universally approved by the medical profession, as a valuable and wholesome bitter, an efficient tonic, and an unequalled stomachic. It has been tested by thousands, and approved to be the best, safest, and most agreeable remedy known for idigestion, loss of appetite, tic or neuralgia, nervousness, scrofulous affections, ague, debility, spasms, and all derangements of the stomach. Manufactured only by Joe Todd, Chemist, Carlisle.

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

TO ADVERTISERS.

⁂ Alterations to, or Notices to discontinue, Adverments must be received at the Office not later than Wednesday.

All orders for advertisements in the *Guardian* should state the number of insertions for such advertisement. When this is not stated the insertion of the advertisement will be continued until an order to stop the announcement is received, up to which time it will be charged for.

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

Report of Benfieldside Local Board, letters, and several other items held over until next week.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21st, 1874.

Local and District News.

Hamsterley Colliery.—On Wednesday evening, sen'night, a lecture was delivered by Dr Smith, of Blackhall Mill, in the commodious schoolroom of the above Colliery, on "Air and its influences on health." The lecturer very ably and eloquently dilated on the various gases composing our atmosphere, and showed by numerous chemical experiments their various influences separately and conjointly, which were very amusing and highly instructive. Mr J. S. Brown, of Hamsterley Colliery, occupied the chair. A hearty vote of thanks was given to the lecturer, and the proceedings were brought to a close by the announcement that Mr Smith would at a future time lecture on "Watery vapour."

Independent United Order of Mechanics.—The committee for the Blackhill district of the above order, met at the house of Mrs Jameson, Commercial Inn, Blackhill, on Saturday sen'night, for the settlement of accounts for the half-year ending November 7, 1874. Bro. Ralph Walton, D.G.M., presided over the meeting. The accounts of the various lodges showed the district to be in a very prosperous condition, there being an addition of one new lodge and 85 members for the half-year, making 16 lodges and 1,652 members in the district, with a sick fund balance in hand of £4,029 3s. 3d. £124 12s. 2d. was received in funeral levies, and £76 paid to lodges for deaths, leaving a balance of £48 12s. 2d. to relieve other districts.

Good Templarism.—On Monday and Wednesday evenings sen., Mr A. B. Lowes, professor of phrenology temperance lecturer, &c., gave two excellent lectures at Shotley Bridge. On Monday evening the subject was "The house we live in, and how to keep it in repair," giving an atonomical illustration by means of diagrams of the human body, showing the healthy state of our internal organs in a healthy condition contrasted with the organs in a state of disease by means of alcoholic poisoning. On Wednesday evening the subject was on "Phrenology combined with temperance principles." The lecturer was listened to with great interest and attention each evening. We would advise our temperance brethren to secure an early visit from Professor Lowes, as he only needs to be heard to be appreciated.

Lovefeast at Consett.—On Wednesday evening, a special lovefeast was held in the Wesleyan Chapel, Consett, at which there was a large company present, the majority of whom were believers. The old Methodist custom of eating biscuits and drinking water was adhered to, and after these had been dispensed the conductor (the Rev. Mr. Edman) said the object of the meeting was that sanctification of heart, or a full savation, should be set forth, and after speaking his experience, in which he explained how he obtained the blessing of a clean heart, he said the meeting was open for anyone to tell what God had done for them. About twenty persons arose and told the story of their conversion, many of them testifying that they had not only been freed from the guilt of sin but from the pollution of it, and that new they were living in the sunshine of God's love. During the lovefeast, suitable hymns were sung, and a very gracious influence felt. At the conclusion, several young men prostrated themselves at the communion rails, praying for the realisation of sanctification of heart, nearly all of whom afterwards testified to having obtained the blessing.

Sudden Death at Leadgate.—On Saturday last a melancholy intance of the uncertanty of life occurred at Leadgate. Mr William Bowmer, jun., who was employed as engineman at Medomsley Colliery, took suddenly ill at his residence at Leadgate, after tea on Thursday, and died on Saturday from inflammation. Deceased, who was only 31 years of age, leaves a widow and three young children. Mr Bowmer was very highly esteemed by all who knew him, and his sudden death is greatly deplored. His remains were interred in the burial ground attached to St. Ive's Church, Leadgate, on Tuesday afternoon. The deceased having been a member and office-bearer in the Brotherly Love Lodge of the Independent United Order of Mechanics, his remains were followed to the grave by a large number of members of his own and other lodges, together with a large number of his fellow workmen. The Leadgate Sax-horn Band, under the leadership of Mr H. Palmer, was present at the funeral, and played music suitable for the occasion. The deceased was an active and useful member of the Order to which he belonged.

Consett Church Choir.—A concert was given by the above choir in the British School-room, Consett, on Monday last. The Concert was opened by Mr. J. Surtees playing a solo on the piano, which, however, did not seem to be appreciated by the audience. An anthem, "Behold, how good and joyful," was sung by the choir with great taste. "Honour and arms," a solo from the oratorio of *Samson*, was well sung by Mr. E. Surtees, though it is rather difficult for an amateur to do justice to; Mr. Surtees, however, has an excellent baritone voice. Miss J. A. Brown, in singing "Consider the lilies," was loudly applauded by the audience, and we may say that it was sung in a very creditable manner. "If I were a voice," was rendered by Mr Steggall in a manner very satisfactory to the audience, his rich-toned voice and distinct articulation contrasting favourably with the rest of the singers. A difficult recitative and aria, "Eve's lamentation," was given by Miss Dobbs in a manner which reflected her great credit, she having, we understand, a slight cold on the occasion. "I know that my Redeemer liveth," a solo from the *Messiah*, was rendered by Miss Unsworth in a manner which brought down showers of applause and a rapturous *encore*, to which she responded by singing "But thou didst not leave," which was also received with marks of approval. "Let the hills resound" was next performed by the choir in a very creditable manner. The duet, "Come o'er the moonlit sea," by Misses Dobbs and Unsworth, two young ladies of no mean repute, was the greatest triumph of the evening, and was most heartily *encored*. We may add that this piece was beautifully sung, the voices being in perfect harmony. A glee "Where art thou, beam of light?" was well rendered by the choir, and highly appreciated by the audience. "I love the merry sunshine," by Miss Dobbs, received an *encore*, when she favoured the audience with "My Robin is shy," which was also well received. Miss J. A. Brown sang that well-known air, "Home, sweet home," with great pathos and sweetness. "The liquid gem," a song, was beautifully rendered by Miss Unsworth, and well appreciated by the audience, and being honoured with an *encore*, she favoured the audience with "Going home with Willie," and received well-merited marks of approval. Mr P. Surtees, who promises well as a baritone singer, made his *debut* by singing "The pilot," which he rendered in a very creditable manner, receiving an *encore*, to which he responded. A glee, "Mark the merry elves," was then sung by the choir, and the "National anthem" brought the entertainment to a close. Mr J. Surtees accompanied the various singers on the piano, and presided at the harmonium in the choruses, &c. Mr Steggall, the vicar, who acted as conductor, thanked the audience for their attendance, and said that he hoped they would not think him ungrateful, but if he had known they would have been patronised so well, the prices would have been doubled. The proceeds, which amounted to £10, are to be devoted to the fund for enlarging and renovating the church organ.

LEADGATE LOCAL BOARD.

The ordinary meeting of this Board was held at Leadgate, on Wednesday se'nnight, the Rev. Canon Kearney presiding. The Rev. J. W. Mitchell, Mr E. Charlton, Mr T. Longstaff, Mr Shaw, Mr Cheeseman, Mr Davison, Mr Jenkins, and Mr Hedley were also present.

DEPOT FOR LEADGATE.

A letter was read from the North-Eastern Railway Company stating that they considered the present depot accommodation for Leadgate sufficient. Mr Jenkins said he had passed the depot that afternoon, and it did not appear to be very far out of the place.—Mr Longstaff said there was not sufficient accommodation at the present depot. The limestone had to be thrown out of the waggons.—Mr Jenkins thought the difficulty might be overcome by adding more holes to the depot.—The Clerk was instructed to apply for additional holes to the depot.

DAMAGE BY MISCHIEVOUS BOYS.

Some conservation took place about the damage done to the public lamps by idle boys.—Mr Hedley thought that one policeman was insufficient for Leadgate.—The Clerk said the Iveston policeman assisted at Leadgate.—Mr Jenkins understood that thirty-five additional policemen had been appointed for the county, and he considered that Leadgate should have had another officer allotted to it. One policeman, he thought, was insufficient for a population of 4000.—The Clerk was instructed to write to Supt. Oliver about appointing an additional policeman at Leadgate.

FRONT STREET.

It was decided to pave and channel the south side of this street, next to the workmen's houses, as soon as practicable.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Dr Renton reported a "clear bill of health for the past month in your district, no case of any disease of a zymotic origin having come under observation."

INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

Mr Hawdon (inspector) reported that the ashpits had not been satisfactorily cleaned out during the month. The premises of Mr Parker, butcher, were in a filthy state from blood and refuse matter.—It was decided to serve notice on Mr Parker to abate the nuisance.

Some other routine business was transacted, after which the Board adjourned.

FRACAS BETWEEN TWO SPORTING MEN AT CONSETT.

On Thursday afternoon, the Lanchester magistrates (A. H. Talmadge, Henry Smith, and John Clavering, Esqs.) investigated a curious case of assault preferred by Mr Byler Reed, of North Esh Farm, near Witton Gilbert, against Mr Robert Cole, horse dealer and livery-stable keeper, Consett. Mr W. Brignall, jun., Durham, prosecuted: defendant was represented by Mr A. W. Granger, of Durham. Mr Brignall, in stating the facts, said the complainant, Mr Reed, was a farmer, and owner of the celebrated pony, "Nimrod." On Monday, the 19th of October, Mr Reed was at Consett Races with his pony, and while leading it round the enclosure the defendant, without the slightest provocation, struck him several blows with a loaded stick. The blows, however, were warded off by Mr Reed putting up his arms, but one of them caught him on the forehead and caused him to fall to the ground. He believed an attempt would be made to show that Mr Reed led his pony against the defendant, but he should be able to prove that such was not the case. Byler Reed, the complainant, was then called. He stated that on the 19th of October he attended Consett Race Meeting with his pony, Nimrod. Whilst he was walking the animal round the enclosure, Mr Cole put himself in the way. Complainant "begged his pardon," whereupon Mr Cole struck him with a whip four or five times. Only one of the blows hit him, however. The others struck him on the right arm.—Mr Talmadge (interrupting): You seem to think that the blows on the arm don't count.—Mr Granger: Perhaps Mr Reed has got a wooden arm. (Laughter).—Mr Clavering: Still, if the wooden arm was struck, it would be an assault. (Renewed laughter).—Mr Reed said the last blow reached over and hit him on the forehead, knocking him down. He gave the defendant no provocation whatever.—Mr Granger (to complainant, who had been laughing while under Mr Brignall's examination): You seem to think it a good joke?—Mr Reed: I did not think it was a very good joke for me, sir.—Mr Granger: Had you been running your pony that day?—I ran him twice.—Mr Granger: Was it your own pony that you were leading about?—Mr Reed: Yes.—Mr Granger: What time in the afternoon was it?—Mr Reed: I cannot say exactly.—Mr Granger: Was it after the first, second, or third races?—Mr Reed: I cannot say.—Mr Granger: Had there been a race?—Mr Reed: I think it occurred in the interval between two races.—Mr Granger: How long had you been on the course?—Mr Reed: I cannot say.—Had you been there an hour, a day, or a month?—Mr Reed: I was there to meet my race.—Mr Granger: Were you going to ride?—Mr Reed: No; I had my jockey there, and it was while he was getting weighed that this happened. That was the reason I was leading the pony round the ring myself.—Mr Granger: Were you walking?—Mr Reed?—Yes.—Mr Granger: Were you walking quite straight?—Mr Reed: I fancied that I was. (Laughter).—Mr Granger: Were you walking in the circle or straight?—Mr Reed: In the circle. (Renewed laughter).—Mr Granger: Had you had a glass of anything that afternoon?—Mr Reed: Possibly I might.—Mr Granger: Don't you remember whether you had or not?—Mr Reed: I don't remember.—Mr Granger: Just tell us why you can't remember.—Mr Reed: It is possible I might have had one or two glasses.—Mr Granger: How many—half a dozen?—Mr Reed: Of course I hadn't.—Mr Granger? I dont see that it is much a matter of course. Had you three glasses?—Mr Reed: I don't see that you have any right to ask me.—Mr Brigaall: Now, Mr Reed, answer Mr Granger's question. It is a proper one.—Mr Granger: Were you decidedly intoxicated?—Mr Reed: I was not.—Mr Granger: Had you anything in your hand?—Mr Reed: No.—Mr Granger: Had you a stick in your hand?—Mr Reed: No; I had neither a whip nor a cane in my hand.—Mr Granger: I believe you had previously had a little altercation with Mr Cole that day?—Mr Reed: Yes; but he had made it himself.—Mr Granger: You were quarrelling about £5 that you owed and refused to pay him?—Mr Reed: I did not owe him any money.—Mr Granger: At any rate you refused to pay him the £5?—Mr Reed: Yes; I am not in the habit of paying money that I don't owe.—Mr Granger: When you were leading the pony didn't you lead it upon Mr Cole?—Mr Reed: No; there were several horses going round the ring, and Mr Cole put himself in the way of Nimrod. When he did so I begged his pardon, and I didn't consider I had any right to do so. (Laughter).—Mr Granger: When a man puts himself in front of your horse you generally beg his pardon, do you?—Mr Reed: It is quite right to do so. (Laughter).—Mr Granger: Did the horse get on to Mr Cole?—Mr Reed: No.—Mr Granger: Then why did you beg his pardon?—Mr Clavering: He might beg his pardon, meaning that Mr Cole might get out of his way. It is a very common expression.—Mr Granger: Didn't Mr Cole give the pony a crack with his whip and tell you to take it out of his way?—Mr Reed: Yes.—Mr Granger: Did you say to Mr Cole "what do you mean you b——"?—Mr Reed: No.—Mr Granger: Did you then strike Mr Cole on the head yourself?—Mr Reed: I did not; I was knocked down.—Mr Granger: Did Mr Cole strike you over the arm that held the pony?—Mr Reed: Yes.—Mr Granger: What became of the horse?—Mr Reed: It went amongst the crowd.—Mr Granger: After you had a few blows did Mr Mace come up to stop you?—Mr Reed: I think not.—Mr Granger: Hadn't you a little bit spar with your fists?—Mr Reed: I should have been proud to settle the matter in the ring. (Laughter).—Mr Granger: You have got a witness named Mr Young, ale and porter merchant?—Mr Reed: Yes, if I wish to call him.—Mr Granger: When did you apply for this summons?—I don't think that I need talk so much, exactly. (Laughter).—Mr Granger: The Races took place on the 19th of October; that is just a month ago. Why didn't you take out the summons earlier?—Mr Reed. I didn't expect that it mattered for a few days.—Mr Granger: Or a few weeks?—Mr Reed: No; in a case of this kind I thought a summons might be taken out at any time.—Mr Granger: Who told you to take out the summons?—Mr Reed: I am not bound to tell you.—Mr Brignall: You must answer the question.—Mr Reed: I shan't.—Mr Granger: Now, Mr Reed, tell me what kind friend prompted you to take out the summons?—Mr Reed (to the bench): Have I any right to answer the question, gentlemen?—Mr Smith: Certainly.—Mr Granger: Was it that little case that was decided at Shotley Bridge County Court a week past Monday?—Mr Reed: I know of no horse case at Shotley Bridge.—Mr Brignall: Tell Mr Granger what caused you to take out the summons.—Mr Reed: Oh, yes; I shall talk until six o'clock if you wish it. (Laughter).—Mr Mr Granger: Have you ever heard of the case between Young and Mr Cole, which was heard at Shotley Bridge?—Mr Reed: No.—Mr Granger: Do you mean to say that Mr Young never mentioned it to you?—Mr Reed: Never.—Mr Granger: It is not on account of a little spite towards Cole that you have brought the present case?—Mr Reed: No.—Mr Brignall: Are you preferring this charge of assault out of any ill-feeling against Cole?—Mr Reed: Yes. (Laughter).—Mr Smith: You must take his answer. (Renewed laughter).—Mr Brignall: Is it from malice or ill-feeling that you bring the present charge?—Mr Reed: Oh, no. I do not bear him malice; it is him that bears me malice; I did not understand you before. I only wish this case to go on.—Mr Granger: You want to put him "through the mill"?—Mr Reed: Yes. (Laughter).—George Young, ale and porter merchant, said he was present at Consett Races, and saw Mr Reed leading Nimrod round the enclosure. Witness saw Mr Cole strike Mr Reed on the forehead with a light cane. Mr Reed warded off the blows, but witness afterwards saw a red mark on Mr Reed's forehead. Previous to that Mr Reed did not put himself in an offensive or defensive attitude.—Mr Granger: Did Mr Reed do so afterwards? Witness: Yes. (Laughter).—Mr Granger: It was then that he was knocked down?—Witness: Yes.—Mr Granger: Then it was not from the blow on the forehead that he fell?—Witness: They closed together and fell.—Mr Granger: Did you see anything in Mr Reed's hands?—Witness: Nothing.—Mr Granger: He was leading his pony about?—Witness: He was doing so previous to this taking place.—Mr Granger: Was Mr Reed quite sober?—Witness: He had some drink.—Mr Granger: Did you see him lead the pony right on to Mr Cole?—Witness: No.—Mr Granger: Did you see him give the pony a crack with the whip and tell Mr Reed to take it away?—Witness: I did not.—Mr Granger: Have you suggested to Mr Reed to bring this case forward?—Witness: I never saw Mr Reed since the Races until this morning.—Mr Granger: Did you see Mr Reed pulling off his coat to fight?—Witness: No.—Supt. Oliver deposed that on the day in question he was in the enclosure at Consett Races, and observed Mr Reed leading a pony round. Hearing a disturbance he went up and found Mr Reed and Mr Cole locked in each others' arms. He saw Mr Cole strike Mr Reed a blow about the neck. Witness pushed the crowd aside and took hold of them both.—Mr Brignall: Did you see a whip in Mr Cole's hand?—Witness: No. A jockey afterwards came to me with a whip, which he said Mr Cole had dropped. It was about the same thickness as the broken stick produced. Mr Cole was perfectly sober, but Mr Reed was under the influence of drink.—Mr Brignall: Did you see a bruise on Mr Reed's forehead?—Witness: I observed a slight mark on the centre of the forehead.—Mr Watson (clerk): What became of the pony all this time?—Witness: It was going about ring until Hessell, the jockey, came up.—This being the case for the prosecution, Mr Granger addressed the magistrates on behalf of the defendant. As they had heard, he observed, the Races were held on the 19th of October, yet no proceedings had been taken until the present time. He argued that when a man who had been assaulted, and allowed a month to elapse before taking proceedings, they might fairly conclude that it was from a feeling that he was as much to blame as the accused, and had therefore better say nothing about it. He would not enter into what transpired at Shotley Bridge, but he asked the bench to bear in mind the manner Mr Reed gave his answers when questioned as to who had prompted him to institute the present proceedings. He would call a witness to prove that Mr Reed led the pony on to Mr Cole, and that he begged the latter's pardon for having done so. It was ridiculous to think that Mr Reed should have begged pardon had he not been in the wrong, and this was undoubtedly the cause of the disturbance.—Samuel Mace, innkeeper, said on the day in question he saw Mr Reed leading Nimrod right on to Mr Cole, who said "keep your —— horse off me," at the same time striking the pony on the nose with a stick, Mr Reed, who had a stick in his hand, then struck at Mr Cole, who returned the blow. They then closed, and witness got in between them. Mr Reed put off his coat. Mr Supt. Oliver then came up and separated them.—Mr Brignall: Your friend, Mr Granger has tried to make it out that Mr Reed was drunk and Mr Cole perfectly sober?—Witness: Mr Cole was sober.—Mr Granger: The Superintendent of police says Mr Reed was under the influence of drink.—Mr Brignall: Then the drunken man struck the sober one, and the sober man returned the blow?—Witness: Yes.—Mr Brignall: How many blows were struck?—Witness: They were both striking at once.—Mr Brignall: You say that Mr Reed had a stick?—Witness: It was something like a stick.—Mr Brignall: Was it a cane like this (producing a broken cane)?—Witness: I cannot say.—Mr Brignall: What had Mr Cole in his hand?—Witness: Something that he was going to ride with.—Mr Brignall: If he was going to ride wouldn't he have a proper riding whip?—Witness: No: jockeys generally ride with anything they can get.—This being the whole of the evidence, Mr Smith, after consulting with his colleagues, said the magistrates had agreed to dismiss the case.—Mr Granger: I expect your worships will allow the witness' expenses?—Mr Brignall: Mr Mace has come down for a trot out.—Mr Smith: No expenses will be allowed.

Extraordinary Charge of Theft.—At Lanchester Police Court, on Thursday, the magistrates on the bench being Mr Talmadge, Mr H. Smith, and Mr J. Clavering, George Wilson, a respectable-looking man, described as a cartman residing at Mount Pleasant, near Crook, was charged with stealing a China tea service, a pair of green glass candlesticks, a pair of large China dogs, profusely gilded (the production of which created quite a sensation of admiration in court), and some articles of bed furniture and wearing apparel, the property of a man named Robson. Mr A. W. Granger defended. From the prosecutor's statement it appeared that he was married to his wife in 1867, and resided with her at Shotley Bridge. On the [illegible]rd of February last, however, she left him, and took the goods enumerated away with her. He afterwards found she was living with the defendant, and the goods in question being found in his house he was apprehended on a charge of larceny by P.C. Thom. In answer to the bench complainant said he never saw the prisoner at Shotley Bridge while his wife lived with him, but his wife had been at Mount Pleasant.—In cross-examination by Mr Granger the prosecutor admitted that he had suffered, five years ago, from a filthy disease, but he denied that he had maltreated his wife at any time, and had not been quarreling with her at the time she left him, and she left him about £30 "to the bad." He also denied having starved her, and stated that his wife had always received his earnings.—P.C. Thom stated that he apprehended the prisoner, and found the property in his house. The latter consisted of two rooms, and there was only one bed. He was a widower with two children.—In answer to the magistrates the witness stated that there was no evidence to show the prisoner ever visited Mrs Robson while she resided with her husband.—Mr Granger said there was no evidence to show that Mrs Robson lived with the prisoner in any other capacity than that of housekeeper. In fact the prisoner engaged the woman in a proper manner as his housekeeper.—Sergt. Fleming stated that he accompanied P.C. Thom when he apprehended the prisoner, and took possession of the goods. He saw two beds in the house—one in each room, that in the lower apartment being a press bed, which P.C. Thom had evidently not observed. The prisoner's family were most respectable people, farmers residing near Crook, and Mrs Robson's mother (who was then in court) was married to Wilson's father. The prisoner said he had helped to lift a box which he understood contained Mrs Robson's clothing only, but which actually contained the goods the prisoner was charged with stealing.—The prisoner's step-mother was here pointed out to the magistrates, and she, in answer to Mr Talmadge, stated that her daughter came to reside with her on leaving her husband; she afterwards went to reside with the prisoner as his housekeeper, and received 4s. a-week.—The magistrates thought it was a most imprudent step for her to allow her daughter to take such a situation. There was no doubt, however, the China belonged to the prosecutor.—Mr Granger stated that Mrs Robson had received the things as a present from her brother, and on leaving her husband she thought she had a right to take them away.—Mr Talmadge said the magistrates considered that there was no case against the prisoner, whom they discharged. Mrs Robson would receive her articles of wearing apparel, but the China would have to be given to the prosecutor.—Mrs Robson's mother, on hearing this announcement, wheeled sharply round to her son-in-law and said, in a tone of voice the reverse of mild, "I hope the dogs (China ones) may worry you!"

LITERARY EXTRACTS.

Women Field-workers.—It is in women's labour in the fields that the real evil of the cottages comes out. Delicacy has there been sapped, and the woman takes her part in the coarseness of the fields. Her precence is no restrain on language. She becomes in all but sex a man among the men. Those husbands and brothers who have the finest instincts among the labourers feel it a deep degradation, even when they must submit to it, that their wives and sisters have to work in the fields. —*"Agricultural Labourers," Cornhill Magazine.*

Poetry of the Last and Present Century.—There was a time in the last century when poetry seemed dead, when verse-making had become a trade, and when the sound thought sometimes uttered in rhyme might have been more fittingly expressed in prose. But the present age, so notable for what may be called matter-of-fact aims, so eager in the pursuit of knowledge that might seem inimical to the special aims of the poet, is remarkable at the same time for the ideality of its poetry; and among living poets are several whose exquisite gifts lie almost wholly in the direction of the lyric.—*"English Lyrical Poetry," in the Cornhill Magazine.*

The Soldanella.—Between the forests and the snows lies the most poetical of the mountain regions. There, when climbing upwards, you first feel that the bundle of earthly cares rolls off your shoulders and that you have finally cleared the "slough of despond." There, in the early months, you walk knee-deep in flowers, every one of which is a bit of embodied poetry When the snow has just departed, the fragile cup of the Soldanella, makes a purple carpeting amidst turf which seems to have been scorched by the frost. Its delicate beauty suggests that is made rather of air than of earthly elements, and yet it ventures where no plant of grosser frame dares to rival it.—*"A Bye-Day in the Alps," in the Cornhill Magazine.*

Insolent Manners.—A haughty tone, a rude address, bruises no muscles, causes no physical pain, like the pangs of hunger or the misery of drought; but it hurts all the same; and if, as the proverb says, hard words break no bones, they none the less wound that self-esteem which lies at the root of half our sentimental grievances. Subordinates feel this domineering insolence of manner a great grievance when they are subject to it; so do superiors when they have to encounter the pertness of those whom they consider their inferiors. But the grievance in either case is based on exactly the same sentimental grounds, and to those who regard the physical as the sole real thing in life ought to count for nothing.—*Sentimental Grievances.*

Physical Cause of Dreams.—Dreams in which motion predominates are accompaniments of a certain state of the blood which, for lack of a better word, we will term thinness. This "thinness" may proceed from opposite causes—it may be the result of austerity, voluntary or enforced, or of indulgence that exhausts. With commonplace personages such dreams leave only disagreeable impressions. Not so with the enthusiast. Here the vision produced by the state of the blood is acted upon by the ardent spirit of the visionary, upon which it reacts, in turn, with consequences most important to the world at large. Such dreams are accepted as revelations; and out of them are constructed dogmas which become, in time, the foundations of social institutions.—*"Dreams," in the Cornhill Magazine.*

The "Strong Man" of Islington.—The "Duke's Head," at the south-east corner of Cadd's row, near Islington green, was, in the middle of the last century, kept by Thomas Topham, the celebrated "Strong Man" of Islington. His most celebrated feats were pulling against a horse at a wall in Moorfields; and, finally, in 1741, in Coldbath Fields, lifting three hogsheads of water weighing 1831 pounds to commemorate the taking of Porto Bello by Admiral Vernon. He once hoisted a sleeping watchman in his box, and dropped both box and watchman over the wall into the Bunhill Fields Burying Ground. Towards the close of his life this unhappy Sampson took a public-house in Hog lane, Shoreditch, and there, in 1749, in a paroxysm of just jealously, he stabbed his unfortunate wife and killed himself.—*Old and New London.*

Taking the Air in London.—The Londoner who feels that he wants fresh air, finds it in a stroll in the park, or on a chair near the blazing flower beds of Rotten Row, or beneath the shade, not yet all departed, of Kensington Gardens. But wherever he goes the world is with him. If he tries to outstay it, it does but change its character. The fashionable pleasure-taking world of the afternoon becomes the working class world of the evening. As he goes homeward the crowd of carriages carrying people back to dress becomes mixed with the first droppings of the later crowd that will carry them out to dine, and this fact probably reminds him that he too must soon be off on the same errand. There is no need to describe a London dinner party in July. It may be pleasant or dull, a scene of animated talk or politely suppressed yawns; but whichever it be it does not suggest repose.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Disraeli.—In 1852 the Derby ministry was formed, and here for the first time Mr. Gladstone gave positive proof of his deviation from the principles on which he had originally entered Parliament, by refusing the post offered for his acceptance by the head of that ministry. Mr. Disraeli, whose persistent attacks on Peel were forgiven by many and forgotten by most, held the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer under Lord Derby, and it was on the occasion of his production of the Budget that he and Mr. Gladstone gave the first of many great gladiatorial exhibitions to the House. The Budget was mercilessly handled by Mr. Gladstone, and it was mainly in consequence of his attack that the Derby Cabinet was overthrown. His reputation for ability in finance was largely increased by this signal result of his criticism, and the formation of the Coalition Government under Lord Aberdeen brought with it the appointment which gave him his first great opportunity for practically justifying the expectations he had raised. He served under that Government as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and in 1853 made the first of his great Budget speeches.—*From The National Portrait Gallery.*

There are very extensive schemes either partly advanced or in prospect for increasing the output of coal in the county of Durham, such as that projected some time ago by Mr. Charles Mark Palmer, M.P., and his partners, who have resolved to expend a quarter of a million of money in developing the coal on the Hylton Castle estate, from which they expect within the next two or three years to be able to raise a million tons of coal per annum.

HEALTH AND MANLY VIGOUR.—A Medical Man of 20 years' experience in the Treatment of Nervous Debility, Spermatorrhœa, and other affections which are often acquired in early life, and unfit sufferers for marriage, and other social duties, has published a book, giving the full benefit of his long experience, gratis, with plain directions for the recovery of health and strength. A single copy sent to any address on receipt of one stamp.—Address to the Secretary, Institute of Anatomy, Birmingham. 216a

FOR THE COMPLEXION.—Hagan's Magnolia Balm gives a pure blooming complexion, and restores youthful beauty. Its effects are gradual, natural and perfect. It removes redness, blotches, pimples, tan, sunburn, and freckles, and makes a lady of thirty appear but twenty. The Magnolia Balm makes the skin smooth, and imparts a fresh appearance to the countenance. In use in America for the last twenty-two years. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, in bottles at Three Shillings. European Depot, 266 High Holborn, London

THE SECRET OF LONG LIFE consists in health and vigour of body and mind, to obtain and retain which read the new edition of "Life Worth Living For," sent direct from the author, Dr. Jaques, 41, Carliol-street, Newcastle, post free in a secured envelope, for six stamps.—The Cordial Balm of Mæceaum, never-failing remedy for all cases of sexual debility, having had unlimited success for forty years. Sold in bottles at 4s 6d and 11s from the sole inventor and proprietor, Dr. Jaques 41, Carliol-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, who may be consulted daily free of charge. 36c

Manufacture of Cocoa.—"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 *Cassell's Household Guide.*

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."

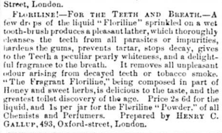
In consequence of the unparalleled success attending the administration of Todd's Quinine Wine in cases of nervousness, debility, indigestion, and all stomach complaints, some unprincipled tradesmen for the sake of greater profit are endeavouring to deceive the public by offering spurious imitations at a low price. It is therefore absolutely necessary to ask for and have only Todd's Quinine Wine, and to see that the name of "Joe Todd" is upon the Government stamp pasted over the cork of each bottle. Manufactured only by Joe Todd, Chemist Carlisle.

Throat Affections and Hoarseness.—All suffering from irritation of the throat and hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." These famous "lozenges" are now sold by most respectable chemists in this country at 1s 1½d per box. People troubled with a "hacking cough," a "slight cold," or bronchial affections, cannot try them too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and Asthmatic affections. See that the words "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are on the Government Stamp around each box.—Manufactured by John I. Brown & Sons, Boston, United States. Depot, 493 Oxford Street, London.

Beware of Piratical Imitations of Allcocks' Porous Plaster.—Owing to the wonderful sale these celebrated plasters have obtained by their curative properties in lumbago, sciatica, rheumatism, pains in side and back, and, in short, all pains and local affections, some unpricipled parties have been manufacturing and offering for sale spurious plasters, put up in such a manner so as to deceive the unwary, and, as sole agent for Great Britain and Ireland, I can guarantee none genuine save they bear on the Revenue Stamp, in white letters, the words—"Thos. Allcock & Co. Porous Plasters," and the public, by never purchasing unless this is on, will secure to themselves the genuine Porous Plaster. Henry D. Brandreth, Liverpool, sole agent for Europe and the Colonies. Dealers in spurious plaster will be prosecuted. 154

Advice to Mothers!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." 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 Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s 1½d per bottle.—Manufactured in New York, and at 493 Oxford Street, London.

Floriline!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the Teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s 6d for the liquid, and 1s per jar for the Floriline "Powder," of all Chemists and Perfumers. Prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493, Oxford-street, London.



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It has not the unpleasant odour and flavour of the solid extracts, and can be taken and retained by those who are unable to partake of Solid food in any form. Travellers by land or sea, and ladies in delicate health will find it most beneficial. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers, & Wine Merchants in 3s. bottles.
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Highest Testimonials from the Press and Medical Men.
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THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
THOMPSON'S BURDOCK PILLS overcome the worst forms of diseases, and the foulest state of the blood, stomach, liver, and kidneys; they go to the core of every disease, where no other medicines have power to reach.

The GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER cures the following complaints: Indigestion, or wind in the stomach or bowels, giddiness in the head, dimness of sight, weak or sore eyes, loss of memory, palpitation of the heart, liver and bilious obstructions, asthma, or tightness in the chest, rheumatics, lumbago, piles, gravel, pains in the back, scurvy, bad legs, bad breast, sore throat, sore heads, and sores of all descriptions, burns, wounds, or white swellings, scrofula, or king's evil, gatherings, tumours or cancers, pimples and blotches on the face and body, swelled feet or legs, scabs and itch, erysipelas, jaundice, and dropsy, and fevers of all kinds.

In boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box; a great saving effected by taking the larger size. Sold by all chemists, or from the proprietor, J. Thompson, 34, High-street, Swansea, for 15 or 34 stamps.

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A Fashionable Order Trade of the Highest Class,
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THE LIVER, THE HEAD, THE HEART.

To keep the liver healthy, the head clear, the heart in perfect action, you must take RACKHAM'S LIVER PILLS, and by so doing, you will ensure continued health and prolonged life. Thousands take them, and report they have not felt so well for years; the immense demand is the proof positive. Prepared Tasteless, and sold by W. M. Rackham, Chemist, Norwich. The following Testimonial from Leicester:—Dear Sir: I have great pleasure in forwarding you a testimonial to the great efficacy of your Liver Pills. For the last few years I have suffered greatly with a sluggish liver, and have tried every kind of remedy, but not one has done me any good, until a short time since one of your Pills was left at my house, when I immediately obtained a box from your agent in Leicester, Messrs. Cooper & Sons, and I am thankful to say I am considerably better, and do not feel the same person. I recommend them to all my friends as a very valuable medicine, having proved them to be so. Yours very gratefully, Ann Miller, 56, Stanley Street, Leicester. May 17th, 1871

☞ Sold by all Chemists everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. & 2s. 9d. per box.

Railway Time Tables

Newcastle to Jarrow and South Shields.

Leaves Newcastle (Week days) 5·0, 6·50, 7·35 (*), 7·55, 9·0, 9·45, 10·55, 11·5(*), 12·30, 2·10, 3·0, 3·35 (*) 4·5, 5·5, 6·5, 7·10, 8·, 9·35, 10·55.

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

These trains leave intermediate stations as follows:—Gateshead, 3; Felling, 8; Pelaw, 15; Hebburn, 20; Jarrow, 25; Tyne Dock, 30; and High Shields, 36 minutes after the above times, arriving at South Shields about 40 minutes after the time they leave Newcastle.

* First, second, and third-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, 6d.; second, 4d.; third, 3d.

Pelaw: First, 8d.; second, 6d.; third, 3½d. Return, first, 1s. 2d., second, 10d., third, 7d.

Hebburn: First, 10d., second, 7d., third, 5d, Return, first, 1s. 6d., second, 1s. third, 9d.

Jarrow, Tyne Dock, High Shields, or South Shields: First, 1s.; second, 9d.; third, 6d. Return, 1s. 8d., 1s. 3d., 10d.

Relief Trains leaves Newcastle for Jarrow at 7·5, 8.0, 9·30, and 10·50 p.m. on Saturdays.

South Shields to Jarrow and Newcastle.

Leaves South Shields (Week days).—4·55, 7·0, 8·0 8·30(*), 9·0, 10·5, 10·30, 11·45, 12·30 (*), 1·50, 3·15, 4·0 (*), 4·15, 5·10, 6·15, 7·15, 8·15, 9·15, 10·40.

Leaves South Shields (Sundays).—6·15, 8·0, 9·55, 2·10 5·0, 7·15, 8·20, 9·35.

These trains leave intermediate stations as follows:—High Shields, 3; Tyne Dock, 8; Jarrow, 14; Hebburn, 19; Pelaw, 24; Felling 30; and Gateshead, 35 minutes after the above times, arriving at Newcastle about 40 minutes after the times they leave South Shields.

On Saturdays

Relief trains leave Jarrow for Newcastle at 1·55 3·19, 8.24, 9·24, and 10·49 p.m. and 3·5 p.m., calling at all intermediate stations.

* First, second, and third-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, 1s.; second, 9d.; third, 6d.

Sunderland to South Shields and Jarrow.

Leaves Sunderland (Week days).—4·50, 6·50, 7·50, 8·50 9·55, 11·5 12·15, 1·40, 3·5, 3·55, 5·0, 6·5, 7·5, 8·5, 9·5, 10·30.

Leaves Sunderland (Sundays).—6·5, 7·50, 9·25, 2·0 4.50, 7·5, 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).—5·25 7·13, 8.18, 9·23. 10·8, 11·18, 12·53, 2·33, 3·23, 4·28, 5·28, 6·28, 7·33 8·28, 9·58, 11,18,

Leaves Jarrow (Sundays)—6·33, 8·23, 9·53, 2·23, 5·23, 7·33, 8·33, 9·53.

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, 8·5, 9·0 (*), 9·15, 9·45, (*c*), 10·15, 11·0, 12·0, 1·0, 1·45 (†), 2·0, 3·5, 4·10, 4·45 (†), 4·30 6·0, 7·0, 8 0, 8·45 9·15, 10·0.

Leaves Newcastle—Central Station—(Sundays).—6·10 (*a*), 8·30, 9.30, 10·5, 1·0 (†), 1·15 2·0 (†), 2·15 3·0 (†), 3·15, 4·0, 5·0, 6·0, 6·35 (†), 7·0, 7·30 (†), 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.

* First, second, and third class express trains, stopping only at North Shields.

† These trains stop only at Manors and North Shields Stations.

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.

3d.; third, 2d.; Walker, first, 6d; second, 4d.; third

Fares from Newcastle to Tynemouth: First, 1s. 3d., second, 1s., third, 8d. Return, first, 2s. 0d., second, 1s. 6d., third, 1s.

North Shields, first, 1s., second, 9d., third, 6d. Return, first, 1s. 8d., second, 1s. 3d., third, 10d.

Percy Main: First, 10d., second, 8d., third, 6d. Return, first, 1s. 6d., second, 1s. 2d., third, 10d.

Howdon: First, 10d., second, 8d., third, 5d. Return, first, 1s. 6d., second, 1s. 2d., third, 9d.

Wallsend: First, 8d., second, 6d., third, 3½d. Return, first, 1s. 2d., second, 10d., third, 7d.

Walker: First, 5d., second, 4d., third, 2½d. Return, first, 9d., second, 7d., third, 5d.

Tynemouth to Newcastle.

Leaves Tynemouth (Week days)—5·20, 6·40 (*a*), 7·45, 8·30 (*), 9·0, 9·30 (*), 10·0, 10·30 (*), 11·0, 12·0, 12 45, 3·0, 4·5, 5·0, 5·35 (*), 6·0, 6·30 (*), 7·0, 7·30 (*), 8·0, 9·0, 10·0, 10·50 (*).

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 above times, arriving at Central Station, Newcastle about 35 minutes after leaving Tynemouth.

* First, second, and third class express trains, stopping only at North Shields and Manors stations.

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, 4d.; second, 3d.; third, 2d.; Percy Main, first, 6d.; second, 4d.; third, 3d.; Howdon, first, 8d.; second, 6d.; third, 4d.; Wallsend, first, 10d.; second, 8d.; third, 6d.; Walker first, 1s.; second 9d.; third, 6d.; Heaton, first, 1s.; second 9d.; third, 6d.; Newcastle (Manors or Central), first, 1s. 3d.; second, 1s.; third, 8d.

STOCKTON AND DARLINGTON RAILWAY

GOING EAST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

STATIONS.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Newcastle	dep.	5·45	12·30	2·30
Benfieldside	,,	6·50	1·30	4·25
Rowley	,,	7·0	1·40	4·35
Burnhill Junction	,,	7·10	1·50	4·45
Tow Law	,,	7·23	2·3	4·58
Crook	arr.	7·35	2·15	5.10
	dep.	7.38	2·25	5·20
Bishop Auckland	,,	8·5	2·55	5·50
Darlington	,,	8·55	3·35	7·0
Stockton	,,	9·25	4·5	7·30
Middlesbro'	,,	9·35	4·15	7·42
Saltburn	,,	10·10	4·50	8·20

GOING WEST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

STATIONS.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Saltburn	dep.	5·45	11·30	2·0
Middlesbro'	,,	6·22	11·5	2·35
Stockton	,,	6·34	12·15	2·45
Darlington	,,	7·15	1·5	4·30
Bishop Auckland	,,	7·48	1·35	5·0
Crook	arr.	8·10	1·57	5·25
	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	,,	9·5	3·5	6·20
Newcastle	arr.	10·5	4·30	9·35

CONSETT BRANCH.

UP TRAINS.—WEEK DAYS.

		1,2,G.	1,2,G.	1,2,G	1,2,G.	,2,G
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Newcastle	dep.	5·45	10·0	12·30	2·30	5·35
Scotswood	,,	5·52	10·7	12·37	2·37	5·42
Swalwell	,,	5·59	10·14	12·43	2·44	5·49
Rowland's Gill	,,	6·9	10·24	12·51	2·54	5·59
Lintz Green	,,	6·15	10·30	12·59	3·0	6·5
Ebchester	,,	6·28	10·43	1·12	3·13	6·18
Shotley Bridge	,,	6·34	10·49	1·18	3·19	6·24
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	arr.			1·25	3·25	
	dep	6·40	10·55		4·35	6·39
Knitsley	,,	6·54	11·9		4·49	6·45
Lanchester	,,	7·3	11·18		4·58	6·55
Witton Gilbert	,,	7.10	11·27		5·5	7·4
Durham	arr.	7·25	11.40		5·5	7·20

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.	7·35		12·5	3·35	7·55
Witton Gilbert	,,	7·40		12·19	3·48	8·9
Lanchester	,,	7·55		12·30	3·59	8·20
Knitsley	,,	8·12		12·41	4·4	8·31
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	arr.				4·20	
	dep	8·27	9·15	12·55	3·35	8·43
Shotley Bridge	,,	8·32	9·20	1·0	3·40	8·48
Ebchester	,,	8·36	9·23	1·4	3·44	8·52
Lintz Green	,,	8·47	9·33	1·14	3·54	9·3
Rowland's Gill	,,	8·53	9·38	1·19	3·59	9·8
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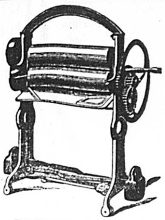

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THE PROPOSED NEW ROAD IN CONSETT.

RATEPAYERS' MEETING.

On Thursday evening, a large and influential meeting of ratepayers was held in the Board Room, Consett, relative to the projected formation of the road in front of Albert Street, Consett, as proposed by the Local Board. The Vicar of Consett (Rev. F. Steggall) was unanimously called upon to preside.

The CHAIRMAN briefly opened the proceedings by reading the following notice convening the meeting :—

To the Overseers of the Poor.—The petition of the ratepayers of the township of Conside and Knitsley.

We, the undersigned, ratepayers and property-holders of the township of Conside and Knitsley, request you to convene a meeting, to be held on Thursday, November the 16th, to commence between the hours of 7 and 8 p.m., to consider the course taken by the Consett Local Board of Health, in the making of a certain road leading from the Brick Flat Lane end to the Local Board Room :—Thos. Batey, John Potts, John Collinson, Robert English, Hedley Nicholson, John Towns, John Jenkins, John Kelly, John Proud, George Wade, Edward Telford, Thomas Swainston, Edward Routledge, Edward Taylor, Joseph Wood, P. McNally, William Milburn, James Lake, James Rodgers, John Mole, James Donley, John Crawford, E. Farnsworth, Joshua Parker, Thomas Rowe, jun., William Smith Walton, John Walton, David Imrie, Isaac Murray, Robert Teasdale, Thomas Lewis, John S. Murray.

In accordance with the above requisition, we hereby call a meeting of ratepayers and owners of property, to be held in the Local Board Room, Consett, on Thursday, the 19th day of November, 1874, at seven o'clock p.m.—ROBERT HEDLEY, JOHN GLEDSTONE, Overseers of the township of Conside and Knitsley.

Mr COLLINSON, Middle Street, said it devolved upon him to submit the first resolution to the meeting, and in doing so he would, with their permission, make a few remarks. The Vicar had kindly consented to take the chair, but in his opening remarks had not entered into any explanation as to the cause of the meeting. It would perhaps be within the recollection of a good many of those present that when the Local Government Act was adopted in the township a good deal of discussion arose as to the method in which several streets were to be made and new roads were to be formed. After a good deal of discussion and consideration, however, it was desided that all new roads were to be formed at the individual cost of the proprietors abutting on the streets proposed to be formed. He believed from the very first this principle had been adhered to, and how it happened that the Board now wished to deviate from that rule was beyond his comprehension. (Applause). Such a deviation was unjust to the ratepayers at large, and he hoped those ratepayers who were opposed to the street being formed at the cost of the public, would come forward and speak their minds in a fearless and straightforward manner. (Hear, hear). It sometimes occurred, and he had himself observed it, that certain people attended meetings of that description for no other purpose then deterring, by their presence and position, others from giving vent to their feelings and sentiments. (Applause). After expressing a hope that no ratepayer present would be prevented giving utterance to his views by any such circumstance as he had alluded to, Mr Collinson concluded by moving the following resolution :—"That we, the ratepayers of this meeting, call upon the members of the Local Board not to make a road in front of Albert Street out of the general district rate, it being both unfair and unjust."

Mr MICHAEL BARRON, of Medomsley Road, briefly seconded the proposition.

Mr THOMAS BATEY, Front Street, said he had originally intended to second the proposition, but having been seconded by Mr Barron he would content himself with supporting it. At the outset he entered his solemn protest against the road being made in front of Albert Row out of the general district rate, or out of the ratepayers' money. (Applause). The proposal of the Board to form the street in this manner was both unjust and unfair, seeing that up to the present time the proprietors of property abutting the streets had had to make the road at their own cost. (Renewed applause). He knew of several cases where the proprietors, having received notice to make the street, had asked the Local Board to do the work and charge the cost to the proprietors, but this the Board refused, and the proprietors were themselves bound to employ men to carry out the work. (Applause). He could not conceive what motive the Local Board had in departing from the principle hitherto adopted. The Board were not elected to make the road in question, and he thought before they decided to expend £300 or £400, it would only have been proper and courteous on the part of the Board to ask the ratepayers whether they wanted the road or not. (Hear, hear, and applause). Then, with regard to the necessity of the road, he thought they would all agree with him that it would not improve the sanitary state of Consett, neither would the commercial position of the town be improved. Not one out of fifty ratepayers would use the road, and he did not, therefore, see why the ratepayers should pay for a road they did not require. (Applause). They had already a good road in Middle and Front Streets, and there would not be more then a couple of minutes saved if the road were made as proposed. (Hear, hear, and "gan no Tommy"). An argument had been used by some members of the Local Board that the road would benefit some of the tradesmen, but he for one could not see how the road would prove advantageous. If any of the tradesmen of Front Street had a good deal of traffic from Benfieldside Station it would be much easier to take it along Middle Street and down Front Street, then going along the proposed new road and having to ascend the bank. (Applause). They did not object to the road being made; they only opposed its being made out of the raetpayers' money, as they considered the proprietors of the adjoining property were the persons who should form the road. (Renewed applause). It had just come to his knowledge that evening that a certain gentleman residing in Consett, who was the owner of some garden property abutting the road at Blackhill, had been served with a notice to make the road at his own expense. Now, that being so, how could the Board with any show of reason ask the ratepayers to be at the expense of forming the road in front of Albert Street? (Loud applause).

Mr JOHN JENKINS, Victoria Street, said he did not know of any person who would suffer greater injustice than himself if the road were made in the manner proposed by the Local Board, and for the following reason: He had been compelled to form the whole of John Street at his own expense; also a large portion of Pit Street and Trafalgar Street, besides giving the land for the formation of the above-named streets. The previous speaker had referred to a certain gentleman receiving notice to make the road in front of his property at Blackhill. He (Mr Jenkins) was the person referred to. The Consett Local Board had given him notice to form a road where neither stone nor brick were laid down, and he would like to know why the same had not been done in the case of Albert Street. (Applause). If the Board would make the road he would give them the land, and that, too, without a vote of thanks—(laughter)—and he had no doubt there were other owners of property who would be glad to do the same. (Renewed laughter). However, what was right for one person was right for another, and if it was right for him to form the road at Blackhill, was it not also right that the Consett Iron Company and Messrs Dickinson should do the same? (Applause). He was astonished that men, professing to look after the interests of the ratepayers, should be found to advocate such a one-sided and unfair measure, but selfishness appeared to have been the guiding star of those members who were in favour of, and voted for, the road being made at the expense of the ratepayers. (Applause). The speaker, in conclusion, trusted that the ratepayers would, by their unanimous voice that evening, mark their disapproval of what he considered to be the unjust, unmanly, and dishonourable conduct of those members who were in favour of making the road out of the rates, to suit their own pockets. (Loud applause).

The CHAIRMAN said it was not his duty to invite further discussion in the matter, but at the same time he was anxious of giving any one an opportunity of speaking that was desirous of doing so. (Hear, hear).

The motion was then submitted to the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN (looking round the room): There does not appear to be a single dissentient.

Mr SIDDELL (who had been sitting behind the seat occupied by the Chairman): I am against the motion. (Hisses). I have a right to speak, both as a ratepayer and as a representative of the Consett Iron Company.

The CHAIRMAN: I must really call Mr Siddell to order. Are you going to speak against the motion after it has been put and carried?

Mr SIDDELL: Yes.

The CHAIRMAN: Why did you not do so before the motion was submitted to the meeting?

Mr SIDDELL: There is time enough yet. (Hisses and uproar).

Mr CALVERT: You have no right to speak.

Mr SIDDELL: I have.

Mr CALVERT: By no means.

Mr SIDDELL (amidst cries of "Sit down") said: I think the matter wants a little explanation, Mr Chairman. (Uproar). I am not going to move an amendment; I am here for the purpose of explaining the matter to this meeting. I think it has been grossly misrepresented. (Uproar, and a voice: "You are out of order").

The CHAIRMAN said he was sorry that he did not observe Mr Siddell before he put the proposition to the meeting. He would ask them, therefore, in courtsey to the Local Board, of which Mr Siddell was a member—(a voice: "Put him out")—to hear what Mr Siddell had to say.

Mr JENKINS: You will allow us to reply to his speech, then?

The CHAIRMAN: Oh, yes.

Mr SIDDELL: Mr Chairman and gentlemen, I am here merely to explain and to correct certain misrepresentations in regard to this road. I think every one present will admit that it is the duty of the Local Board to carry out all sanitary measures necessary for the health and the benefit of the town. The first duty connected with the Local Board in regard to the health of the inhabitants is to get a pure supply of water. The next thing after that is to get the best possible drainage. Now, you cannot have good and proper drainage without you have good and proper roads. Good roads are equally as necessary as good drainage. We have a certain portion of good roads, but we still want more, and I don't think that one of the speakers has raised or expressed a single reason why this road should not be made for the advantage and for the benefit of certain parts of this town. The proposed new road would be a direct route to the Pasture Drift Road and to the Knitsley and Castleside Roads, and it is a road as much needed as either Middle Street, Trafalgar Street, or any other street connected with the town, with the exception of Front Street. In regard to the rates, I may say that I am here as a representative of the Iron Company, who, I have no hesitation in saying, pay two-thirds of the rates of the district. I myself am a ratepayer, and likewise pay a small rate connected with the Consett Iron Company. I have no property in the immediate vicinity of Albert Row, yet I am willing to pay my share of the cost of making a road there for the benefit and advantage of the town. It is my duty, as a member of the Local Board, not to look to the individual benfit of the inhabitants, or of any particular street, but to look to the benefit of the whole town, and see that the best means are used in putting it into a healthful and proper state. That is my duty as a member of the Local Board. My duty as a ratepayer is to see that everything is carried out to the best possible advantage and in the cheapest way possible. I may say that I myself was the first to propose that the road should be made. The proposition did not emanate from the Iron Company, but from the Board. The Local Board asked the Iron Company, through Mr Jenkins, to get this piece of ground granted, so that it might be presented to the Local Board in order to make a road. The Company have not only promised to give the land, but agreed to make two-thirds of the road, and the Messrs Dickinson have also agreed to make the road next to their stables and offices. Therefore, there is not above one-third of the road to be made out of the ratepayers' money, and of this two-thirds will have to be paid by the Iron Company. Moreover, the Iron Company's property does not abut the road in question, but stands a considerable distance off it. The Company have also promised, in addition to giving the land for the road, to improve their cottages by flagging, kerbing, and channeling, and they have further promised to give the wall opposite these houses to be used in forming the road. I will ask you—how much is it going to cost the ratepayers after all? The road would be a great advantage to the town, opening, as it would, a direct route to the lower part of the town, and also to the new schools in course of erection near the Church. It would also be to the advantage of the commercial and provisional establishments at the other end of the town. (Laughter). I am afraid a great eye-sore to the tradesmen of the town is that the road would lead direct to the Co-operative Store. (Uproar, and voices "Sit down," and "What has the Co-operative Store to do with the road?") I don't care about your hisses; I will not be put down in that manner.

Mr. COLLINSON: Why are you so stupid on the point?

Mr. SIDDELL: You can reply upon what I say if you think proper.

Mr. JOHN MURRAY: We are not here to talk about the Co-operative Store or the purity of the water; we came here about the road. (Applause.)

Mr. POTTS: I should like to ask Mr. Siddell what the purity of the water has to do with the making of the road?

Mr. CALVERT: Mr. Siddell has made an assertion which I beg distinctly to contradict. He says that a request was made by the Local Board to the Consett Iron Company for land in order that the road might be formed. The application was made by the nominess of the Consett Iron Company. (Applause.)

Mr. SIDDELL (who had been standing on his legs all the while): I beg to contradict you. You were not at the meeting when the application was ordered to be made.

Mr. BATEY: Mr. Jenkins asked the Board to allow Mr. Elliott, the clerk, to write to the Consett Iron Company and Messrs. Dickinson respecting the land for the formation of the road.

Mr. HUDSON: It so happens that I was present at the meeting of the Board, and I remember that Mr. Jenkins made a proposition to the effect that Mr. Elliott write to the Company and Messrs. Dickinson asking them to give the land to make the road.

Mr. BATEY: As Mr. Siddell's remarks refer to me, having made the assertion that the road would not improve the sanitary condition of the place, I consider it my duty to reply, and to endeavour to sustain my assertion. If we make a road in Albert Street we give facility for building. By covering the ground at that place with buildings the current of pure air is stopped. I deny that the road would be a benefit to the new schools. They had a good road along Middle Street and down Front Street, 15ft. of the latter street abutting the houses, being made by the proprietors, and which had since been given to the public. Mr. Siddell talked about Messrs. Dickinson giving up their private right over the proposed road, but he would only be doing what had been done by the proprietors in Front Street, with this difference, that the latter formed the 15ft. of both Front Street and Nelson Street. (Hear, hear.) They had a good road down Brick Flat Lane, and if the people of Castleside and Knitsley do not wish to travel Front Street and Middle Street let them make use of Brick Flat Lane and go down by the Tin Mill. (Laughter and applause.) I think it very unjust—whether there be twenty yards or twenty miles of road to make does not alter the principle of the thing—that the ratepayers should be called upon to form the roads in front of their own property, and also have to contribute to other people's property. (Hear, hear, and applause.) In conclusion, I defy any person in this meeting to prove that the road will any way improve the sanitary condition of the town. (Renewed applause.)

Mr. SIDDELL essayed to speak, but

The CHAIRMAN rose to order. It now wanted five minutes to eight, and if one member were allowed to reply to another there would be endless discussion. He should allow ten minutes for discussion, at the expiration of which time he should bring the matter to a close.

Mr. JENKINS: Am I allowed to reply to Mr. Siddell?

The CHAIRMAN: The speaker must confine his remarks to ten minutes.

Mr. POTTS: Mr. Siddell has been allowed to speak, and other people ought to be allowed to reply.

Mr. SIDDELL: Then, the same rule will apply to myself.

Mr. JENKINS: I asked just now if I should be allowed to reply. Mr. Siddell has lost the thread of his narrative. We have come here to fight for principle, and we, as ratepayers, are not going to be trampled down. (Applause.) Mr. Siddell says the road would be as beneficial as Trafalgar Street, Middle Street, or Victoria Street. Was there anything more absurd? How can Mr. Siddell stand up and say such a thing? Where are your thoughts, Mr. Siddell? (Applause and laughter.)

Mr. SIDDELL: Mr. Batey has told us that there is none or very little difference between going up Front Street and along Middle Street on the one hand, and going along Albert Row on the other. If that was the case, there was no occasion to lay out a thousand pounds in making Pasture Drift Road, because there was already a good road down Brick Flat Lane and towards Blackhill.

Mr. POTTS: The Pasture Drift Road was made for Consett and not for Castleside and Knitsley.

Mr. SIDDELL: I beg to reply to Mr. Jenkins. I say that the proposed road would be as useful, as beneficial, and as advantageous to Consett at large as Trafalgar or any other Street, with the exception of Middle and Front Streets. Any man of common sense will see that the road would be as advantageous as any street in the district. Mr. Siddell then resumed his seat.

Mr JOHN MURRAY: I have been requested to move the following resolution:—"That this meeting appoint three gentlemen, being ratepayers, to wait upon the Board at their next sitting to tender a memorial, and report to the ratepayers the result of their interview with the Board." He had no doubt that the road would be of use and an ornament to the town, but the question appeared to be—who was to make it? If the owners of property in the district had hitherto been compelled to form the road next their property, then that principle should not be departed from. (Applause.) The road was now in a very "ragged" state and a disgrace to the Iron Company and Messrs. Dickinson. (Laughter and applause.

Mr SIDDELL: It is not a road; it is private ground.

Mr MURRAY: Hold your tongue; I did'nt interfere with you when you were speaking. (A voice: "Gan on the Old Bishop;" and "He's a queer 'un.") It is simply our duty to protest against the ratepayers being called upon to make a road which they really do not want. It is only the Iron Company and Messrs Dickinson who want the road; it will benefit no other body.

Mr SIDDELL: You are only speaking for yourself.

Mr MURRAY said no doubt good water and good roads were very necessary, but he really did not see that the former had anything to do with the question. (Laughter). After again protesting against the road being made at the expense of the ratepayers, Mr Murray begged to propose the resolution he had already read.

Mr JOSEPH WOOD seconded the proposition, which was supported by Mr JENKINS and carried.

A deputation of three gentlemen, namely, Messrs John Murray, John Jenkins, and John Collinson was then appointed to wait upon the Local Board.

The CHAIRMAN intimated that the memorial referred to in the proposition was on the table, and those ratepayers who wished to sign it might do so. Before they closed the proceedings he would like to make a few observations. He thought the meeting that night represented in a very remarkable degree the opinion of Consett, and he trusted the deputation would take care to report to the Local Board the unanimous character of the meeting. (Applause.) The fact of certain parties paying a large amount of the rates had nothing whatever to do with a question of that kind. The interest of every individual ratepayer should be kept in view. (Renewed applause.) The House of Commons never adopted any very important measure without first appealing to the country, and he thought it would be well for the Local Board first to ascertain the feelings of their constituents before expending any large sums of money. (Hear, hear.) At the same time, however, he did not say that the Board had exceeded their power, but as a matter of courtesy he thought it would have been better to do as he had suggested. (Applause.) He trusted these few remarks would not be considered out of place, and in conclusion expressed a hope that when the deputation waited on the Board the latter would reverse their decision, and cause the road to be made, not out of the district rate, but at the expense of the proprietors adjoining. (Loud applause.)

Mr. JENKINS rose to propose a hearty vote of thanks to the members of the Local Board who were opposed to the making of the road, thereby showing that they were acting in the interests of the ratepayers.

The motion was seconded by Mr. BATEY and carried.

Mr. BATEY proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman for the impartial manner in which he had conducted the meeting.

The proposition was seconded by Mr. COLLINSON, supported by Mr. BARRON, and unanimously agreed to.

The proceedings then closed.

CONSETT MUSIC HALL.—During the past week the entertainment at this place of amusement have been first-class. The artistes are, without exception, very superior, and in consequence the hall has been filled nightly. Next week a variety company will appear.

CURIOUS THEFT BY A LITTLE GIRL.—On Thursday, at Lanchester Petty Sessions, Mary Mulheren, a little girl of rather innocent appearance, was charged with stealing a sealskin jacket, a shawl, and one or two minor articles, the property of Benjamin Jones, at Consett, on the 1st of November. The goods in question were hung up in the house of prosecutor on the 1st of November, and about six o'clock in the evening the prisoner entered, and told the servant, named Mary Story, that her mistress was standing outside and wanted to speak to her. The girl went out, and when she came back the prisoner had gone, and next morning the goods were missed. Information was given to Sergt. Parkinson, who ascertained that the articles had been pawned with Mr Summerville, pawnbroker, Newcastle, by a woman named Laidler. The latter, on being called, said that on the 3rd inst. she went to the shop of Mr Summerville to pledge some things of her own, and on leaving she saw the prisoner standing at the door crying. She told witness that she resided at Walker, her mother was bedfast, that she had given her the things to pledge, and that she did not like to go into the shop with them. Witness asked her why she had not pledged the things at Walker, and she replied that all the pawnshops at the latter place were closed. Witness then went into the shop and obtained 4s. 6d. on the articles.—Sergt. Parkinson said he apprehended the prisoner at her father's house in Consett, and on searching her he found 17s. 6d. concealed under her armpits and various out-of-the-way parts of her person. He also ascertained that during the previous week she had spent no less than £3 in Newcastle on sweetmeats.—The father of the prisoner was called and stated that she had gone to school at Blackhill and Tudhoe, but he could make nothing of her. Three weeks ago he went to bed, leaving 9s. 6d. in his pocket, and on getting up next morning he only found 2s. 7d., the prisoner having abstracted the remainder.—The magistrates sent her to Durham Gaol for a month, and ordered her to be confined in a Reformatory for three years.

Local Police Courts.

MONDAY, Nov. 16th.—Before H. C. SILVERTOP, (chairman), and A. TOWN, Esqs.

REFUSING TO QUIT.

Philip Coyle was charged with refusing to quit the licensed premises of Mr Riddell, at Blackhill. P.C. Watson said about half-past nine o'clock at night he found defendant and another man fighting on the middle of the floor in Mr Riddell's house. He was fined 10s. and costs.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.

James Burns was charged by P.C. Bates with having been drunk and disorderly at Consett, on Saturday. Defendant, it appears, was in Mr Mace's public-house, when he caused a disturbance. On being put outside he used bad language. He was very drunk and was in consequence locked up.—Fined 5s. and costs.——James Hawthorn was charged with a similar offence. Sergt. Parkinson said defendant was in Middle Street, on Saturday night. He was drunk and wanted to fight any man in Consett. On being taken into custody he became exceedingly violent, and was taken to the Police-station with difficulty. Fined 10s. and costs.——James McAller, a navvy, was charged with having been drunk and disorderly in Sherburn Terrace, Consett. Sergt. Parkinson stated that on Saturday night he went to the Commercial Inn, where he found the defendant and a number of other men fighting in the bar. Defendant, who said he had only been at Consett three weeks, was fined 5s. and costs.——John George, a respectably-dressed young man, was charged by P.C. Balmer with a similar offence at Consett, on Saturday. The offence was admitted, and defendant was fined 5s. and costs.——James Graham was charged by P.C. Balmer with a similar offence in Middle Street, Consett. On Saturday night, defendant caused a crowd to congregate by brawling. The Chairman asked what profession the defendant followed. Defendant replied that he was a puddler. Supt. Oliver said defendant was nothing at all. He refused to work and was an idle vagabond.—He was fined 20s. and costs, or a month's imprisonment in default.——Francis Donnolly, a navvy, was fined 5s. and costs for having been drunk and causing a disturbance at the Commercial Inn, Consett.——Bernard Henry was charged with having been drunk and disorderly. P.C. Balmer said defendant was drunk and fighting in Medomsley Road at eleven o'clock on the previous night. This being defendant's first appearance he was let off on paying a fine of 5s. and costs.——James McNamee was charged by Sergt. Parkinson with drunkenness at Consett, on Saturday night The officer stated that defendant could give no account of himself. He was fined 5s. and costs.——John Duffy was charged with having been drunk and disorderly on Sunday afternoon. P.C. Bates said defendant was drunk and exposing himself. He was fined 10s. and costs.——James Martin, charged by the same officer with a similar offence in Medomsley Road, Consett, he was fined 5s. and costs.——Patrick Murray, of Blackhill, was summoned by Sergt. Nattress for having been drunk and disorderly at Blackhill. On the 31st of last month, defendant was in Bottle Bank and wanted to fight. He was stripped and drunk.—Defendant said he was not drunk. Had he been so, he would have been lying on the ground. The Chairman said it was quite possible for a man to be drunk without lying on the ground. Previous convictions were put in against the defendant, who was fined 20s. and costs.——Francis McDonald, puddler, Blackhill, was summoned for a similar offence at Blackhill. The case was proved by Sergt. Nattress, and defendant was fined 10s. and costs.——George Charlton was summoned for having been drunk and disorderly on the 30th of last month. P.C. Watson said defendant was brawling in the street at Blackhill. Fined 10s. and costs.——Edward McCabe, an old man, was summoned for a similar offence. P.C. Firn said on the 30th ult., about nine o'clock, the defendant was drunk. He was using bad language, and had a crowd of boys after him. He was fined 5s. and costs.——Peter Matthews was summoned by Supt. Oliver for a similar offence in Middle Street, Consett. Defendant, who had nothing to say in defence, was fined 20s. including costs.——Peter Rafferty was summoned by Sergt. Nattress for a similar offence. On the 9th inst., defendant went about the streets at Blackhill, making a disturbance. Defendant said he was not drunk, but had a quart or two of beer in him. He was fined 10s. and costs.——Peter McQuillan, puddler, was charged with having been drunk and disorderly at Blackhill. Sergt. Nattress proved the case. He was fined 10s. and costs.——Patrick Sheenan was summoned for being drunk and disorderly at Blackhill. P.C. Watson said defendant was drunk and wanted to fight a man near McGrath's beerhouse. He was fined 5s. and costs.——William Ridley, labourer, of Blackhill, was charged with a similar offence. P.C. Watson proved finding the defendant in Derwent Street. He was drunk and causing a disturbance. Fined 5s. and costs.——Henry Herson, of Blackhill, was summoned by Sergt. Nattress with a similar offence at Blackhill. The offence was admitted, and defendant, who had previously been convicted, was fined 10s. and costs.

BREACH OF THE PEACE.

John and Felix Mullen, father and son, were charged with committing a breach of the peace by fighting. On the 30th October, between eleven and twelve o'clock at night, P.C. Firn found defendants fighting in the street at Leadgate. The elder defendant said he had come thirty-two times to England and had never been before the justices before. He was chastising his son for spending money foolishly. The Chairman said he had no right to "chastise" his son on the public street. Defendants were then bound over to keep the peace in the sum of £5 each, for six months, and ordered to pay the court expenses.——Patrick Ward was summoned for a similar offence. P.C. Firn said on the 31st of last month, about ten o'clock at night, hearing a disturbance near the Black Bull public-house, at Leadgate, he went to the place and found defendant and several others quarrelling. Defendant complained to witness about a man having struck him on the head with a "Morgan Rattler." Witness subsequently saw Ward strike one of the men.—Defendant, who appeared to have suffered a good deal from a cut on the head, said the other men attacked him.—On promising to behave himself better in the future, the defendant was discharged.

ASSAULT AT SHOTLEY SPA.

William Moss was charged with assaulting Mr William Wilson, lessee of the Shotley Spa Grounds. Complainant stated that on Easter Monday, defendant and others were in the grounds and caused a disturbance. On remonstrating with defendant, the latter struck him. He had since expressed contrition for the assault, and he (Mr Wilson) did not wish to press the case. He was ordered to pay a fine of £1 16s., including costs.

ASSAULT AT HAMSTERLEY COLLIERY.

George Robson was summoned for assaulting Robina Willis. Complainant stated that on the morning of the 31st of last month the defendant, who lodged next door to her, struck her on the head, blacked her eyes and made her nose bleed.—A son of the complainant stated that he was lying in bed, and heard a disturbance at the door. He put on his trousers and went outside, where he saw defendant holding his mother by the hair of the head with one hand, while with the other he was striking his mother.—Defendant, in defence, said complainant abused him and threw stones at him. She also called him a rogue.—A woman named Allen was called for the defence, and spoke to hearing Mrs Willes call defendant opprobious names. She afterwards saw them push each other, but did not observe blows struck. She saw complainant's son strike Robson on the neck with a piece of coal. The magistrates were of opinion that an assault had been committed, and fined defendant 5s. and costs.

ASSAULT AT CONSETT.

John Donnolly was charged with assaulting Mary Tanner. Complainant said on the 31st of last month, the defendant "hit her a bat" on the head and knocked her down. The defendant lodged with her. By the Bench: Just before the assault the defendant had been striking her father, and she put him out of the house.—Defendant: Did your father strike me when I sat down in the house?—Complainant: No.—Defendant: Did you scratch my face? Complainant: No.—Jane Reather said she was in her mother's house, and, hearing a noise next door, she went outside. She then saw the defendant come out of the house followed by the complainant, who began to fasten up her hair. Defendant then put off his coat and struck at her.—Christopher Malpass gave corroborative evidence.—Defendant said some time before the night in question he had complained about some vermin that he alleged was in the house. This had annoyed the complainant and her party, who, as soon as he entered the house, attacked him.—He called a witness named Devellin, who spoke to seeing a crowd near Tanner's house. He heard some one shout "wire into him," meaning the defendant.—The magistrates considered an assault had been proved, and fined defendant 5s. and costs, £1 8s. 6d. in all.

ASSAULT AT BLACKHILL.

James Clark, puddler, was charged with assaulting Edward Sheenan. Complainant stated that he resided at Blackhill. On the afternoon of the 7th inst., he went into a public-house where a companion was sitting. Shortly afterwards, the defendant entered and asked complainant if he was the man that wanted to fight him. Complainant said he was not. On getting outside the defendant struck at him and knocked the pipe out of his mouth. He then gave a man named Kelly his cap to hold, and again attacked him.—Peter Crawley stated that he went into Jobling's public-house with a companion. The complainant and defendant subsequently entered but nothing was said between the parties. Witness afterwards saw Clark strike Sheenan.—By the Bench: He was outside a few minutes before Clark and Sheenan left the house, and something might have passed between them at that time.—Patrick Clark said he saw Clark strike the complainant. The latter said he was bound over to keep the peace and ran away, followed by the defendant.—In defence Clark said Sheenan had been going about the streets "swaggering" about what he could do to defendant. He admitted speaking to Sheenan on seeing him at Jobling's public-house, but did not strike him.—He called a witness named Kelly, who stated that the defendant went outside, followed by the complainant. They both shaped, but Clark never struck him.—Johh Coleman gave similar evidence. The magistrates said defendant had been sent to prison repeatedly for assault. He would be fined 30s. including costs.

THURSDAY, Nov. 12th.—Before M. KEARNEY (chairman), A. H. TALMADGE, E. T. SMITH, HENRY SMITH, and JOHN CLAVERING, Esqs.

BREACH OF THE RAILWAY ACT.

Mary Young, married woman, of Dipton, was charged with travelling on the North-Eastern Railway without a ticket. From the evidence of Mr Hood, station-master at Lintz Green, it seems that defendant got out of a carriage, ran through the archway, up an embankment, scaled a wall, and was in the act of getting clear away when overtaken by the station-master. She then said she had come from Newcastle without a ticket, but offered to pay the fare.—The magistrates said it was a clear case of attempted fraud, and fined Mrs Young 10s. and costs.

SELLING BEER WITHOUR A LICENSE AT BLACKHILL.

Sarah Taylor, of Bottle Bank, Blackhill, was charged by P.C. Watson, with selling beer without a license at Blackhill. On Sunday morning, about two o'clock, P.C. Watson was on duty with Sergt. Nattress, and saw two women go to the back-door of Mrs Taylor's house. The women having gone inside, the officers heard one of the women ask for two quarts of beer, which was supplied to her, and for which she paid 1s. The other woman also got some beer. A fine of £5 including costs was imposed.

NEIGHBOURLY AMENITIES AT LEADGATE.

Elizabeth Young was summoned for assaulting Ann Coxon at Leadgate. A cross-summons charged Mrs Coxon with assaulting Mrs Young. The parties are neighbours, and quarrelled about cleaning the channel in front of the houses. The magistrates considered the assault on Mrs Coxon proved, and fined her 1s. and the expenses; the charge against Mrs Coxon they dismissed.

ASSAULT AT GREENCROFT COTTAGES.

Alice Duke, married woman, was summoned for assaulting Charles Wailes, a boy, at the above place. Defendant admitted the charge, but said the boy provoked her. She was fined 1s. and the expenses.

DRUNKENNESS.

Michael McWillan was charged by P.C. Reay with the above offence near Annfield Plain, on the 7th November. Fined 5s. and costs.——Thomas Leighton and William Christer, charged by P.C. Nicholson with a similar offence, were each fined 5s. and costs.——John Kennedy was fined 5s. and costs for a similar offence, on the 31st October. P.C. Russell proved the case.——Thomas Turnbull, charged by P.C. Tranmer with a similar offence at South Moor, on the 1st November, was fined 5s. and costs.—Robert Duke and William Simpson were summoned by P.C. Reay for drunkenness at Annfield Plain, on the 6th inst. Duke was fined 5s., and Simpson 10s. and the expenses.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.

Robert Stuart and Edward Whitfield were summoned by P.C. Nicholson for having been drunk and disorderly on the 2nd inst. Stuart was fined 10s. and Whitfield 5s. and costs.—Hants Bell and John Morris were each fined 5s. and costs for a similar offence at Dipton, on the 31st ult. The cases were proved by Sergt. Morland.——Thomas Hudson, William Stoker, John Jordan, and Thomas Jackson were charged by Sergt. Stamper with a similar offence at Stanley. Stoker was fined 5s. and the others 10s. and costs.

PITCH AND TOSS.

George Dawson, John Siddle, Matthew H. Green, Thomas Gates, William Robinson, Thomas Richardson, John Murray, John Chaytors, John Pebler, and John Hobkirk were summoned by P.C. Curren for playing at pitch and toss, on the 1st November. Chaytors was dismissed, Green was fined 40s. and costs, and the others 20s. and costs.

WILFUL DAMAGE.

William Bell and George Pigg were summoned for wilfully damaging underwood, &c., belonging to the Earl of Durham. Ordered to pay a fine of 1s. and the damage and costs.——Terrance Connolly and Mary Ann Surley were charged by James Mealoy with wilful damage at Quebec, on the 30th ult. Connolly was fined 20s., the damage 13s. and the costs; Surley was fined 2s. 6d., and ordered to pay 1s. damage and the costs.——Thomas Armstrong and Owen Moaney, charged by James Mealoy with a similar offence at Dipton, were each fined 5s. and the expenses.

A CANNIBAL.

David Jobling was summoned for assaulting Jas. Spark at Cornsay Colliery, on the 7th inst. On the names being called the complainant stepped into the witness-box and intimated that he wished to withdraw the charge, as the case had been 'compromised.'—The Clerk (Mr Watson): What did Jobling do to you?—Complainant: He struck me on the head, and bit the end of my nose, and cut my lip.—The Clerk: How much have you charged him for that?—Complainant: He has given me a sovereign.—The Chairman said they could not allow the case to be compromised as complainant desired. Defendant appeared to have acted more like a mad dog than a christian, and he would have to pay a fine of 40s. and the expenses.

CURIOUS CHARGE OF ASSAULT AT EBCHESTER.

James McNally, platelayer, was charged with assaulting Isabella Armstrong and Jane H. Armstrong, at Ebchester. Mr Bush, of Newcastle, defended. Isabella Armstrong, an old woman, said she was the mother of Jane Hannah Armstrong. She and her daughter lived together in a house near Ebchester Station, and the defendant lodged with them. On the night of the 4th of November, about half-past ten o'clock, the defendant came into the house, put off his coat, and sat down in an arm chair. He made use of a filthy expression, and her daughter then went upstairs, followed shortly afterwards by witness. Some time after, defendant forced his way into the room, and again made use of a filthy expression.—Witness told him to leave the room, whereupon he struck her on the face and knocked her down.—Cross-examined by Mr Patrick: The furniture belonged to witness. Defendant was a platelayer in the employment of the North-Eastern Railway Company. She was a married woman, but did not live with her husband. She had been compelled to leave her brother's house at Ebchester. Prior to the night in question the defendant had only once behaved uncivilly to her. On that occasion she threw some water over him.—Jane Hannah Armstrong, daughter of the last witness, gave similar testimony.—Christiana Hall said she heard Mrs Armstrong shouting. On looking through the window of the house she saw the defendant throw Miss Armstrong on the couch.—Mr Bush for the defence, said McNally had been a platelayer under the North-Eastern Railway Company for a period of eighteen years. He held the house by virtue of his employment, and, for the use of Mrs Armstrong's furniture, had allowed her to live in the house with him rent free. Mrs Armstrong had refused to leave the house, although repeatedly ordered to do so, and defendant was only trying to get her out at the time of the alleged assault.—The magistrates were of opinion that an assault had been committed, and fined defendant 50s. and costs in each case.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

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

BIRTHS.

ANNFIELD PLAIN—On the 8th inst., the wife of Mr J. Simpson, overman, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GATESHEAD—At St. Edmund's Church, on the 16th inst., Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late William Wilkinson, farmer, Consett, to Mr Robert Hunter, compositor, Gateshead.

DEATHS.

CONSETT—At Front Street, on the 17th inst., aged 45 years, Edward Johnstone, mason.

LEADGATE—On the 14th inst., aged 31 years, William Bowmer.

EAST KYO.—On the 6th inst., aged 81 years, Mary, relict of the late William Hall, farmer.

TYNE DOCK—On the 18th inst., aged 26 years, through an accident received on Monday, the 16th, George Tailford, eldest son of Thomas Tailford, West Stanley Hall.

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