The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 623. REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23rd, 1872. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Business Announcements.

B. MOODY
WATCH-MAKER, ECHESTER. 708b

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

THOMAS ROWE, BAKER & CONFECTIONER
LEADGATE AND CONSETT.
Middle St. Shop closed—orders to be left at Victoria St.

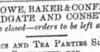
☞ PIC-NICS AND TEA PARTIES SUPPLIED ON CONTRACTED FOR. 685b

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

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

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

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.



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

SCRIBBLING PAPER AT SIXPENCE PER POUND.

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

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

PAWNBROKING.

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

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

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

JAMES JOHNSON, FAMILY GROCER AND TEA DEALER, Teas, Coffee, 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. 870a

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

NOTICE.

ADOLPHUS MAY,
CLOCK & WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, &c.,
(Late with Messrs. Parker, Front Street, Consett,)
BEGS to intimate that he now intends to carry on Business on his own account, at No. 9, NELSON STREET, behind Mr. Ainsley's Establishment, Middle Street, Consett. Experience for the last Two Years in some First-class Establishments. All orders connected with the Trade punctually attended to.
A. M. would especially recommend his style of repairing Jewellery for Elegance and Economy. Workmanship in all kinds of Time-pieces, Watches, &c., warranted equal to the Best in the North of England.
His STOCK consists of Jewellery, &c., purchased off the leading Birmingham Firms, and he would especially invite an inspection of his Gold Albert Chains, Gold Brooches, Gold Earrings, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Rings, Ladies' Gold Necklaces, &c., &c. Prices as Moderate as possible.
Country orders punctually attended to.
Consett, July 18th, 1872. 215c

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

NOTICE.

FARMERS, GARDENERS, and others may be supplied with GAS LIME on easy terms, at the SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY'S WORKS, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.
M. RICHLEY, Secretary.
August 5th, 1870. 776a

JOHN JENKINS,
AUCTIONEER, HOUSE AGENT, APPRAISER, AND FURNITURE BROKER,
TRAFALGAR STREET, CONSETT.
PARTIES leaving the Neighbourhood can have their Furniture, &c., turned into Cash on the shortest notice. 660a

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

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

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.

SUPERIOR WATCHES, SHIP CHRONOMETERS, ENGLISH AND FRENCH CLOCKS.

	£	s.	d.
Silver Patent Lever Watches	3	10	0 to 27 0 0
Gold Patent Lever Watches	10	10	0 to 40 0 0
Genera Silver Watches.....	2	2	0 to 8 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

GEORGE HOBSON,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL MILLER, and SEEDSMAN,
GROCER, DRAPER, & PROVISION MERCHANT
HARPERLEY STEAM & WATER CORN MILLS,
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

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

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

THE TEST OF TWENTY YEARS
HAS FULLY PROVED THAT
THE PATENT LEVER WATCHES
MADE BY
JOHN D. CARIS,
20, HIGH STREET, GATESHEAD,
ARE THE
FIRST 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 725a

Business Announcements.

ESTABLISHED 51 YEARS.

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

INDIAN TEA.

(From the "Weekly Chronicle.")

SIR,—I was much interested by an advertisement in your paper by Mr. W. Stewart concerning Indian Tea, and as a planter of ten myself, I am very glad to find our teas coming into such close notice at home.

Mr. Stewart, while pointing out the superior strength of Indian Tea, surmises that the Chinese plantations are becoming exhausted, to account for the weakness of their teas; but this is hardly the reason. The Assam indigenous plant has an appearance, in luxuriance of yield, and in the strength of its produce, vastly superior to the China tree. We have plenty of both in our plantations—the former being a fine large shrub with broad light green leaves, and the young shoots of quite a silky softness (the China plant is much smaller in size and in leaf); the latter being hard and dark coloured, and it yields not more than two-thirds of the indigenous out-turn. Now, here, tea made from the China plant sells at from 4d. to 8d. per pound lower than that made from the Assam plant on account of its weakness, although the conditions of manufacture are identical; and I think Mr. Stewart and your other readers will see that it is not hard to touch the real reason, i.e., natural inferiority of plant.

Judging from the prices we have been getting for the last eighteen months, and which have quite changed the hue of our prospects, I should say that 4s. per pound is very moderate, as an invoice of good tea will bring over 5s. in Mincing Lane without any duty charges.

After it leaves Mincing Lane, we planters never know what becomes of it, and one seldom sees it directly advertised; but I am confident that people who try it will rapidly give up China tea for good and all, and it certainly can go twice as far.

Yours truly,
J. F. W. W.

Annfield, Debrah Doon, January 9th, 1872. 585b

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

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

MARSALA SHERRIES *from Sicily*
For full description of each see Book of Prices

			Per Bottle	Per Doz.	Page
Castle VM	*Gold*	MARSALA	1/0	18/	26
Castle A	*Pale*	MARSALA	1/8	20/	26
Castle C	*Pale*	MARSALA	1/10	22/	27
Castle D	*Gold*	MARSALA	1/10	22/	27
Castle B	*Brown*	MARSALA	1/10	22/	27

SHERRY *from Hambro*

Castle	HAMBRO' SHERRY ..	..	1/3	15/ 30

SHERRIES *from Spain*

Castle 1A	*Pale*	SHERRY	1/0	18/	9
Castle 2A	*Gold*	SHERRY	1/0	18/	9
Castle 3A	*Brown*	SHERRY	1/0	18/	9
Castle A	*Pale*	SHERRY	1/10	22/	9
Castle AA	*Gold*	SHERRY	1/10	22/	9
Castle B	*Brown*	SHERRY	1/10	22/	9
Castle C	*Pale*	SHERRY	2/4	28/	9
Castle CC	*Gold*	SHERRY	2/4	28/	9
Castle D	*Brown*	SHERRY	2/4	28/	9
Castle G	*Pale*	SHERRY	2/10	34/	10
Castle E	*Gold*	SHERRY	2/10	34/	10
Castle F	*Brown*	SHERRY	2/10	34/	10
Castle I	*Pale*	SHERRY	3/6	42/	10
Castle H	*Gold*	SHERRY	3/6	42/	10
Castle J	*Brown*	SHERRY	3/6	42/	10

PORTS *from Spain*

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

PORTS *from Portugal*
PORTS—OLD IN WOOD

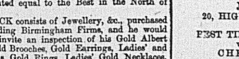
Castle A	PORT ..	*5 years in wood*	2/0	24/	15
Castle H	PORT ..	*8 years in wood*	2/6	28/	15
Castle C	PORT	*Fruity 15 years in wood*	2/10	34/	15
Castle D	PORT	*Dry 15 years in wood*	2/10	34/	15
Castle E	PORT	*Fruity 15 years in wood*	3/4	40/	15
Castle F	PORT	*Dry 15 years in wood*	3/4	40/	15
Castle G	PORT	*Fruity very old in wood*	4/0	48/	15
Castle H	PORT	*Dry very old in wood*	4/0	48/	15
Castle J	PORT	*Dry very old in wood*	4/6	54/	15
Castle 1860	PORT	*For keeping 60 to 80 years*	2/3	26/	16
" 1870	"	" "	2/4	28/	16

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

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



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



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

For full description of each see Book of Prices

GINS

			Per Bottle	Page
Castle UP	GIN . . .	33 *under proof* .	2/0	37
Castle DB	GIN . . .	17 *under proof* .	2/3	37
Castle Proof	GIN . . .	*proof* . . .	2/10	38

The above can be had either Sweetened or Unsweetened.

COGNAC BRANDIES

Castle D	COGNAC . .	33 *under proof* .	3/0	40
Castle B	COGNAC . .	17 *under proof* .	3/0	40
Castle P	COGNAC . .	*proof* . . .	4/2	40
Castle FO proof	COGNAC . .	*Old, proof* . .	5/10	40
COGNAC BRANDY (L'Or Extrait du Vin) *proof* .			5/0	40

The above can be had either Pale or Brown

BRANDIES *(not Cognac Brandies)*

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

The above can be had either Pale or Brown

SCOTCH WHISKIES

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

IRISH WHISKIES

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

JAMAICA RUMS

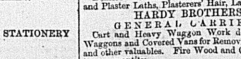
Castle UP	RUM . . .	33 *under proof* .	2/3	45
Castle UV	RUM . . .	17 *under proof* .	2/8	45
Castle Proof	RUM . . .	*proof* . . .	3/1	45
Castle ZO proof	RUM . . .	*Old, proof* . .	3/4	45
Castle White	RUM . . .	*Old, proof* . .	3/4	45

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

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



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



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

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

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

Business Announcements.

VENETIAN BLINDS, Wholesale and Retail, by G. H. STEWART, Westmoreland Terrace, Newcastle. Work per contract, or otherwise. Repairs, &c. 362c

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

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

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

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.

THOMAS WOODS,
BANDMASTER AND PROFESSOR OF MUSIC
31, WESTMORELAND TERRACE,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

BRASS AND REED BANDS
SUPPLIED WITH
INSTRUMENTS
At exceedingly Low Prices, the quality of which is guaranteed.
Superior Instruction given, and Music arranged for Bands.
Terms, Price Lists, & Testimonials sent on application.
Agent for the celebrated Musical Instrument Makers, *F. Besson and Co., of Euston Road, London*, whose Instruments he will supply on the same Terms as if obtained from the Firm. Liberal allowances made in cases where several Instruments are required. Full information of which, with detailed Price Lists, will be sent on application. 426a

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

FARMING STOCK, PUBLIC and PRIVATE BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, STOCK-IN-TRADE, and Goods of every description Insured on the most favourable terms.
All Policies issued by the Company include the risk of lightning or explosion by Gas, without extra Premium.
During the last Ten Years the "Northern" has paid more than *One Million Sterling* for Claims under its Fire Policies.
Life Assurances, Endowments and Annuities granted. For particulars apply to the
DISTRICT AGENTS—
HODGSON & LIDDELL,
5, RYEHILL STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 879b

JUDKIN'S IMPROVED GAS REGULATOR.
SECURED BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
Under the direct Patronage of Her Majesty and the Hon. Board of Ordinance, and adopted by the Crystal Palace Company, and all leading Firms in Great Britain.
THE great saving effected by this Regulator is in consequence of its so regulating the pressure through the main pipe leading from the meter, that whereas the pressure from the street may vary from 1½ to 3 inches, the Regulator will keep the pressure at about ½ to ⅝ of an inch column of water which is the most economical burning point. It is self-acting. For instance, 60 lights are burning, and 49 are turned out, the extra pressure on the one left will cause it to flare and whistle—blackened ceilings testify to the evil—whereas with a regulator this is entirely obviated. The light is more pure by perfect combustion, and the regulators being most simple in their construction are not liable to get out of order, and when properly fixed require no attention whatever.
TESTIMONIALS and PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO—
JUDKINS & CO.,
16, LUDGATE HILL, & CRYSTAL PALACE, SYDENHAM, LONDON. 189a
Sole Agent for the North:—W. B. CHERRETT, West Hartlepool.

HARDY BROTHERS,
TIMBER MERCHANTS AND SAW MILL OWNERS,
STEPNEY AND NEW BRIDGE STREET,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE,
IN returning their sincere thanks to the Trade for past favours, take this opportunity to intimate that they have made extensive additions to their Premises, and have erected new and improved Machinery so as to enable them better to meet the increasing requirements of their business.
They are now in a position to supply Builders and Contractors with every description of well-seasoned Machine-made Joinery on the shortest notice.
SAWING, PLANING, AND MOULDING EXECUTED.
Windows, Doors, Door Frames, Stairs, Skirtings, Flooring, and other Joiners' Fittings.
A large Stock of Architraves, Mouldings, Spoutings, &c., &c., always on hand. House and Shop Shutters, Shop Fronts, Counters, Shelving, Fittings, &c. Vineries, Greenhouses, and Conservatories made to order.
Dealers in Chimney Pots, Sanitary Pipes, Slates, and Plaster Laths, Plasterers' Hair, Lathwood, &c.
HARDY BROTHERS,
GENERAL CARRIERS.
Cart and Heavy Waggon Work done. Spring Waggons and Covered Vans for Removing Furniture and other valuables. Fire Wood and Coals supplied in any quantity.
Orders addressed to HARDY BROTHERS, Box, Quayside, promptly attended to. 970b

Poetry: Original and Select.

THE WATER LADY.

Alas! that moon should ever beam
To show what man should never see!—
I saw a maiden on a stream,
And fair was she!

I stayed awhile to see her throw
Her tresses back, that all beset
The fair horizon of her brow
With clouds of jet.

I stayed a little while to view
Her cheek, that wore in place of red,
The bloom of water—tender blue,
Daintily spread.

I stayed to watch, a little space,
Her parted lips, if she would sing;
The waters closed above her face
With many a ring.

And still I stayed a little more—
Alas! she never comes again!
I throw my flowers from the shore,
And watch in vain.

I know my life will fade away—
I know that I must vainly pine;
For I am made of mortal clay,
But she's divine.

THOMAS HOOD.

FAIR INES.

O saw ye not fair Ines?
She's gone into the west,
To dazzle when the sun is down,
And rob the world of rest:
She took our daylight with her,
The smiles that we love best,
With morning blushes on her cheek,
And pearls upon her breast.

O turn again, fair Ines,
Before the fall of night,
For fear the moon should shine alone,
And stars unrivaled bright;
And blessed will the lover be
That walks beneath their light,
And breathes the love against thy cheek
I dare not even write!

Would I had been fair Ines,
That gallant cavalier,
Who rode so gaily by thy side,
And whisper'd thee so near!
Were there no bonny dames at home,
Or no true lovers here,
That he should cross the seas to win
The dearest of the dear?

I saw thee, lovely Ines,
Descend along the shore,
With bands of noble gentlemen,
And banners waved before;
And gentle youths and maidens gay,
And snowy plumes they wore;
It would have been a beauteous dream,
—If it had been no more:

Alas! alas! fair Ines,
She went away with song,
With Music waiting on her steps,
And shoutings of the throng;
But some were sad and felt no mirth,
But only Music's wrong,
In sounds that sang "Farewell, farewell,
To her you've loved so long."

Farewell, farewell, fair Ines,
That vessel never bore
So fair a lady on its deck,
Nor danced so light before,—
Alas for pleasure on the sea,
And sorrow on the shore!
The smile that blest one lover's heart,
Has broken many more!

THOMAS HOOD.

Varieties.

Extracts from PUNCH.

CHANGE OF LIVING.—"The seventeen diets of Austria!" The people of that country are fortunate in having so many varieties of food. We hope to taste a few of them, next summer, at the Vienna Exhibition.

"A BRAVE LADY."—(At a Local Election.)—*Strong-minded Young Person* (escorts the Vicar and her Aunt to vote.)—"I'm *astonished* at your being nervous *this* year, Aunt! Why, we have only to put our papers in a box!"

LOGICAL. — *First Young Gent.*—"O, my dear fellow, dining out last night—accounts for your being 'seedy.' Took too much wine, of course?" *Second Young Gent.*—"O no, it wasn't the wine. B'sides, I couldn't have drunk too much, 'cause I'm as thirsty as possible now!!"

APPALLING MENACE.—*Mr. Punch.*—"All very well to say 'cheer up!' but if this sort of weather goes on here, *I'm for Australia.*. I'll manage England, by telegraph. Splendid hot sunshine in Australia, sir, was reported at the telegraph banquet on Friday night—message sent in an hour. I'll *go*, sir; see if I don't!" [*Exit, growling hideously.*]

Extracts from JUDY.

Headyfication—Bitter ale.

Unredeemable bonds—Vagabonds.

The original waterworks—Eve's eyes.

Strange bed-clothes—Three sheets in the wind.

The saving claws—Hands clutching the drowning man.

The ring—What deity do pugilists usually invoke?—Bacchus!

If twenty grains make a scruple, how many will be required to make a doubt?

Mem. for bachelors—That poor *Jones* who was *missed* so long, has at last been found—*married.*

Why is the captain of a Thames Penny Boat likely to have a good supply of eggs?—Because his boat lays too at every pier.

DOMESTIC.—What Roman Emperor do discontented couples name when they appeal to the Divorce Court?—Why, Sever-us, of course?

"You be blowed," as the gardener said to his exotics. "We're not in the right *frame* for that," as the exotics replied. "I've taken *panes* enough for you, anyhow," said the gardener.

"TAKING UP" AND "SETTING DOWN."—*Old Lady* (who has just got out of 'bus.)—"Whew! that's a relief, anyhow. *Conductor.*—So the osses thinks, mum. Go on, Bill.

POETRY!—*Barber.*—No offence, sir, I hope, but has it ever struck you as a bald 'ed is like the better world? *Customer* (curtly.)—No! *Barber.*—Well, sir (I thought of it myself), it's a bright and shiny place, you see, sir, where there's no parting! [*Customer smiles painfully.*]

Extracts from FUN.

Jack ashore's favourite rig—A rigmarole.

Why is the Home Office severely contused just now? Because it is badly Brueed!

A correspondent inquires whether the "turnover," so often advertised for in connection with printing, is a species of tart. Surely he must have frequently heard of printer's "pie."

AN OLD OFFENDER.—We beg to call the attention of the Middlessex Magistrates to a frequent offender against the New Licensing Act. For some time past the Money Market has been tight every day!

A NAG-GRAVATING MISTAKE.—A provincial paper speaking of the disease now prevalent among horses in the United States, says, "it is described as a sort of *cartarh.*" This is putting the cart-arh before the horse with a vengeance.

FREE AND EASY. — "I say, Bill," exclaimed Phastboy the other day of a friend, "what's the meaning of *Bien Public*, the organ of Mr. Thiers?" "Why, of course it means 'the public be 'anged,' to show Thiers doesn't care for 'em."

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

I commence my notes this morning with allusions to what has been a very disagreeable occurrence—the refusal of the police at Bow Street, and at two other Metropolitan stations at a late hour on Saturday night to go on duty because the men had some grievance against their superior officers; and there is no denying the fact that the affair has created a strong feeling of uneasiness—an unpleasant sense of insecurity among many classes of society. The strike of the police is sensationally described in our newspapers as the "Metropolitan Police Meeting," a sufficient indication that such a movement cannot be regarded after the usual manner of strikes. The police appear to forget that they owe duty to the public as well as to their superior officers, and no disagreement with the latter can be accepted as a sufficient justification for leaving their duty late on Saturday night—in other words, leaving London unprotected at the mercy of the street roughs. The *Times* on Monday seemed alive to this disagreeable state of things, and advocated a commission to inquire into the organization and discipline of the force. You may be sure that the occurrence which occasioned such a suggestion will not be permitted to drop without close investigation. There is evidently at the present time existing anything but a good feeling between the force and the Commissioners of Police. The latter cannot be complimented on their high public spirit, or on their kindness and liberality to the men. I may mention an instance which proves the contrary. A policeman of the name of Carter gallantly distinguished himself at a fire in Gray's Inn Road, and personally saved three or four lives. The public highly appreciated this sort of thing, and subscriptions to the tune of £21 were raised for the man. Sir Thomas Henry, the Bow Street magistrate, gave the man £2, and the commissioners, in the abundance of their generosity, presented him with 22s. 6d. and through their instrumentality all the rest of the money was returned to the donors, so that the poor fellow got less than one-tenth of what had been subscribed for him. Stung with this injustice, the man brought an action against the commissioners for £1 17s. 6d., the balance of £3 to which at least he thought he was entitled. The County Court, influenced by the rules of the force, decided against him! Now, what inducement can there be for a policeman in future to risk his life to save the lives of others.

Once more the shamefully brutal and to all parties concerned demoralizing practice of flogging in public schools has been made the subject of a searching newspaper controversy, the particular establishment selected for righteous gibbeting being that at Winchester. "Found guilty" of a course of conduct that would have disgraced a plantation "down South" in the days when "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was written is the verdict which will be pronounced against this institution. "Tunding," *i.e.* beating a small and often weakly boy with an ash stick until his back was a perfect jelly, is the name of the process that obtains at Winchester, and the offences which are considered punishable by such *gentlemenly* means are the inartistic cleaning of frying-pans, trundling of mops, carrying of water, and making of coffee! Recollect the prefects who inflict this punishment are gentlemen who despise trade and trade notions! One wonders in passing what sort of effect the application of the cat, say in Newgate, would have upon their aristocratic backs. The defenders of Winchester fagging and bullying have a contemptibly ridiculous case. It is nothing to say that honourable and reputable men see no harm in this system. The capacity of a leather-skinned youngster is not the question. The practice is bad, utterly bad, and ought to be swept away, or the law should know the reason why.

The proceedings of the law courts are becoming interesting. It has been decided in Common Pleas, in answer to barristers who ruefully admitted that precedent and authority were against their clients (the Earl Beauchamp and the Marquess of Salisbury), the appellants, that a peer of the realm cannot vote in an election of a member of Parliament. Mr. George Odger, the irrepressible, and the equally irresponsible *Figaro*, have once again come to the front, and there would appear to be a remote possibility that a case in which the general public takes not the slightest possible interest will eventually be heard on its merits. Mr. George Odger's spouting of a blatant sort of rubbish which it would be grossest flattery to term "sedition" concerns the world about as much as *Figaro's* maudlin satire and drivelling recautations. "A plague on both your spoutings?" We are promised a hearing of great interest on the 26th, when Westminister Hall will be thronged by literary men, journalists, &c., anxious to witness Mr. Hepworth Dixon's set-to with the *Pall Mall Gazette.*

The public will be pretty generally disappointed at the postponement of the trial of "the Claimant" till next term, the whole of which, together with the sittings after term, is, it seems, to be devoted to the case. The claimant himself professes to be annoyed and indignant at this decision of the Lord Chief Justice. The said claimant declares that during his next trial he will walk "daily from Charing Cross to Westminster, and if the road gets blocked up, it will be his fault," and that, moreover, he has 800 witnesses, and the jury will have to sit and hear the whole of them out. But I fancy Sir Alexander Cockburn will have something to say on the subject. At all events, it is a very great pity that the trial has to be postponed, for most people would be heartly glad to hear the last of it. There is a proposal to remove the case to the Central Criminal Court, where it could be heard "to the bitter end."

The extensive raid on the city betting clubs which took place on Saturday has been "expected" for some little time; but now that it has taken place unsuspecting outsiders admit that a more opportune occasion could not have been chosen. Said unsuspecting ones are of course unaware of the fact of the detectives having been directly inspired as to the day most suitable for effecting a wholesale capture of bookmakers. The Shrewsbury race meeting is one which, while it fails to attract a large number of what are called "the London divisions to headquarters, nevertheless causes crowds to assemble at the various betting centres of the metropolis for the purpose of speculating on the leading events of the meeting. In point of fact, it is a great betting meeting elsewhere than upon the course itself or within the enclosure. The haul at the Alliance Club was essentially the most important since the thirty-three persons who were arrested included about ten considerable bookmakers or there agents. One of the prisoners is the accredited representative of a betting firm in Glasgow, another is the brother of the "speculator" *par excellence*, whose finger is in every boat-race at Putney and Newcastle-on-Tyne, and three others are men known to have the largest "ready money connection in the profession." An attempt has been made out side the Mansion House to prove the existence of a likeness between the Alliance Club and Tattersall's. But the sympathetic (although non-sporting) journal which has made this attempt has not been very successful in its object. The custom at Tattersall's (a club it was deliberately and I fancy confessedly meant should be exempted from the operation of the Betting-house Act) is to bet, but not to "stake" or "post the money"—except in very rare instances—while the common custom at the Alliance was to "stake" on the day of the race, and to "receive" on the following day, although there were bookmakers at the latter who make books on the more important events of the year for periods in advance corresponding to the times for which "bigger books" are open at Tattersall's. Such operators work on the principle that little fish are sweet; and I may add that it is to such men and their fellow speculators in ready money that the attention of the officers engaged in the raid on Saturday was solely directed. The city authorities are laudably desirous of stamping out such accessible means of temptation to clerks and *employes*, similarly circumstanced as those afforded by the dens which were so successfully invaded. Success attend their efforts! If the Legislature were actuated by kindred spirit, we should speedily see the betting evil reduced to a *minimum.* *Once* let Scotland be included in the Betting Act, and make it illegal to publish betting advertisements, and the evil would die out for lack of necessary nourishment.

A QUEER AND TERRIBLE GHOST STORY.

'Twas a bleak November night—one of the old-fashioned, orthodox sort—when, the other evening, everybody was hurrying along the streets as though they were in haste to catch some train or keep some important engagement. The poulterer's boy was going along like a young steam engine—which he does not usually resemble,—blowing his fingers first those of his right hand, and then, transferring the basket containing the hare to the other hand, his left, as though he were blowing the "head" off an imaginary pot of porter.

"Now, then, look where yer a-goin' to," said the grocer's young man, who was taking home a parcel of good things to some lucky individual, and had been run into by a well-dressed man—evidently the worse for drink.

"Look where yer a-going—hic—yourself, you proud young—hic—millionaire—hic"—answered the offending party; thus adding insult to injury.

"Oh! you're a nice quiet sort of party, you are!" said the boy. "I supposes you were done soon tonight, and then got drunk on yer wages as quick as ye could, afore the houses close. It takes you drapers all yer time to get drunk now since the new Act came in."

"Draper? Shish! New Act? Shish—hic. Are the—hic—pubs closed?"

"Yes they are; and a good job too!"

Then he staggered away in the direction of his home; and, on reaching it, he rang the bell, lifted the knocker, kicked with his foot, and then opened the door with his key, just as the alarmed domestics came in answer to his summons.

"Good gracious, Mr Yale; how you frightened us; and what a state you are in, to be sure!"

"Just what she said. My Susan, you know—hic. Joe refused her to-night—hic—by Jove, yes."

"Why, sir, you don't mean to say that you've been to see any young lady as you have any respect for, in such a state."

"Yes, Mary, I have—hic. I'm a-going to have a ju—hic—decial separation from her! I couldn't marry her now, if—hic—she'd a ring through—hic—her nose, and her teeth—hic—filed down."

Saying which, Mr. Yale seized the stair rail with a convulsive grasp, shook his hat off, stepped upon it, and nearly brought himself to the ground, only saving himself by seizing the barometer which hung in the lobby, bringing the glass to the ground and shivering it into fifty pieces.

Mary screamed, and the landlady rushed out of her little sitting-room with clasped hands and an affrighted look.

"Oh, Mr. Yale." she cried.

"Oh! how—hic—do you do, Missis Tomkins? Tish a beautiful evening; but—hic—I'm afraid—hic—that there's a-going to be 'change in the—hic—weather. The glass—hic—has gone down ever so much—hic—since I came in."

Mrs. Tomkins sighed as she looked upon the fragments of her barometer—a prized relic of the late Josiah Tomkins.

Mr. Yale struggled upstairs to his room, on gaining which he flopped down into an easy chair by the side of the fire and lit his pipe.

After smoking for some time, he turned his head accidentally in the direction of the door. Just as he did so, it opened, and a funny-looking little old man entered, who walked up to the fire, turned his back towards it and warmed himself, without taking the slightest notice of our friend.

"Well, I consider that's rather cool," said Yale.

"I find it quite warm; and thank you!" answered the intruder. "I beg of you not to put any more coals on, on my account. They are very dear, and likely to get more expensive still."

"Who the dickens are you, sir? How dare you—hic—enter my private apartment in this manner?" yelled out Yale, losing his temper completely.

The stranger winked his left eye, whistled softly, looked at his boots, and whisked away a fly which had settled on his shirt front.

"It's a long story," said he, calmly, looking at Yale.

"Then cut it short!" replied that individual.

"Do you admire spirits?" said the stranger.

"What's that to you?"

"I am a spirit—that's all!"

"What! a ghost?"

"Well, if you like to put it that way—Yes!"

Mr. Yale began to perspire freely. It might be that the hot fire had something to do with this; or—it might not. Yale reasoned it couldn't be the fire, because he began to shiver so; and, as for his hair rising on end, he couldn't account for that at all.

"You don't ask me to sit down," observed the little man. "May I take the liberty?—thank you!—nice easy sort of chair this. Ah! to-day's *Journal*, I see," added the uninvited guest, taking up a paper which was lying on the table.

Yale gently slid his hand down by the side of the fender in search of the poker. If he could only get that, he thought, and make a sudden rush upon the occupant of the other easy chair, now that he was intent on the newspaper, it would afford him intense gratification, and probably rid him of the impertinent intruder.

He succeeded in getting the instrument into his hand, and then raised it. Just, however, as he was about to hurl it to the opposite side, the little fellow laughed: "Steel's up and spirits are firm, Mr. Yale," said he, without moving.

Yale dropped the poker, and made such a rattle in doing so that he thought surely some one would hear it and come to his assistance.

Alas! no one came.

Yale looked out of the corner of his left eye in the direction of his visitant's chair, and was astonished to find that the little man was now busily engaged in blowing through a long piece of India rubber piping, one end of which seemed to be inserted in his side.

"What are you a-doing?" asked Yale, struck with horror at what he saw.

The little fellow blew away at the piping and fixed his eyes—which seemed almost starting from his head—upon Yale.

"Good heavens! the man will blow himself up!" exclaimed Yale.

His ghostly visitor merely nodded his head, as much as to say, "Exactly so, my friend, you've just hit it."

When the intruder had seated himself in the arm-chair on entering the room, he barely filled it, being a small man and the chair large enough for a corpulent person. Now, however, it seemed too small to contain him. His sides appeared quite to overhang the arms. Yale noticed all this, and naturally felt much alarmed.

"Goodness gracious! you will split my best arm-chair all to pieces," said he, starting up, as the little man continued to expand, and the chair began to creak with the severe strain put upon it.

"Ah! I thought so," said Yale, as one of the arms was wrenched off, and fell heavily to the ground.

But it had not lain there more than a minute when it began to move and assume a strange fantastic shape, and, at a nod from the inflated occupant of the arm-chair, this thing, this creature of most horrible form, commenced dancing round the room, which now appeared to be filled with strange musical sounds not by any means pleasant to the ear. Another creak from the arm-chair, and another imp springs up from the piece of wreck; and, joining the first, the two kicked up such unearthly capers as almost to drive Yale out of his senses.

"Try a blow," said the inflated party, rising from his broken seat and coming over to where Yale was.

"No, no, no!" cried Yale, frantically, terror showing itself in every movement. "I'd rather not try a blow at that thing."

But his tormentor persisted, and, drawing another piece of tubing from his capacious pocket, he proceeded to screw one end of it into Yale's side, just under his lower ribs; then he placed the blowing end between that individual's lips, and grinned in a most diabolical manner. Yale tried to throw down the detestable blowing apparatus, but could not for the life of him get rid of it. He felt himself possessed of a strange desire to give a blast at the pipe, just to see what it was like; so he took a good breath, and then applying all his power to the mouthpiece, he blow into it. That first blow was nearly fatal to him. He felt himself cracking in all parts of his body, and yet he continued to inflate himself. The arm-chair in which he reclined soon appeared to be too small for him, and began to creak; then off went the arms, and more imps formed themselves out of the *debris*. They also grinned and yelled, danced and capered, and fought with each other, until one would have thought a little longer and the lot would exterminate each other.

Poor Yale's body continued to expand, as also did that of his visitor, until both their heads touched the ceiling of the room and their bodies nearly filled all the space from corner to corner.

"I'm afraid, if we go on swelling like this," said Yale, getting sobered now, "that something dreadful will happen."

"Just so," answered the other; "and the sooner the better. We've got a skinful this time—haven't we?"

Yale made no reply, but took himself to blowing, if possible, more nergeteically than ever.

It seemed a contest between the two who should burst first. They now touched each other. If the walls of the apartment did not give away soon, they must crush each other to death. Yale's visitor, however, did not seem to mind the dread prospect a bit—he only laughed when the pressure became more decided.

"Your ribs will go in first," he whispered into Yale's ear. "Mine wont break. They are made of India rubber. Beside, I'm used to this sort of thing: I kill at least one drunkard every night in this way."

"Oh, good spirit," pleaded Yale, in terror, "if you will only spare my life this once, I promise you that I will never taste another drop of the cursed stuff!"

"Too late now," answered the spirit. "I'm bound down by contract to burst you up. There's too many of your sort in the world. You set such a ruinous example to the young that it's only by making an example of one or two of you, now and then, that we can contend against the evil, and bring about a change for the better. There is a band of us under one leader, and we all have our different functions to perform. One will entice a drunkard to swallow a whole pint of spirits at a draught for a wager, and, of course, he dies at once. Another of us will trip up the drunkard as he is coming down stairs. He falls and breaks his neck, as a natural consequence. One of our band is a lady. She is placed in charge of the fair sex. 'Oh! it is charming to see the way in which she disposes of her charges. One of her principal dodges is to get them over a good fire when they're intoxicated, and then make them fall on to it. Of course, they are burnt to death. I must say, though, that my department is the most scientific and pleasing to the victim—don't you think so yourself?"

Yale groaned aloud as he thought of the fate in store for him. He gave a convulsive tug at the pipe, to try and get it away from his side. Alas! the shock was too much for him. He felt his skin rending in several places, like slits in a balloon. His infatuation led him to blow another blast into the tubing. His frail body could stand it no longer, and burst with a tremendous report, like that of a cannon, and Yale found himself lying on the floor of his room, perfectly sober. His meerschaum pipe—which he had charged and lit on returning home—was still clenched between his teeth, and he was blowing through it with all his might; but he never forgot his horrible nightmare.

Drunkards, beware; and never forget my queer and terrible ghost story?—*Max Lynn, in "The Newcastle Magazine."*

A HOSPITABLE HOSPITAL.—The recent agitation respecting the salubrity of the Royal Spa at Leamington, the healthiness of which has been so successfully vindicated, has revealed the fact that there exists in that pretty inland watering place, a hospital for the struggling and friendless sick, who are inadmissable to the regular hospitals. Here for a small weekly sum the poor clerk and overworked governess find a comfortable home in their affliction. In the journey of life the most successful are occasionally overtaken by sickness away from home, or who have no home to go to, no friends or relatives to act the part of a good Samaritan. To such as these the Hospital of St. Clemens opens its doors in one of the prettiest and healthiest towns in England.

OPINION OF MR MUNDELLA, M.P. FOR SHEFFIELD, ON THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACTS.—"I am bound to say that those persons who come up to give evidence before the Commission from subjected towns (in favour of the Acts), *were chiefly the officers engaged in the administration of the Acts;* but we heard from the clergymen, from physicians, from magistrates, and from most eminent men in towns in which the Acts are in force, such evidence as made the Commissioners shrink with horror at their demoralising influence. They told us that even the children in the streets were found imitating the examination. (Sensation and murmurs.) I cannot state to the House the revolting evidence brought before us *of the demoralising effect of these Acts.* It is in vain, however, to shrink from the facts, They are not to be got rid of by calling names. I have never belonged to any society, or given a penny to this agitation, but I do say these Acts are dead." Working men of England! Use every legal effort to compel the speedy and total repeal of these Laws. Return no man to Parliament who will not give a pledge to vote for repeal, and by petition and letters to your Parliamentary representatives, insist on immediate repeal of Acts which oppress only the daughters of the poor.

Markets.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

The *Mark Lane Express* says the past week has by no means made up for the farmers' lost time. We have had sleet, hail, rain, and the roughest weather, doing great damage to shipping, and further hindering the planting of wheat; while the excessive damp has been still more against thrashing to any advantage. The floods, which have done some mischief here, and very much in Italy, have at last visited Germany, and the rivers having in many places overpassed their limits; but there happily the wheat was mostly got well into the ground, and much of it has a promising look. The money market has presented the same troubled features, and discount now has also got out of bounds, though only the result of natural consequences; but the reality of a poor crop of wheat is only more clearly proved by events, for with their bad condition English qualities have not given way in the country or London, and holders of foreign evince increased confidence. The French deluge of plenty, which we never believed in, seems drying up in its sources.

CORN MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET.—At Tuesday's market there was a small supply of both country and coasting when, but a good arrival from abroad. The trade opened dull, but the demand improved towards the close, and a fair business was done, mostly in French descriptions, at an improvement of 6d. per qr. on the rates of this day week. Barley for malting, sold very slowly at previous terms; but grinding was the turn dearer. Malt dull. Beans and peas 1s. lower. Oats, with a good arrival had a fair sale at late prices. Flour moved off freely at former terms.

HEXHAM CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At our market to-day we had a very good attendance of farmers, and a large supply of wheat, which sold slowly at previous values. In barley there was a fair show, which met with a quick sale, prices tending upwards. Other grain unaltered.

DURHAM CORN AND PROVISION MARKET, Saturday.—The following were the prices quoted at our market this day:—Oats, 7s 6d to 8s 6d per boll. Beef, 8½d to 11d; mutton, 9d to 10½d; veal, 10d to 11d; lamb, 0d to 0d per lb. Chickens, 1s 0d to 2s 0d; ducks, 2s 9d to 3s 0d; hens, 1s to 1s 9d; hares, 3s 6d to 4s; geese, 7s 0d to 9s each; partridges, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; grouse, 3s 0d to 5s 0d per brace. Pigeons, 1s 0d to 1s 3d; Rabbits, 2s 6d to 3s per couple. Butter, 1s 6d to 1s 8d per lb.; eggs, 6 to 0 for 1s. Onions, 10d to 1s 4d; apples, 2s 6d to 3s per peck; potatoes, 10d to 1s 4d per stone.

DARLINGTON CORN MARKET, Monday.—New wheat made from 12s 6d to 15s; old red, 16s to 17s; new white, 15s to 16s; old white, 17s 0d to 18s 0d; barley, 9s 0d to 10s 0d per boll of two bushels. Oats, new, long, 3s to 3s 6d; short, 3s 9d to 4s 3d, very fine, 4s 6d per bushel. There was a good show of foreign wheat, which made from 58s to 62s, according to quality.

LONDON CORN MARKET, Wednesday.—Market quiet. English and foreign wheat unoltered. American flour dull; country unchanged. Grinding barley rather cheaper; malting firm. Oats firm. Oats, beans, and peas dull.

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The show of stock presented for sale exhibited an increase of 386 beasts and 2,070 sheep, as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, that of cattle varied considerably; while sheep were middling. The supply of beef comprised 1,774 head. Notwithstanding the increased supplies, there was a steady good demand for the better qualities, at about 3d per stone reduction from the rates of Tuesday last. In exceptional cases, for some choice qualities, 10s. per imperial stone would be obtained, but the general top figure for beef was 9s. 9d. with a middling finish. The number of sheep was 7,050. The mutton trade, generally speaking, ruled slow, and prices declined about ½d. per lb. from the rates of this day se'nnight. Pigs—891 were shown. The pork trade was less active than last week, without any material alteration in value, and nearly all were disposed of.

Prices:—Beasts, prime heifers, 9s 6d to 9s 9d; secondary sorts, 8s 6d to 9s 0d; inferior sorts, 7s 0d to 8s 0d; first-class oxen, 9s 6d to 9s 9d; middling, 8s 3d to 8s 6d; cows, 6s 9d to 7s 9d; pork, large, 5s 3d to 7s 3d; small, 7s 9d to 8s 3d per stone of 14lbs. Sheep, good vendable wedders, 9½d to 9¾d; middling 7¾d to 8¼d; inferior, 7¼d to 7½d per lb.

DARLINGTON CATTLE MARKET, Monday.—There was a good show of fat cattle, which made full prices: best 9s 6d to 9s 6d; secondary sorts, 8s to 9s. Calving cows were dear—best, £25 to £30; secondary, £20 to £24. Lean beasts were a good show, and a fair sale took place; best made £17 to £20; secondary £12 to £16. Sheep were in fair supply, and best fat made 9d to 9½d; secondary sorts, 8d. to 9d. Pigs were in good show, and commanded high prices.

WAKEFIELD CATTLE MARKET, Wednesday.—Nearly 1,500 fat beasts and about 4,000 sheep were offered. The best beef sold readily at fully 10s per stone of 14lbs. and secondary qualities at 8s 6d to 9s 6d. Prime wether mutton made 10d per lb.; ewes, 7d to 9d. A large show of lean cattle and milch cows, but very little doing. Pigs made late rates. Veal scarce and dear.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET, Tuesday.—There were 195 carts of hay, and 68 carts of straw in the market. Prices: old land hay, £4 0s 0d to £5 5s 0d; this year's growth, £3 0s 0d to £5 0s 0d; new land hay, £0 0s 0d to £5 0s 0d; this year's growth, £3 5s 0d to £5 5s 0d; clover hay, £3 0s 0d to £4 0s 0d per ton. Wheat straw, 3s 0d to 4s 0d; barley straw, 2s 4d to 3s 3d; oat straw, 2s 6d to 3s 6d per thrave.

NEWCASTLE POTATO MARKET, Saturday.—The supply of potatoes at to-day's market was plentiful, and the demand was limited. Prices:—Scotch, 18s 0d; English 15s per load. Onions, 5s 6d per bag. Foreign potatoes, £5 to £6 per ton. Large arrivals of foreign potatoes, for which there is a good demand.

MIDDLESBROUGH IRON MARKET, Tuesday.—There was a large attendance on 'Change at Middlesbro'. Very little business was done. Some makers declare that they will not sell No. 3 for less than 105s. per ton prompt delivery, but it is an absolute fact that this quality can now be bought of merchants at less than 100s per ton. In the finished iron trade prices are weaker. The general quotation for puddled bars is £7 15s to £8 per ton. Plates have recently been sold at £11 15s. per ton.

At a meeting at Durham, on Saturday, it was resolved to establish forthwith an institute of colliery officials in the county of Durham, the movement, it was explained, being in no way inimical to the interests of the employers.

A young girl named Maria Wright, 19 years of age, and who had been employed at James's Lead Works, Newcastle, has died from the effects of white lead poisoning.

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

BREAKFAST. — EPPS'S COCOA. — GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."—*Civil Service Gazette.* Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co, Homœopathic Chemists, London." Also, makers of Epps's Cacaoine, a very thin beverage for evening use.

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

Markets.

ER AND THE CROPS.

Express says the past week has by the farmers' lost time. We have and the roughest weather, doing pping, and further hindering the while the excessive damp has been rashing to any advantage. The me some mischief here, and very t last visited Germany, and the places overpassed their limits; but at was mostly got well into the f it has a promising look. The sented the same troubled features, also got out of bounds, though ural consequences; but the reality t is only more clearly proved by had condition English qualities the country or London, and holders creased confidence. The French hich we never believed in, seems ns.

N MARKETS.

MARKET.—At Tuesday's market ply of both country and coasting rrival from abroad. The trade demand improved towards the close, as done, mostly in French descrip- ent of 6d. per qr. on the rates of ley for malting, sold very slowly at grinding was the turn dearer, nd peas 1s. lower. Oats, with a r sale at late prices. Flour moved rms.

MARKET, Tuesday.—At our market good attendance of farmers, and a at, which sold slowly at previous here was a fair show, which met ces tending upwards. Other grain

D PROVISION MARKET, Saturday. re the prices quoted at our market 0d to 8s 6d per boll. Beef, 8½d to 10½d; veal, 10d to 11d; lamb, 0d s, 1s 0d to 2s 0d; ducks, 2s 9d to 1s 9d; hares, 3s 6d to 4s; geese, partridges, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; grouse, brace. Pigeons, 1s 0d to 1s 3d; s per couple. Butter, 1s 6d to 1s to 0 for 1s. Onions, 10d to 1s 4d; per peck; potatoes, 10d to 1s 4d

N MARKET, Monday.—New wheat 15s; old red, 16s to 17s; new white, 17s 0d to 18s 0d; barley, 9s 0d of two bushels. Oats, new, long, 3s 9d to 4s 3d, very fine, 4s 6d per a good show of foreign wheat, which , according to quality.

MARKET, Wednesday.—Market foreign wheat unaltered. American unchanged. Grinding barley rather rm. Oats firm. Oats, beans, and

TLE MARKETS.

TTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The show for sale exhibited an increase of 386 ep, as compared with that of last quality, that of cattle varied con- sheep were middling. The supply of 74 head. Notwithstanding the in- ere was a steady good demand for the about 3d per stone reduction from the last. In exceptional cases, for some s per imperial stone would be ob- eral top figure for beef was 9s. 9d. with . The number of sheep was 7,050. enerally speaking, ruled slow, and ½d. per lb. from the rates of this 891 were shown. The pork trade than last week, without any material e, and nearly all were disposed of. g, prime heifers, 9s 6d to 9s 9d; ed to 9s 0d; inferior sorts, 7s 0d to oxen, 9s 6d to 9s 9d; middling, 8s 3d 9d to 7s 9d; pork, large, 5s 3d to d to 8s 3d per stone of 14lbs. Sheep, dders, 9½d to 9¾d; middling 7½d to 7½d per lb.

CATTLE MARKET, Monday.—There f fat cattle, which made full prices: d; secondary sorts, 8s to 9s. Calving beft, £25 to £30; secondary, £20 to were a good show, and a fair sale took £17 to £20; secondary £12 to £16. supply, and best fat made 9½d to 9¾d; to 9d. Pigs were in good show, and prices.

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MURDEROUS AFFRAY ON BOARD A RUSSIAN SHIP.

On Sunday afternoon several seamen belonging to the Russian barque Juliane, Captain Frederick Wisch, lying at Kingstown, came ashore to spend some hours' leave, and during that period a quarrel ensued between the ship's cook, named Christophenon, and a seaman, also belonging to the ship, named Amandus Ekland. Hard words were used on both sides, and the party shortly afterwards returned on board. As soon as they were together in the forecastle the argument recommenced, and Ekland said, "Christophenon, do you wish to have a pick at me?" Soon afterwards another seaman, a Finlander, named Emmanuel Pelkulin, seized a long deep-bladed knife, and rushed upon the cook (Christophenon), when a general scene of confusion and assault ensued. The captain, who had been on shore attending church, returned on hearing of the row, and endeavoured to quell the uproar. As soon as the assailants were overcome, Christophenon was attended to, and it was found that he had received fearful wounds, one cut having completely severed both cheeks to the ears; his nose was cut through, and a deep gash was found to have been inflicted on the back of his neck. On Monday, Ekland and Pelkulin were brought up before Mr. Barton, divisional police magistrate, and remanded. Christophenon, having evidently become worse towards five o'clock in the evening, was removed in a boat to the revenue slip, and from thence conveyed to the Rathdown Hospital. From his extreme debility, the medical officer, Dr. Plant, considered it prudent to communicate with Mr. Barton, and that gentleman took the cook's deposition. No hopes are entertained of Christophenon's recovery.

A ROMANCE IN THE CHANCERY COURT.

On Tuesday, Vice-Chancellor Malins delivered judgment in the suit "Baker v. Loader," which had occupied several days in hearing. In the course of his judgment, his Honour said this was the most extraordinary case which had ever come into the Court of Chancery. The plaintiff is an old lady, nearly 80 years of age. For many years she was a lodging-house keeper, and in 1862 a lady named Mary Ann Robinson lodged with her. In that year Mrs. Robinson died. About her everything was a mystery; but by her will she left Mrs. Baker her residuary legatee, and her will was proved under £120,000. After payment of funeral expenses, legacy duty, &c., the old woman, in 1862, must have come into possession, in solid cash, of 95,000. But a great deal of this money disappeared in a most mysterious manner, and in less than twelve months something like £43,000 had gone—how, there was no suggestion. In March, 1864, the old woman was reduced to £10,000: thus in two years £85,000 had been made away by those who surrounded and preyed upon the old woman. In March of that year, Mrs. Baker made the acquaintance of Mr. Loader, who then kept the Coach and Horses public-house at Holloway. This man was of obscure origin, but of sharp business habits. He was not related to Mrs. Baker, but told her if she would confide in him he would protect her against every one. He did (said the Vice-Chancellor)—he protected her against every one, and made her his own victim. Loader gave up his business and went with his wife and family to live with Mrs. Baker, and wound himself so into her confidence that he became possessed of eight-tenths of the remaining property. In March, 1866, he had a power of attorney executed enabling him to manage her affairs, which he did up to his death; and in the same year another deed was executed, appointing him her trustee. In that year they removed to Kingston-upon-Thames, when Mr Rastrick, a solicitor residing there, comes upon the scene. He was a stranger to all the parties. Mrs. Baker called on him, and instructed him to make a will, appointing Loader her residuary legatee; in fact, giving him everything except a few trifling legacies. Mr. Rastrick pointed out that this course was open to objection, but the old lady insisted, and the will was made. Soon afterwards he received instructions to make Loader a free gift of a mortgage of £2,000; and subsequently (in 1867) he received a letter ordering him to prepare a deed giving absolutely to Loader every farthing of which she stood possessed "for his own use and benefit." In this letter she stated that Loader had agreed to allow her £100 per annum for life. Thus, in less than five years, a woman worth £95,000 reduced herself to receive an annuity from a stranger of £100 a year, having no better security for the payment of this dole than the solvency of Loader's estate. And Mr. Rastrick—although he was at first Loader's solicitor, knowing that the old woman was entirely under the control of her trustee—executed the deed as instructed. Loader shortly afterwards died, leaving very little property indeed. The result would have been, his Honour said, that had he not in chambers ordered that the £100 a year should be paid regularly, for the last two years this poor old woman, who in six years had been robbed of £95,000, would have been living in the workhouse. The defendant in the present suit is Mr. Loader's widow, but the real question for the decision of the Court was, whether or not the suit, having been occasioned through the improper conduct of Mr. Rastrick, he was not liable to pay all the costs incurred. His Honour observed that there were certain things which a solicitor was bound to refuse to do. He was sorry to find an impression was abroad that a solicitor was obliged to carry out the instructions of his client; but that was not so, and he was sorry to find, in this case, that a member of an honourable profession could have been found to have executed the deeds enumerated. His Honour hoped it would be a wholesome lesson to Mr. Rastrick, and to other members of the profession, to know if, through their negligence or improper conduct, deeds were executed which gave rise to suits in this Court, then they would be liable to pay all costs. And in this case Mr. Rastrick must pay all the costs in the suit.—An inquiry was then directed to be taken to endeavour to secure £100 to the old lady.

At a meeting of Government writers, held in London on Monday, resolutions were adopted in favour of establishing a provident association for temporary writers.

Considerable damage has been done by the gale to the sea wall at Hunstanton, Norfolk, and prayers for fair weather were offered on Sunday in the churches of that district.

THE WARWICKSHIRE WIFE MURDER.—On Monday at the Southern Police Court, Edward Hancock, butcher, Priors, Hardwick, Warwickshire, was charged with murdering his wife, Betsy Hancock, by stabbing her last Wednesday week. The prisoner maddened by unfounded jealousy, stabbed the deceased through the thigh, wounding the femoral artery, which caused death from hemorrhage. The only additional evidence was that of Elizabeth Hancock, aged six years, daughter of the prisoner and deceased. Whilst being put to bed, she saw prisoner come from an adjoining room and stab her mother. She was greatly affected whilst giving evidence against her father, who also shed tears and exhibited some contrition. The prisoner, who made no statement, was committed for trial at Warwick assizes.

A Berlin telegram says that the French Government seem desirous to open fresh negotiations for the purpose of accelerating the evacuation of the occupied Departments. No such propositions, however, are likely to be entertained here before the payment in full of the fourth milliard.

The Tribunal of Correctional Police has just tried M. Marcelin, editor of *La Vie Parisienne*, for having published, on October 26, without previous authorisation, a drawing representing an exhibition of insects, in which Prince de Bismark figured in a ridiculous light. The Court condemned him to 200f. fine.

CONSPIRACY AND ROBBERY.

DUBLIN, Monday.—A curious case came before the Queen's Bench on an application to admit a prisoner, named John Reynolds, to bail. It appeared that a Mr. George Henry Taylor, of Lincolnshire, a widower, had an Irish servant named John Reynolds, to whom he communicated his desire to marry again if he could find a lady of suitable means. Reynolds told him he knew of such a lady. Miss Mary Anne M'Keown, an only child, whose father was worth a thousand a year, and had 600 acres, had often told him (Reynolds) she would like to get an English gentleman to marry her. She lived at No. 5, Drumshambo, Ireland. Mr. Taylor was pleased, and wrote to the supposed lady. Subsequently he sent his likeness by Reynolds, and eventually he set out for Ireland to meet the lady. At Crewe Station he was met by his servant, John Reynolds, and the other John Reynolds, the prisoner, whom his servant described as Miss M'Keown's groom. They all came to Dublin, and thence went by rail to Carrick-on-Shannon, county Leitrim, not many miles from Drumshambo. The servant proposed that they should walk the distance, it being a fine night. When about a mile on the road, the strange man, whom Mr. Taylor subsequently identified as the prisoner, struck him with a stone on the head, and then the servant ran away with his portmanteau, followed by the pretended groom. Both men were afterwards arrested, but the servant managed to escape from the police. The man still in custody alleged that he had been duped by the other John Reynolds into the conspiracy. Substantial bail was offered. The Court refused the application.

ACCIDENT ON THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

An accident occurred on Saturday morning, between the Penmaenmawr and the Llanfairfechan stations of the Chester and Holyhead section of the London and North-Western Railway. Between the two stations named the main line skirts the base of Penmaen Mountain, which rises abruptly from the sea, and to protect the permanent way from the violence of the waves there is constructed a massive boundary wall. The line is particularly exposed to danger when there are high tides and strong gales from the north-east, as was the case on Friday night. The recent continuous heavy storms considerably impaired the foundations of this wall, and gangs of workmen have for some time been employed in strengthening and repairing the masonry. A strong hurricane raged on Friday night and during the morning of Saturday, and as it was momentarily feared that the wall would give way, a number of the company's servants were stationed in the vicinity to give immediate intimation should the line get damaged. The waves dashed with great fury against the wall, and by half-past eleven succeeded in undermining it to such an extent that the line gave way in three distinct places, damaging the permanent way for a distance of half a mile. There were three large chasms, one measuring 35 feet long by 20 feet deep. The 10.15 up train passed safely just before the accident, as did also a goods train, the latter, however, having a most miraculous escape. The rails, which with the sleepers, still bridged over the pits, proved unable to bear the weight of the passing train, and gave way. The couplings of some of the last trucks broke, but fortunately the waggons retained sufficient velocity to carry them safely over. The accident was speedily known at the adjacent stations, and as the line is worked on the block system, trains from Chester and Holyhead were detained respectively at Llanfairfechan and Penmaenmawr, and passengers and luggage conveyed between these points by means of a large number of vehicles, which were obtained from the neighbouring town. After a short delay Mr. Binger, district manager, and Mr. Hedworth Lee, the company's engineer, were soon on the spot, and steps were immediately taken to construct a detour line, which was got ready in time for the nine p.m. up mail from Bangor. It will take considerable time and expense to properly repair the old line. Had the accident occurred at night the consequences would have been terrible, as the scene of the accident is close to a tunnel.

MURDEROUS AFFRAY IN A RAILWAY CARRIAGE.

On Monday, at the Wakefield Court House, a serious charge of assault was preferred by Richard Edwards, a furnaceman at Messrs. Thomson and Co.'s Railway Ironworks, Normanton, against three Irishmen, employed by the same firm, named Owen and Patrick Murray, brothers, and Michael Sweeney. On Saturday evening, the prosecutor accompanied a man named George Hewitson and his wife, with whom he lodges, to Wakefield, to purchase provisions. They left Normanton about five o'clock, and started back from Wakefield about half-past nine o'clock. The complainant, his landlord and landlady, the three prisoners, and two other persons occupied one of the compartments in a second-class carriage. The prosecutor alleged that soon after the train—which was half an hour behind time—had left Wakefield station, he asked Hewitson to lend him his knife to cut some twist tobacco, and he did so. Sweeney at once seized the knife, and rushed upon Edwards, with whom he had had a few angry words on the previous Thursday. He made a desperate attempt to cut the man's throat, and, although he did not succeed, he inflicted several serious wounds on Edward's head, face, and hands, and it is feared that the sight of the left eye has been destroyed. The poor fellow fell insensible on the floor of the carriage, and whilst he lay there, bleeding profusely, Sweeney endeavoured to gouge his eyes out with his thumb, and the two Murrays kicked him most unmercifully. Both the doors of the carriage were locked, or it is believed some of the passengers would have got out, so terrified were they at the conduct of Sweeney, who was exceedingly frantic. As the train approached Normanton station, one of the women screamed out "Murder," and two porters ran up to the side of the carriage. They found Sweeney in a very excited state, brandishing the knife about, and declaring that he would stab the first person who attempted to open the door. One of the porters succeeded in unlocking the door, and then rushed into the carriage, throwing his arms round the man in order to prevent him from doing further mischief. Sweeney made a stab at him, but the blow struck the side of the carriage, and the knife doubling up almost severed his (Sweeney's) thumb from his hand. He was removed from the carriage with great difficulty, and whilst on the platform he attempted to stab several persons. Mr. Gill appeared for Sweeney, and said that Owen Murray and Hewitson's wife got to angry words in the carriage, when the prosecutor asked Hewitson for his knife, and as soon as he got it he aimed a blow at Owen Murray. Sweeney interfered, got possession of the knife with great difficulty, and retained it, and Edwards was thrown down, and held there till the train reached Normanton. Sweeney, who had received three serious cuts on one of his hands, then wished to give Edwards into custody, but he (Sweeney) was locked up, and when the two Murrays came into court to give evidence on his behalf, they were apprehended. Mr. Gill submitted that the theory of the prisoners was more consistent than that of the prosecutor, and asked the Bench to dismiss the case. The Bench took a different view of the case, and without giving Sweeney the option of paying a fine, they sent him to prison for a month, and ordered him to pay 12s. 2d. for expenses. The two Murrays were fined 10s. each, and, with the expenses, they had £1 2s. 2d. each to pay.

A convention has just been signed between the Duke of Wellington and the Belgian Government by which the capital sum inscribed on the Grand Livre of Public Debt is agreed to be converted into a fixed annual income of 80,000 francs.—*Telegraph.*

WRECK OF THE SHIP MONT BLANC. RESCUE OF THE CREW.

Captain Taylor, of the ship Mont Blanc, in reporting the abandonment of that vessel, says he left Miramachi for Barrow on the 30th of October, and had fair weather until he reached lat. 37 30, long. 42, when the wind increased from the north-west, veering occasionally from that point to south-west, and continued so on the 3rd, 4th, and 5th of the present month, the ship taking heavy seas over all, washing a quantity of the deck cargo overboard. On Wednesday, the 6th instant, the weather was very tempestuous, the wind blowing a complete hurricane from the north-west, the ship making much water, and lying over on her beam ends. She soon became unmanageable, and broached to on both sides, and the seas swept completely over the deck, carrying away the cargo, &c. As the men were constantly in danger at the pumps, the ship was brought by the wind under lower main topsail; but soon after, owing to the wind, the ship was laid over with her lee side completely under water. The sea was breaking clean over the ship and sweeping clean over the deck. The crew got into the main and mizen tops to save their lives. The ship continued taking heavy seas on board, causing sad destruction, the main hatch and several planks on the port side being blown up. At about noon a barque was sighted lying to windward, and signals were made, when she at once bore up; but in consequence of the high seas and wind, no communication could be had with the Captain then, but he lay by the Mont Blanc for the night and next morning. The weather having moderated the crew of the disabled vessel succeeded in reaching the strange vessel, which proved to be the Skjold, bound from New York for Queenstown for orders.

NARROW ESSAPE OF A VALUABLE SHIP.

A serious shipping disaster, but one fortunately not attended with loss of life, occurred off this port on Saturday morning. It appears that on Friday a large fleet of vessels left the Mersey, and among them was the barque Vale of Firth, commanded by Captain Garrett, which was bound for Valparaiso. Everything appears to have gone on well until about midnight, when the wind increased to a fearful gale, the wind blowing in violent squalls from the north-east, and the sea running very high; in fact, it was almost impossible for any vessel to live in such a tempest. During one of the sudden squalls the Vale of Firth was driven ashore on the Little Benbo Bank, one of the most dangerous banks at the entrance to the port, and the scene of many a disastrous shipwreck. All attempts on the part of those on board to get the vessel off proving fruitless, rockets were thrown up, and other signals of distress were made. These being observed by the brig Iron King, she at once took the New Brighton lifeboat in tow, and proceeded to the scene of the disaster. On reaching the barque a line was thrown on board, and the crew taken into the lifeboat; whilst, by some means at present unexplained, a portion of the lifeboat's crew got on board the Vale of Firth. In the meantime, the steamtug Knight Errant came and endeavoured to render assistance; and soon after the tug Retriever also came up, and a tow line was put on board, but this soon parted. Then the Knight Errant tried, but failed; again the Retriever—after having her deck flooded with the tremendous seas that were running, and her companion's way smashed—succeeded in getting another hawser on board, and eventually, with the assistance of the Knight Errant, the vessel was pulled off the bank, and brought back to Liverpool, and placed in a graving dock for repairs, as the bottom is seriously damaged. Whilst the vessel was in the river, preparatory to going into dock, the crew got on board, but, in consequence of the vessel leaking so badly, they again abandoned her, and the vessel had to be taken into dock by men from shore. The ship and cargo are valued at £120,000. The Knight Errant sustained a good deal of damage to her bottom in consequence of striking the bank several times.

THE COLLIERY INUNDATION NEAR WALSALL.

All Sunday night the band of engineers and special correspondents waited at the pit mouth in hourly expectation of seeing the water reduced so that the searching party might enter. It was a dreary dismal night. A descent made not long before midnight by Mr. Ness, Mr. Starkey, and Mr. Goring, revealed the presence of carbonic acid gas fifteen feet above the water, which had now sunk and left the greater part of the roadway into the workings dry. The band of volunteers would have entered at once but for the presence, in such quantities, of foul air, which had been wafted out as the water receded from the workings. The indications of gas were such as to cause some of the party to despair of the lives of the men, but others as confidently held out that beyond the gas there must have been pure air, and that some would be got out alive. The great enemy—water—having been got rid of, every nerve was now strained to set up a current of pure air and to clear the pit of choke damp. The foul air, it was supposed, had escaped from the same old mine which held the water. Mr. Ness and Mr. Checkley descended, and begun the work of putting an air trough in the culvert connecting the two shafts, with the view of creating a draught. The urgency with which the pumping apparatus had been worked was now abated, and all hands were set to work to prepare for the reception of the long-missing miners. The work of restoring ventilation proved one of great difficulty, and some doubt prevailed whether the workings would not be choked by clay washed from the roof and sides of the pit.

A correspondent, telegraphing from Pelsall, on Monday, at 10 p.m., states:—At five o'clock the good news came that the mouth of the inset was clear of black damp. An exploring party went down, consisting of Mr. Ness, Mr. J. P. Baker, Mr. Lindop, and Mr. Evans. They had gone only twenty yards up the roadway when they were stopped by the caving-in of the roof. Nothing but a dense mass of clay lay before them. The exploring party had to retrace their steps, and came up to the bank, looking sadly downcast. It was believed that the bed of clay which stopped the progress of the explorers formed a dam, behind which a great "pond" of water had accumulated. If this be the case, the greatest caution will be necessary to avoid a second catastrophe when the hewers go down to clear away the earth. All hope was then given up. The task of finding the men may take days, and they must be dead ere now. An affecting scene followed in the bright blaze of the flaming cressets. Mr. North stood upon a trolly, and related to the mourning listeners the sad state of affairs. He told them all hope was gone, and that it was quite uncertain when the excavation could be completed. He urged the weary watchers to accept the inevitable fate, and to take themselves to their homes. The curate of Pelsall next stood up, and spoke some earnest and sensible words. The good advice was taken, and the small company broke up one by one, wending their way across the common to their lowly cottages. Mr. Ness, with four nights of weary work and no sleep, and sick from the black damp which he had inhaled when down the shaft, had to be taken home. The most tired of the labouring party were relieved, and fresh hands were at once set to work to begin the clearing of the blocked-up roadways. All is now quiet save the clanking of the engines.

Mr. Carrington Francis, barrister, of Lincoln's Inn has been appointed Private Secretary to the Lord Chancellor.

The *British Medical Journal* understands that the Rev. Mr. Watson, whose capital sentence for the murder of his wife at Stockwell was commuted to imprisonment for life, has shown no signs whatever of unsoundness of mind while in prison.

MR. ODGER AND THE "FIGARO."

The judges in the Court of Common Pleas (Chief Justice Bovill and Justices Grove and Denman) on Saturday had before them the cases of Odger v. Mortimer, and the Same v. Rankin.—Mr. Willis said that these actions were brought by Mr. George Odger against the proprietor and printer of the *Figaro* to recover damages for libel. The article complained of contained a great deal of defamatory matter, but among other things it contained this specific charge—"He defied Parliament and the Government, and threatened unprecedented demonstrations and civil discord." The defendants pleaded that the alleged libels were true in substance and in fact. Master Gordon at Chambers made an order that the defendants should deliver particulars of the plea of justification. Mr. Justice Pigott, however, subsequently made an order rescinding that made by Master Gordon. The present motion was for a rule calling upon the defendants to show cause why the order of Mr. Justice Pigott should not be set aside, and why they should not deliver the particulars asked for.—The Lord Chief Justice asked what were the specific particulars asked for?—Mr. Willis: What he wanted was particulars of the time and place where by speech or act the plaintiff defied Parliament and the Government, when and where he publicly burned the Parks Bill, when and where he declared that if the Bill became law he would break the law, and when and where he threatened unprecedented demonstrations and civil discord.—The Lord Chief Justice, after some discussion, said, We think that you should have a rule to show cause, but the Court cannot but notice the terms of the alleged libel, and I venture to suggest to the plaintiff that he should consult his legal adviser, not as to isolated passages, but as to the whole effect of the alleged libel. This rule, if made absolute, must lead to very considerable expense. We think that you are entitled to a rule to show cause in order that the matter may be discussed.—Mr. Justice Denman: I wish to say that I take no part of the responsibility of advising Mr. Odger; that is for him and his counsel. I, however, fully appreciate the kindness of my lord in doing so.—The Lord Chief Justice: I did not advise; I only said that the plaintiff should consult his counsel.—Mr. Justice Denman: I do not even go so far as that.—The rule was then granted.

THE TOUR OF THE AMERICAN FLAG.

On Saturday morning, Colour-sergeant Bates, late of the United States army, left Manchester, where he had been staying since Thursday, and set forth again on his journey, taking the road to Macclesfield. He rode out of the city in an open conveyance, with the flag of his country to the fore, and alongside of it fluttered a Union Jack, which had been presented to the gallant sergeant the previous day, on behalf of a number of Manchester merchants, by Mr. Megson. After reaching the end of Birch Lane, Longsight, the conveyance returned to the city, while Colour-sergeant Bates, accompanied by three gentlemen, continued the journey on foot. One of these gentlemen was Mr. J. H. Blair, draper, of London road, a comrade of Sergeant Bates in the Federal army during the American war. The four travellers passed through Stockport, in which town they were followed by large crowds, who showed much interest in the sergeant and his flag. One old woman gave the sergeant a shilling, because her son, who had fought for the Confederates, was, when taken prisoner by the Federals, kindly treated by them, instead of being instantly murdered, as the old woman seemed to have expected that he would have been. On the other side of Stockport the well-meaning sergeant was left to continue his journey to Macclesfield alone, carrying the "stars and stripes" aloft, but having the Union Jack in his knapsack. On Friday, the sergeant, while in Manchester, visited some of the "lions" of the city, including Messrs. Hoyle's printworks, the Royal Exchange, and Watt's warehouse, and everywhere met with a cordial reception. At Watts' warehouse he was introduced to Sir James Watts, who kindly gave him a deal of information about the fine building and the business done in it. A large number of American papers have tried to induce the sergeant to send them periodical accounts of his tour through England, but as he is afraid that he would be unequal to writing long letters after walking twenty or thirty miles a day, he has not accepted the offers. However, he regularly sends to no less than seven New York journals copies of English newspapers which report his reception in various towns; and, on his return to the United States, he purposes writing a book concerning his tour.

THE PROSECUTION OF BETTING MEN.

Fifty-seven men who were arrested on Friday were brought before the Lord Mayor on Saturday at the Mansion House. Upon the prisoners in the aggregate nearly £2,000 was found by the police. The case of Morgan, landlord of the Rising Sun, Cloth Fair, was first taken.—Mr. Straight, in opening it, dwelt upon the serious consequences that would ensue if licensed victuallers were allowed to use their houses for purposes of sheltering members of the betting ring. He added that the Licensing Act dealt with publicans so infringing the law, but the present prosecution was instituted under the Prevention of Betting Act.—Sergeant Smith, who had arrested the prisoner, produced a telegram addressed to a man named Atkins, and relating to a race at Shrewsbury. He stated, in answer to Mr. Buchanan, that when he took the prisoner into custody he found no betting operations going on. Charles Watkins, a city policeman, said in October he received certain instructions with reference to the tavern kept by the defendant. He went there on the 23rd of October in plain clothes. The bar was full of people, and the defendant was serving. The conversation was on horse racing. He afterwards with some difficulty went up stairs. A man stood in the doorway leading to the room, and refused to admit him. The defendant said, "It's a proper person." and he went up. It was a front room, over the bar, and twenty people were there. A man named Atkins and a clerk were sitting at a table. Atkins was betting, and a clerk was booking the bets. There was a large card with the names and prices of horses upon it. He himself made a bet on a horse called Impost for 10s. He handed the money to Atkins, who gave him as odds 3 to 1. He put the money in a bag between his knees. He saw him put other money into his bag. When he left he heard the man at the door ask the defendant whether or not he should let a man upstairs. The defendant said in reply, "Am I to know every —— fool who wants to get up? If he is 'cheeky' don't let him up at all." The witness gave similar evidence as to transactions on six other days. The defendant never was in the upstairs room.—The Lord Mayor imposed fines of £100 each on the defendant Henry Bacon, the landlord of the Swan in Leadenhall Market, and Morgan, and a fine of £20 on George Lee, the clerk of Bacon.—The fines were paid. The other cases were adjourned.

THE GALWAY PROSECUTIONS.—On Saturday, the defendants, lay and clerical, entered an appearance by their attorney in the Crown Office, Dublin, to the informations filed against them. Within four days from this the plea, or defence, in each case must be put in the ordinary course. It is impossible, if the trial takes place in Dublin, that it can be held until the after sittings of Hilary Term.

The dairymen and cowkeepers of the metropolis, especially those of South London, have been taking counsel together relative to the operation of the new Adulteration Act, and a committee has been appointed to draw up a report. This result is expected to cause the sale of pure milk to the public at a penny a quart in advance of the price at present charged.

COMMITTAL OF A BANKRUPT ON A CHARGE OF FRAUD.

On Tuesday, in the Wolverhampton Police Court, Thomas Bishop, grocer and provision merchant, of North street, in that town, was charged with removing goods, valued at £66, with the intention of defrauding his creditors, and with concealing books and documents relating to his business. The prisoner's former assistant (Sydney Parish) was at the same time charged with conspiracy in the same transaction. Bishop had become a bankrupt, and had removed teas and other groceries, that he had just purchased, to the shop of Parish, in an adjoining street. Parish had only been started in business at about the time of his master's failure, and he had no capital. The proceedings were brought by Mr. Dixon, of Birmingham, the receiver under the bankruptcy. A witness, named James Sawyer, swore that about five days before Bishop's shop was closed, he saw Bishop and another person remove a load of bacon, hams, teas, and other groceries from a cart, and take them into Parish's shop. The next day he saw Bishop remove a number of parcels from the same vehicle into Parish's shop. He took interest in the proceedings because he knew that the prisoner's brother had become a bankrupt; and he suspected that the prisoner was likewise in difficulties.—George Ayre, who had been an assistant at Parish's shop, which was now closed, deposed that after Mr. Dixon had called at Parish's shop he saw his master empty tea from different chests into several canisters and also into biscuit boxes and cheese boxes, and they were afterwards deposited up stairs. The chests out of which the tea had been emptied were subsequently broken up and burnt in the kitchen. Shortly after Bishop's shop was closed, witness saw Parish count out some money and hand it to Bishop at his (Parish's) shop. Commercial travellers identified samples of tea that had been found on Parish's premises as that which they had sold a few days before the bankruptcy to Bishop; and Mr. Dixon spoke of his inability to get from Bishop a cash book which it was known that he kept.—The magistrates committed Bishop for trial, but remanded Parish, his solicitor pleading that as his client did not receive his summons till the day before, when he was at Belbroughton, he had not had time to prepare his defence. Both were admitted to bail.

A JUDGE AND A SOLICITOR AT VARIANCE.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Monday, before the Lord Chief Justice and Justices Blackburn and Mellor, Sir J. B. Karslake, Q.C. (with him Mr. Bullen) moved for rule to prohibit Mr. Lefroy, Judge of the Somerset County Court, from proceeding with a summons, charging Mr. Joliffe, a solicitor of Crewkerne, with contempt of court. The applicant stated in an affidavit that in April, 1868, a man named Larking consulted him respecting an alleged breach of contract by a resident of Crewkerne called March. He believed there was good cause for action, but advised Larking to reflect before embarking in litigation. Larking determined on instituting proceedings, but he declined to take the initiative without first consulting counsel. Prior to this Larking had mortgaged to him, as security of costs, a pension he was in receipt of for service in the metropolitan police force. The action was tried in the Crewkerne County Court, before the late Mr. Charles Saunders, and a verdict found for the defendant. The plaintiff was dissatisfied with the verdict, and determined to appeal on being advised that there was good ground for doing so. The appeal was heard in the Court of Exchequer, and resulted in the verdict being set aside, and a new trial ordered. The new trial was heard before Mr. Saunders, and the verdict was again in defendant's favour. Thereupon the defendant issued a judgment summons against Larking for the payment of the money, and this was adjudicated upon in April last, at the Crewkerne County Court, before Mr. Lefroy, who had been appointed judge on the death of Mr. Saunders. Mr. Joliffe represented Larking, and at the outset applied for the production of the written application upon which the summons had been issued. On being produced, the application was discovered to have been that moment signed by March, an irregularity which was unfavourably commented upon by Mr. Joliffe, who, in consequence, drew from the Judge an interrogation, couched in sharp tones, as to the use of raising quibbles, this being followed up by the expression of opinion that Larking had been badly advised. Mr. Joliffe said he had acted on the advice of counsel, whereupon Larking deposed that he had no money to pay the debt, adding that he had mortgaged his pension to his solicitor for money advanced. His Honour thereupon examined Larking with reference to the mortgage, and concluded by imputing (so the affidavit said) to the applicant in open Court corrupt and unworthy motives and misconduct, as for example: "I have no hesitation in saying that this man has been shamefully victimised;" and, "You have acted in a way no professional man should have done, and I think it is most discreditable. This man has to pay 50 per cent. for the money you have advanced." He (the applicant) assured the Judge that those charges were diametrically opposed to truth, whereupon his Honour ordered him to be taken into custody, which was done by the bailiff, who, however, subsequently released him. Believing that the judge had far exceeded his power, he served him with a notice of action, following this up by publishing in a local newspaper a letter commenting at length upon his Honour's conduct, which he characterised as arbitrary, and a tyrannical abuse of power. His Honour then summoned the editor of the journal in question, as well as Mr. Joliffe, for contempt of Court. He (Sir John) apprehended that the power of a County Court judge to commit for contempt of Court was set out in the 9th and 10th Vic., c. 95, by which the county courts were created, and the 113th section of which said, "If any person wilfully insults the judge, or any juror, or any officer during the sitting of the Court, or shall otherwise misbehave himself in court, the judge may order him to be taken into custody, and to be committed to prison for seven days." He submitted that, as the letter complained of was published long after the sitting of the Court, the judge could not proceed against Mr. Joliffe for contempt.—The Lord Chief Justice said it was a question which a county court, being a court of record, had not the power and commit for contempt for what would constitute contempt in a superior court.—Sir J. Karslake was not aware that a county court judge had larger power than was conferred upon him by statute. The judge made observations which he would not characterise beyond saying they were strong and unnecessary. The letter of Mr. Joliffe was simply an explanation, the fiasco having been commented upon in the newspapers.—The Lord Chief Justice said a personal vindication would not be contempt, but Mr. Joliffe went beyond that, and accused the judge of tyrannical conduct. However, a rule *nisi* might be granted.—Rule accordingly.

Plans have been prepared by Sir Gilbert Scott, R.A., for the restoration of Arundel Church. The expense is estimated at about £6,000.

THE EXPULSION OF PRINCE NAPOLEON.—The *Daily Telegraph's* Paris correspondent says:—Prince Napoleon has summoned several high police officials to pay him 20,000f. as damages for his arbitrary and illegal arrest.

MR. BRIGHT.—During the past three months the improvement in Mr. Bright's health has been greater than during the previous years of his disability; and that his return to the House of Commons next session may reasonably be expected, though the extent to which he will be able to take part in public business is still a matter of uncertainty.—*Daily News.*

Wanted.

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

WANTED, at the Consett Co-operative Store, an APPRENTICE to the DRAPERY BUSINESS. Applicants to meet the Committee, on Tuesday Night, December 3rd, at Seven o'clock. 482c

LANCHESTER HIGHWAY DISTRICT.

WANTED, good ROADS MEN; liberal wages given.—Apply to Wm. Dixon, Road Surveyor, Branch Villa, Lanchester. 488c

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

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

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

WANTED, WHEAT STRAW. Market price given. Address—John Simpson, Annfield Plain; or, William Simpson, Front Street, Consett. 438c

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

To Lend.

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

MONEY.

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

MONEY TO LEND.

BRITISH MUTUAL INVESTMENT CO. LIMITED.

SUMS from £50 to £1,000 to lend on approved Personal Security, and larger sums on Freehold or other property. No enquiry fee. Monthly or quarterly repayments.—Apply to
J. J. BRITTON,
Solicitor,
399c Newcastle-on-Tyne.

To Let.

TO LET, a COTTAGE, containing Two Rooms, at Horseleyhope Mill.—Apply to Geo. Raine, on the premises. 486c

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

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

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

CARTAGE TO LET.

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

TO BE LET, and entered upon immediately, a Large and Commodious HOUSE and SHOP, situate in Front Street, Consett, adjoining the Post-office.—For further particulars apply to Mr. Thos. Rawes, Turf Hotel. A lease can be granted to a suitable tenant.
Consett, Nov. 22nd, 1872. 489c

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

For Sale.

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

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

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

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

TO GARDENERS AND OTHERS.

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

FOR SALE,

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

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. John Jenkins.

SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

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

Also, a good BOILER, new, 6ft. by 3ft., made of Low Moor Plate, with Frame and Door. Any further information can be obtained by applying to the Auctioneer, Trafalgar Street Sale-rooms, Consett.
July 17th, 1872. 214c

By Mr Joseph Oley.

PRIESTFIELD LODGE, BURNOPFIELD.

MR. JOSEPH OLEY,

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

BREAKFAST ROOM.

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

DINING ROOM.

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

DRAWING ROOM.

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

No. 1 BEDROOM.

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

No. 2 BEDROOM.

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

No. 3 BEDROOM.

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

No. 4 BEDROOM.

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

No. 5 BEDROOM.

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

No. 6 BEDROOM.

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

ON LANDING.

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

ENTRANCE HALL.

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

IN DAIRY.

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

THE KITCHEN FURNITURE

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

THE LIBRARY

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

THE FARM STOCK, IMPLEMENTS, &c.,

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

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

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

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

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

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. Joseph Oley.

ELM PARK SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

MR. JOSEPH OLEY

HAS been honoured with instructions from Richard Latimer, Esq., who is leaving the above Residence, to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Elm Park, Shotley Bridge, on Thursday, November 28, 1872, the following very Valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising—A beautiful Trichord Piano in Walnut and Green Silk, full compass, nearly new (by Burling and Burling), 1 splendid Carved Walnut Chefflonier with Marble Top and Plate Glass Back and Front, Ladies and Gentlemen's Easy Walnut Chairs in Green Utrecht Velvet, 1 handsome Carved Mahogany Sideboard, 1 splendid Four-poled Mahogany Bedstead, 1 extra-sized Do, with Hangings and Mattress, 1 Iron Bedstead with Do. Do., Child's Crib and Hair Mattress, small Chest of Drawers, 2 Mahogany Easy Chairs in Hair Seating, 6 Do Sitting-room Chairs in Do., Mahogany Washstand with Marble Top, Do. Dressing Table, Swing Dressing Glass, Hall Table, 2 Chairs, 1 Bronze Metal Chair, 1 Cane Sofa, 1 good Kitchen Sofa, 1 large Kitchen Table, 1 small Do., 1 Press Bed, Tapestry and other Carpets, Oilcloth and Matting, Bedroom and other Chairs, 2 handsome Moderateur Lamps, 1 Candle Lamp, Kitchen Dresser, Bagatelle Board on Stand and Ivory Balls and Cues, 4 Drab Venetian Blinds, 5ft. 6in. by 2ft. 8½in., an excellent Mangle, Portable Shower Bath, Harness Closet, Dog Kennel, Wheelbarrow, small Barrel Churn, Butter Scales, Hay Rakes and Forks, a number of Pictures, including Deer Stalking, by Anstill, 1 Stack of well won old land Hay, containing 4 Tons less or more, 3 large Water Buts. Also, a number of sundry articles.

The Hay may remain on the premises at the purchaser's option till May next.

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

Elm Park is within Five Minutes walk of Shotley Bridge Station on the Derwent Valley Railway 484c

By Mr. A. T. Crow.

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

THE next SALE of HORSES, HARNESS, CARRIAGES, &c., will take place on Tuesday Nov. 26, 1872. ARTHUR T. CROW, Auctioneer

By Mr. Henry Brown.

HORSES, HARNESS, CONVEYANCES, &c., for SALE BY AUCTION, at Blackfine, near Benfieldside Station, belonging to Mr. William Mills, on Wednesday, December 4, 1872,
Mr. HENRY BROWN, Auctioneer,
Comprising:—Horses—1 Brown Horse, aged, 15 hands; 1 Bay Mare, 9 years, 16 hands; 1 Iron Grey Mare, 5 years, 17 hands; 1 Brown Pony Mare, 4 years, 14 hands; 1 Bay Filly, 3 years, 15 hands; 1 Chesnut Horse, 5 years, 16 hands.

Conveyances and Harness.—1 Brake, with 3 sets Double; 1 Spring Cart; 1 Spring Waggon, with Bows and Cover; 1 set of Tandem Harness; 1 set Spring Cart Harness.

The above all in first-class order, and will speak for themselves on the day of Sale.
Sale to commence at One o'clock. 480c

Contracts.

TO COAL OWNERS.

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

Tenders to be sent to the Secretary not later than Wednesday, December 4th, 1872, stating price for screened and unscreened Coals, delivered at Carr House or Medomsley Depots.
By order,
M. RICHLEY, Secretary.
Shotley Bridge, Nov. 12th, 1872. 456c

Public Notices.

COALS! COALS!! COALS!!!

HENRY RITSON

BEGS to remind the Public that he is now Selling Best Unscreened BUSTY COALS at Eight Shillings per Ton, or Six Shillings per Load of 15 cwt.
Broomhill Colliery, near Ebchester Station, Nov. 13th, 1872. 460c

IN THE MATTER OF THOMAS CLOSE, DECEASED.

ALL Persons OWING MONEY to the late Thomas Close, of Leadgate, in the County of Durham, Tailor and Draper, Deceased, are required at once to PAY the same to ANN CLOSE, of Leadgate, Widow and Administratrix of the said Thomas Close, or to me on her behalf, no other Person or Persons being legally entitled to receive the same.
JOHN J. BRITTON, Solicitor,
432c Consett and Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

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

The following is a list of their Serial Publications:—

Cassell's Magazine	6d	The Quiver	6d
Little Folks	6d	Family Bible	7d
Popular Educator	7d	Matthew Henry's Commentary	7d
Household Guide	7d	The Dore Bible	9d
History of England	7d	Foxe's Martyrs	5d
History of the War	7d	Natural History	6d
Dore Don Quixote	7d	The Dore Dante	2s
Book of Poultry	1s	Phrase and Fable	6d
Book of Birds	7d	Illustrated Travels	1s
British Poets	6d		

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

PRIZE ESSAYS ON TEMPERANCE.

THE COMMITTEE of the Shotley Bridge District Band of Hope have arranged to offer Prizes for the Best ESSAYS on "Total Abstinence," expressing the sentiment, "My reasons for joining a Band of Hope."

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

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

The Prizes will be awarded at a PUBLIC MEETING, to be held in the Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, on Monday Evening, December 2, 1872, of which Notice will be given by Handbills.
398c M. NETTLETON, Secretary.

Public Notice.

WILLIAM LAMB wishes to dispose of the CARRYING BUSINESS he has conducted so long between Consett and Newcastle; also, a BLACK MARE and LONG CART with bow covers.—Apply at his residence, 12, Raglan Street, Consett. 479c

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a meeting of Rated Inhabitants of the Township of Collierley and Pontop will be held at the house of Mr. Robert Clark, Dipton, on Monday, the 25th day of November, 1872, at Seven o'clock p.m., for the purpose of taking into consideration the encroachment on the awarded Road, caused by Mr. George Leadbitter, and other business that may be brought before the meeting.
JONN URWIN, } Overseers.
JOSEPH ROBINSON, }
November 20, 1872. 487c

TOWN HALL, CONSETT.

OPEN EVERY EVENING with a talented Concert Company.
Mr. HARRY WEST, the gentlemanly comique.
Miss P. CHARLTON, characteristic singer and dancer.
Master W. REED, juvenile comic.
Messrs. BELL & MELROSE, negro comedians.
Miss C. PHILLIPS, characteristic singer, dancer, and side drum performer.
Master G. REED, infant tenor.
A change of Company for the week commencing November 25th.
485c Mr. EDWARD FIELDING, Manager.

BENFIELDSIDE CHORAL UNION.

THE COMMITTEE of the above UNION beg to announce that they purpose giving a GRAND MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT in the Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, on Thursday Evening, December 12th, 1872.

Admission:—Reserved Seats (numbered), 2s.; Area, 1s.; Gallery, 6d.

Doors open at Half-past Seven, to commence at Eight o'clock.

A plan of the Hall may be seen at Mr. Lax's, Shotley Bridge, where Tickets may be obtained, and Seats secured, 481c

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. 242a

EDUCATION.

BLACKHILL GRAMMAR SCHOOL, now open, conducted by J. C. Wylie and Miss Hepton. Reading, Writing, Mathematics, and Modern Languages.
Music and Needlework.
N.B.—Private Teaching. 208

NOTICE.

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

SECURITY IN CREDIT TRANSACTIONS.

PROMPT SETTLEMENTS GUARANTEED.

FLINT AND CO., BRITISH AND FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INQUIRY OFFICES.

London—Bow Lane and 58, Cheapside, E.C.
Glasgow—33, Renfield Street.
Dublin—10, Henry Street.
Cork—70 South Mall.
Manchester—88, Mosley Street, and 6, 8 and 10, Bond Street.
Leicester—42, Belvoir Street.

The "Weekly Gazette" contains the whole of the various Lists of Preferential Securities (as required by Act of Parliament to be registered) for the whole of Great Britain and Ireland. These Lists include Bills of Sale (whether absolute or conditional); Warrants of Attorney Cognovits; Judges' Orders; County Court Judgments; Irish Judgments; Scotch Protested Bills; Bankruptcies, Assignments; Dissolutions, &c., &c.

Statute Information.—Subscribers can obtain information in reference to the commercial status of parties giving orders for goods. Three postage stamps to be forwarded with each English enquiry. Foreign ones at special rates. No Subscriber need forward goods to a stranger or doubtful customers without first obtaining from the Registrars at the office, or by enquiries made within the district where the applicant may reside, information relating to the *present commercial position* of the party. All enquiries are *private* and *confidential*, and the name of the subscriber making the enquiry is not mentioned to the correspondents, neither are the names of correspondents made known to Subscribers.

Collection of Accounts.—Debts are recovered in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland upon a new and special arrangement adopted by these offices.

Monthly Remittances are made to Subscribers of *all* moneys received by the Office, during the preceding month, on their account *whether in full or on account* of claims.

Commission is charged only upon amount either actually recovered and paid over by the office, or satisfactorily settled by private arrangement with the Creditor. The following is the Scale:—Under £20, 5 per cent.; from £20 to £100, 2½ per cent.; above £100, 1 per cent. Cases below 40s. or disputed cases requiring to be pleaded in a County Court by a Solicitor are, however, subject to special arrangement upon favourable terms. Particulars on application

Scotch and Irish Debts are charged as follows:—£20, 7½ per cent; over £20, 5 per cent. When no recovery is effected no percentage will be charged.

Legal Advice.—Subscribers requiring legal advice upon any matter connected with their business, can have the same by applying to the Head Office, *free of charge.*

BANKRUPTCY DEPARTMENT.

Estates examined, Accounts audited. By communicating with this office, persons in embarrassed circumstances will receive every attention, in order to secure *immediate protection.*

References on application to many firms in the North of England and elsewhere.

Facts for Members.—This office makes each and every inquiry (no matter how closely it follows on a previous inquiry) the subject of a fresh investigation. References to more than ten thousand firms.

Terms.—£3 3s., £5 5s., £10 10s., and upwards, per annum.

N.B.—Banks and their Branches contracted for.

All inquiries, communications, remittances, &c., to be sent to the London Office. 478c

Business Announcement.

PRICE (WITH A DIARY), TWOPENCE

Will be ready on Saturday, December, 7th, 18

JACKSON'S
BUSINESS AND HOUSEHOLD
ALMANACK FOR 187

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

JACKSON'S
BUSINESS AND HOUSEHOLD
ALMANACK FOR 1873,

Will contain, besides a vast amount of general information,

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

CONTENTS OF ALMANACK FOR 1873.
Lambeth Palace and its Historical Associations—with an Engraving of Lambeth Palace.
Abergavenny Castle—with an engraving.
Death of Richard III—with an engraving of the Battle of Bosworth Field.
Folly Bridge—with an engraving.
Rhembrandt's Mill, do.
The Boundary Stone, do.
Chertsey Abbey do.
Tewkesbury Abbey, do.
Woolwich Dockyard, do.
Brecon Bridge South Wales do.
Chelsea Hospital, do.
Crickhowell, Brecon, do.

WISE MAXIMS AND CHOICE READINGS.—
The Value of Books. A Capital Story.
Testimony of a Water Drinker. Good Advice.
Sunday Labour. The Gospel.
Power of a Mother's Word.

GOLDEN RULES TO BE OBSERVED THROUGH LIFE.—
A Sermon for the Young. Riddle of Life.
Making most of Life. Stream of Life. Ills of Life.
The Bottom of the Ocean. Spare Moments.
Early Rising. Lord Chesterfield. Cruelty of Pride.
How the Gulf Stream regulates the Temperature of London.
Beware of little expenses: a small leak will sink a great ship.
Economy in a Family.
Savings' Banks in England and America.
Incident of the Franco-Prussian War.
Bonaparte's Error. Influence of Hope.
Proper use of Hope. Power of Perseverance.
Benefit of Knowledge. Greatness of Man.
Enthusiasm of Man. Contagiousness of Enthusiasm

TWELVE GOLDEN MAXIMS FOR FAMILIES.
1.—Health must be regarded.
2.—Education must be earnestly attended to.
3.—Amiable tempers must be cherished.
4.—Industrious habits must be formed.
5.—Mutual confidence must be reposed.
6.—A continual desire for domestic tranquillity must be cherished.
7.—The parental character must be highly respected.
8.—Domestic order must be maintained.
9.—The love of home must be fostered.
10.—Sympathy under domestic trials must be expressed.
11.—Sincere prayer must be presented for each other.
12.—The family must look forward to a purer, brighter, nobler world than this.

CURIOSITIES OF SCIENCE.—
Compensating forces in custom.
Nutriment in apples.
The nine worthies.
Invention of the Saw.
The Alpine Tunnel.
For what purpose were the Stars created?
Materials of a Man.
Circulation of the blood in Man.
How the Bee makes honey.
Composition of sugar.
At what season man weighs most.
Filtering water.
Fatal Experiment with lightning.
To tell the approach of storms.

INFORMATION FOR EVERYBODY.—
Summary of the Intoxicating Liquors Act, 1872.
Rates of Inland Postage.
Post Office Savings' Bank.
Eclipses in 1873.
Fixed and Moveable Festivals, &c.
Bill Stamps and Promissory Notes
Principal articles of the Calendar for 1873.
The Queen and Royal Family.
The Ministry.
Sovereigns and Heads of Governments of the Principal States of the World.
Extent and Population of the United Kingdom.
Table of English and Scottish Sovereigns.
Rules for the disposal for the personal estate of a person dying intestate.
Assesed Taxes, Licenses, &c.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Our advertising friends will please favour us with their Orders on or before the 16th of November, as we cannot guarantee the insertion of their announcements after that date.
Consett, 23rd October. 1872.

TO SECRETARIES OF FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

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

Business Anno
MYERS ROYAL CATT
Cows, Calves, Pigs,
by MR. JOHN DOR
MERC
369c
PRICE THREE SHILLI
THE LANCHESTE
with the Awarded Ro
Watering Places, &c., set o
by their Award, dated 13th
of the various
CUSTOMS OF THE COPY
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Edited and Compiled by
upwards of thirty years M
Copyhold Office, Durham,
Manor.
The whole of the remainin
work, which was published
purchased by Robert Ja
Consett, he has determined
Three Shillings per copy (p
a speedy clearance.
Also on hand a few cop
simile) of the *Original* LA
ACT, recently published by
the reduced price of *Two S*
Every owner or occ
the boundary of Lanchester
a copy of either of these edi
Mr. Jackson will be gl
either of these editions by
which Halfpenny Postage
Orders made payable to Ro
must be received.
Copies of either of these
of Mr. T. Batey, Bookseller
George Atkinson, Middle
Jackson, Bookseller, and M
Blackhill; Miss Leslie, Boo
Mr. T. Lamb, Newsagent,
the Agents of the *Consett G*
SPEC
THE MILLINERY
R. W. S
Consist
MAGNIFICENT SE
IN ALL
IN
TERRY.
VELVET.
LACE.
TORQU
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From 4s. 11d
VELVET and STRA
At 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 4s. 1
200 Black and Whit
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A large variety of
TURBANS, INFANT
WHITE SILK HAT
DRESS CAPS, ENG
FLOWERS, FEAT
and LACES.
SHAV
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district.
STRIPED DOLLY
11d. to 19s. 6d.
SCARLET WOOL
and 16s. 6d., splend
same quality and pr
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SHAWLS, all Pric
MIXED GREY SH
19s. 6d.
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BLACK, AN
BEA
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From 4s. 1
CHILDREN'S DITT
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LADIES & CH
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BLANKETS,
LINEN AND
WHITE AND GRE
SHIRTINGS,
STAYS,
CARPETS,
And almost everythi
Draper
R. W.
LUTON
22, MIDDLE STR
STREET,
FRONT STREE

Business Announnts.c eme

MYERS ROYAL CATTLE SPICE, for Horses, Cows, Calves, Pigs, Sheep, and Lambs, sold by

MR. JOHN DORMAND, JUN.,
MERCHANT,
LANCHESTER.

369c

PRICE THREE SHILLINGS, POST FREE.

THE LANCHESTER COMMON ACT with the AWARDED ROADS, QUARRIES, WELLS, WATERING PLACES, &c., set out by the Commissioners by their Award, dated 13th June, 1871; also a note of the various
CUSTOMS OF THE COPYHOLD OF MANORS
OF THE SEE OF DURHAM.

Edited and Compiled by ROBERT JACKSON, for upwards of thirty years Managing Clerk in the Copyhold Office, Durham, and late Bailiff of the Manor.

The whole of the remaining copies of this useful work, which was published at 3s. 6d., having been purchased by ROBERT JACKSON, *Guardian* Office, Consett, he has determined to reduce the price to *Three Shillings* per copy (post free) in order to effect a speedy clearance.

Also on hand a few copies (being an exact facsimile) of the *Original* LANCHESTER COMMON ACT, recently published by MR. JOHN CALVERT, at the reduced price of *Two Shillings* (post free).

☞ Every owner or occupier of property within the boundary of Lanchester Common should possess a copy of either of these editions.

MR. JACKSON will be glad to forward copies of either of these editions by return of Post. For which Halfpenny Postage Stamps or Post-Office Orders made payable to ROBERT JACKSON, Consett, must be received.

Copies of either of these editions may be also had of Mr. T. Batey, Bookseller, Front Street, and Mr. George Atkinson, Middle Street, Consett; Mr. R. Jackson, Bookseller, and Mr. S. Walker, Newsagent, Blackhill; Miss Leslie, Bookseller, Shotley Bridge, Mr. T. Lamb, Newsagent, Annfield Plain, and of the Agents of the *Consett Guardian*.

SPECIAL.

THE MILLINERY at
R. W. SHAW'S
Consists of
MAGNIFICENT SELECTIONS
IN ALL THE
LATEST STYLES
IN
TERRY.
VELVET.
LACE.
TORQUIOSE,
AND
CRAPE BONNETS,
From 4s. 11d. to 18s. 6d.

VELVET and STRAW HATS,
Fashionable Shapes,
At 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 4s. 11d., 5s. 6d., to 12s. 6d.

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

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

SHAWLS.

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

STRIPED DOLLY VARDENS, from 8s. 11d. to 19s. 6d.
SCARLET WOOL SHAWLS, 13s. 6d. and 16s. 6d., splendid quality; also, the same quality and prices in Blue.
PAISLEY AND BLACK INDIANA SHAWLS, all Prices.
MIXED GREY SHAWLS, 5s. 11d. to 19s. 6d.

MANTLES AND JACKETS.

R. W. S. HAS just received some very elegant designs in
LADIES' BROWN,
BLACK, AND BLUE
BEAVER JACKETS.
Nicely Trimmed with all kinds of Fur,
From 4s. 11d. to 25s.
CHILDREN'S DITTO, 3s. 3d. to 6s. 6d.
A large variety of
LADIES & CHILDREN'S
SCARLET & TARTAN
CLOAKS, &c.

DRESSES.

A REMARKABLY good assortment of DRESS GOODS now in Stock, of every description, for Autumn Wear, comprising
FRENCH MERINOES,
FRENCH TWILLS,
BARATHAS,
PLAN & TWEED
WINCEYS,
ALPACAS,
TARTANS,
MOHAIRS,
BLACK VELVETEENS, &c.

BLANKETS, &c.

R. W. S. HOLDS a large STOCK of the following Goods, of which he strongly recommends inspection—
BLANKETS,
LINEN AND COTTON SHEETS,
WHITE AND GREY CALICOES,
FLANNELS,
SHIRTINGS,
HOLLANDS,
STAYS,
COCOA MATTINGS,
CARPETS,
TICKINGS,
And almost everything connected with the Drapery Trade.

R. W. SHAW,
LUTON HOUSE,
22, MIDDLE STREET, & 13, FRONT STREET, CONSETT;
AND
FRONT STREET, LEADGATE. 422c

Business Announcement.

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

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED HAT SHOP IN NEWCASTLE.

THOMAS COCHRANE is now selling the BEST SILK HAT in the Trade at 10s. 6d.

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

BROOKS'S
CHEAP HAT AND CAP SHOP,
59, CLAYTON STREET, NEWCASTLE.

SEALSKIN CAPS.
LARGE STOCK.
SELLING OFF CHEAP. 483c

EDITORIAL NOTICE.

Lanchester Highway Board next week.

"TO-MORROW":—Stanzas to a friend, by J. L., Shotley Bridge, will appear next week.

LEEDS Z.—The rioting at Blackhill, and Consett (then Berry Edge) took place on April 18th, 1858. On the 26th of April 36 persons charged with riotous conduct were tried at Shotley Bridge Petty Sessions, 34 of whom were convicted and bound over to keep the peace, and the remaining 2 were discharged. We are aware that other authorities have given the date of this riot as having occurred in 1846, but our correspondent may rest assured that the date we have given is correct, and can be verified by the most reliable authority.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23RD, 1872.

Local and District News.

A Good Templar Lodge has been formed at Blackhall Mill, near Ebchester.

POLICE PROMOTION.—P.C. Morland, of Dipton, has been appointed to the rank of Sergeant.

FIELDING'S CONCERT COMPANY.—This talented company has already achieved a success which is almost without a precedent in Consett. Their efforts to entertain their patrons has been highly appreciated, and we doubt not but that the public will show their value of the exertions of the artists, by according them their generous support. The programme for next week cannot fail to satisfy the most fastidious, and we expect to see "bumper" houses each evening.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THREE MEN AT BLACKHALL MILL.—On Sunday last, three men narrowly escaped drowning while fording the river Derwent at Blackhall Mill. Mr Curry, butcher, and other two men were crossing the stream with a horse and cart, when the horse lost his footing and was carried down the river, which was very much swollen at the time. The men with great difficulty reached the embankment, but the house was not so fortunate. It was unable to reach the shore, and was washed down the river for a considerable distance.

SERIOUS AFFRAY AT QUEBEC.—On Saturday night last, a serious occurrence took place at Quebec, amongst a number of English and Irish miners.—Sergeant Potter and P.C. Smith were speedily on the spot, and attempted to disperse the combatants. The rioters made an attack on the officers, throwing bricks, stones, and other missiles, at them. Three men, named John Roberts, Thomas Aspen, and Jas. Beswick were ultimately secured by the officers, and conveyed to Lanchester, where they were locked up.—The prisoners were brought before Mr. Kearney and Mr. Talmadge on Monday morning, and fined £5, includ- ing costs, and the others £4, including costs.

AN UNFORTUNATE "SPREE."—At the Lanchester Petty Sessions, on Thursday, before E. T. Smith and T. Greenwell, Esqs., a miner, named George Wheatley, was charged with assaulting John Young, beerhouse-keeper, South Moor, on the 16th inst. He was further charged with assaulting P.C. Vasey on the same occasion. The wife of defendant appeared in answer to the summons, and stated that her husband was unable to attend in consequence of the violence he had received at the hand of the police officer, who had knocked his teeth out with a stick. P.C. Vasey said the defendant acted like a madman. He threatened to knock his brains out, and he (Vasey) was compelled to close with him in order to protect himself. The bench said defendant had brought it all upon himself by his own violence. It was a very serious matter to attack a police officer.—Defendant was then fined 20s. and costs in each case.

A DANGEROUS DOG. — A pitman, named John James, who was living at White-le-head, was charged by the Lanchester magistrates on Thursday, with keeping a ferocious dog.—P.C. Raine informed the magistrates that a pack-man came to his house with his leg lacerated, the result of a bite from the defendant's dog. Within the last eight days, the dog had worried three ducks. It had also seized an old woman, and was in fact, a terror to the district.—Defendant said, he knew the dog had a "bad tongue," but he did not think it would bite.—P.C. Raine: It never barks until after it bites. It has several times attempted to bite myself.—Mr. Smith said, if defendant was determined to keep the dog, which appeared to be a very ferocious animal, he would have to secure it The defendant was ordered either to muzzle or chain the dog, and pay 9s. 6d. costs.

ASSAULT BY A MARRIED WOMAN AT NEW CORNSAY.—At the Lanchester Police Court, on Thursday, Sarah Pescod, a young woman, charged Margaret Richardson with assaulting her at New Cornsay, on the 13th inst. It appears from the complainant's statement of the case, that she was carrying a clothes basket in her arms, when she met the defendant and her daughter, who were driving some pigs to grass, and as complainant took no notice of her request, defendant struck her on the mouth, and gave her four or five blows across the back with a whip she carried in her hand—Defendant said that complainant struck the pigs with a stick, and when she was spoken to about it, she hit complainant with a brick.—The magistrates imposed a fine of 20s. and costs.—Defendant asked their worships if she could get a "peace warrant" against the defendant.—On being informed in the negative, she said she would be at the court again, supposing it cost her £20.

LANDSLIP NEAR LINTZFORD.—On Wednesday, considerable inconvenience was experienced, in consequence of a landslip a little to the east of Lintzford, on the Shotley Bridge and Newcastle turnpike.

PRESENTATION AT TANTOBIE.—The miners of the Tantobie Collieries met at the house of Miss B. Dodds, a short time ago, in order to present the worthy hostess with an elegant tea and coffee service, from the establishment of Messrs. Lister & Sons, Newcastle. The chair was occupied by Mr. Turpin, who called upon Mr. William Armstrong to make the presentation.—Mr. Armstrong, in an appropriate speech, presented the gifts, expressing the sorrow of the miners on her leaving the holstery. The fair recipient of the welcome gift returned her thanks in writing, which was read by the secretary of the Union (Mr. Sanders). Sundry toasts and speech-making followed, the members separating after a pleasant hour or two had been spent.

WHOLESAE DRUNKENNESS AT EBCHESTER.—At the Lanchester Petty Session, yesterday, before E. T. Smith and T. Greenwell, Esqs., John Browell, publican, Ebchester, was charged with allowing drunk and disorderly conduct in his house on the night of the 16th inst. P.C. Parkinson, stationed at Ebchester, stated that about eight o'clock, he was in company with P.C. Thom, near defendant's house. They entered the house, and in the parlour found about twenty men, all of whom were more or less drunk. A man, named Grant, was sitting asleep, drunk. They next proceeded to the kitchen, where they found about the same number of men, most of whom were drunk. The officers next visited the back kitchen, where they found upwards of a score of men, a number of whom were drunk. The landlord's attention was called to a drunken man, named Hewitson, but defendant himself was in such a state of intoxication, that he was unable to understand the officers. About an hour afterwards, witness and the other officer again visited defendant's house, and found the same men in. The man Grant was then lying on the floor. Browell's son helped Grant up, and put him on a seat. In one room, a man, named John Wigham, was standing on the floor, with his coat off, and three men were holding him. Wigham then commenced to strike right and left at the other men in the room. P.C. Thom spoke to defendant, and told him he had better turn the man out, but defendant took no notice.—P.C. Thom gave corroborative evidence. The magistrates inflicted a fine of £5 and costs, and ordered the conviction to be endorsed on the licence.

THE NEW POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Our readers will please note that letters for the following places must now be addressed Lintz Green, Newcastle-on-Tyne:—

Allendale Cottages,	Greencroft,
Annfield,	Hamsterley Colliery,
Annfield Plain,	Hamsterley Hall,
Bank Foot,	Happy Land,
Bantling Colliery,	Hare Law,
Barcus Close,	Harperley Mills,
Blackhall Mill,	Hopson Colliery,
Burnopfield,	Kyo,
Byermoor Colliery,	Leazes Farm,
Catchgate,	Leazes Hall,
Clough Dean,	Lintz Ford,
Crookgate,	Lintz Colliery,
Derwent Cottages,	Lintz Green,
Dickinson's Buildings,	Lizzie Colliery,
Dickinson's Square,	Medomsley,
Dipton,	Milkwell Burn,
Dipton Hill Top,	Newlands,
Dowlais Cottages,	South Medomsley,
East Castle Colliery,	Tanfield,
East Pontop,	Tanfield Lea,
Ebchester,	Tantobie,
Finch Hill,	White-le-head.

This alteration does not interfere with the Money Order Offices, which are at Annfield Plain, Burnopfield, and Dipton sub-offices as heretofore.

LANCHESTER BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

On Thursday, the Guardians of the Lanchester Union held their usual fortnightly meeting in the Board-room, when there was present:—Messrs. D. C. Balleny (chairman), J. Calvert, W. J. Joicey, J. Gledstone, G. Hobson, R. L. Moffatt, G. Alder, G. Shotton, F. Holmes, J. Wilkinson, A. Hall, E. Leybourne, E. Charlton, Henry Ritson, and W. Cumming.

The Clerk read over the minutes of the preceding meeting, which were confirmed and afterwards signed by the Chairman.

THE TREASURER'S SHEET

Showed a balnnce of £2,214 11s. 2½d. in the hands of the Treasurer, and the following townships were reported in

ARREARS,

Ebchester, £6 12s. 11d.; Healeyfield, 16s. 11d.; Lanchester, £41 7s. 5d.; Satley, £8 5s. 1d.; total arrears, £57 2s. 0d.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

Reported that they had examined accounts amounting to £45 4s. 11d., which were ordered to be paid.

No other matter of public importance came before the meeting which was then adjourned.

LANCHESTER UNION RURAL SANITARY BOARD.

At the conclusion of the Guardians meeting, the Sanitary Board met—Mr. D. C. Balleny in the chair.

After the minutes of the preceding meeting had been confirmed and signed by the Chairman

The CLERK read over the instructions received from the Local Government Board. He then, in reply to the Chairman, gave the number of inhabitants and acreage comprised in the several medical districts in the Lanchester Union as follows:—

	Population.	Area.
Lanchester Medical District	12,616	25,259
Medomsley	15,226	13,428
Tanfield	12,706	10,297
Totals	40,548	48,984

From this population would have to be deducted the number of inhabitants who are at present under Local Government Boards, as follows:—

Lanchester Medical Dististrict	12,616	
Deduct inhabitants under Leadgate Local Board	3,484	
		9,132
Medomsley Medical District	15,226	
Deduct inhabitants under Consett and Benfieldside Local Boards, &c.	10,226	
		5,000
Tanfield Medical District		12,796
Total inhabitants under Lanchester Rural Sanitary Committee		26,838

After some discussion, in which all the members took part, it was resolved to adjourn the meeting for a fortnight, and the Clerk was instructed to write and request the attendance of Mr. Hedley, inspector, at their next meeting. The Committee then adjourned.

FLOOD AT CHESTER-LE-STREET.—On Friday night, there was a heavy downpour of rain at Chester-le-Street, which so filled the common sewer, that the water burst out in various parts of the town, covering houses, stables and shops in some cases to the depth of two or three feet. The street was also flooded in parts, and the men who went early to work got up above the knees in places. The Wear ran very high and the current being strong, rabbits and rats floated down the current like straws. In parts of the low ground near the river the farmers had to drive off their stock, and some narrow escapes took place.

The Braes of Derwent foxhounds will meet Saturday, 23, at Dipton Foot—at 9·30.

The Congregational Chapel at Chester-le-Street has been re-opened after undergoing extensive alterations and improvements.

Letters patent have been granted to S. B. Smith, of Birmingham, and J. W. Willans, of Middlesbrough, engineer, for improvements in the process of, and apparatus for, smelting iron ores and other ores, and reheating iron and other metals, parts of which improvements may also be applied to other purposes.

A FORTUNE TELLER IN TROUBLE AT BISHOP AUCKLAND.—A gipsy fortune teller, named Mary Ann Blake was on Monday last brought up before the Bishop Auckland bench of magistrates charged with stealing a silk pocket handkerchief, valued at 4s. 6d., from the house of Mr Stephens. Prisoner, who had just been liberated from Durham, after undergoing a term of three months imprisonment, was committed to the House of Correction for another month.

A KISS AND WHAT CAME OF IT.— A Missourian who stole a kiss from a pretty girl, was fined by a magistrate, horsewhipped by her brother, and hurried into a brain fever by his wife. The cl'rgyman also alluded to the affair in a sermon; the local editor took sides with the clergyman, and reviewed the case in print; and the potato bug ate up every blade of the malefactor's wheat.

A LIBERAL LANDLORD.—At the rent-day of the Stella, Winlaton, Ryton, and Stanley estates, on Tuesday, Mr. Eyston, Mr. George Wilson, and Mr. Benson informed the tenantry of Col. Towneley that ten per cent. would be allowed off their rents, on account of the injury which farmers had sustained to their crops by the unpropitious weather. This liberality on the part of Col. Towneley was entirely unsolicited, and was as welcome to the tenants as it was unexpected.

A MAGISTRATE'S OPINION ON THE LICENSING ACT.—On Tuesday, John Chapman, publican, Hetton, was charged before the Houghton magistrates with permitting drunkenness in his house on the 4th of November. Mr. J. J. Bentham defended. The offence was proved by Sergeant Thompson and P.C. Browning. The Rev. J. S. Nichol, in giving the decision of the Bench, said he could not refrain from offering a remark he had over and over again made, to the effect that if ever Parliament made an unsatisfactory law this was one, and he hated and abhorred having to administer it. The defendant was fined 20s. and costs.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—It is difficult to determine which is the more trying to health, intense cold or excessive heat, though everybody knows that sudden transitions from the one to the other are prolific of disease, which may in most instances be repelled by early resort to these purifying, regulating, and strengthening pills. This well-known and highly esteemed medicine affords a safe and easy remedy for almost every constitutional wrong which climates, changes, or dietetic errors, can engender, and effectually removes any weakness self may have induced. In all conditions of the system bordering on disease, such as are indicated by apathy, listlessness, and restlessness, Holloways Pills will prove especially serviceable in begetting vivacity appreciated by both sound and sick.

CASTLESIDE.—The Order of Good Design Friendly Society held their annual meeting on Saturday night last, for the past year, when the books showed that £64 18s. had been paid for sickness and deaths, leaving a dividend of 5s. 3½d. to each member. Mr. Golightly, of Rowley, was the chairman who presided over the meeting, and, after a suitable speech for the occasion, called for a vote of thanks to be given to Mr. Wilson, which was unanimous. Mr. Wilson had held office in the society for many years as secretary, and failing health had caused him to resign. Seventy-two members entered for the next year after the business portion was transacted. About 60 of the members sat down to a substantial supper at the house of Mr. John Milner, innkeeper, Castleside.

The Khedive of Egypt has just sent to Mr. James Shaw, of Messrs. Shaw and Thomson, 150, Leadenhall Street, a handsome photograph portrait with his autograph, and a letter expressing his great satisfaction with the business relations which Mr. Shaw's firm have had with His Highness during the last four years. The firm have built a lattice girder bridge across the Nile, at Ghizeh, 600 feet long, which opens up direct communication with the Fayoum, and enables visitors to the Pyramids to pass from Cairo to Ghizeh without leaving their carriages. They have also completed 45 miles of railway for Upper Egypt, and supplied all the iron materials required by the Egyptian administration in Egypt for the past two years.—*From the "Iron and Coal Trades Review," Nov.* 13, 1872.

TERMINATION OF THE COLD KNOTT COLLIERY STRIKE.—It is satisfactory to learn that this dispute, which has lasted thirteen weeks, has been settled through the mediation of Mr. H. K. Spark, of Darlington, who, acting on the part of the owners, has met Mr. Crawford, the representative of the men. Though, perhaps, everything has not been thoroughly arranged in all its details, sufficient has been done to induce the men to return to work. After previous interviews, Mr. Crawford met Mr. Spark at Darlington on Monday, and the latter gentleman offered such conciliatory terms on the part of the owners that Mr. Crawford took them to the men at Crook who still remained out on strike, and these terms it was decided, on Tuesday, by the men should be accepted. The mechanics and other workmen have already gone to work to prepare the pit for the reception of the men, who are expected to start to-day (Friday.)

FLOODING OF SANKEY BROOK COLLIERY NEAR ST. HELENS.—NARROW ESCAPE OF 250 MINERS.—On Friday morning, about half-past ten o'clock, a torrent of water broke through the Rushy Park shaft of the Sankey Brook Colliery, at Parr, near St. Helens. The pit was in full work at the time, and there was about 250 colliers working in the Rushby Park and Little Delph mines, which are worked at this colliery. It broke through the shaft about eighty yards from the bottom, and it is supposed that it came from some old workings overhead. When the water rushed there was great alarm among the miners, and a scramble was made to reach the Little Delph and Rushby Park shafts, by which the pit is worked. The cages were kept constantly at work for about half an hour, by which time all the men were brought safely to the surface, but some were dripping wet. The rush of water reversed the ventilators, and all work has been suspended. Nothing has been done yet to stay the flood, as the managers are waiting to see if it will discontinue. The pit is the property of Messrs. Bramall & Co.

ASSAULTING A PUBLICAN AT QUEBEC.—At Lanchester Petty Sessions, on Thursday, before E. T. Smith and T. Greenwell, Esqs., John Bamford, a miner, was charged with refusing to quit John Clark's public-house, on the 15th inst.. He was also charged with assaulting Mr. Clark, on the same occasion. Complainant, it seems, is the landlord of the "Hamsteels Colliery Inn," at Quebec. On Friday night, defendant was in complainant's house, and commenced to quarrel with an Irishman. Defendant was put out of the house with great difficulty. The Irishman with whom defendant had quarrellled, was afraid to leave the house, and complainant accordingly went along the road a short distance with him. About two hundred yards from the house, they were met by defendant, who had apparently been waiting for the Irishman.—Defendant said something about complainant taking the part of the Irishman, and struck Clark on the eye.—Defendant said "Clark filled him with whiskey until he was drunk, and he remembered nothing of it." For refusing to quit, defendant was fined 40s. and costs, and for assaulting the landlord, 20s. and costs.

THE NINTH OF NOVEMBER AT LANCHESTER.

Saturday fortnight was not an ordinary day in the annals of the village of Lanchester. It was the occasion of the observance of a time-honoured ceremony. Not every one knows that Lanchester annually elects a "Mayor." Such, however, is the fact, and Saturday was, according to ancient usage, the day fixed for the election. On the previous Thursday evening the "burgesses" duly assembled to select a gentleman who should command, if possible, the unanimous support of the constituency, and so avoid the trouble and turmoil incident to a contested election. Contrary, however, to general expectation, the claims of no fewer than four gentlemen to "civic" distinction were put forward and advocated with all the eloquence their partisans could command. Two of the four nominated expressed themselves willing to retire, and, notwithstanding the earnest solicitations of friends, withdrew from what might have proved an inglorious undertaking. The twain between whom the contest was thus confined were Mr George Leybourne (farmer) and Mr Wm. Hayton, an influential cordwainer. Ample preparations having been made for what threatened to be an exciting struggle, the "burgesses," on the tip-toe of expectation, assembled in the "Mayor's Chamber," under the roof of the Queen's Head Inn, on Saturday evening. The attendance was larger and the excitement greater than on any previous occasion; but the general interest soon subsided when it transpired that Mr Leybourne had withdrawn. The immediate supporters of Hayton became elated, and were more eloquent than ever on the subject of his paramount claims to the "mayorality." Silence having been partially obtained, a chairman was appointed, the gentlemen thus honoured being Mr William Walton, sen. In a brief speech—the force and connectedness of which was occasionally impaired by the sullen mutterings of the disappointed admirers of the absent nominee—he opened the proceedings by stating that they had met by prescriptive right to choose a "Mayor" and that as only one gentleman appeared to have public spirit enough to undertake the arduous duties and trying responsibilities of that once much coveted office, he had no option—indeed, he was bound by royal charter—to declare Mr William Hayton duly elected "Mayor of Lanchester" for the ensuing year. The announcement was followed by applause; but it would be untrue to affirm that all present applauded. However, if not complete, such a manifestation of public feeling must have been very gratifying to the "Mayor-Elect," who smilingly and graciously bowed his acknowledgments in a manner that elicited the admiration of the staunchest Leybournite present. "His Worship" was then invested with the "chain of office," the material of which we will not describe, out of respect to the feelings of the good people of the village; but we may add that one gentlemen present, evidently not greatly impressed at the appearance of the linked symbol of authority, was severely censured by the meeting for having instituted a comparison between the chain suspended from "his Worship's" neck and an ordinary collar worn by a dog; indeed the person whose audacity and bad taste prompted such an observation only escaped forcible and ignoble expulsion by the intervention of the "Mayor," whose placidity of temper and persuasive speech overcame the angry feeling the odious comparison had aroused in the minds of the "burgesses." Calm and good feeling having been once more restored, the "Mayor-Elect" made the usual declaration and took the oaths in a tone and in a spirit that clearly showed his profound consciousness of the importance of the office to which he had been appointed. He then returned thanks in a speech at once pointed and brief, assuring the "burgesses" that during his term of office he would maintain the privileges of the village to which it was his pride to belong, and that a spirit of the most absolute impartiality should characterise his deliberations and public conduct. Then, in a kind of transition from the sublime to the ridiculous, he told the assembled burgesses that he would do all in his power to get the streets properly paved and flagged, and lighted. The health of the new "Mayor" was then drunk in a bumper, and it may be said that his year of office was inaugurated under the most happy and promising auspices. Congratulatory speeches were delivered by Messrs Lumley, Hall, and Walton, all of whom bore willing and grateful testimony to the ability, character, and accomplishments of "his Worship," expressing their conviction that during his year of office Lanchester would undergo a complete transformation, and that the moral, intellectual, and social status of its inhabitants would be immensely improved under the able and enlightened rule of the "Mayor-Elect." After a vote of thanks to the chairman and to the ex-Mayor (Mr W. B. Walton), the meeting was declared at an end, the only drawback to the day's proceedings being the fact that, from an unfortunate omission on the part of one of the "Mayor's" body guard, the bells did not usher in the civic year with a merry peal. It may be added that the people of Lanchester hold the village "Mayor" in high esteem, and that Mr Hayton (who acted as kind of Deputy-Mayor last year) wore thread bare the brim of a good silk hat in acknowledging the bows and polite saluations of the inhab tants in his daily rambles through the village. A subscription is on foot to present "his Worship" with a new hat.

SUDDEN DEATH AT CONSETT.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. John Carroll, innkeeper, of this town. Deceased, who had been ailing for a considerable period, retired to bed at twelve o'clock on Tuesday evening, and complained to his wife of a severe pain in his head. He gradually grew worse and expired at two o'clock on Wednesday morning. His death was caused by an attack of apoplexy.

BREAKFAST. — EPPS'S COCOA. — GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."—*Civil Service. Gazette* Made simply with boiling water or milk. Each packet is labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London." Also makers of Epps's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condensed Milk). 449b

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

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

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

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

The Stolen Will:

A TALE OF DOMESTIC LIFE.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

THOMAS WENTWORTH'S THOUGHTS.—AN ALARM.—THE EXPEDITION OF THE WRECKERS.—THE DEAD ALIVE AGAIN.—SHALL SHE SAVE HIM?

It was some time before Thomas Wentworth could realise the fact that he stood alone upon the cliff; that the woman who had crossed his path, and trafficked with his secret, was lying in the dark abyss beneath, powerless, as it might be, to further embitter his already miserable life.

Staring down into the darkness, and trying to catch the faintest sound that was not the sound of the elements, he listened as though he expected to hear a cry or a groan rising above the blustering wind and telling him of the deadly work he thought he had only too well performed.

But he could hear nothing save the moaning blast, and the dull roar of the heaving sea in the distance.

"What am I?" he said. "A murderer! I can feel the brand of Cain here! It sets my brain on fire, and it makes my heart beat and my hand shake with fear. And yet I have thought of this, worked for it, made it my one sole object since that fatal day when she first thwarted me, and trafficked with my fears!"

He looked up as he said this, and between the black clouds there was one bright spot—a little oasis in the gloom—and in the midst of this spot a solitary star sparkled as though it were an eye—indeed a witness that looked down and watched him.

Even that star affrighted him. It told him of the all-seeing Eye he had forgotten!

"Pshaw!" he exclaimed, turning away. "I must conquer these fears. 'Tis only a star. And yet——"

He crouched low in new alarm. He could hear a footstep—a rapid but measured step—not many hundred paces from him.

He peered along the cliff in an agony of terror. He could just see the figure of a man coming towards him from the direction of Stone House. He knew, too, that he was seen; for a voice suddenly shouted "What ho, there, master!"

Alarmed lest he should be caught at that spot, he made no reply, but turning towards the fishing village, fled at his best speed.

"What ho, there!" repeated the voice. "Stop, man, whoever you are!"

But Thomas Wentworth did not stop. Favoured by the darkness, and by the distance his sudden flight had put between him and his unknown disturber, he made the best of his way towards the village, with a vague notion of carrying out his original plan, and discovering, if possible, whether the body that had been washed ashore from the wreck was the body of his son Dudley.

Coming on behind him, he could still hear the swift tramp of the man who had disturbed him on the cliff, and he feared to return lest he might be asked to give an explanation of his hasty retreat.

Then it was that a new idea occurred to him. He would give the alarm to the inhabitants of the huts down there, and call upon them to rescue the body of Martha Wentworth. She must now, he thought, be lifeless.

He descended to the village with that intention and he found great confusion reigning there. The spoils of the wreck had been somehow conveyed thither, and amongst these spoils was a cask of rum, with which the rough and reckless band had freely solaced themselves. They were mostly on the beach, with their wives and families, shouting, singing, and indulging in a hideous saturnalia of drunkenness; the women only a little less boisterous than the men, and the children following in their small way the wretched example set them by their careless progenitors.

Thomas Wentworth felt that to intrude upon the noisy harvest-celebration of these uncouth men would be to run directly into danger, and to fail in his object either of discovering the identity of the wrecked seaman or awakening them to a sense of his imaginary anxiety about Martha Wentworth.

All he could gather was that there was some expedition in prospect to which the more violent of the men were endeavouring to pledge the others; while the wives and children were not unnaturally using their influence to dissuade the hesitating ones, as well as to damp, if possible, the courage of those who appeared to have set their hearts upon the business.

It was, no doubt, a wreck on some other part of the coast, Thomas Wentworth thought, that attracted them. There was more plunder to be had, perhaps; more drowned men to rob of the little wealth that they were able to bear from the broken-up vessel.

Suddenly, in the midst of this shouting, singing, and disputing, one of the gang, wild and maddened by drink, swung aloft a huge hatchet.

"Come along, mates!" he said, as he swayed this terrible signal hither and thither. "Come along. It will be rare fun, I'll warrant ye!"

He was answered by the hoarse shouts of a dozen or more of his companions, each furnished with some offensive weapon or other; and then the desperate company reeled off towards the cliff, leaving behind only the more feeble and less courageous of the men and the now doubtful and half-sobered women, and the crying children.

Thomas Wentworth noticed that they pursued their way in the direction of Stone House; but he did not for a moment appreciate the full significance of the fact. It was only when approaching the quieter crowd left behind that he first had a suspicion of the possible errand of those drunken, desperate men.

"It's a bad, wicked business," said a woman, who, from her language, appeared scarcely to be a native of those parts—"What has the man done to any of 'em that they should go to pull the house about his ears. Havn't they done enough to-day without that?"

Thomas Wentworth did not wait to hear more. He saw now that "the man" was himself. And he guessed that unless the deaf housekeeper were warned, these drunken ruffians would obtain an easy entrance into the house, and all in it would be at their mercy.

He started, therefore, after them, as speedily as his imperfect knowledge of the bye-path would allow; and upon reaching the cliff, he could see and hear them in the distance raving, shouting, and making the night hideous with their noises.

How should he pass them? He felt that to diverge from the path by the cliff would be to lose himself in the gaps and gullies by which the land side of the pathway was intersected. Still he thought it was little less than giving up the object of his guilty plans to let them ransack the house as they probably would do if they entered it. He was bent upon making a discovery in that house, but scarcely in the violent fashion they would adopt.

He crept up gradually till he neared the last and the least sensible of the stragglers—a ruffian who was so tipsy that it was absolutely frightful to watch him as he reeled along within but a few feet of the cliff's edge but who still had strength enough to brandish a handspike and to troll out a monotonous drunken chant in a hoarse hiccuping voice.

He hesitated, however, to pass even this tipsy reprobate for fear of discovery and he followed on doubtfully behind him till he could just see the faint light of a candle through the lower window of Stone House.

Suddenly the men in advance paused on their way, till the stragglers behind closed up with them. It was evidently a halt for some purpose or other—possibly to hold a bemuddled consultation as to their further proceedings.

They appeared, however, to approach the edge of the cliff rather closely, and even to lean over it. As well as Thomas Wentworth could guess, they had stopped at the very spot where he had last stood with his wife.

The coincidence did not affect him, however, as it might have done had he not been oppressed with other fears. He felt that, if he meant to reach the house before these desperate men, now was the time for the attempt; and with cautious steps he diverged considerably to the right of the boisterous party, and favoured by a fall in the ground, managed to outflank them, and to regain the cliff just where it was necessary to branch off from it again to reach Stone House.

He lost no time after this successful manœuvre; but ran at full speed to the gateway in the low stone wall surrounding the dreary habitation.

He found the deaf housekeeper at the door, anxiously awaiting him. She held up her hands in surprise when she saw that he was alone.

"And where's the good lady, sir?" she asked.

He closed the door that she held open, and then he recollected that this question was only one of the many that would be asked him as to the strange disappearance of his wife. In the excitement of the moment he had forgotten Martha Wentworth. But the deaf housekeeper recalled that terrible name to his memory.

"I will tell you," he replied hoarsely. "But not now. Bolt and fasten that door securely. Let no one enter."

The woman stared at him in wonder. Was she to bolt the door against the absent lady? Surely she must have misunderstood him.

She was about to ask for an explanation, when she saw Thomas Wentworth hurry up the stone steps that led to the sleeping-room above.

"The Lord help us!" she exclaimed. "The poor body seems crazy! No doubt the lady is but just outside. I'll wait and see."

She opened the door gently, and looked out. She heard the sound of a footstep.

"Ah, here she comes," she continued to herself "But it's an odd thing the good gentleman should have left her to walk alone this bad night."

In the meantime Thomas Wentworth had entered the bedchamber. Thinking the door below secure, he did not lock himself in the room, but at once proceeded to break open the box that contained the wearing apparel of Martha Wentworth.

"The black bag is no doubt here," he said. "I could almost swear that it was in that bag she kept the instrument she has used so cunningly, though she told me she had it not. Ah, here is the bag."

He took from the large box, the black leather bag which Martha was accustomed to carry so carefully about with her. He broke open the lock, and hastily turned out the contents.

"Fool that I am!" he muttered, the cold perspiration again starting to his forehead, "she has circumvented me now?"

He hoped, however. All men and women hope even against hope; and he searched the box through, to try and discover that which had cost *him* so dearly in the schemes he had planned, and the crimes he had perpetrated, to get at its hiding-place.

Once he thought he had lighted upon it. He found a carefully sealed packet, which he opened with nervous haste and the contents of which he scanned with eager scrutiny.

"At last," he said, as he unwrapped the papers.

He was wrong. The packet contained two documents upon which he had never before set eyes. One was a marriage certificate; the other was a certificate of baptism of "Thomas Baylis," the son of Martha and John Baylis, of Saint Pancras, Middlesex."

Thomas Wentworth had scarcely time to comprehend the full significance of the latter document, and to fling both hurriedly into the box again, when he became conscious that he was not alone in the room. Walking towards him pale but calm and full of self-possession, was the very woman whose box he was engaged in ransacking.

He started to his feet, and falling back from the strange apparition held his hands up before him as though to ward her off.

"Martha!" he exclaimed. "What means this? I thought that you——"

"That I was dead, did you not?" she said, interrupting him. "You did your best to kill me, but you failed. My life, you see, is a charmed one. Neither the poison nor the cliff can rob me of it. Well, have you found anything?"

She pointed to the open box.

"No," he replied, with a feeling that Martha spoke only too truly as to her charmed existence. "No, I have not."

"Nor will you find anything," she said, "by my death. I have told you that before. You did not believe me. You now see that I spoke the truth."

Thomas Wentworth was so overcome by the peculiarity of the situation that he could not for a moment reply to these calm, cool words of the woman who seemed to have arisen from the very jaws of death. But after looking at her for some time with a kind of supernatural wonder, he spoke:

"Did you follow me into the house, or were you here when I came?" he asked.

"I followed you in."

"And how were you rescued from the cliff you—you—fell from?"

She smiled strangely. It was more like an agony passing over her face than a smile, perhaps.

"The cliff I fell from," she replied, laying especial emphasis on the two words used by Thomas Wentworth, "happened to be less perpendicular than you—than some one might have thought; I was bruised; you see; but I did not fall far."

She showed him her wrist which was bound round with a white handkerchief.

"And how were you rescued?"

"I scarcely know. I suppose the people of the village heard of my condition: for they halted at the place where I lay and I had but to call to bring many unsteady but not the less useful hands to my assistance.

Thomas Wentworth saw it all now. He understood why the rough drunken crowd had halted on their way.

But what had become of the men? Had they given up their idea of attacking Stone House?

"And where are these men?" he asked.

"At the gate?"

"They await a reply I have promised to give them."

"About what?"

"Their reward."

"Reward, Martha!"

"Yes, their reward for rescuing me from the cliff. You will be glad to pay a good round sum for that, I suppose?"

"Anything you please, Martha, anything you please, replied the wretched man. "What do they expect?"

"Ah, that I can't tell you. You had better see them yourself, and thank them for saving me. But be careful. They appear to have a peculiar enmity towards this house, or those in it, already They were coming here when they so luckily heard my cries for assistance; and from what I could hear, and see, their errand was anything but a peaceable one."

"And did you tell them," he asked eagerly, "anything about *how* you fell from the cliff?"

"Not a word. I left them to form their own opinion. They were too tipsy, or too careless, to trouble themselves about it; and I did not feel that they were a fit audience for the revelation. But quick what is to be done with these men? You can almost hear them at the gate. They are getting impatient."

The statement of Martha Wentworth was only too true. The rough crowd that had escorted her home, and which had, upon hearing that she resided at Stone House, sunk their ideas of obtaining plunder by violence, in favour of the idea of obtaining a substantial reward for rescuing the lady, were now growing very impatient, indeed; and they began to show their impatience by sundry demonstrations of a loud and inharmonious character.

"You hear that!" said Martha Wentworth. "Unless we make terms with them, they will do what they threatened—make their own. Surely you don't grudge them a handsome reward for saving me from the effects of that strange fall from the cliff?"

"No, I do not," he replied absently, and feeling for his purse. "I suppose that will do?"

He had four or five sovereigns in the palm of his hand, which he showed to Martha.

"I am afraid not," she replied. "Those men rate their services very highly. Besides, they were already coming here with a view, as it appears, to plunder the house, in return for your interference with them to-day. They may, perhaps, be satisfied with twenty pounds, however. Try twenty."

He counted out twenty pounds to her, with which she proceeded to the door, where she found the deaf housekeeper just waking up to the fact that there were a number of rough, excited men surging in upon the space enclosed by the low stone wall, and shouting impatiently for "the lady," as they called her.

To these men Martha Wentworth addressed herself, selecting one, who looked like the leader, to be the recipient of the reward.

"There," she said, putting into his ready hand the money given her for the purpose by her husband. "There's twenty younds. You will ago away quietly for that, I suppose.

The man looked at the money and then turned towards his companions.

"Mates," he said, "are ye ready to leave this good lady and the good gentleman we came to see for a pound apiece? There's about twenty of us, and here's twenty pounds."

There was a general murmur of discontent by way of reply, and several of the outsiders elbowed the more advanced of their companions towards the door, till Martha Wentworth was surrounded and the ruffians had obtained a footing in the house itself.

It was in vain that Martha Wentworth entreated—promised—did all in her power to stay the maddened ruffians in their progress. They were bent upon mischief; and as the deaf housekeeper had the reputation of being a miser, they thought it a capital opportunity to test the truth of the idea, and to make free with her supposed treasures.

In a moment, they seemed to spread themselves over the house, and one of them, catching sight of Thomas Wentworth, as he retreated hastily to the upper chamber, followed him with a loud cry of identification.

"It's him! it's him!" he exclaimed. "This way, mates!"

He just reached the door of the bedroom in time to find it shut violently in his face, with a force that sent him rebounding to the opposite wall.

That blow was enough. The evil passions of the drunken band only wanted the additional excitement of violence. At once there was a loud shout to break the door in; and the man who had been struck, rushed at it to try its strength. But it was a stout door; it scarcely shook with the man's weight; and again and again assisted by his companions, he lunged at the door only to fall back baffled.

In the meantime Martha Wentworth had contrived to slip out of the house; dragging the terrified landlady with her.

"Where shall we find assistance?" she asked the woman.

The deaf housekeeper only shook her head by way of reply, and turned to look at the house, which was now a den of howling ruffians, engaged in the pitiless work of plunder and destruction. She saw at one of the windows of the upper chamber, the white face of Thomas Wentworth, who was calling aloud for help and apparently scanning the distance between him and the ground, with a view to escape.

"Martha!" he cried. "Help me!—save me! Run along the coast—calling, shouting at your loudest! Surely, some one must be near, to stay these maddened ruffians.

Martha looked up at his pale face with a strange expression of doubt. "Shall I save him?" she asked herself.

(*To be continued.*)

FACETIÆ.

THE OLDEST WOMAN'S CLUB.—The broomstick.

Why is a key like an hospital?—Because it is full of wards.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES.—Beehives. OPERATIVE STORES.—Pawnbrokers' shops.

Can a man who is always speaking of his father and mother be considered parenthetical in his remarks?

Why are two men carrying a young maiden to the grave likely to be very much intoxicated?—Because they have a *gal on a bier* (gallon of beer) between them.

BROKEN ENGLISH.—Under the head of "broken English," a Paris paper places such Londoners as get smashed up by railroad collisions, or who financially come to grief.

Soon after Sir Henry Rivers took orders, he was told by a friend that he would undoubtedly become a bishop. "Indeed!" said Sir Henry; "why so?" "Because rivers invariably go to the see."

The *Sacramento Times* says, in the course of a report of the proceedings at a public dinner, "The mayor, the ladies, &c., were appropriately and elegantly drunk, and the party separated in fine cheer."

My Lord Strangford, who stammered very much, was telling a certain bishop who was sitting at his table, that Balaam's ass spoke because he was pri—est——"—"Priest-rid, sir," said a valet-de-chambre, who stood behind his chair, "my lord would say."—"No friend," replied the bishop, "Balaam could not speak himself, so his ass spoke for him."

Children, we know, sometimes make very clever remarks. The other day the son of a speculator on the Bourse said to his mother, "You pay so many sous a day for water, mamma?"—"Yes, my dear."—"Always the same price, mamma?"—"Yes, love."—"Well, mamma, I cannot conceive how water can be the same price when the Seine is low as when it is high."

At a party given by a great banker, who had made his millions on Government securities and the like, a lady wit pointed out to her companion, also a banker, the wife of the host, remarking, "What a splendid creature! She ought to be a countess!"—"Oh yes; beautiful enough and clever enough," was the reply; "but perhaps she prefers to be a discountess."

"Suppose you were to see the sun rising in the middle of the night, what would you call that?" said a teacher to a ploughboy pupil, whom he was examining on miracles. "The mune, please sir."—"But suppose you knew it was not the moon, but the sun, and you saw it actually rise in the middle of the night, what would you think?"—"Please, sir, I should think it was time to get up."

WIT AND WINE.—Michael Kelly, the once popular singer and composer, was in business in the Haymarket as a wine merchant, and wrote over his door "Michael Kelly, Composer of Music and Importer of Wine." Sheridan suggested the following alteration: "Michael Kelly, Importer of Music and Composer of Wine; for," said the wit, "none of his music is original and all his wine is, since he makes it himself."

An officer of a disbanded regiment applying to the paymaster of the forces for his arrears, said that he stood in great need of it. The treasurer seeing him of a jovial and ruddy aspect, told him that his countenance belied his complaint. "For heaven's sake, my lord," said the officer, "do not mistake; the visage that you see is not mine, but my landlady's; she had fed me upon credit for upwards of twelve months."

OPEN CONFESSION.—Two persons recently visited the Hotel des Invalides. The soldier guiding them was visibly shaken, rolled about upon his legs, his voice was somewhat thick, and his gestures were vague. The visitors could not but remark this. "Beg pardon, gentlemen, if I am a little wrong," said the pensioner, good naturedly; "but I took breakfast this morning with two comrades who were blind, and I poured out the wine."

Princess Clotilde, who is good though proud, recently stung the Empress without meaning it. The Princess, it will be remembered, belongs to the ancient house of Savoy. The Empress complaining of the fatigues she suffered from the receptions at the Tuileries, and added, "And you, cousin dear, are you not tired, too?"—"Oh, as for me," said the Princess, "your majesty knows I have been accustomed to such things from infancy."

During the French Revolution every one was called brother. A Jacobin, entering a coffee-room, and seeing a man reading the paper, said, "Brother, when you have done with that, I'll thank you for it." No reply. He repeated, "Brother, when you have read the paper, I'll thank you for it." Still no reply; and indignant at the circumstances, he went and slapped the party on the shoulder, repeating his demand a third time. "I beg your pardon," said the young man, "I did not think you were speaking to me, for I am an only son."

A HINT TO CONCERT-GOERS.—The story is told by one of the musical papers that during a concert recently, when the organist was "exhibiting the full power of the instrument," a lady was enthusiastically conversing with her neighbour about her household arrangements. She suited the tones of her voice to those of the organ, but "reckoned without her host" this time. The organist made a sudden transition from "fortissimo" to "pianissimo," without giving the lady warning; consequently the audience were somewhat amused at being informed by her, in a shout, that "We fried ours in butter!"

BRUTAL MURDER AT SPENNYMOOR.

The village of Spennymoor was on Saturday night the scene of a most outrageous and brutal murder. It appears that about half-past ten o'clock a man named Hugh Slane, an ironworker, went to the house of Joseph Waine, who keeps a small shop, and seeing a man named John Wilson sitting in the house, he charged him with having been down at Carrick's public-house. Wilson replied that he had only been in Spennymoor two days, and he did not know where Carrick's public-house was. Slane persisted in saying that he had been there, when Waine assured him that he was mistaken. Wilson thinking by Slane's demeanour that he meant mischief, went and sat down in a corner. Slane then wanted Waine to go out to him and pulled him off his seat. Wilson thereupon got up to prevent Slane from forcing Waine out against his will. Slane made a second attempt to get him out, but, being unsuccessful, he went through the kitchen into the shop, and purchased a box of matches from Mrs. Waine, and, while doing so, called Waine to come in. The latter went into the shop, and stood at the street door smoking his pipe. Slane came up to him, and hurled the box of matches in his face. He then seized him by the collar, and by the assistance of Terence Rice, John Hays, and George Besley, who had been waiting outside, dragged him into the passage adjoining the house, and commenced kicking him in a most brutal manner. Mrs. Waine, seeing her husband dragged away, ran into the passage after them, when one of the men dragged her out, and called her a b——y w——e, and then ran and gave Waine a running kick. Mrs. Waine then cried for help with all her might, and the four ruffians ran away. Wilson, hearing her shout, came out and found Waine coming towards his own door holding by the wall, and he assisted him in and set him on a seat. Waine said to his wife. "Jane, honey, I am done this time." Hays went for Dr. O'Hanlon and also to inform the police. It was found that Waine had been brutally kicked about his head and the lower part of his body, and was a complete mass of black bruises. Dr. O'Hanlon at once saw he was in a dying state, and the poor man expired within twenty minutes of the outrage having been committed. Sergeant Scott, on hearing of the fatal result, had Hays's house, which is close by, and into which the assailants had run, surrounded with a body of officers, and the four men were all apprehended. During the time that Waine was being kicked in the passage the violence was so great that he had not power to call for help.

At the Bishop Auckland Police Court, on Monday morning, Hugh Slaine, Terence Rice, John Hayes, and George Besley were charged with the wilful murder of a small shopkeeper named Joseph Waine, at Spennymoor, on Saturday evening, and were formally remanded for a week in order that the authorities may have sufficient time to obtain the requisite evidence in the case. Since the apprehension of the prisoners it has transpired that the prisoners had a grudge against the deceased, owing to his refusal to attend the amnesty demonstration at Bishop Auckland on Sunday week. Waine had been asked to attend, but refused, and the prisoners went to the shop of the deceased about half-past ten o'clock, Slaine being sent inside to induce him to come out.

GREAT BOAT RACE ON THE TYNE.

On Monday the weather was anything but favourable for the race, owing to a very thick mist prevailing. Notwithstanding this some thousands of spectators assembled at the river side, extending from the starting post—Paradise Quay—to the Suspension Bridge, on which a considerable number of spectators assembled. The referee's boat, and in fact all the steamboats that accompanied the race were also crammed, and a considerable number of small boats were floating about in all directions. Mr. Stephens, the energetic superintendent of the River Tyne Police, and a staff of men, were engaged in clearing the course. The Louise Crawshay, one of the Tyne General Ferry Company's steamboats was chartered by the competitors to accompany the race, with the referee on board. Mr. James Taylor, of the champion four-oared crew, also engaged the steamer Robert Chambers, which was placed at the disposal of the representatives of the press. By a quarter to four o'clock no less than seven heavily freighted steamboats had taken up positions on the south side of the river. Scarcely anything could be smoother than the surface of the stream, for although a strong tide was flowing upwards, a very strong "fresh" coming down in an opposite direction greatly counteracted the force of the upwards current. By that time the fog, which had been thickening fast all day, was unpropitiously dense, Bagnall's boat, the Spennithorne, was at the starting point a little after half-past three o'clock, and was then drawn on shore on the north side of the river. Bagnall himself was on the scene full twenty minntes before four o'clock, and from that time to the time he boarded his smart looking craft, he paraded up and down the river side, carefully enveloped in a thick rug. Addy boarded his boat from the south side of the river. By three or four minutes past four o'clock both men were in their boats, and the preparations for a start being completed at about seven minutes past four o'clock—Bagnall having won the toss for sides—both men brought up at the starting point opposite Paradise Quay, apparently in first-class condition. Bagnall on the north or "inside," and Addy on on the south side. At the first attempt the pair got off to a shocking bad start, Bagnall having fully half a length the best of it. Bagnall could not hold his lead for any length of time, as Addy, pulling extremely strong, soon began to forge his boat on a level with the "coming champion." Both men at this time were in a capital course, but shortly afterwards Bagnall steered his boat over towards the south side, and then Addy came right in the direction where Bagnall was. A foul was imminent, but Bagnall pulled his left oar vigorously, and consequently avoided it. At about 500 yards from the start, Addy still continuing that fiery speed for which he is noted, soon began to drive the bow of his boat ahead of the Spennithorne. The excitement was now intense, and shouts of "Gan on Bob," "Gan on Mark," resounded from all sides. When scarcely half the distance had been traversed, Addy came across from his side to that of Bagnall, the immediate consequence of which was that a foul, which ended the race, took place. The men were locked together for some time, and eventually, from some cause not discerned from the steamboat, Addy was seen struggling in the water. As a matter of course the steamboats were stopped, and James Taylor, in the cutter, went to Addy's aid. Being an expert swimmer, Addy was soon at the side of Taylor's boat, and was equally as soon inside of it. By this time Bagnall was a considerable way up the river, taking matters as coolly as possible, but rowing away towards the goal. In going up the river he was joined by a man in a skiff, and for the gratification of some of the spectators the pair made a race of it. The people assembled in the upper reaches of the river were totally ignorant of the fact that the Manchester sculler had fallen overboard, and consequently they were of opinion that the man who was rowing up the river with Bagnall was Addy. Addy was unfortunately unable to proceed any further in his skiff, and after having been picked up by Taylor he was transferred into a sculler boat, and conveyed to the finishing point. The friends of both men were, however, already there, appealing to the referee (Mr. Hugh Patrickson), who, having heard the appeals of both men, awarded the race to the Tyne sculler on the foul. The result was satisfactory to the majority of the spectators, but a few who had backed the Manchester man were not slow in uttering their discontent, and consequently the referee's situation in the contest was anything but a pleasant one. James Taylor, of the champion crew, introduced another invention at the race. Instead of having a white-coloured flag, previously used for piloting the men, he brought into requisition for the purpose of steering his *protege* a bull's eye lantern, and something of the kind must be adopted when races are rowed at dusk and in a November fog.

At Tachkent, in the most recent Russian territorial acquisition in Central Asia, the government is about to erect an astronomical observatory, to which will be added an establishment for magnetic and meteorological observations. The buildings are to be commenced immediately.

Mr. Buckland reports that the baby hippopotamus is doing well. He is wonderfully grown and plumped up, and is already of a good size, though by the side of its mother—who probably weighs about two tons—he looks but a little fellow, the size of a porker pig. He stands quite firm upon his legs, and trots about after his mother.

A NARROW ESCAPE ON A RAILWAY.—A few nights ago Richard Crane, of the Stafford-road, Wolverhampton, was driving a coal train from Ruabon to that town upon the Great Western Railway. Upon arriving between Rednall and Barchurch the axle of one of the leading trucks broke, and several of the waggons leaving the rails fell over and blocked both lines. The express to Birkenhead, which leaves Wolverhampton at 5.5, was at the time overdue. Crane, therefore, provided himself with a red light, and drove his disengaged engine towards Wolverhampton, waving the red light as he went along. This happily attracted the attention of the driver of the express, who was enabled to stop his train just before running into the trucks.

SUDDEN DEATH ON THE BENCH.—Sheriff Logie died on Friday afternoon at Glasgow, very suddenly, under strikingly solemn circumstances. He was occupying the bench trying an assault case about half-past three and was standing in the act of administering the oath to a constable when he staggered back and fell into his chair. Medical aid was at once sent for, and restoratives were administered to his lordship without removing him from the bench; but though he recovered consciousness he never rallied, and died in little more than half an hour after the shock. The news spread very rapidly and caused univeral regret—the deceased gentleman being much respected by all classes of the community. It is supposed that disease of the heart was the cause of death.

SHOCKING DEATH FROM BURNING.—A shocking accident occurred in Broad-street, Portsmouth, on Sunday morning. Mrs. Ann Curtis, the wife of a carrier, residing in that street was in an upper room alone, her son and daughter-in-law being in another part of the house. The son heard a "frizzling" noise, but thinking his mother was frying something took no notice of it. Some time afterwards, not hearing anything of his mother, he went into the room when a horrible spectacle was presented. The body of the unfortunate woman was found lying near the fire, the head and one arm burnt off, and little but the bone of the other remaining, and the upper part of the body also much burnt. Mr. Moriey, surgeon of Portsmouth, was sent for, but his services were of course of no avail. It is supposed that the deceased who was 51 years of age, was in the act of filling the teapot with water when she was seized with a fit and fell into the fire.

EXTRAORDINARY RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—An extraordinary accident occurred at Middleton Junction station, on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, on Sunday afternoon. It appears that a number of workmen had been engaged repairing the rails at Miles Platting. A train from Manchester to Oldham stopped at Miles Platting, and the workmen adopted the following plan. For the purpose of conveying tools and materials they had two lurries, and to save time and trouble they ran them to the tail end of the train. Two men, each laying hold of a buffer of the last carriage of the train, served as coupling chains, while others at the rear of the first lurry and those at front of the second held a rope so as to connect both lurries. All went well till they reached the points at Middleton Junction, when the first lurry was thrown off the line, and the men were pitched about in all directions. James Buckley and George Ashton sustained serious injuries. John Gartside, Chadderton, and another man whose name has not yet transpired, were also badly hurt.

THE JUDGESHIP OF THE DIVORCE COURT.—Considerable surprise was created in the profession by the Attorney General's refusal of the vacant judgeship in the Divorce Court. Judging from information which we have received, it appears that there were some grounds for this refusal. The Government seem to have weighted the appointment with the condition that the patronage possessed by the judge should be surrendered to the Government. This patronage is considerable, as under the Act constituting the Probate Court (20 and 21 Vic. c. 77) the judge appoints the principle registrars, the district registrars, and the clerks in the offices of the various registries. If all these are to be surrendered the appointment will be considerably diminished in value, and it is not to be wondered at that the Attorney General refused it. It is said that Sir James Hannen has accepted the appointment subject to the Government conditions. It is probable that it has been done with a view of transferring the district registries to the county courts, as recommended by the Judicature Commissioners.—*Law Times.*

THE FIRE AT THE CITY FLOUR MILLS.—FUNERAL OF THE FIREMAN.—On Saturday afternoon the funeral of the unfortunate fireman, Stanley Montague Guernsey, who lost his life at the late fire at the City Flour Mills, took place. Long before the hour of starting a large number of spectators had gathered together in Thames-street, near the foot of Lambeth-hill, to witness the departure of the *cortege*. Soon after half-past one the procession began to move in the following order:—A body of police; the engine, draped in black, from the Deptford Fire-station, to which the deceased belonged, bearing the coffin, on which was placed the helmet, coat, and axe, drawn by four horses. Then followed a mourning coach, containing the father and brothers of the unfortunate man; after which Captain Shaw, officers, and men of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade; four manual engines, with the district superintendents and men; followed by a large body of the metropolitan police and several volunteer engines, with officers and men. They slowly wended their way along Queen Victoria-street, Cornhill, Threadneedle-street, Shoreditch, Kingsland-road, to Abney Park Cemetery, at the gates of which the coffin was borne on the shoulders of six of his comrades, from the Deptford Station, to the grave, where his remains were interred.

DISASTROUS FIRE AND HEROISM OF A BOY.—The Orkney mail brings particulars of a disastrous fire in the Island of Sanday, and the heroism of a little boy in saving two younger children of the family. The house was an old family residence, but was occupied by two separate families, one of them having five children. During the absence of the adult members, excepting an infirm widow, the youngest child was in a cradle, and the eldest was off on an errand, four little children being left in the house. Early on the morning one of the little ones, missing an article of clothing, lighted a paraffin lamp to seek for it in a bed, and while so employed upset the lamp, and in an instant the apartment was on fire. Seizing his sister, the second son bore her down stairs in her shift. Returning, he lifted his little brother out of the cradle, and bore him out also. By this time the staircase was on fire and in passing with his burden the hair of his head was singed. Meanwhile the little fellow who had caused the conflagration had escaped to the outside in little more than his shirt. The noise and smoke soon aroused the widow, who hastily arose and fled for her life with very little clothing on. The neighbours were speedily alarmed by the smoke and flames, and a multitude gathered; but owing to the combustible nature of the old dry wood, the flames spread so rapidly that in a very short time the roof fell in, and the whole was a blazing mass of ruins. Fortunately no lives were lost, but the poor inhabitants have lost their little all, save what clothing they happened to have on.—*North British Daily Mail.*

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Railway Time Tables,

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

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

NEWCASTLE TO JARROW AND SOUTH SHIELDS.

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

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

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

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

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

SOUTH SHIELDS TO JARROW AND NEWCASTLE.

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

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

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

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

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

SUNDERLAND TO SOUTH SHIELDS AND JARROW.

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

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

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

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

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

JARROW TO SOUTH SHIELDS AND SUNDERLAND.

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

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

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

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

NEWCASTLE TO TYNEMOUTH.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TYNEMOUTH TO NEWCASTLE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

STOCKTON AND DARLINGTON RAILWAY

GOING EAST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

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

GOING WEST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

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

CONSETT BRANCH.

UP TRAINS.—WEEK DAYS.

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

DOWN TRAINS—WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS	1,2,G.	1,2 G.	1,2,G.	1,2,G	1,2,G
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Durham ....dep.	7·40		12·0	3·20	7·55
Witton Gilbert .... „	7·55		12·14	3·33	8·9
Lanchester .... „	8·6		12·25	3·44	8·20
Knitsley .... „	[illegible]		12·36	3·55	8·31
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill) arr.				4·5	
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill) dep.	8·32	9·15	12·50	3·20	8·43
Shotley Bridge .... „	8·37	9·20	12·55	3·25	8·48
Ebchester .... „	[illegible]	9·23	12·59	3·29	8·52
Lintz Green ...... „	8·50	9·33	1·9	3·39	9·3
Rowland's Gill .... „	8·55	9·38	1·14	3·44	9·8
Swalwell .... „	9·4	9·47	1·23	3·53	9·17
Scotswood .... „	9·10	9·53	1·29	3·59	9·24
Newcastle ....arr.	9·20	10·5	1·40	4·15	9·35

MARKET TRAINS ON SATURDAYS.

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

UP TRAINS.

STATIONS.	GO. A.M.	RETURN. P.M.
Newcastle ....dep.	7·10	4·0
Scotswood............ „	7·17	4·9
Swalwell .... „	7·23	4·15
Roland's Gill .... „	7·31	4·23
Lintz Green.......... „	7·37	4·29
Ebchester .... „	7·50	4·4
Shotley Bridge ...... „	7·57	4·4
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill) arr.	8·5	4·55
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill) dep.	9·10	5·10
Knitsley .... „	9·21	5·21
Lanchester .... „	9·34	5·34
Witton Gilbert ...... „	9.46	5·46
Durham ....arr.	10·0	6·0

DOWN TRAINS.

STATIONS.	GO. A.M.	RETURN. P.M.
Durham ....dep.		4·0
Witton Gilbert ...... „	8·5	4·13
Lanchester .... „	8·17	4·25
Knitsley .... „	8·30	4.38
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill) arr.	8·42	4·50
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill) dep.	8·50	6·20
Shotley Bridge ...... „	8·55	6·25
Ebchester............ „	9·0	6·30
Lintz Green.......... „	9·9	6·39
Rowland's Gill ...... „	9·16	6·46
Swalwell .... „	9·23	6·54
Scotswood............ „	9·29	7·0
Newcastle..........arr.	9·40	7·15

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To Dr. Greenone.

(Signed) JOHN SHORT, Hebburn Quay.

SIR,—I have been troubled for three years with the Tape Worm. I tried doctors in Jarrow and Newcastle, but to no purpose, when you removed 20 yards from me in two hours.

To Dr. Greenone.

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(Signed) JOSEPH MARTEN, Western Road, Jarrow.

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(Signed) JOHN WILEY, Black Cock Quay, North Shields.

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BENFIELDSIDE LOCAL BOARD.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the members of the above Board was held in the Board-room, Shotley Bridge, on Wednesday afternoon—Rev. F. B. Thompson, in the absence of Mr. C. Wilson, presiding. The following members were also present—Messrs. J. Priestman, J. Annandale, H. Carss, J. Eltringham, and R. Houliston.

The minutes of last meeting having been read over they were confirmed and signed.

HIGHWAY COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Mr. John Annandale, on behalf of the above committee, reported as follows:—The Road Committee have to report that in conjunction with the Finance Committee they have considered Mr. Smith's application for assistance to carry on his duties, which he finds too much for him. They recommend that an advertisement be inserted in the *Consett Guardian* for tenders to maintain the roads in the Benfieldside district, the Board to find materials, and a schedule of prices to be given in such tender for the various works required to be done, application to be made to the Surveyor for information. The Committee beg to suggest, in reply to the letter from the Burial Board, requesting that the Cemetery Road be formed by the Board, we suggest that a crossing be made, and the footpath be formed in front of new houses next the U.P. manse, a good footpath will be the result as far as the Durham Road. The Committee would remind the Board that the Lobley Hill turnpike road is likely to be thrown on the Board to repair after the end of this year. If this is done, the Board should petition the trustees to remove the Snow's Green toll to Long Close as before.

THE SURVEYOR'S APPLICATION FOR ASSISTANCE.

Mr. John Annandale proposed, and Mr. Priestman seconded that the Road Committee be authorised to confer with the Surveyor on the subject of the letting of the roads, as recommended in their report; to define duties, to prepare schedules for prices, and to advertise for tenders for the performance of the work for one or more years.—Agreed to.

THE CEMETERY ROAD.

With reference to the Road Committee's suggestion, relative to the above road, Mr. Carss said he had seen Mr. Whitfield, who sold the land to Mr. Routledge. Mr. Whtifield had forwarded him (Mr. Carss) a plan as to the breadth of the road, and he complained that the owners of the manse had encroached on the road to the extent of three feet, and the bay window of Mr. Imrie's house also encroached on the road.

The Surveyor said the road between the Cemetery wall and the manse was 36 feet wide.

The Chairman said that the best way would be for the proprietors to form the road and then hand it over to the Board.

THE LOBLEY HILL TURNPIKE ROAD.

Mr. J. Annandale moved, and Mr. Carss seconded, that the Clerk be instructed to write to the trustees of the Lobley Hill Turnpike asking them to remove the Snows Green toll bar to Long Close.—Agreed to.

SANITARY COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The following report was read from Mr. E. O. Tregelles on behalf of the above Committee:—We have paid attention to medical report of the 16th October, and have given much consideration to the state of Walton's Row, which is in a very dangerous condition, and points strongly to the urgent necessity of providing without any delay, the means for draining this part of Blakhill, which is nothing less than a fever-bed, calling for immediate improvement. With the expectation that the new sewer which has to be constructed, may soon be available to receive the proper drains, we are not prepared to recommend the outlay that would be incurred in laying temporary drains to the present old and defective sewer. This case, and others somewhat similar, are proofs of the necessity for the proposed large measure, in accordance with the minute of the last meeting of the Board. The state of Ralph Nicholson's house has had the care of the Surveyor, who has arranged for relaying the sewer, so as to relieve the nuisance, the Committee have recommended that the work be proceeded with immediately, and not to wait for the next meeting of the Board, the Surveyor being satisfied that the mode proposed is the best. We have analysed the four tenders for Blackfine sewers, and we recommend the Board to accept Alex. Frazer's. We are so deeply impressed with the dangerous condition of several portions of Blackhill, that we desire once more to impress on the Board, the urgent necessity for prompt action in providing a proper main sewer to receive the drains, and thus abate the existing nuisances.

THE SEWER AT BLACKFINE.

Mr. Eltringham proposed that Mr. Frazer's tender be accepted for the sewer at Blackfine.

Mr. Annandale seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to.

SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

Mr. John Smith, surveyor of highways, reported as follows;—During the month the day men have been engaged chiefly on Durham Road, Shotley Grove Road, and footpaths at Blackhill. As requested by a letter (which will be laid before you) received by Mr. Booth from the Consett Iron Company, I met Mr. Douglas, engineer, and Mr. Routledge, inspector to the Company, at their new cottages at Blackhill, and went over the new streets with them. I would recommend the Board to make arrangements immediately for laying down gas pipes, and for the erecting of lamps at the several places shown on the plan, and would advise the Board not to take the responsibility of the streets until the whole of the works have been completed.

THE CONSETT IRON COMPANY'S NEW COTTAGES AT BLACKHILL.

The Clerk (Mr. Booth) read the letter referred to in the Surveyor's report, respecting the laying of gas pipes in the new streets at Blackhill.

The Chairman remarked that the Board would have to give the Gas Company notice that so many additional lamps were required.

A conversation ensued as to the practicability of laying down pipes when the houses were not yet finished. It was ultimately resolved to carry out the suggestion contained in the Surveyor's report.

Mr. Carss said that fifteen of the Consett Iron Company's houses were occupied. He would like to know if the Company had obtained the Surveyor's sanction?

The Surveyor: No.

Mr. Eltringham: The Company ought to have the Surveyor's certificate that the houses were fit for occupation before they were occupied.

Mr. Priestman: Is that usually unforced?

Mr. Carss: That is in the bye-laws. This is a very serious violation of our bye-laws. Fifteen houses are occupied by the Consett Iron Company's workmen, and no notice has been given to our Surveyor that the houses were fit for occupation.

The Chairman read the 45th clause of the bye-laws, which stated that notice should be given.

Mr. Eltringham said the Consett Local Board were very particular about the completion of houses, and always required that notice should be given.

The Clerk had no doubt but that it had been overlooked.

The Chairman: The best plan will be to call their attention to it.

The Clerk: We can send a copy of the bye-laws.

Mr. Carss: Had it been a poor man, he would have been summoned before the magistrates.

Mr. Eltringham said that some of the houses had been tenanted before they were completed.

The Chairman had no doubt the mistake would be rectified.

Mr. Carss moved, and Mr. Eltringham seconded, that the Clerk be instructed to forward a copy of the bye-laws to the Manager of the Consett Iron Company, calling his attention to the 45th clause.—Agreed to.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

The following report was read:—The works specified on the notices served on Messrs. Routledge, Hunter, Bolton, and Mrs. Forster, have not been carried out. In consequence of the instructions I received from Mr. Scott, of Consett, being countermanded in reference to Derwent Cottage, I did not proceed with the work, but I have now received further instructions from Mr. Scott to go with the work. The nuisance at the house occupied by Mr. Ralph Nicholson, Derwent Street, Blackhill, has been attended to; we found the connection between the Main sewer and the drain from the house blocked up, when I left the work this morning at ten o'clock, there was a fair prospect of having the nuisance abated. Notice has been served on Mr. Burton, Poplar Cottage, to connect his drains with the main sewer. I have not served a notice on Mr. Stephenson, to provide a drain, &c., for his property at Blackfine, but will do so as soon as we are sufficiently advanced with the proposed sewer at Blackfine. There are other matters at Blackfine that will require attention after the proposed sewer is completed. I have had the district inspected, and have inspected part of it myself. On the whole the districts are in a good state, there are a few cases that require attention, particularly Walton Row, Blackhill."

BACK STREET, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

Mr. Carss gave notice that at the next meeting, he would move that the whole of the minutes with reference to the above street, be rescinded. The question had occupied a good deal of the time of the Board, having been before the Board for the last three years, and they would have to begin afresh

Mr. Houliston said it was quite necessary that something should be done to the street; unless something was done, the Board would have to provide a boatman or a lighthouse.

APPLICATION FOR MORE LIGHT.

An application was made by the policemen stationed at Blackhill to extend the hours and lighting of the lamps from eleven to twelve o'clock on Sunday and Monday nights. The lights were at present extinguished at eleven o'clock, just at the time when men were leaving the public-houses.

Mr. Carss objected to the application being granted on the ground that the well-conducted should not be compelled to provide for the ill-conducted portion.

Mr. Priestman thought the Board ought to consider the interest of all. They were, he presumed, elected by the ill-conducted as well as the well-conducted. It was for the interest of the well-conducted to keep the ill-conducted in order.

The Clerk said there was a great deal of damage done in the way of pulling down walls, and he thought it very necessary that the policemen should keep a sharp look out.

Mr. Carss said that a great many lamps were broken by boys, who used "catapults." He, himself, had caught a boy in the act of discharging a "catapult."

Mr. Priestman moved that the application be granted.

Mr. Houliston seconded the motion.

Mr. Carss moved an amendment, that the hours of lighting be extended only on Saturday nights. He thought the only use the lamps were was to let the publicans see the policemen.

Mr. Priestman agreed to withdraw his motion in favour of Mr. Carss amendment. It was accordingly decided that the lamps remain lighted until midnight on Saturdays.

MR. WATSON'S SAW MILL AT BLACKFINE.

After considerable discussion on the subject of the proposed new site for Mr. Watson's saw mill, the Clerk was requested to inform Mr. Watson, that the Board made no objection to the proposed site, but they recommended that the back street be formed on the south side; also, that plans of any building intended to be erected on the proposed site be laid before the Board, for approval.

The meeting then separated.

CHRIST CHURCH, CONSETT.

On Thursday last, in the afternoon and evening, the anniversary services and soiree of the above Church were celebrated, and, notwithstanding the unpropitious state of the weather, were successful. In the afternoon, service was held in the church, which was tolerably well attended. Prayers were read by the Vicar of Consett, and the lessons were read by the Rev. J. Child, curate. The preacher on this occasion was the Rev. H. J. Martin, M.A., vicar of Newcastle, who took as his text, 1 Cor. ii. 9. He began by illustrating the influence of curiosity upon the race, and the eagerness with which they wished to be possessed of that which they had not. The promise given to our first parents in Eden, was too strong to be resisted, and the same craving after new sensations had marked the carnal man since then. Stories of what we had neither seen nor heard, had a strange fascination for us; and though the philosopher said that the greatness, &c., of the world were empty vanity, the great mass were unconvinced of that, and coveted, and desired the possession of earthly things. It might be true that what they desired was impossible of attainment, and that the pleasure failed after the coveted thing was obtained, yet there was still that aspiration after honour, grandeur, and power. The good things mentioned in his text were not of this world, and had no attractions for the multitude: they had no relish for them; for what was "peace with God" to them? or what was pardon to those who lived in sin? They had a contempt for grace and glory. One essential feature of the things spoken of in the text was that they pertained to the kingdom of God—*i. e.*, they were not palpable to sense. Natural figures only gave the faintest glimpse of spiritual things; and it were as easy to show a blind man the variety of colours, or to make a deaf man realise the harmony of sounds, as to impress on the heart of the natural man the importance of the things of God. What good do men get in serving the Lord? and what profit will they have if they pray to Him? was the inquiry of many. Was there not, said they, as much comfort in attending to the world, and did their schemes not turn out better than the religious men's? What advantage was there? Did they not suffer misfortunes, were they not liable to accidents, and were they not troubled with the same events as others? What sign was there that they were the beloved of the Lord? They could afford to allow all that to be the case and yet maintain the excellency of their position s and he would not hesitate in saying that the meanest and most afflicted child of God would not exchange his position for all the riches and glories of Solomon. There was "peace that passeth understanding," could the eye see that? there was the protection and guidance of their Father, could the eye see that? there was the hope, which was the anchor of the soul, could the unconverted heart conceive of that? and there was the well-spring of eternal life, could the eye see that? They might see them weighed down by disappointing trouble; but beyond where their eyes saw, in the inmost soul, there was a spring of happiness and joy whose waters could not be polluted by the world. But if those earthly things be hidden, what darkness must enshroud even to the good man, the things hereafter, as the boldest flight of fancy could not imagine the things at God's right hand. After a few illustrations of the sinless, sorrowless condition, the preacher concluded with an impressive application and exhortation. At the close of the service a collection amounting to £4 2s.

A soiree was afterwards held in the British Schoolroom, at which about 200 partook of an excellent tea, which was served up by the Misses Gentles, Miss Jackson, Miss Dobbs, Mrs. J. Murray, Mrs. Frazer, and Mrs. Whitehead. After tea, the Vicar took the chair, and opened the proceedings with a few words, after which the choir sang, "O happy band of pilgrims," a very sweet sacred song.—Mr. Martin was then called upon, and on rising adverted to the great anti-slavery meeting which would be held that night in Newcastle, and he was sure that those present would sympathise with the object of the meeting. He briefly reviewed the history of the slave question, particularly that part of it referring to the West Coast of Africa, and showed the blessed influence of missionary effort amongst the natives. What a contrast was now shown to exist on the East Coast! Tens of thousands of their fellow-creatures were subjected to the vilest cruelty from traffickers in human beings, and these meetings were being held to protest against such a state of things, to arouse the British Govenment to exert themselves to put a stop to it, thus showing themselves worthy descendants of those who not many years ago broke the fetters off the slaves, and determined that the British flag would fly only over free men. (Applause.) Having told his hearers of the gratitude they ought to cherish to God for having liberty and a pure gospel, he urged upon them the necessity of finishing the church by building the tower. In every respect it was a cheap church, and he was sure that they had a zealous pastor. He solicited, in these critical times, the co-operation and united help of his people.—Mr. J. B. Alexander, Newcastle, after the choir had sung "Lord, for thy tender mercy's sake," adverted to the discussion in Gateshead upon the propriety of laymen preaching sermons. He was not going to preach a sermon, but would give them a few odds and ends. Humorously he spoke of a large family in every parish called the Grumbleton's; but whoever heard of these grumblers doing any good? He then made a number of remarks upon Christian liberality.—The choir here gave the beautiful anthem "Before Jehovah's awful throne," after which Mr. Joseph Cross brought the matter of the tower again before the assembly, and amused them by saying that he had managed to sell a pair of lustres on condition that they should be presented to the first lady in the habit of attending Christ Church who should be married there; and the Vicar quaintly remarked afterwards that either himself or Mr. Child would take names that night.—The Vicar here intimated that Mr. R. Murray had told him he had £10 for the tower, and stated that about £200 beyond what had been obtained and promised would pay the entire cost.—Mr. J. Murray who next spoke, thought the money might be easily got. He hoped so, as it was a disgrace that there was not an ornamental building in Consett—Other pieces of music were given by the choir, and addresses were given by the Rev. J. Child, and other gentlemen.

WESLEYAN SERVICE OF SONG AT CONSETT.

On Tuesday evening, the Wesleyan Choirs of Consett, Blackhill, and Shotley Bridge, numbering upwards of 100 voices, held a service of song in the Wesleyan Chapel, Consett. The programme was somewhat lengthy, and included some high-class music. Mr. John Dickinson, of Shotley Bridge, presided, and in opening the proceedings, referred to the pleasure it gave him to be in any way connected with a service of song — especially a Wesleyan service of song. "How beauteous are their feet." was the first hymn down on the programme, and was very successfully rendered. The anthem, "The Lord is my Shepherd," was not so well gone through as we could have wished, the conductor, Mr. Lumley, apparently having a good deal of difficulty in keeping the voices in unison. The flute solo, from Handel's "Paradise," was loudly applauded, and Mr. Stelling, who is a promising musician, narrowly escaped an encore. "Weary souls that wander wide," and "Father of mercies in Thy word," two very beautiful hymns, were creditably gone through. The trio, "But their Redeemer is strong," by Master A. Proudlock, and Messrs. A. J. Dunn, and C. H. Allison, fell flat on the ear for want of more energy, the voices in some parts being nearly inaudable. Mr. William Dickinson was more successful in the latter part of the solo, "Have mercy on me, O God." than the former part. The quartette, "By the rivers of Babylon," by Miss Proudlock, and Messrs. W. Jones, J. Whitehead, and C. H. Allison, met with a fair share of applause. Miss Proudlock was especially happy in the solo, "Children of Israel," and she received an encore. The next three hymns on the programme were well rendered by the choir. The next piece which received an encore was the trio, "Prophets rejoice," by Miss Proudlock, Miss Lumley, and Mr. E. Dunn. The other pieces were all pretty fairly rendered. Mr. W. Palliser, of Blackhill, presided at the harmonum with his usual good taste. The usual votes of thanks having been proposed and responded to, the proceedings terminated by the Rev. R. Stepney pronouncing the benediction. The proceeds of the concert are to be devoted to the organ fund.

Local Police Courts.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE POLICE COURT.

MONDAY, Nov. 18.—Before H. C. Silvertop, (chairman), and A. Town, Esqs.

SAVAGE ASSAULT ON A WOMAN AT CONSETT.

Stephen Barningham, puddler, Consett, was charged with assaulting Bridget McClackey, at Consett, on the 14th inst. Complainant appeared in the court with two black eyes, and an ugly cut across the bridge of her nose. She stated that the defendant lived in an upper storey of the house in which she herself resided. On the day in question, defendant came down stairs, and asked her what the noise was about. Before she had time to give him an answer, he seized her by the hair, struck her in the face, and afterwards threw a pint pot at her face, and cut her nose. Defendant: Did'nt you take a poker to beat my wife?—Complainant: No.—Defendant: Did you stab me with a knife?—Complainant: No.—Defendant: Did you say to my wife that you would knock her brains out?—Complainant: No.—Defendant: Was it a pint pot I hit you with?—Complainant: Yes—without a "nib" on it.—George Snaar, said he was a shoemaker, and lodged with complainant. Defendant came down stairs, and said he would let complainant feel his "five fingers," and then struck her. He also threw a pot at her from the top of the staircase.—Defendant: What did she do before I came down stairs?—Witness: I did not see her do anything—Defendant: Did you see her take the poker up?—Witness: No.—In defence, defendant said, that the complainant threatened to knock his wife's brains out. He admitted striking her, and also throwing a cup at her, but she had a knife in her hand at the time, and was threatening to "do for him." —The magistrates said no amount of provocation would justify such an attack on a woman, and defendant would have to pay a fine of £3 and costs.

A DOG WITH A BAD NAME.

William Crawford, labourer, Consett, was charged with trespassing in search of game, at Knitsley, on the 23rd ult. It will be remembered that defendant and another youth were found in a field by P.C. Bolton. They had five dogs with them, and the officer saw them start a hare. Crawford's companion, a young man named Williamson, was fined £1 and costs last fortnight, and a warrant was issued for the apprehension of Crawford, who failed to appear.—Defendant pleaded guilty.—The magistrates said that the defendant was apparently an old hand at poaching. In July, 1870, he was before the magistrates for destroying fruit; in July, 1871, he was convicted for game trespass; in September, 1871, he was convicted for a similar offence; and in December, of the same year, he was again convicted for game trespass.—Defendant's father said his son was not a poacher, he was like a dog with a bad name.—Defendant was fined £2 and costs, or in default to go to prison for six weeks.

DRUNKENNESS.

George Swinburne, puddler, Benfieldside, was charged by P.C. Riddle, with the above offence, at Blackhill on the 3rd inst. The officer said defendant was drunk, and fell on his back.—Defendant: I was drunk but I did not kick up any disturbance. Defendant was fined 10s. and costs.

James McAllister, miner, Dipton, was charged with a similar offence at Leadgate, on the 2nd inst. P.C. Firn said, between eleven and twelve o'clock at night, he found defendant in the streets, in a state of drunkenness. Fined 5s. and costs.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.

Michael McEvoy, labourer, Consett, was charged by P.C. Tranner, with having been drunk and diosrderly conduct, on the 16th inst. Fined 10s and costs.

Charles Denham, miner, Derwent Cottagses, was charged with a similar offence on the same occasion.—Defendant said he was not drunk, although the other men were. He had not tasted drink for the last eight weeks. Case dismissed.

John Browell, labourer, Ebchester, was charged with a similar offence at Number One, on the 3rd inst.—From the statement of P.C. Farnaby, it seems that defendant came out of the "Hat" public-house in a state of intoxication, and after indecently exposing himself, he used filthy language to a woman.—Defendant said he was not drunk. He only had four glasses of port wine the whole of the night. Fined 10s. and costs.

Enoch Griffiths, *Joseph Pattison*, and *Joseph McGear*, miners' Derwent Cottages, all fined 10s. and costs for being drunk and disorderly.

Henry Brown, labourer, Consett, was charged with a similar offence, at Consett, on the 16th inst. Sergeant Forster proved the case, and defendant was fined 10s. and costs.

DRUNK AND RIOTOUS.

Bernard Sloan, and *James Hester*, puddlers, Consett, were charged wieh the above offence at Consett, on the 16th inst.—P.C. Bolton proved the offence, and defendants were each fined 10s. and costs.

Samuel Charlton and *Joseph Carrick*, miners, Derwent Cottages, were charged with drunk and riotous conduct at the "Hat and Feather" public-house, on the 18th inst. P.C. Farnaby said he found the defendants engaged in a fight, near the "Hat" public-house Fined 10s. ond costs.

REFUSING TO QUIT.

Thomas Almond, miner, Allendale Cottages, was charged with refusing to quit the licensed premises of George Brown, "Hat and Feather," on the 2nd inst. P.C. Farnaby stated that the landlord was endeavouring to eject the defendant, who was very drunk, from his house. He (Farnaby) also requested defendant to leave the house, but he refused.—Fined 10s and costs.

Felix Trodden, miner, Leadgate, was charged by William Wardle, "Ship Inn," Leadgate, with a similar offence. He was also charged with assaulting the landlord. Complainant stated that on the 9th of the present month the defendant and other five men entered his house He refused to supply them with drink, and ordered them outside. They refused to leave the house and defendant knocked him down. In regarding to quit, defendant was fined 10s and costs, and for the assault, £1 and costs.

ALLOWING A CHIMNEY TO BE ON FIRE.

Patrick Murray, labourer, Blackhill, was charged with the above offence. Sergt. Nattress stated that on the 9th inst., he observed fire issuing from the defendant's chimney. He told defendant about it, and the latter said the officer could make no better of it. Fined 5s and costs.

COMPROMISED CASES.

John Coleman, labourer, Blaakhill, was charged with assaulting Michael Quinn, at Blackhill, on thr 26th ult. Complainant said he did not wish to proceed with the case. He had been badly used, but whether by the defendant or some one else he did not know. The case was accordingly compromised.

Pacrick McAlone, miner, Leadgate, was charged with assaulting Peter Quinn, at Leadgate, ne the 6th inst. Compromised.

ASSAULT AT CONSETT WATER WORKS.

Elizabeth King, married woman, was charged with assaulting Ellen Smitheringale, at Consett Waterworks, on the 11th inst. The woman quarrelled about a clothes line which defendant had broken. Defendant seized complainant by the hair, struck her on the eye, and "jauped" her nose on the ground. Fined 5s and costs.

LANCHESTER POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY, Nov. 14th.—Before A. H. Talmadge, (chairman), and T. H. Smith, Esqs.

DRUNKENNESS.

John Donachey, miner, was charged by P.C. Reay, at Moor Pit, on the 2nd instant. Prisoner was fined 10s. and costs.

Thomas Burnop, Annfield Plain, was charged with a similar offence at Annfield Plain, on the 2nd inst. Sergt. Brown proved the offence. Defendant, who did not appear, was fined 10s. and costs.

David Moor, miner, was charged by P.C. Nicholson with a similar offence at Shield Row. George Charlton, publican, Shield Row, said his wife ordered defendant out of the house. Defendant denied the offence, and called Elizabeth Charlton, who said the defendant lodged with her, and he was not drunk on the day in question. Fined 10s. and costs.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.

Patrick Close, miner, was charged with a similar offence on the 2nd inst. P.C. Morland stated that about ten o'clock, the defendant and his wife were put out of the "Fox" public-house, at Dipton. Defendant was very drunk, and indecently exposed himself. Fined 10s. and costs.

Mary Close, wife of the last defendant was then charged by the same officer with a similar offence, on the same occasion. Fined 10s. and costs.

Samuel Ledger, who did not appear, was charged by P.C. Morland, with drunk and disorderly conduct at Dipton, about half-past ten o'clock, on the night of the 2nd instant. Fined 10s. and costs.

James Harrison, miner, was charged with a similar offence at Dipton, on the 2nd inst. P.C. Morland said defendant was turned out of Birtley's public-house drunk. Fined 10s. and costs.

John Drummond, who did not appear, was fined 10s. and costs, for a similar offence, at Dipton, on the 2nd instant.

John Crabtree, quarryman, was charged by P.C. Stamper, with a similar offence, on the 1st inst. Fined 10s. and costs.

Joseph Burdon, miner, was charged with a similar offence at Stanley, on the 2nd inst. P.C. Stamper proved the offence. Defendant was found guilty, and fined 5s. and costs.

John Kelley, miner, was charged by the above officer, with a similar offence at Stanley, on the same day. Fined 5s. and costs.

DRUNK AND RIOTOUS.

Thomas Harrison, was charged with drunk and riotous conduct at Craghead, on the 19th ult. P.C. Logan proved the offence. Defendant pleaded guilty. Fined 10s. and costs.

William Small, miner, Annfield Plain, was charged with a similar offence, on the 20th ult. Defendant, who is a lad, 16 years of age, was represented by his mother. P.C. Reay proved the offence. Fined 10s. and costs.

Bernard Montague, miner, Dipton, was charged by P.C. Morland, with drunk and disorperly conduct at Dipton. Fined 10s. and costs.

THURSDAY, Nov. 21st.—Before E. T. Smith, and T. Greenwell, Esqs.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.

Thomas Ridley, miner, was charged with drunk and riotous conduct at Tantobie, on the 9th inst.—Defendant pleaded guilty, and was fined 5s. and costs.

Thomas Rutherford, who was represented by his father, was charged by P.C. Logan with a similar offence between Craghead, and Black House, on Saturday night.—Fined 10s. and costs.

James Ward, miner, was charged with a similar offence on the 16th inst., P.C. Logan proved the case, and defendant, who has been previously convicted, was fined 10s. and costs.

Roger Green, miner, Craghead, was charged with a similar offence near Craghead, on the 10th inst. P.C. Logan stated that defendant was fighting with a man named Mosson.—Fined 5s. and costs.

Henry Mosson, grocer, Annfield Plain, who said he was only half drunk, was charged with a similar offence on the same occasion.—Fined 5s. and costs.

John Wigham, miner, was charged with drunk and riotous conduct at Ebchester on Saturday night the 16th inst. P.C. Parkinson said defendant was very violent at Browell's public-house.—Fined 15s. and costs.

Thomas Musgrove, whose wife appeared on his bahalf, was charged with drunk and riotous conduct at Ebchester on the evening of the 16th inst. P.C. Parkinson proved the case and defendant was fined 7s. 6d. and costs.

John Mains, senior, miner, who did not appear, was charged by Segt. Potter with drunk and disorderly conduct at Quebec.—Fined 10s. and costs.

William Bartram, miner, was charged by the same officer with a similar offence at Quebec, on the 16th inst. Defendant was represented by his sister, who said that defendant did not like to appear.—Fined 7s. 6d. and costs.

Thomas Davie, miner, was charged with a similar offence at the same place on the 15th inst. P.C. Smith said defendant was fighting.—Fined 7s. 6d. and costs.

John Bamford, miner, was charged by P.C. Smith with drunk and riotous conduct at Quebec.—Defendant pleaded guilty and was fined 5s. and costs.

John Main, jun., was charged by P.C. Smith with a similar offence at Quebec.—Defendant did not appear.—He was fined 10s. and costs.

Jacob Scurfield, miner, Quebec, pleaded guilty to a similar offence at Quebec on Saturday afternoon.—A fine of 5s. was imposed.

William Walton, miner, was charged with drunk and riotous conduct on the same occasion. P.C. Smith said defendant and Scurfield were fighting.—Fined 5s. and costs.

Edward Mullen, who did not appear, was fined 10s. and costs for a similar offence at Quebec.

James Hardy was charged by P.C. Smith with a similar offence near Cornsay. The officer said defendant and other three men were fighting near the Lane Ends. He was amongst some men who threw stones at witness and Sergt. Potter. Fined 20s. and costs.

William Hewitson was charged by P.C. Parkinson with drunkenness at Ebchester, on Friday night last. The officer found him in Browell's public-house. He was unable to stand. Fined 5s. and costs.

Andrew Grant, miner, was charged by the same officer with a similar offence at the same place. Fined 5s. and costs.

Patrick McKenna, miner, was charged with a similar offence. P.C. Parkinson stated that the defendant was turned out of Browell's public-house at Ebchester. Fined 5s. and costs.

James Shillon, who did not appear, was fined 10s. and costs for a similar offence at Ebchester, on the 16th inst.

William Laho, plasterer, was charged by P.C. Reay with a similar offence at White-le-Head, on the 9th inst. Fined 7s. 6d. and costs.

John Sydney, *alias Vincent*, was charged with a similar offence, on the 11th inst. P.C. Stamper said he was on duty at Shield Row, and found the defendant very drunk in Peacock's public-house. Fined 10s. and costs.

William Barlow, miner, was charged by P.C. Stainsby with drunkenness at Burnhope, on the 16th inst. Fined 10s. and costs.

Hugh Mellon, miner, was fined 5s. and costs for a similar offence at Craghead.

Bryan Bainbridge was charged by P.C. Morland with a similar offence at Dipton, on the 11th inst. Fined 5s. and costs.

Noble Storey, miner, was charged by P.C. Raine with a similar offence on the 9th inst. Fined 5s. and costs.

Dennis Millmore and *Peter Graham*, miners, were charged by the same officer with drunkenness, on the 9th inst. Millmore was fined 10s., and Graham 5s., and costs.

James Ward, miner, was charged by P.C. Logan with a similar offence at Craghead, on the 16th inst. Fined 10s. and costs.

REFUSING TO QUIT.

Charles Conroy, miner, Quebec, was charged by Timothy Lakey, with refusing to quit. Complainant stated that on Saturday evening, about seven o'clock the defendant came into his bar at Cornsay. He began to push a man who was standing at the bar. Complainant ordered him out, and he went into an adjoining room, where he commenced to quarrel with a man. Complainant requested him to leave the house, and he refused.—Sergt. Potter, said he ejected the defendant from Lakey's house.—Defendant was fined 20s and costs.

Luke Dodds, pitman, was charged by P.C. Stamper with a similar offence. The officer stated that on the 9th of the present month he watched the defendant, who was drunk, go into George Armstrong's public house. Witness followed him in, and requested him to leave the house, which he refused to do. Defendant said he had a severe cold, and got two glasses of spirit to cure him, and not being able to "stand" much, it had taken away his reason.—Fined 20s. and costs.

John Brown, who was represented by his wife, was charged with similar offence. Sergt. Brown, stationed at Annfield Plain, stated on Saturday, the 9th inst., the defendant was in the "Railway Inn," Annfield Plain. He was drunk, and refused to leave the house when requested to do so both by witness, and the landlord. Fined 20s. and costs.

OBSTRUCTING THE HIGHWAY.

Fenwick Slater, *Robert Slater*, *James Spark*, *George Walton*, *James Lowery*, *James Brason*, *Matthew Henderson*, *John Elliott*, *John Brown*, *John Lemon*, *Robert Wilson*, *Thomas McDermot*, and *Wm. Galley*, miners, were charged by P.C. Smith, with obstructing the highway by playing at pitch and toss. The officer said he found the whole of the defendants playing pitch and toss near Cornsay.—Defendants pleaded guilty, and were ordered to pay 10s. and costs each.

PITCH AND TOSS.

Thomas Rutherford, *James Smith*, *James Young*, *Joseph Smith*, and *John Lowe*, were charged with playing at pitch and toss on Sunday, the 10th inst. P.C. Logan stated that he watched the defendants play at pitch and toss for upwards of half-an-hour.—Defendants denied the charge.—The magistrates took a leinent view of the case, and discharged the defendants on payment of 9s. and costs each.

ALLEGED THEFT OF A WATCH.

John Midgley, and *John Dixon*, qurrrymen, were charged with stealing a watch belonging John Bowman at Satley, on the 17th inst.—The prisoners were dismissed for want of evidence.

ALLEGED LARCENY AT CONSETT.

Bridget McCloskey, was charged with stealing a coat, a shirt, and three knives and forks, the property of George Snaar, shoemaker, Consett. The evidence was not sufficently clear as to justify the bench in committing the prisoner, who was accordingly discharged.

Pigeon Shooting Match at Ebchester.—On Saturday, a match for £20, came off between Thomas Walton, of Medomsley, and George Turnbull, at twenty birds each. Some very good shooting took place. Turnbull killing seventeen of his birds, and Walton fifteen. The former consequently won the match.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

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

BIRTHS.

Consett.—At Consett Terrace, on the 21st inst., the wife of Mr. T. Hull, of a son.

At 6 Pitt Street, on the 22d inst., the wife of Mr. J. Hodgson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Benfieldside.—At the Parish Church, on the 14th, by the Rev. F. B. Thompson. Mr. Teasdale Chatt, of Consett, to Miss Elizabeth Armstrong, daughter of Mr. George Armstrong, of Riding Mill.

Durham.—At the Register Office, on the 16th inst., Mr. Robert Hall, to Miss Annie Dent, both of Consett.

Medomsley.—On the 16th, Mr. William Carr, to Miss Annie Egglestone, Bradley Cottages.

At the same time and place, Mr. J. N. Scott, to Miss Margaret Egglestone, Bradley Cottages.

Newcastle.—At St. Johns' Church, on the 16th inst.: Mr. John Dennison, of Consett, to Miss Isabella Nicholson, Westmoreland Terrace, Newcastle.

DEATHS.

Consett.—On the 20th inst., aged 45, John Carroll, innkeeper.

Annfield Plain.—On the 18th inst., aged 11 months, Sarah Ann, daughter of Mr. J. Simpson, overman, South Derwent Colliery.

Kyo.—On the 20th, aged 15½ years, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. R. Johnson.

South Pontop.—On the 2nd inst., aged 5 years, Polly, daughter of Mr. Henry Greener, under viewer.

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