The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 624 {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30th, 1872. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Business Announcements.

B. MOODY
WATCH-MAKER, EBCHESTER. 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 OR CONTRACTED FOR. 685b

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

A. RICHARDSON,
BUILDER CABINET-MAKER, & GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHER,
DURHAM ROAD, BLACKHILL.
Feathers, Flocks, Rabbit Down, and Mattresses. 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, Cerise, Scarlet, Orange, Blue, Pink, Green, Crimson, Brown, Black, Lavender, Slate, Grey.
May be had at the
"GUARDIAN" OFFICE, CONSETT,
AND AT
R. JACKSON'S,
DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL. 952b

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

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

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, WHITECHAPELS, 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 & WATCHMARER, 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. 775a

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

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

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

THOMAS LAMB,
STATIONER, BOOKSELLER, PRINTER, AND BOOKBINDER,
ANNFIELD-PLAIN,
BIBLES, Hymn Books, Ledgers, Day Books, and Memorandum Books of every description. School and 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.		£ s. d.
Silver Patent Lever Watches	3 10 0	to	27 0 0
Gold Patent Lever Watches	10 10 0	to	40 0 0
Geneva Silver Watches	2 2 0	to	5 5 0
Geneva Gold Watches	5 5 0	to	30 0 0
Ship Chronometers	27 0 0	to	40 0 0

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

GEORGE HOBSON,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL MILLER, and SEEDSMAN,
GROCER, DRAPER, & PROVISION MERCHANT
HARPERLEY STEAM & WATER CORN MILL,
NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN,
Has always on hand a large STOCK of Pure Linseed and Cotton Cakes; Indian Meal; Pea Meal; Barley Meal; Boxings, Sharps, and Bran; Oats whole and crushed, and feeding stuffs of every description.
G. H.'s Mixture of Permanent Clover and Grass Seeds has been tested and approved by the leading Agriculturists of the District upwards of Twenty Years..
Fine SEED PEAS, SPRING TARES, SEED BARLEY &c. &c., on hand. 145b

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

J. W. DAVISON,
CABINET-MAKER, FURNITURE BROKER, IRONMONGER, &c.,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT, AND CATCHGATE, NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, in all its different Branches.
IRON BEDSTEADS, very Cheap.
MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, FLOCKS, RABBIT DOWN. HARDWARE GOODS.
MANGLING and WRINGING MACHINES
PAPER HANGINGS. PARAFFIN LAMPS.
PARAFFIN and BENZOLINE OILS, Best Quality.
FURNITURE 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
BEST TIME KEEPERS ON RECORD,
WHILE THEY ARE ALSO
CHEAPER IN PRICE.
☞ Buyers of the above, within a radius of twelve miles, are allowed third-class railway fare 235a

Business Announcements.

ESTABLISHED 51 YEARS.

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

A WORD ABOUT INDIAN TEA.

ENGLISH enterprise, capital, and industry have made India the Finest Tea Garden in the World, and now the British Tea Planting Companies of India have become the great competitors of the Chinese Empire. For years the Old People have said they could not get the Strong Fine Tea of the Olden Times. It is clear to us that either the Tea Plantations of the Chinese have become exhausted, or that the strongest desire of this peculiar people has been to give quantity rather than quality. It is plain to the most superficial observer, that even the Finest Chinese Tea, although it may be exquisite in flavour, lacks that power and richness peculiar to the Olden Times. It is well for the lover of this refreshing beverage, that the Cultivation of Tea in India has become a commercial success. Years ago, we commenced to combine the Chinese and Indian Teas. This method resulted in a great trade. You may have some idea of its properties, when we state that last year we sold 112,035 pounds of Tea to a delighted people.

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

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

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

W AYNSLEY
Grocer
CONSETT

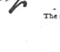
The SHERRIES and the PORTS mentioned below have been selected by comparison entirely on their own merits, without the least prejudice or interest in favour of either estate, or grower. The consumer will be able by comparison to identify, with the gradual rise in price, the improvement in quality. For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

For full description of each see Book of Prices

			Per Bottle	Per Doz.	Page
MARSALA SHERRIES *from Sicily*					
Castle VM	*Gold*	MARSALA	1/6	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	1/6	18/	9
Castle 2A	*Gold*	SHERRY	1/6	18/	9
Castle 3A	*Brown*	SHERRY	1/6	18/	9
Castle A	*Pale*	SHERRY	1/10	22/	9
Castle 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 B	PORT	*8 years in wood*	2/4	28/	15
Castle C	PORT *Fruity*	*11 years in wood*	2/10	34/	15
Castle D	PORT *Dry*	*11 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 1868	PORT *for laying down*		2/2	26/	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:— *W & A Gilbey*

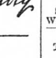
These SPIRITS are selected as being of the finest quality, and it should be observed that the variation in price is chiefly caused by the difference in strength, viz. 33 *under proof*, 17 *under proof*, and *proof*. Exceptions to this rule are the Castle SO Whiskey, Castle DO Whiskey, Castle F O Cognac, 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

			Per Bottle	Page
GINS				
Castle UP	GIN	33 *under proof*	2/0	37
Castle OE	GIN	17 *under proof*	2/5	38
Castle Proof	GIN	*proof*	2/10	38
The above can be had either Sweetened or Unsweetened.				
COGNAC BRANDIES				
Castle D	Cognac	33 *under proof*	3/0	40
Castle E	Cognac	17 *under proof*	3/6	40
Castle F	Cognac	*proof*	4/2	40
Castle FO 33	Cognac	*Old* 33 *under proof*	3/2	40
Castle FO pf.	Cognac	*Old. proof*	4/10	40
COGNAC BRANDY (L'Or Extrait du Vin)		*proof*	5/6	40
The above can be had either Pale or Brown				
BRANDIES (*not Cognac Brandies*)				
Castle UP	Brandy	33 *under proof*	2/3	41
Castle UV	Brandy	17 *under proof*	2/8	41
Castle Proof	Brandy	*proof*	3/1	41
The above can be had either Pale or Brown				
SCOTCH WHISKIES				
Castle UP	WHISKEY	33 *under proof*	2/3	42
Castle UV	WHISKEY	17 *under proof*	2/8	42
Castle Proof	WHISKEY	*proof*	3/1	42
Castle SO 33	WHISKEY	*Old* 33 *under proof*	2/3	42
Castle SO pf.	WHISKEY	*Old. proof*	3/4	42
IRISH WHISKIES				
Castle UP	WHISKEY	33 *under proof*	2/3	43
Castle UV	WHISKEY	17 *under proof*	2/8	44
Castle Proof	WHISKEY	*proof*	3/1	44
Castle DO 33	WHISKEY	*Old* 33 *under proof*	2/3	44
Castle DOpf.	WHISKEY	*Old. proof*	3/4	44
JAMAICA RUMS				
Castle UP	Rum	33 *under proof*	2/3	45
Castle UV	Rum	17 *under proof*	2/8	45
Castle Proof	Rum	*proof*	3/1	45
Castle JO 33	Rum	*Old* 33 *under proof*	2/3	45
Castle JO pf.	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:— *W & A Gilbey*

CONSETT STEAM PRINTING WORKS

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

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

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

Business Announcements.

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 Alberts, Guards, Wedding and Fancy Rings, at about half the original cost.—J. TAYLOR, Pawnbroker, 19, Broad Chare, Newcastle. 333c

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. 426c

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE.
ESTABLISHED 1836.

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

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

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 keeps 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, if 50 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 this—whereas with a regulator this is entirely obviated. The light is more pure by perfect combustion, and the regulators being most simple in their construction are not liable to get out of order, and when properly fixed require no attention whatever.
TESTIMONIALS AND PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO—
JUDKINS & CO.,
16, LUDGATE HILL, & CRYSTAL PALACE, SYDENHAM, LONDON. 188c
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.

TO-MORROW.

Stanzas to a friend.

Though summer has fled and rude winter is here,
Away with the gloom of dejection,
'Tis folly to murmur and shed the salt tear,
Though thy past has no charms for reflection.
If the thorns of thy path have outnumbered the rose,
And joy has been quenched by thy sorrow,
Awaken thy hopes from their depth of repose,
And bliss may enchant thee to-morrow.

Though lonely thy lot since the soul of thy love
Hath ceased to be mortal for ever,
Her spirit doth rove in the realms above
No more from the blessed to sever;
And there in a joyance, felicity, rare,
With legions of happy before her,
She's awaiting thee now, so away with despair,
Thou—immortal—may'st join her to-morrow.

If dark disappointment steal over thy breast,
And Fortune reward not thy labour,
While Honesty's crushed in thy bosom's distressed,
And wealth crown the hope of thy neighbour:
Frown not on the blessings another may have,
But brush from thy brow every furrow,
Base envy belongs not to souls that are brave,
And valour may triumph to-morrow!

The brave and the good have a battle to fight,
For sin howls his curses around us,
And though short is the triumph of Wrong over Right,
The odds are inclined to confound us;
But who dies in a battle for Freedom, I wot,
His memory ne'er wants an adorer,
His past and his present, they are not forgot,
And Victory shall crown him to-morrow!

'Tis not the possession of silver or gold
That makes us the better or wiser;
No mortal's so wretched as him who grows old
In worshipping mammon—the miser:
He lives for himself but he trembles to die,
For Death to his soul bears a horror;
He dares not ask God for a mansion on high,
For he'd trusted Him not for to-morrow!

Contentment be thine, then, nor envy nor hate
Allow to unsettle or grieve thee;
To bear, it is said, is to conquer our Fate—
Philosophic and true this, believe me.
If Poverty render too scanty thy board,
And strength pale a little before her,
Know Anguish oft gnaweth at Luxury's Lord,
And thou shalt be painless to-morrow:

Though tyrants assail thee, snobs laugh at thy lot,
True worth hath a pride worth possessing,
And despot and fool shall alike be forgot,
While thy name shall be breathed in a blessing.
I speak not in scorn of the wealthy and high,
Some are noble in joy as in sorrow,
And if clouds of to-day dim the light of their sky,
May it shine in full splendour to-morrow!

I know (as thou know'st) those of honour and worth,
Whose talents and virtues adorn them,
And though Fortune and Nature have smiled on their birth,
The poor on their exit shall mourn them.
To emulate such be the aim of thy soul;
A tithe of their wisdom to borrow,
Shall lead to the glory that shines in their goal,
And it may be forthcoming to-morrow!

To spend thy last portion where pity may call,
To soothe in the moments of sadness,
To raise from the earth if thou canst those who fall,
And tell them that virtue is gladness:
To succour the orphan—the widow to cheer,
When bereavement a gloom has cast o'er her,
Might be deemed by the selfish a folly, I fear,
But Fortune may shun them to-morrow!

The children of Virtue have little to fear,
Secure in the calm of their bosom:
The flowers of such soil to humanity dear,
Shall give joy to the world in their blossem.
God save thee from Vice whose enchantments for youth,
Lead thousands, I ween, to adore her;
So be pure, firm and noble, embracing the truth,
And look forward with faith to-morrow!

J. L.

Shotley Bridge, November, 1872.

Varieties.

Extracts from Punch.

Cool Courage.—(And long may it be the noble distinction of the British soldier.)—*Officer.*—"Why don't you salute, sir?"—*Private.*—"Dod, man, a' clean forgot!"

"Timeo Danaos," &c.—*First Boy.*—"'It yer, did he? Why didn't yer speak to the p'liceman on duty?" *Second Boy.*—"P'lieeman on duty!? O, I dessay! I ain't so fond of 'em!"

"Comparisons are Odious."—*Mrs. G.*—"I really must give cook warning, Charles. She does use such very bad words!" *Mr. G.*—"Really, dear! What sort of words are they? *Mrs. G.*—"O—well—the same as you use!"

A Sad Case.—*Mr. Kiljoge.*—"I'm so glad you've come Dr. Bland! I want to consult you about my poor wife." *Dr. Bland.*—"What's the matter with her? *Mr. Kiljoye.*—"Such fearful depression of spirits!" *Dr. Bland.*—"*Depression of spirits!* Why, she's the life of the party!" *Mr. Kiljoye.*—"Ah, she always bears up in company, poor thing! But you *should only see her when we are together alone!*"

Extracts from Judy.

A press gang—Printers' devils.

Man is a mister, but woman is a mystery.

Query.—If a sailor has been travelling on horseback, can it be said that he rowed?

Consol-ing, very!—An aged relative of *Judy's*, who has money in the Three per Cents., on being told that the bank authorities had "increased their reserve," remarked that "she was sorry to hear it, for it was very difficult to get any information out of them, at the best of times."

Providence mercifully compensates the blind or the deaf by quickening the faculties they possess. Thus the blind are known to have wonderfully acute hearing. No doubt this may account for Sabbatarians so often closing their eyes in church!

And They say Women are Selfish—*Dear Old Thing.*—As a rule, Clara, I *do* not subscribe to the latest fashions, but since you will presist in going about in one of these hats, I have got one too, to keep you in countenance.

Deeds, not Words.—Scene—A Country Inn.—*Mr. Particular.*—Do you call that the way, sir, to burst into a gentleman's bedroom with his boots? Suppose *you* were a gentleman, what would *you* say? *Tom Nut Particular.*—I doan't know what I should zay, sir; but I should gi' ye sixpence.

Extracts from Fun.

A Tower of Strength.—F. M. Sir William Gomm is constable of the tower. The right man, by Gomm!

A Literary Turn.—*Little Boy:*—"Oh, if you please, sir, *when* do you intend to put some new books in the window, sir? I've read all you have there over and over again; and I want a change, if you please, sir!"

Just on the Strike.—*Bull:*—"Now, my man, I don't pay any attention to these would-be military noodles! Tell *me* what's wrong, for I am quite sure you would not refuse to do duty without very sufficient reason!"

A Tempting Offer.—*St. Giles to St. James:*—"I say, Miss—look-ye-eer—yourn be a main pretty 'at—an' mine be a main pretty 'at—now say the word an' I'll swop yer. There."

Civil Force.—*Small Boy:*—"Give us a 'ap'ny, Miss, for a-guarding of the peace!" — *Lady:* — "What do you mean, child?" *Small Boy:*—"Well, Miss, now the bobbies is on strike, you'll 'ave to look to us private citizens for purtection!"

Of Course.—*Secretary of Blanket Loan Society with severity:*—"No, Betty! You pawned the last blanket the society lent you!" *Suppliant:* — "Well, sir! That's the very reason why the society should len' me another! You see, sir, I don't wear 'em out like them as *uses* 'em!"

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

The so-called police demonstration in Hyde Park, on Sunday, was altogether a pitiable and a disgraceful affair. How many policemen off duty were really there as demonstrators, I have not the least idea; but I doubt if there were many, and these were in plain clothes. I noticed very few were with the firm, solid, measured tread and the stolid bearing which characterizes the policeman. As to the sympathizers with the police, I should say that the great majority of those present were people who look on the police as their natural enemies, while there was a minority of well-dressed people who were either taking their accustomed stroll in the park in spite of the nuisance of the mob, or who came just to see what was going on. The "mock Litany" scoundrels were in greater force than ever, and the roughs, as on previous occasions, amused themselves by breaking branches off the trees. The park regulations were completely ignored. How long are these disgraceful and disorderly assemblages of the scum of London to be permitted?

It is now finally settled that the case of the Queen v. Castro will not come on for trial until the fifth day of the Easter Term, 1873; so our illustraious and considerable friend the claimant may at once make arrangements with those music-hall proprietors who are so anxious to secure him as a Christmas attraction. The decision of the court will be regretted. A London season is generally interesting enough without the aid of what may be called adventitious attractions; but such a trial as that of the claimant would have been just the thing to lend interest to the dull months. It is understood that the Claimant will walk from his hotel to Westminster every morning during the trial, by way of giving the populace a treat. Generous creature! Some return ought to be made for such condescension. Suppose one of Her Majesty's carriages were appropriated to his service on the last day of the trial on returning from Westminster Hall.

There is a talk of another approaching royal marriage. The rumour arises out of the recent visit of the Duke of Edinburgh to the ex-royal family of Hanover, and it is whispered that the Prince is betrothed to one of the daughters of the whilom King, one of the "monarchs retired from business," as Dr. Doran has it. The ex-King is said to be very wealthy, and therefore hopes may be entertained that in case of the Duke marrying either of the daughters, the Princes would not have to come forward in Parliament, and ask for a marriage settlement. But, however rich the Princess may be, I take leave to doubt whether the Duke will forego a Parliamentary grant, on which, in all probability, Her Majesty would insist.

The corporation of the city of London, with all its antiquated notions and cumbrous machinery, sometimes performs acts which proves that it is not wholly antogonistic to reform and progress. Two of the Parliamentary notices which it has put into train preparatory to legislation are of public importance—one for a tramway from the great-Eastern terminus to Columbia Market, and another for the constitution of a tribunal of commerce. With regard to the former, the court of Common Council has been positively shamed into action partly by the pressure of public opinion, and partly by the offer of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts to make the tramway at her own expense. This tramway will have an immense effect on the fish-trade of the northern and eastern counties, and will very soon abolish the scandalous and unfair monopoly of the Billingsgate salesmen. As to the Tribunal of Commerce, the marvel is that we have been so long without even an attempt to institute one. We owe the present Parliamentary notice mainly to Lord Mayor Waterlow. It is the first practical step towards establishing "a court of tribunal for the trial and determination of all disputed questions which may arise between the parties to any commercial transaction." Power is to be taken to compel the attendance of witnesses, to charge fees, &c., so that the tribunal may be self-supporting. From all the inquiries I have made, I believe the commercial men of the city are heartily in favour of the contemplated tribunal. These commercial courts have, at any rate an important advantage—they relieve the law courts of some of the enormous masses of their business.

Spiritualists and mediums had better be on their guard, lest some of their good-natured friends incarcerate them in lunatic asylums. Application has been made in the Court of Queen's Bench for a criminal information against five Lunacy Commissioners for detaining a lady in an asylum on no better grounds than that she entertain spiritualistic views; but the court refuses the application. Mistaken judgment, says the Lord Chief Justice, is the worst offence that can be attributed to them. The lady's counsel having stated that the spiritualists believe that their hands can be spiritually guided, so that they are not answerable for what they write Lord Chief Justice Cockburn retorts, "so that if one of them forges your name, it will not be an offence," Rather a hard nut to crack that!

"A tempest in a teapot," my noble athletics, and yet not such a teapot after all. I ought to be severely punished for making use of this burst of incoherent rhetoric in connection with so important an event as a split in the camp, of the London Athletic Club; but then, you see, I am unhappily not athletic. In consequence of a majority of seven to four of the members of this really important club having decided to admit to the honours and privileges of membership a tradesman-amateur, the leading athletes have sent in their resignation. Some idea will be formed by the uninitiated of the magnitude of the movement when I state that the holders of the four principal challenge cups given by the club, in other words the most brilliant athletes in Londnn, are among the seceders. The affair has created no end of excitement in the circles concerned, and I am bound to admit that the action of the majority has been generally commended.

Mr. De Pass, author of the not altogether unsuccessful comedy of "Debt," which was produced at the Gaiety on Saturday morning, is a very young gentleman—of means. Authors of Sir Charles Young and Mr Aubery class get on best now-a-days. Mr Lionel Brough shortly leaves Covent Gardens to join another company at the Gaiety. *On dit* that Boucicault is likewise seceding from the Garden; and that Lord Londesborough means to carry on the concern on what may be called "his own hook." Mr Gilbert's new fairy comedy is in rehearsal at the Haymarket. I hear that there will be but three male performers engaged in it, the rest of the cast being undertaken by ladies. Very well; the public will not grumble. "Ann Clark" is to be withdrawn at the Queen's, not because it has not been a success, but because Miss Hodson has "other fish to fry."

Admirers of Mrs. Kendal (Madge Robertson), who have been alarmed at the news of her sudden indisposition, may rest assured that both she and "the little stranger" are as well as the most anxious friends could desire.

The *Gossip*, a new weekly journal, whose nature and aim may be divined from the title, will make its appearance either just before or just after Christmas. The new venture, a most ambitious one, I believe, will be floated by a limited-liability company. A thoroughly capable man is spoken of in connection with the commercial conduct of the journal, Mr W. H. Garrett will be editor (it would be difficult to find a better), and the son of the most popular writer of the day, a clever young barrister, will undertake the responsibilities of the sub-editorship.

A Leipsic Journal states that Count Rhade is about to apply for a divorce from his wife, the celebrated Pauline Lucca. The mere rumour of such a probability will excite considerable interest. The charming *prima donna* was such a favourite here, and sang so deliciously, that her career has been watched by all lovers of the Opera; and besides this, there are other considerations which will deepen the interest in the rumoured trial, should it take place.

Looking over a London local paper, I find great part of it devoted to what is called "Buffaloism." It seems to be the organ of the "Antediluvian Order of Buffaloes!" As the Buffaloes have an organ, I am not surprised to find them getting up a concert. I wonder whethar they play on their horns.

THE HAUNTED HOUSE AT WILLINGTON.

In these papers we have dealt hitherto with matters which belonged to the natural, and which could be accounted for by perfectly natural means. This week we enter into the region of the spiritual, for the noises and sights which have been the cause of denominating the apparently harmless building on Tyneside "The Haunted House at Willington," have not been traced to the agency of any known forces in either nature or art. Although we are scarcely justified in assuming from this that the agencies were supernatural, yet when it has been asserted by a trustworthy authority that thirty or forty witnesses could be produced who would testify to having seen and heard such sights and sounds as seem at least to belong to the region of spirits, a sort of colour is given to the assumption. It was about 1840 and the four or five succeeding years that the ghostly visitations attracted the greatest amount of public notice. At that time the house was occupied by Mr. Joseph Proctor, whose relatives appear to have bought the building in 1806. The large mill adjoining was used at that time for grinding flour by Messrs. Unthank and Procter, but is presently occupied as a store for oilcake in connection with the extensive manufactory of that article carried on in the newer buildings across the road. The Proctor family lived in the house till 1847, prior to which the "visitation" had become much less frequent. A rumour that the house was haunted gained some currency previous to the time of its purchase by Mr. Procter's relatives, although it is stated that nothing of the kind was noticed during the first twelve years of his residence there. At last, both the people outside and the family inside began to hear sounds often, and to see apparitions frequently, for which there was no visible cause. The house was built in 1800, and there are reports of some deed of darkness having been committed by some one engaged in the work. Mr Howitt also mentions that Mr. Procter had discovered a book which made it appear that the same kind of thing went on in a house on the same spot 200 years before.

The situation of the house itself is picturesque, not to say strange. Standing between the Tynemouth branch of the North-Eastern Railway and the river Tyne, it occupies a position between two highways of commerce, which makes it anything but lonely, although thirty years ago one can conceive that Willington had been a much more secluded neighbourhood than it is now. Situated in a deep hollow, which is spanned by a railway bridge of lofty arches—a feature which is so characteristic of the North—the visitor sees the famous habitation long before he can approach its threshold or leisurely survey its proportions. A dirty stream runs round its base and joins the river, after passing the mill, through acres of mud when the tide is low. If one did not know that there was something "uncanny" about the building, there is little about its exterior to suggest unnatural fears. But, knowing, its history, imagination may invest the windows of the upper storeys with a sepulchral look, and people the unoccupied rooms with all sorts of goblins. It should be stated that the ground floor of the house is now mainly occupied as a laboratory. The first floor is let out in tenements to two or three families, and the third floor—in one room of which the "disturbances" generally took place—is unfurnished and unoccupied, as likewise the attics above. The present tenants have seen or heard nothing unusual, and appear to wish to laugh at the whole thing. People in the village are divided in opinion about the matter. One says it's all superstition, and asserts that "never nothing was seen." Another is equally clear that "there's sights been heard there that's not very canny," and this even since the railway, the enemy of ghosts, shrieked over the dell perpetually, and the clatter of Jarrow's thousand hammers, morning, noon, and night, came floating on the air. At all events, it is clear that no authentic account of a recent apparition can be easily laid hands on, although one might fill a volume with the tales of horror which the credulous in such matters love so well to repeat to the interested or the timid. The stories now afloat are more of the nature of tales told to frighten children than the accounts of the doings of 1840 and succeeding years. There seems to have been at that time a peculiar *furore* as to the haunted houses, for we find Windsor, Liverpool, Dublin, Carlisle, and Sunderland, coupled with the case at Willington. Every one knows how a mania in this kind of thing spreads, and whatever may have been the case in the past, all parties have to be congratulated that the annoyances appear to have ceased.

Efforts were made at different times to unravel the mystery of the noises and strange apparitions; but without success. Perhaps the best known endeavour in this way was that made by Mr E. Drury in 1840, from its publication in "Richardson's Table Book," and elsewhere. Mr Drury had arranged to pass a night in the haunted room along with a companion, and the two arrived to execute their purpose on the 3rd of July. After the house had been locked up, every corner of it was minutely examined. The room out of which the apparition proceeded, as well as the adjoining rooms, was unfurnished, and the closet out of which it issued is too shallow to contain any person. Mr. Drury and his friend had two lights by them, and were satisfied that there was no one in the house besides Mr. Procter, the servants, and themselves. Mr. Drury had come prepared to test the genuineness of the sights and sounds, inclined to scoffing rather than belief in their reality. What followed will be best gathered from his own words in a letter addressed to Mr. Procter:—

Sunderland, July 13, 1840.

"Dear Sir,—I hereby, according to promise in my last letter, forward you a true account of what I heard and *saw* at your house, in which I was led to pass the night, from various rumours circulated by most respectable parties, particularly from an account by my esteemed friend Mr. Davison, whose name I mentioned to you in a former letter. Having received your sanction to visit your mysterious dwelling, I went on the 3rd of July, accompanied by a friend of mine named T. Hudson. This was not according to promise, nor in accordance with my first intent, as I wrote you I would come alone, but I felt gratified at your kindness in not alluding to the liberty I had taken, as it ultimately proved for the best. I must here mention that not expecting you at home, I had in my pocket a brace of pistols, determining in my mind to let one of them drop, as if by accident, before the miller, for fear he should presume to play tricks upon me—but after my interview with you I felt there was no occasion for weapons, and did not load them, after you had allowed us to inspect as minutely as we pleased every portion of the house. I sat down on the third story landing, fully expecting to account for any noises I might hear, in a philosophical manner—this was about eleven o'clock p.m. About ten minutes to twelve we both heard a noise, as if a number of people was pattering with their bare feet upon the floor; and yet so singular was the noise that I could not minutely determine from whence it proceeded. A few minutes afterwards we heard a noise, as if some one was knocking with his knuckles among our feet, this was immediately followed by a hollow cough from the very room from which the apparition proceeded. The only noise after this was as if a person was rustling against the wall in coming up stairs. At a quarter to one, I told my friend that feeling a little cold, I would like to go to bed as we might hear the noises equally well there; he replied that he would not go to bed till daylight. I took up a note, which I had accidentally dropped, and began to read it; after which I took out my watch to ascertain the time, and found that it wanted ten minutes to one. In taking my eyes from the watch they became rivetted upon a closet door, which I distinctly saw open, and also saw the figure of a female, attired in greyish garments, with the head inclined downwards, and one hand pressed upon the chest as if in pain, and the other, viz., the right hand, extended towards the floor, with the index finger pointing downwards. It advanced with an apparently cautious step across the floor towards me; immediately as it approached my friend who was slumbering, its right hand was extended towards him; I then rushed at it, giving at the time, as Mr. Procter states, a most awful yell, but instead of grasping it I fell upon my friend—and I recollected nothing distinctly for nearly three hours afterwards. I have since learnt that I was carried down stairs in an agony of fear and terror."

The following more recent case of an apparition seen in the windows of the same house from the outside, by four credible witnesses, who had the opportunity of scrutinising it for more than ten minutes, is given by Richardson on most unquestionable authority. One of these witnesses is a young lady, a near connection of the family (who for obvious reasons did not sleep in the house), another, a highly respectable man who has been many years employed in, and is foreman of the manufactory, his daughter, aged about seventeen, and his wife, who first saw the object and called out the others to view it. The appearance presented was that of a bareheaded man, in a flowing robe like a surplice, which glided backwards and forwards about three feet from the floor, or level with the bottom of the second story window, seeming to enter the wall on each side and thus present a side view in passing; it then stood still in the window, and a part of the body came through both the blind (which was close down), and the window, as its luminous body intercepted the view of the framework of the window; it was semi-transparent, and as bright as a star, diffusing a radiance all around. As it grew more dim it assumed a blue tinge, and gradually faded away from the head downwards. The foreman passed twice close to the house under the window, and also went to inform the family, but found the house locked up. There was no moonlight, nor a ray of light visible anywhere about, and no person near. Had any magic lantern been used, it could not possibly have escaped detention, and it is obvious that nothing of that kind could have been employed in the inside, as in that case the light could only have been thrown upon the blind, and not so as to intercept the view both of the blind and window from without. The owner of the house slept in that room, and must have entered it shortly after this figure had disappeared.

Mr. William Howitt visited the house, and in his book entitled "Visits to Remarkable Places," gives some further particulars than are contained above. In the course of his paper on the subject he says:—

"One of Mrs. Procter's brothers, a gentleman in middle life, and of a peculiarly sensible, sedate, and candid disposition, a person apparently most unlikely to be imposed on by fictitious alarm or tricks, assured me that he had himself, on a visit there, been disturbed by the strangest noises. That he had resolved, before going, that if any such noises occurred he would speak, and demand of the invisible actor who he was, and why he came thither. But the occasion came, and he found himself unable to fulfil his intention. As he lay in bed one night he heard a heavy step ascend the stairs towards his room, and some one striking, as it were, with a thick stick on the banisters, as he went along. It came to his door and he essayed to call, but his voice died in his throat. He then sprang from his bed, and opening the door found no one there, but now heard the same heavy steps deliberately descending, though perfectly invisibly, the steps before his face, and accompanying the descent with the loud same blows on the banisters.

"My informant now proceeded to the room door of Mr. Procter, who he found had also heard the sounds, and who now also arose, and with a light they made a speedy descent below, and a thorough search there, but without discovering anything that could account for the occurrence.

"The two young ladies who, on a visit there, had also been annoyed by this invisible agent, gave me this account of it. The first night, as they were sleeping in the same bed, they felt the bed lifted up beneath them. Of course they were much alarmed. They feared left some one had concealed himself there for the purpose of robbery. They gave an alarm, search was made, but nothing was found. On another night their bed was violently shaken, and the curtains suddenly hoisted up all round to the very tester, as if pulled up by cords, and as rapidly let down again, several times. Search again produced no evidence of the cause. The next they had the curtains totally removed from the bed, resolving to sleep without them, as they felt as though evil eyes were lurking behind them. The consequences of this, however, were still more striking and terrific. The following night, as they happened to awake, and the chamber was light enough—for it was summer—to see everything in it, they both saw a female figure of a misty substance, and bluish grey hue, come out of the wall at the bed's head and through the heard-board, in a horizontal position, and lean over them. They saw it most distinctly. They saw it as a female figure come out of, and again pass into, the wall. Their terror became intense, and one of the sisters from that night refused to sleep any more in the house, but took refuge in the house of the foreman during her stay; the other shifting her quarters to another part of the house. It was the young lady who slept at the foreman's who saw, as above related, the singular apparition of the luminous figure in the window, along with the foreman and his wife.

"It would be too long to relate all the forms in which the nocturnal disturbance is said by the family to present itself. When a figure appears, it is sometimes that of a man, as already described, which is often very luminous, and passes through the walls as though they were nothing. This male figure is well known to the neighbours by the name of "Old Jeffrey!" At other times it is the figure of a lady, also in grey costume, and as described by Mr. Drury. She is sometimes seen sitting wrapt in a sort of mantle, with her head depressed, and her hands crossed on her lap. The most terrible fact is that she is without eyes.

"To hear such sober and superior people gravely relate to you such things gives you a very old feeling. They say that the noise made is often like that of a pavior with his hammer thumping on the floor. At other times it is coming down the stairs, making a similar loud sound. At others it coughs, sighs, and groans like a parson in distress; and, again, there is the sound of a number of little feet pattering on the floor of the upper chamber, where the apparition has most particularly exhibited itself, and which for that reason is solely used as a lumber room. Here these little footsteps may be often heard as if careering a child's carriage about, which in bad weather is kept up there. Sometimes, again, it makes the most horrible laughs. Nor does it always confine itself to the night. On one occasion, a young lady, as she assured me herself, opened the door in answer to a knock, the housemaid being absent, and a lady in fawn-coloured silk entered, and proceeded upstairs. As the young lady, of course, supposed it a neighbour come to make a morning call on Mrs. Procter, she followed her up to the drawing-room, where, however, to her astonishment she did not find her, nor was anything more seen of her.

"Such are a few of 'the questionable shapes' in which this troublesome guest comes. As may be expected, the terror of it is felt by the neighbouring cottagers, though it seems to confine its malicious disturbance almost solely to the occupants of this one house. There is a well, however, near to which no one ventures after it is dark, because it has been seen near it."—*Newcastle Weekly Chronicle.*

Markets.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

The *Mark Lane Express* says the past week has brought little relief to the farmer. It seems now very probable that Christmas will pass over us with a vast extent of country not planted with autumnal wheat, and we may be thrown upon the necessity of using the spring sorts to fill up the void. In such a case the Nursery stock as fine and heavy would be invaluable, but being only in limited growth it would be insufficient for urgent and general wants. The French managed to get over their difficulties chiefly by spring sorts, but their climate is more southerly than ours. Still we would yet hope for some favourable opportunities, or prospects will become serious. Indeed this year seems as if it would have to be registered as one of unusual calamities; for North Germany has suffered seriously on the coast, many villages and much stock having been overthrown, and causing enormous local damage. As to the condition of samples they of course have continued bad, and so much of the lower qualities must be diverted from their legitimate use in the mill that the short yield will be further reduced, and require more foreign to fill it up. Arrivals have indeed been pretty free of late, but we are near the close of the season, and do not know what ice-barriers may be against us in spring, or for how long. Certain it is that, with the oscillations in the funds, wheat has hardly varied for a month past, and the tendency this last week has been upwards for all useful foreign.

Newcastle Corn Market.—At Tuesday's market there was a good supply of wheat from the growers, and a small arrival coastwise, but a fair quantity from abroad. The trade ruled firm, but not brisk, fine samples of both English and foreign bringing the full prices of this day week. Barley, for malting, 1s lower, but grinding firm. Malt dull. Beans and peas rather lower. Oats moved off slowly at less money. Flour in rather better demand at late rates.

Hexham Corn Market, Tuesday.—At our market to-day there was a very good attendance and a fair supply of wheat, which met with a dull sale at about previous rates. The show of barley was small and was quickly disposed of at an advance in prices. Good new oats dearer.

Durham Corn and Provision Market, Saturday.—The following were the prices quoted at our market this day:—Oats, 6s 6d to 8s 6d per boll. Beef, 8½d to 11d; mutton, 9d to 10½d; veal, 9d to 10½d; lamb, 0d to 0d per lb. Chickens, 1s 9d to 2s 3d; ducks, 2s 9d to 3s 0d; hens, 0s to 0s 0d; hares, 3s 6d to 4s; geese, 6s 6d to 10s; turkeys, 6s to 7s 6d each; partridges, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; grouse, 3s 0d to 5s 6d; pheasants, 7s to 7s 6d per brace. Pigeons, 1s 3d to 0s 0d; rabbits, 2s 6d to 3s per couple. Butter, 1s 6d to 1s 9d per lb.; eggs, 5 to 6 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 13s to 15s 6d; old red, 16s to 17s; new white, 15s to 16s; old white, 17s 0d to 18s 0d; barley, 9s 3d to 10s 0d per boll of two bushels. Oats, new, long, 3s to 3s 6d; short, 3s 9d to 4s 4d; potato do, 4s 6d per bushel. Beans, 12s to 13s 6d per boll.

London Corn Market, Wednesday.—English wheat dull; foreign firm at full prices. Flour unchanged. Malting barley firm; grinding 3d cheaper. Oats firm. Maize, beans, and peas dull.

Newcastle Cattle Market, Tuesday.—The show of stock presented for sale exhibited a decline of 562 beasts and 1,510 sheep, as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, that of cattle is still descending in the scale of excellence, while sheep, generally speaking, were inferior. The supply of beef comprised 1,212 head. There is a decided improvement to note in the beef trade to-day, and all kinds moved freely off at an advance of fully 3d per stone on the rates of this day se'nnight, with a good finish. The number of sheep was 5,540. The mutton trade varied a good deal. At the commencement of businesss a few pens of the finest description of wedders would realise about 10d per lb, after which sales were slowly effected at previous rates. Pigs—772 were shown. The restrictions are hampering the pork trade, as pigs are sent from Ireland direct to their destination. Hence the demand was in a sluggish state, and the tendency was in favour of the buyer, with a middling finish.

Prices:—Beasts, prime heifers, 9s 6d to 10s 0d; secondary sorts, 8s 9d to 9s 3d; inferior sorts, 7s 0d to 8s 0d; first-class oxen, 9s 6d to 9s 9d; middling, 8s 3d to 8s 0d; 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 7¼d to 8¾d; inferior, 7¼d to 7¾d per lb.

Wakefield Cattle Market, Wednesday.—A fair supply of fat beasts, which met with a slow demand at rather higher prices. The best beef readily sold at 10s per stone of 14lbs and secondary sorts at 9s 4d. Sheep were plentiful, and prices were a shade lower, the best-small wethers selling at 9¾d per lb.

Newcastle Hay and Straw Market, Tuesday.—There were 171 carts of hay, and 62 carts of straw in the market. Prices: old land hay, £4 0s 0d to £5 10s 0d; this year's growth, £3 0s 0d to £3 5s 0d; new land hay, £0 0s 0d to £0 0s 0d; this year's growth, £3 10s 0d to £5 5s 0d; clover hay, £3 10s 0d to £4 10s 0d per ton. Wheat straw, 3s 3d to 4s 0d; barley straw, 2s 3d to 3s 0d; oat straw, 2s 9d to 3s 8d 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 good attendance on 'Change, at Middlesbro'; but, like the past few weeks, there was very little business done. The advance in the Glasgow market had the effect of making the Cleveland market firmer. It is a fact, however, that No. 3 is being sold at less than 100s per ton, prompt delivery. Many of the makers being well sold forward, are indifferent about business; but there are others who are growing anxious about contracts for next year. In the finished iron trade there is nothing new, excepting that one firm has within the past few days received a contract for 10,000 tons of rails at remunerative prices. As regards the prospects of the trade next year, there are various opinions. The makers, of course, are strongly of opinion that the present prices will be fully maintained; while merchants and others are satisfied that prices will fall very considerably.

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

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

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

LOSS OF A SHIELDS…

Shields, Monday Evening.—… South Shields, owner of the barg… a telegram from Captain Hughso… self and crew had been picked… Queenstown, they having, aft… themselves out with pumping, al… waterlogged. The vessel was… Grimsby, with timber. To-day… Shields, owner of the brig Stag,… nication from Gothenburg, givin… of the loss, previously reported,… ther with Captain Went, North S… son, steward, Castleton; and Lew… The vessel was wrecked off the… during a severe storm. Hudson… drowned, and the captain died fr… landing.

WRECK OF AN ITALIAN … LOSS OF LIF…

The Waterford correspondent… *Journal* furnishes the following:… Waterford, Sunday Night.—… Re di Spagna, bound from Barlo… cargo of wheat, with orders, w… Bonmahon Bay. The coastgua… her, had the rocket apparatus… scene of the wreck, by means… ceeded in rescuing one man, an… in the attempt to bring off anoth… The sea was running so high a… was found impossible to attemp… crew. During the night two… washed overboard. At an early… the apparatus was again brou… and by means of it the remain… in all, were saved. The vessel… wreck.

THE WRECK OF THE… A HEROIC GIRL.—DISGRA…

The *Freeman's Journal* publi… telegram respecting a disastrou… ford:— Waterford, Sunday Night.—… melancholy shipping casualties… on the south coast of Ireland fo… from Broomhill, near Waterfor… The Clyde Steamship Company… Kinsale, 339 tons register, Capta… from Waterford for Cork, on W… a general cargo, *en route* for Gla… Cork on Thursday, and sailed f… day. When nearly opposite the… Mr. Cooke, the chief engineer,… told Captain Anderson that the… ing badly, and advised him to… Harbour. The weather was d… terrific sea sweeping the decks.… acting on the advice of the eng… course, and ran for the harbour.… site the Hook Tower the vesse… heavy sea, and a second one havin… immediately, her shaft snappe… apprised of her breakdown, Capta… her topsails to be set, and sca… justed when a terrific gust of… away. The mainsails were the… soon also carried away, rigging… Anderson bravely kept the vess… river until he reached opposite… by that time totally disabled, a… a tempest, and the sea rolling… found it impossible to proceed fu… hands on deck and the anchor… done immediately; but as if som… the ill-fated vessel, the chain of… in two and a dreadful sea striki… taneously, she lurched over.… ordered the second anchor to b… crew were engaged doing so ano… her, knocking her in on the sh… harbour designated "The D… struck sideways, smashing in… of the crew sprung on to the ro… but on doing so were instantly… sea. Five others followed; but… fate. The position of the vessel… tion of some peasants, and a gi… ran to the top of the cliff. On… three men clinging to the rocks… dashing over them she reached… heroic manner, and catching… hair of the head, held on until… afterwards caught two other… manner was the means of savi… time the sea was dashing over… most three minutes the vessel… The scene that followed was i… women, and children were… ing. Suddenly another sea… and she went down with 26 soul… Anderson. Immediately afte… began to break up. The ca… about half-past six o'clock in… morning several dead bodies w… One, that of a woman, washed a… strand, was very poorly attire… nothing to indicate who she… hundreds of persons assembled… wreck and began a system of pl… dreds of barrels of ale, sides of… and firkins of butter were was… mediately appropriated by th… The intelligence of the catast… to Fethard, county Werford,… guards there to Messrs. Steven… agents at Waterford. The M… ceeded to the scene of the w… system of plunder that was… for the assistance of the poli… the military at Duncannon.… 50 firkins of butter were ta… dences of the inhabitants.… lamentable scene was witnessed.… ale being washed on shore, the… ity, on gaining possession of… them, and before twelve o'clock… were lying in a state of stupor f… drink extracted from the cas… state of affairs, Mr. Edward S… cask he found tapped. For mi… the scene of the wreck vestig… calamity were to be seen. The… are—John Martin, Glasgow,… M'Clean, sailor, Glasgow; Angu… Glasgow; Charles M'Donald, sa… lost are—Captain Stephen And… Hector M'Donald, second mate… carpenter; Edward Thorn, sea… ditto; Hugh M'Gilvery, ditto… boy; Edward Cooke, chief engin… second engineer; Duncan… Thomas M'Guire, ditto; Richar… a fireman, name unknown, bu… James M'Kenzie, fireman; J… steward; Alfred Barrett, secon… Stewart, cook; Mr. Henderso… The other passengers were boo… Mr. Sinclair, Waterford agent,… have been down at the scene of… and were engaged recovering a… as possible.

The *Scotsman* has received… Greenock that out of a crew… Kinsale only the mate and tw… while nine passengers were also… total of 26.

The directors of the bank of… to nominate Mr. Benjamin Buc… Deputy Governor, for Govern… Hucks Gibbs, of the firm of… Sons, as Deputy Governor, at… next.

...as most particularly exhibited itself, ...at reason is solely used as a lumber ...hese little footsteps may be often ...ing a child's carriage about, which ...kept up there. Sometimes, again, ...ost horrible laughs. Nor does it ...tself to the night. On one occasion, ...she assured me herself, opened the ...to a knock, the housemaid being ...dy in fawn-coloured silk entered ...upstairs. As the young lady, of ...if a neighbour come to make a morn... Prooter, she followed her up to the ...where, however, to her astonishment ...her, nor was anything more seen

...few of 'the questionable shapes' in ...lesome guest comes. As may be ...rror of it is felt by the neighbouring ...it seems to confine its malicious ...ost solely to the occupants of this ...re is a well, however, near to which ...after it is dark, because it has been ...*Newcastle Weekly Chronicle.*

Markets.

...THER AND THE CROPS.

...*ne Express* says the past week has ...ef to the farmer. It seems now very ...istmas will pass over us with a vast ...not planted with autumnal wheat, and ...own upon the necessity of using the ...ll up the void. In such a case the ...fine and heavy would be invaluable, ...limited growth it would be insufficient ...neral wants. The French managed to ...iculties chiefly by spring sorts, but their ...butter] than ours. Still we would yet ...vourable opportunities, or prospects will ...Indeed this year seems—as if it would ...rd as one of unusual calamities; for ...has suffered seriously on the coast, many ...h stock having been overthrown, and ...s local damage. As to the condition of ...ourse have continued bad, and so much ...ities must be diverted from their legiti...ill that the short yield will be further...ire more foreign to fill it up. Arrivals ...pretty free of late, but we are near the ...n, and do not know what ice-barriers ...s in spring, or for how long. Certain it ...oscillations in the funds, wheat has ...a month past, and the tendency this last ...wards for all useful foreign.

...CORN MARKET.—At Tuesday's market ...supply of wheat from the growers, and ...astwise, but a fair quantity from abroad. ...firm, but not brisk, fine samples of both ...ign bringing the full prices of this day ...for malting, is lower, but grinding firm. ...ns and peas rather lower. Oats moved ...money. Flour in rather better demand

...RN MARKET, Tuesday.—At our market ...as a very good attendance and a fair ...which met with a dull sale at about ...The show of barley was small and was ...of at an advance in prices. Good new

...RN AND PROVISION MARKET, Saturday. ...were the prices quoted at our market ...s, 6s 6d to 8s 6d per boll. Beef, 8½d to ...to 10½d; veal, 9d to 10½d; lamb, 0d ...ickens, 1s 0d to 2s 3d; ducks, 2s 9d to ...s to 0s 0d; hares, 3s 6d to 4s; geese, ...turkeys, 6s to 7s 6d each; partridges, ...grouse, 3s 0d to 6s 0d; pheasants, 7s ...ace. Pigeons, 1s 3d to 0s 0d; rabbits, ...r couple. Butter, 1s 6d to 1s 9d per lb.; ...1s. Onions, 10d to 1s 4d; apples, 2s 6d ...potatoes, 1d to 1s 4d per stone.

...CORN MARKET, Monday.—New wheat ...to 15s 6d; old red, 16s to 17s; new white, ...white, 17s 0d to 18s 0d; barley, 9s 3d ...boll of two bushels. Oats, new, long, ...hort, 3s 9d to 4s 4d; potato do, 4s 6d per ...s, 12s to 13s 6d per boll.

...CORN MARKET, Wednesday.—English ...reign firm at full prices. Flour unchanged. ...firm; grinding 3d cheaper. Oats firm. ...and peas dull.

...CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The show ...cattle for sale exhibited a decline of 562 ...0 sheep, as compared with that of last ...ting quality, that of cattle is still descend...ble of excellence, while sheep, generally ...inferior. The supply of beef comprised ...here is a decided improvement to note in ...o-day, and all kinds moved freely off at ...ully 3d per stone on the rates of this day ...a good finish. The number of sheep was ...tton trade varied a good deal. At the ...of business a few pens of the finest de...lers would realise about 10d per lb, after ...ere slowly effected at previous rates. ...shown. The restrictions are hampering ...as pigs are sent from Ireland direct ...ion. Hence the demand was in a slug...he tendency was in favour of the buyer, ...finish. ...s, prime heifers, 9s 6d to 10s 0d; ...8s 9d to 9s 3d; inferior sorts, 7s 0d to ...s oxen, 9s 6d to 9s 9d; middling, 8s 3d ...s 0d to 7s 9d; pork, large, 5s 3d to ...s 9d to 8s 3d per stone of 14lbs. Sheep, ...wedders, 9½d to 9¾d; middling 7¾d to ...d to 7½d per lb.

...CATTLE MARKET, Wednesday.— ...f fat beasts, which met with a slow de...higher prices. The best beef readily sold ...of 14lbs and secondary sorts at 9s 4d. ...ntiful, and prices were a shade lower, the ...ers selling at 9½d per lb.

...HAY AND STRAW MARKET, Tuesday.— ...carts of hay, and 62 carts of straw in the ...old land hay, £4 0s 0d to £5 10s 0d; this ...3 0s 0d to £8 0s 0d; new land hay, £0 0s ...this year's growth, £3 10s 0d to £5 5s 0d; ...0s 0d to £4 10s 0d per ton. Wheat straw, ...d; barley straw, 2s 3d to 3s 0d; oat ...3s 8d per thrave.

...POTATO MARKET, Saturday.—The ...es at to-day's market was plentiful, and ...was limited. Prices:—Scotch, 18s 0d ...r load. Onions, 5s 6d per bag. Foreign ...£6 per ton. Large arrivals of foreign ...ich there is a good demand.

...OUGH IRON MARKET, Tuesday.— ...attendance on 'Change, at Middlesbro'; ...st few weeks, there was very little busi...e advance in the Glasgow market had the ...the Cleveland market firmer. It is a ...that No. 3 is being sold at less than 100s ...delivery. Many of the makers being ...rd, are indifferent about business; but ...who are growing anxious about contracts ...In the finished iron trade there is nothing ...that one firm has within the past few days ...rect for 10,000 tons of rails at remunera...regards the prospects of the trade next ...various opinions. The makers, of course, ...opinion that the present prices will be ...d; while merchants and others are satis...will fall very considerably.

...TO EPPS'S COCOA MANUFACTORY.— ...dness of Messrs. EPPS, I recently had an ...seeing the many complicated and varied ...ave been passed through ere it is sold for ...being both interested and highly pleased with ...my visit to the manufactory, I thought a ...the Cacao, and the way it is manufactured ...s, to fit it for a wholesome and nutritious ...of interest to the readers of 'Land and ...Article in "Land and Water," October 14. ...EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND ...thy a thorough knowledge of the natural ...the operations of digestion and nutrition, ...application of the fine properties of well-...Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables ...flavoured beverage which may save us ...ctors' bills."—*Civil Service Gazette.* Made ...ling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled ...& Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London." ...Epps's Cacaoine, a very thin beverage for

...COLATE.—*La Situation* (the Imperialist ...ticle, entitled, France et Angleterre," says: ...ns en France qu'une seule usine où se pré... ...ce ceux que nous avons vus dans l'usine de ...C'est une véritable curiosité dans son ...immense fabrique."—The wrapper of each ...te prepared by this firm is labeled "JAMES ...moeopathic Chemists, London." Also makers ...Chocolate (Chocolate and Condensed Milk).

LOSS OF A SHIELDS BARQUE.

SHIELDS, Monday Evening.—To-day Mr. Stoker, South Shields, owner of the barque Meggy, received a telegram from Captain Hughson, stating that himself and crew had been picked up and landed at Queenstown, they having, after almost wearing themselves out with pumping, abandoned the Meggy waterlogged. The vessel was from Quebec for Grimsby, with timber. To-day Mr. Brown, North Shields, owner of the brig Stag, received a communication from Gothenburg, giving a painful account of the loss, previously reported, of that vessel, together with Captain Went, North Shields; John Hudson, steward, Castleton; and Lewis Griffiths, seaman. The vessel was wrecked off the island of Gothland during a severe storm. Hudson and Griffiths were drowned, and the captain died from exhaustion after landing.

WRECK OF AN ITALIAN BARQUE, AND LOSS OF LIFE.

The Waterford correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal* furnishes the following:—

WATERFORD, Sunday Night.—The Italian barque Re di Spagna, bound from Barlotta to Cork, with a cargo of wheat, with orders, was driven ashore in Bonmahon Bay. The coastguard, having noticed her, had the rocket apparatus conveyed to the scene of the wreck, by means of which they succeeded in rescuing one man, an Italian sailor, but in the attempt to bring off another he was drowned. The sea was running so high at the time that it was found impossible to attempt the rescue of the crew. During the night two other sailors were washed overboard. At an early hour this morning the apparatus was again brought into operation, and by means of it the remainder of the crew, 17 in all, were saved. The vessel has become a total wreck.

THE WRECK OF THE KINSALE.

A HEROIC GIRL.—DISGRACEFUL SCENES.

The *Freeman's Journal* publishes the following telegram respecting a disastrous wreck off Waterford:—

WATERFORD, Sunday Night.—One of the most melancholy shipping casualties that has happened on the south coast of Ireland for years, is reported from Broomhill, near Waterford Harbour, to-day. The Clyde Steamship Company's splendid steamer, Kinsale, 339 tons register, Captain Anderson, sailed from Waterford for Cork, on Wednesday last, with a general cargo, *en route* for Glasgow. She reached Cork on Thursday, and sailed for Glasgow on Friday. When nearly opposite the Tuskar lighthouse, Mr. Cooke, the chief engineer, came on deck and told Captain Anderson that the engines were working badly, and advised him to run into Waterford Harbour. The weather was dreadful, at times a terrific sea sweeping the decks. Captain Anderson, acting on the advice of the engineer, changed his course, and ran for the harbour. When nearly opposite the Hook Tower the vessel was struck by a heavy sea, and a second one having struck her almost immediately, her shaft snapped in two. Being apprised of her breakdown, Captain Anderson ordered her topsails to be set, and scarcely were they adjusted when a terrific gust of wind carried them away. The mainsails were then set, but they were soon also carried away, rigging and all. Captain Anderson bravely kept the vessel in the centre of the river until he reached opposite Broomhill. She was by that time totally disabled, and as it was blowing a tempest, and the sea rolling mountains high, he found it impossible to proceed further. He ordered all hands on deck and the anchor to be cast. It was done immediately, but as if some fatality hung over the ill-fated vessel, the chain of the anchor snapped in two and a dreadful sea striking her almost simultaneously, she lurched over. Captain Anderson ordered the second anchor to be cast, but while the crew were engaged doing so another heavy sea struck her, knocking her in on the shore in a part of the harbour designated "The Devil's Hole." She struck sideways, smashing in her right side. Two of the crew sprung on to the rock when she struck, but on doing so were instantly swept away by the sea. Five others followed, but they met the same fate. The position of the vessel attracted the attention of some peasants, and a girl named Dumphey ran to the top of the cliff. On looking over she saw three men clinging to the rocks, and as the sea was dashing over them she reached forward in the most heroic manner, and catching two of them by the hair of the head, held on until she saved them. She afterwards caught two others, and in a similar manner was the means of saving them. By this time the sea was dashing over the stern, and in almost three minutes the vessel began to settle down. The scene that followed was indescribable. Men, women, and children were shouting and crying. Suddenly another sea struck the steamer, and she went down with 26 souls, including Captain Anderson. Immediately after going down she began to break up. The catastrophe took place about half-past six o'clock in the evening. This morning several dead bodies were washed ashore. One, that of a woman, washed ashore at Duncannon strand, was very poorly attired; but there was nothing to indicate who she was. This morning hundreds of persons assembled at the scene of the wreck and began a system of plunder. Some hundreds of barrels of ale, sides of bacon, boxes of tin, and firkins of butter were washed ashore, and immediately appropriated by the class mentioned. The intelligence of the catastrophe was conveyed to Fethard, county Wexford, and by the coastguards there to Messrs. Stevenson and Son, Lloyd's agents at Waterford. The Messrs Stevenson proceeded to the scene of the wreck. Finding the system of plunder that was carried on, they sent for the assistance of the police at Fethard, and the military at Duncannon. To-day upwards of 50 firkins of butter were taken from the residences of the inhabitants. During to-day a most lamentable scene was witnessed. About 150 barrels of ale being washed on shore, the residents of the locality, on gaining possession of them, began to tap them, and before twelve o'clock upwards of 80 men were lying in a state of stupor from the effect of the drink extracted from the casks. On seeing this state of affairs, Mr. Edward Stephens emptied every cask he found tapped. For miles on every side of the scene of the wreck vestiges of the dreadful calamity were to be seen. The names of those saved are—John Martin, Glasgow, chief mate; Neal M'Clean, sailor, Glasgow; Angus Nicholson, sailor, Glasgow; Charles M'Donald, sailor, Glasgow. Those lost are—Captain Stephen Anderson, commander; Hector M'Donald, second mate; Alexander Smith, carpenter; Edward Thorn, seaman; Hugh Stewart, ditto; Hugh M'Gilvery, ditto; Walter Flaherty, boy; Edward Cooke, chief engineer; John Crawford, second engineer; Duncan Mitchell, fireman; Thomas M'Guire, ditto; Richard M'Callum, ditto; a fireman, name unknown, but recently shipped; James M'Kenzie, fireman; John Walker, chief steward; Alfred Barrett, second steward; William Stewart, cook; Mr. Henderson, cabin passenger. The other passengers were booked in the steerage. Mr. Sinclair, Waterford agent, and Mr. Stephens have been down at the scene of the wreck all day, and were engaged recovering as much of the cargo as possible.

The *Scotsman* has received information from Greenock that out of a crew of 20 on board the Kinsale only the mate and two men were saved; while nine passengers were also drowned, making a total of 26.

The directors of the bank of England have agreed to nominate Mr. Benjamin Buck Greene, the present Deputy Governor, for Governor, and Mr. Henry Hucks Gibbs, of the firm of Anthony Gibbs and Sons, as Deputy Governor, at the election in April next.

WRECK OF AN EMIGRANT SHIP.

On Monday evening the Royal Adelaide, a full-rigged passenger ship from London to Sydney, ran ashore near the Passage Bridge, about one mile from Portland. The wind was blowing a fierce gale from the south-west at the time. The Royal Adelaide had on board thirty passengers and a crew consisting of thirty-two hands.

An eye-witness of the wreck describes the scene as follows:—"Just about four o'clock, a coast guardsman shouted out, "There she is," and told me to look along the line of his arm and hand. On my doing so, I was enabled to see the ill-fated vessel coming up towards the island, and proceeding in an easterly direction. The excitement on shore, which was lined with spectators, now became intense. It was soon evident that the captain had given up all hope of going to the westward, and that he was endeavouring to round the "Bill," and so gain the long-sought protection of the breakwater. Admirably he managed his vessel, and at one time it seemed he would succeed. But the wind was so terribly strong, that although she was making good way towards the east, it was too apparent that she was being gradually driven towards the shore. Just as she was disappearing in the gloom, she threw up a blue light, as a signal that she was in distress. It was too rough, however, for any one from the shore to venture off to her, and, besides, her condition was so perilous that it was doubtful if she could have been saved, even if she had been piloted by the most experienced Portlander. Her signal was answered by the coastguard on shore, who threw up two rockets to show that she was seen, and that there were men ready to render all the aid in their power. Again did the vessel show a blue light, and this was replied to on the shore by the coast guard first burning a blue light, and then kindling a large fire on the beach at a point where the vessel might be run to shore with the greatest safety to the crew. At this time it was not known there were any passengers on board. It was now so dark that the vessel could not be seen, but every now and then she made known her whereabouts by burning a blue light, and each light told plainly enough that she was getting nearer and nearer the dreaded shore. She was evidently making all speed to the spot indicated by the coast guard; but so close had she by this time got to the shore that it seemed doubtful if she would reach where the coast guard had stationed themselves, and where preparations were being made to rescue the crew. Seeing this, a number of fishermen hurried up to the beach, I following them for upwards of a mile. I was able to distinguish the unfortunate vessel now, not more than three or four hundred yards from the shore. In despair of reaching the spot where the fire was burning, the captain suddenly put the head of his vessel towards the shore, and her bow speedily touched the beach, and she was swung broadside towards the land. The scene both in the ship and on the shore was intensely exciting. The vessel was not more than 30 yards from the shore, and men could be seen running about the deck as if they were almost beside themselves. "Hold on!" was encouragingly shouted from the shore; and in a few minutes a brave fisherman, with a rope fastened round his waist, dashed into the boiling surf, and endeavoured to throw a line to the ship. Time after time was he swamped by the waves, and was dragged to land almost half drowned, but bravely did he stick to his task, and ultimately was rewarded by sending a line into the eager hands of those on board. Whilst a temporary "cradle" was being improvised to run along the line, and so bring the crew to shore, the coast-guardsmen arrived. Fixing their admirable rocket apparatus on the shore, they sent a line right across the ship. Unfortunately those on board did not seem to know what to do with it, or were too much beside themselves to pay any attention to the rocket. Instead of drawing in the line which the rocket had carried across the ship (had they done so they would doubtless have all been saved, as then a proper cradle would have been used), they seemed to devote all their energies to the line which the fisherman had thrown into the vessel, and along which a cradle was now being sent. The vessel was all the while rolling very heavily, and at times she was completely hidden by the spray from the waves as they dashed against her side. Before the cradle could be used, two men—one of them the chief mate—were seen to get over the side of the vessel, and to hang on by a rope, their intention being doubtless to seize the first favourable opportunity of jumping to the shore. Whilst the poor fellows were thus hanging between life and death, the vessel gave a tremendous lurch towards the sea, and being unable to bear the strain upon their arms which this caused, they dropped into the water, and were drowned. Spurred on to greater exertions by what had happened, the men on shore sent up their cradle on its errand, and soon it returned with one poor half-drowned sailor. As soon as he could speak, the spectators were horrified at learning that, in addition to a large crew, there were between thirty and forty passengers on board, many of whom were women and children. Quick as lightning the cradle returned to the ship, and in a minute it was hauled in to the shore, this time bearing a woman. The poor creature had fainted. Tenderly she was lifted out, and consigned into the care of loving hands. Again did the cradle return to the ship, but this time it did not succeed in bringing its living freight to shore. On its way it was struck by a tremendous sea, and the poor fellow tumbled out and was never again seen. The cradle again returned and now brought the captain ashore. Time after time it went on its errand of mercy, sometimes returning with women, then with men, and sometimes with little children. In very many cases it got to shore in safety, but in four or five instances the occupant was washed out and was drowned. Two men were the last to leave the ship. They got into the cradle together, one of them carrying a child in his arms. Sad to say, the combined weight proved too much for the rope, and when they were within a few yards of the land the line broke, and men and child dropped into the sea and were drowned. A poor old woman, said to be 73 years of age, still remained in the vessel, but it was impossible to get to her assistance, and as she has not yet been heard of, I am afraid she perished during the night. Whilst the work of rescuing the crew and passengers was going on the vessel broke literally in two, and in a few minutes her cargo was being washed about the shore. Not long afterwards she became a total wreck. I am unable to say how many lives have been lost—probably nine or ten. The vessel proved to be the Royal Adelaide, Captain Morten master. She sailed from London on Saturday week, and was bound for Sydney, Australia. She was a very fine craft, and was only six years old.

A great landslip has occurred near the Roman Catholic College at Ampleforth, by which some acres of clay land have glided off the face of the oolite, destroying the road between Oswald Kirk and Ampleforth. Notices have been issued warning travellers of the insecurity of the land.

A FACT FOR WORKING MEN.—At a Labour League meeting, held on Friday, at Long Sutton, Mr. R. M. Carter, M.P. for Leeds, in the course of some remarks, said he did not wish to preach Communism, but he estimated the profits arising from trade to be eight hundred millions sterling. Of this the working classes received only one-half, although they were three-fourths of the population.

The cab proprietors of Birmingham have resolved to memorialise the borough inspection committee of the Town Council to amend the cab regulations, so that a shilling may be the minimum charge for a cab fetched off the stand. At present a cab may be hired from a stand for a mile for eightpence. The cab proprietors propose that after the first mile, the fare should be as at present. They have also resolved to afford the drivers one Sunday out of two as a day of rest.

STARVING A FAMILY AT OLDHAM.

At the Oldham Police Court, on Saturday, a man named William Latham was brought before the sitting magistrates, charged with neglecting to provide food and shelter for his four children, aged, respectively, 14, 11, seven, and three years. The case, as stated by Mr. Chas. Hodgkinson, the chief-constable, and supported by evidence, was an extremely painful one. About ten month's ago the defendant's wife died, her death being accelerated by cold and want of food. Her last words were, "God help my poor children; he will clem them to death." Since the death of his wife the defendant has systematically neglected his children. Although his average earnings were 4s. a day, there was not a stick of furniture in the lower rooms of his dwelling, neither coal, fire, nor food. In one of the upper rooms there was a substitute for a bed, covered with filth; in another was a pallet, on which was a quantity of dirty straw. While his children were thus starving with cold and hunger, the defendant was frequenting eating-houses, drink-shops, and even indulged extravagantly in sweetmeats and fruits at the several places of amusement in the town which he patronised. At night, when he repaired to his domicile, he was frequently in a beastly state of drunkenness, and sometimes accompanied by women of low repute. Oftentimes at midnight, even during the prevalence of sharp frosts, his children have been found huddled together in the street, clasped in each other's arms, and almost naked. But for kind neighbours, who remonstrated with the defendant and received curses in reply, his children, it was stated, would have been dead. On Friday last, after earning 3s. 3d., he went home drunk, and at midnight his children were found near the police station, ragged and filthy, cold, hungry, and almost dying. They were taken in and cared for. After hearing the evidence, Mr. S. Radcliffe, the presiding magistrate, said the order of the Bench was that the children be sent to the Workhouse, where the defendant would have to contribute to their maintenance. The magistrates, through a technicality, had not the power to deal with the defendant, or they would have done so. Mr. Knott (magistrate) said the Bench had power to send the defendant to the quarter sessions for trial, but that would put the county to too much expense. The defendant was then set at liberty.

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE AGAINST A CLERGYMAN.

At the Burnley county sessions, on Monday, the Rev. E. A. Verity, vicar of All Saints' Church, was summoned for that he, "on or about the 19th day of October, 1872, at the township of Habergham Eaves, in the county of Lancaster, unlawfully and wilfully did break and enter the churchyard of and belonging to the church of the parish or ecclesiastical district of All Saints', in Habergham Eaves aforesaid, and unlawfully, wilfully, and indecently did dig open the grave therein in which one John Dawson, deceased, had then lately before been interred, and then did wilfully and indecently take and carry away the body of him the said John Dawson." Mr. Nowell prosecuted and Mr. Holland defended.—Joseph Dawson said: My father died on the 15th July, 1871. I made arrangements with James Broadley, the sexton at All Saints' Church, for the purchase of a grave in which to bury my father. I saw my father buried on the 18th July; Mr. Verity read the burial service, after which I followed the defendant into the vestry and paid him £1 1s for the grave and 7s 6d for the dues, for which Mr. Verity gave me a receipt. In consequence of what I heard, I tried to see Mr. Verity, but have been quite unable to do so. I gave no permission for the body to be removed. I would not have had it removed if I had known.—John Holden, parishioner's warden, said that defendant told him that Broadley, the sexton, had made a mistake in putting Dawson in the grave he did, as it had been purchased by Henry Simpson's family. The distance between the two graves is about eight yards.—James Simpson said he purchased the grave in which Dawson was first interred, and one beside it. He produced a receipt for £2 2s.—George Hargreaves, the present sexton at All Saints' said: On the 13th October, I told defendant Dawson had been buried in Simpson's grave by mistake. He pointed out a fresh plot of ground, and told me to remove Dawson's body to a new grave which I was to make. James Broadley and William Riley assisted him in removing the body. They did it as decently and reverently as they could. Mr. Verity gave him 10s. for removing the body. The new plot was as good as the first plot. Dawson's name is not on the register of burials, and it cannot be ascertained from the books where Dawson was buried. Other bodies had been removed, but he could not tell how many. Other witnesses were called, to the same effect. The only point raised in the defence was that Mr. Holland contended that no misdemeanour had been committed, and there was no case to send for trial.—The Bench committed the rev. gentleman for trial at the forthcoming Manchester assizes.—The rev. defendant was then taken into custody under a warrant, for removing the dead body of Alice Parker, who died on the 9th November, 1869, and was interred on the 13th November, 1869.—Jane Hackling said Alice Parker was her aunt. The prisoner gave the grave to the family. Fifteen months after she was buried witness heard that the body had been removed.—In cross-examination, witness said she had not been paid for coming, but she expected to be. The body was removed to make room for Mrs. Roberts.—William Roberts, a coachman, said he had a grave in All Saints' Churchyard, in which his first wife was buried. When his second wife was buried he went to see the prisoner about the grave. The prisoner suggested that he should buy the other grave to make a vault of it, and he would remove Parker's body. He paid prisoner for the grave.—James Broadley said he removed Parker's and two children's bodies out of the grave to make room for Mrs. Roberts.—The Bench committed defendant for trial on this charge also. Bail was accepted.

It is stated on good authority that the new Irish representative Peer in the room of Lord Clarina, deceased, will be either Lord Rathdonnel or Lord Crofton.

PENNY STAMPS.—The number of penny stamps (other than postage stamps) issued to the public in the financial year ending the 31st of March, 1868, was 140,871,429. In the next year, 1868-69, the number was 142,041,810. In the year 1869-70 it was 146,049,640. In the year 1870-71 it was 150,938,045. In the year 1871-72 it sprang up to 162,282,202.

The Court of Assizes of the Seine-Inferieure has just tried a seaman of Havre, named Duchemin, for attempting to poison his wife. He was only married in 1868, and the woman appears to have since given way to habits of misconduct and intemperance. The result was frequent quarrels, and one day, after a dispute more violent than usual, the man purchased some sulphate of copper, and, dissolving it in some coffee, offered the liquor to his wife. She, however, detected immediately the bitter taste, and spat out what she had taken in her mouth, and gave information to the police. Duchemin pretended that he had prepared the poison to take himself, but the Court now condemned him to ten years' hard labour.

SINGULAR DISCOVERY AT BRIGHTON.—On Saturday morning a roughly-constructed wooden box, thickly corded, was thrown by the sea on to the beach opposite the Bristol Hotel, Brighton. It was found to contain the body of a man about 30 years of age. He was dressed in trousers and shirt only. One thigh was broken and the head battered. According to the opinion of the local police surgeon, the man had only been dead twenty-four hours. Attached to the box was a bag containing coal for the purpose of sinking it. Notwithstanding diligent inquiries the police have obtained no clue to identity yet. A supposition that the body is that of a missing Brighton tradesman has proved unfounded.

THE BOSTON FIRE.

By the Cunard royal mail steamer Calabria, which arrived at Liverpool on Sunday, we have the following particulars of the fire at Boston:—

BOSTON, November 12.—A stranger coming from New York by the night train might have made his way on Monday morning from the station to his hotel without being made aware of anything unusual, much less anything calamitous, in the condition of Boston. So crooked are the streets thereabouts, that even such of them as are not blind alleys seem to be so, and the vista every way is cut short at the end of a few rods. But the stranger would find smoke of a peculiarly acrid sort smarting its way into his eyes, and would soon become aware of a thin veil of it setting from the southward. Beginning as one naturally does from where the fire stopped, and skirting the scene of it, it is nearly half a mile to the river. The way lies through India-street, and a few of the old warehouses devoted to the trade from which the street took its name, and which were once the mainstay of the commerce of Boston, are standing to the left of it. The fire did not burn to the water edge on this line, but the track slants sharply off to the southward, just grazing the first three or four wharves, and taking in the others. On all these wharves were stored coal, nobody knows how much—150,000 tons is the loose Bostonian estimate. This coal is burning yet and will burn with the sullen persistency of anthracite for days and days to come till it be consumed. In the cellars of the burnt warehouses, too, were stored supplies of coal, in many of them the store for the whole winter, and these will burn themselves away. But nothing less than a hurricane can make them a source of danger. Midway from here to Washington-street, at the corner of Summer and Kingston-streets, the track of the fire is not quite that of the street, but it has burnt through the squares, and half the buildings in the bordering squares—although, in strictness of speech, there are no squares in the burnt district—are taken, and the other half left. Washington-street is the Bostonian street of shops, and it is here alone that the fire has touched the retail tradesmen. It is only for a square and a half and on one side that Washington-street is burned, and here was the only newspaper office destroyed. For this short distance only can one walk along the edge of the fire by a made road. From here the line re-enters just round the corner of the old South Church, and does not reappear along a street until it arrives at the new post-office, at which the fire stopped. It was my fortune to see the ruins of Chicago, as now I see these ruins of so much of Boston, and Boston has the look of being the more utter ruin of the two. Looking southward from the post-office, one sees nothing but ruin as far as the sight reaches, through the cloud of smoke, lit on its hedges, but not dispelled, by this November sun. The post-office is of granite. The columns at two corners have been burnt out of shape, and one or two of them almost out of existence, by the fervent heat. The firemen kept it so drenched that the flames, which burnt away the granite at the corners, did not even char the woodwork within. But in this very praise there lies a reproach. If this building which thus invited destruction by fire not only stands unconsumed, but was the bulwark which held back the fire from eating up the whole of Boston, why is it that a stand was not made on one of the many burnt buildings which were not only by structure but by equipment and preparation intended to be fire-proof? From here for a stretch of almost half a mile southward were solid squares or polygons of granite, with here and there a building of marble or of brick. Of these granite buildings it may be said with almost literal exactness that there is not left one stone upon another that is not torn down; and not only so, but the massive stones thus disjointed are disintegrated. I picked up and pocketed a piece of marble and a piece of granite of equal size which lay alongside each other. They had been subjected to the same tremendous test. The granite crumbled under my fingers like caked rice. The marble was as firm as when it was quarried. All over this tract you may see what must amount to two millions of bushels of grains of granite the size of blasting powder, reduced to that state, not by concussion, mark you,—for granite splits and does not integrate when it is struck, however hard,—but by mere heat. It looks as if there had been a hailstorm of adamant. Meantime, in this wreck of granite, the marble building, at what was as near as I could make out the corner of Lindall and Congress streets, stands erect in structure and uninjured. The *facade* has not a fissure in it. Of the extent of the fire you have already formed a tolerably distinct impression. I must say that the reports in the New York newspapers have mostly been absurdly sensational, and one or two of them are strongly and justly resented here. There has been no panic, as here has been, except for half an hour on Sunday night, no pretext for any. Boston has her quota of dishonest inhabitants, and a few more have come in from New York and other places; but there has not been a carnival of crime, neither has theft run riot. The only weakness Boston has shown is in magnifying her calamity. The fact is that the fire seems to have burnt over a little less than sixty acres, and to have entailed a loss of 65,000,000 dols. The nonsense of "another Chicago" has mostly ceased to be talked or printed. In the two branches of trade in which Boston had her pre-eminence Boston will be hampered for a year or so, and that is all. It is simply untrue what has been said and inferred, that there were any special and unpredictable difficulties in the way of subduing this fire. The wind was not blowing, "a gale," it was not even blowing what a seaman would call a stiff breeze. The best proof is that the wind had no effect at all upon the fire. The wind—what wind there was—was blowing from the north, veering to north-east, and the fire kept eating steadily to windward. The horses were not disabled from disease, and there was no delay worth mentioning on account of that disease. The fire was overwhelming because the tops of the buildings which it attacked were out of the reach of the firemen, and the unattainable tops of the buildings were tinder-boxes. Those buildings which had not the Mansard combustible at the top were disintegrated and collapsed under the extensive heat which they were subjected to. One honest brick building with a fireproof roof might have withstood the fire. Whether there is such a building is questionable, but certainly there was not one in the best built portion of the best built of American cities. The fire broke out in the "elevator" of a lofty building, and communicated to the roof; that is, it began in a flue lined with fuel and with plenty of fuel at the top of it, and it followed the flues which the narrow and crooked streets formed for it against the wind until it has wrought what we see. As for Boston, her calamity is no doubt a blessing in disguise. Nobody can look at the map without thinking what horrible perplexities a municipality would get itself into which should undertake to widen, much less to straighten, the streets of this labyrinth by compensating the owner of every one of these indescribable polygons, and what a confusion of titles there would be. But the way is made clear by the fire. Quite a number of permits for buildings have been issued, and the streets in the burnt districts are being rapidly cleared for travel. Numerous offers of aid continue to arrive from other cities. Chicago announces 1,000,000 dols. Temporary buildings for the purposes of trade are to be raised on the common, with permission from the city authorities to stand until next June. None of the men buried under the fallen buildings have yet been rescued. At least seven firemen are believed to have thus perished.

Discontent with the hours of duty prevails in the police force of Staffordshire, and numerous resignations have been sent in. There are at present more than 50 vacancies in the service.

THE GALE IN THE BALTIC.

Intelligence has been received in Liverpool of the following shipping disasters during the late hurricane in the Baltic. A Copenhagen despatch states that the "Kjoge, from Christiana for Liverpool, with coals, has sunk at Presto; Marie, from Dantzig for Newcastle, with timber, totally wrecked, crew saved; Wilhelmine, from Bjorneborg for West Hartlepool, and Sergey, from Hudikswall for Grangemouth, driven ashore; extent of damages not ascertained. The Norfolk (s) is aground at Stubben, leaky; the Golden Horn (s) from Cronstadt for Hull, has put in much damaged, and must discharge. The Prince Albert, Dolphin, Boreas, Dinorah, and the Herald have arrived dismasted. The Pauline and Amalie have arrived here leaky, and with sails carried away. The Melodetz has also arrived, with loss of deckload and sails blown to ribbons. The Wilhelmina, from Sundswall for Grimsby, and the Augusta, from Pitea for Barcelona, have put back dismasted. The Protector, Arauna, Johan Smith, Alexander, and Kuopio, are still aground; but the Anna, from Carishanin, and Ida have been got off. The Oscar, from Soderhamn, with loss of anchor, and Swift, from Hudikswell, dismasted, had reached Copenhagen. The Mountaineer has put back leaky, with loss of sails, and bulwarks stove. The Lulloe, from Rostock, has foundered, but the crew are saved. The Ceres, from Haparanda for Antwerp, was driven ashore. She is full of water, and her masts are cut away. The crew of the Adolph, from New York, for Stettin, which was wrecked in Kjoge Bay, have been saved. The greater part of the Danish seaports have suffered much from the late gales, and it is estimated that 40 vessels have foundered in Kjoge Bay, and 22 off Stevens." Accounts from all the other ports in the Baltic describe the weather for several days past as being of the most fearful character, nothing like the recent storms causing so much destruction to life and property having occurred for centuries.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT DEWSBURY.

About half-past two o'clock on Saturday morning a destructive fire broke out on the manufacturing premises of Messrs. Gomersall Brothers, at their mill situate at the corner of Vulcan street, Ashworth-road, or as what is better known as "Natty Wilson's mill." As soon as the fact became known that a fire had broken out an alarm was sounded by using the buzzer at Messrs. J. and J. W. Horsfield's boiler works, and this brought together, in an incredibly short space of time, a large number of people, who at once set about to quench the flames. In this, however, they were unsuccessful, for a sharp wind was blowing to the north-west, and this, as soon as the doors were opened, fanned the flames into a vast conflagration, which ultimately destroyed the main portion of the building. This is a large brick mill, three storey high, three windows wide, and about twenty-five yards long. Up to within a few days it was stored with spinning mules, looms for weaving woollen cloth, and other machinery used for the purposes of manufacture. Fortunately for the firm, the looms, which were very valuable, had been removed to the new premises just erected by Messrs. Gomersall Brothers, at Savile Town, and thus a large amount of machinery, which would otherwise have been destroyed, was saved. Not a vestige of anything stored in the main body of the mill was saved from destruction; but through the untiring exertion of the fire brigades, the wings, including the warehouse and weaving sheds, were saved. Some damage, however, was done in these places by the volume of water thrown on the flames. The end gable of the mill nearest the works of Messrs. James Wormald and Sons fell with a tremendous crash soon after the roof gave way. All attention was then turned towards saving the adjoining property, and in this the firemen were successful. A large quantity of oil, used in the process of blending, added materially to the destruction of the building, and every now and then, when a cask of this inflammable liquor caught fire, a tremendous volume of flame shot up high in the heavens and illuminated the district for a considerable distance. In an hour after the fire was discovered the destruction was complete, but the several brigades continued to pour water on the buildings adjacent to the one destroyed. The damage is estimated at £4,000.

SINGULAR BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

At the Secondaries Court, Guildhall, London, on Friday, the case of "Andrews v. Soltau," in which the plaintiff claimed £5,000 damages for breach of promise of marriage, was heard. Judgment was allowed to go by default, and the proceedings were simply for assessing damages. Mr. Benjamin, Q.C., and Mr. Aspland appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Pearce for the defendant, Mr. Edward Pennington Soltau, who resides at Redhill. Damages were laid at £5,000.—From the statement of Mr. Benjamin it appeared that the plaintiff, in the year 1861, entered the house of the defendant at Hounslow, during the lifetime of his first wife, as governess to his children, and remained there until 1869, when Mrs. Soltau died. Shortly afterwards an attachment sprung up between plaintiff and defendant, and a formal engagement, with the sanction of the plaintiff's father, was entered into, and continued until May, 1871, when he married another woman. The plaintiff was now 40 years of age, and the defendant eight years' older. During the period of the engagement a large number of letters passed between the parties, all of the most affectionate character, but at his request the engagement was kept a secret, on account of his sister's objection (as he said) to his second marriage. These letters were continued at frequent intervals up to, and even after, his second marriage. On the 22nd of May, 1871, the birthday of the plaintiff, and the day of his marriage, the defendant wrote:—"My dearest Mary, I received your letter safely. * * I write this late for post, having to go to town to-morrow. I shall not be able to write to you again for some time." He also said that he was unable to get out much, in consequence of his bad health. Some other letters passed, of the same character, after his marriage, and on the 18th of June he wrote:—"Mary, it is really impossible that I can come and see you. We must never see each other again. Keep the things I gave you, and forget E." During the period of the engagement the defendant borrowed £50 of the plaintiff upon an I O U, and the money was only recovered after the marriage by legal proceedings. The plaintiff was cross-examined with a view to show that the defendant was a habitual drunkard, subject to *delirium tremens*, and living upon his sister's means; but no proofs of the facts were cited. No evidence was called for the defendant.—Mr. Pearce admitted the engagement, but, in mitigation of damages, urged that the plaintiff, having given up teaching to reside with her father so early as 1863, had lost employment in consequence of the breach; that according to the letters produced she knew the defendant was in difficulties and dependent upon his sister; and that the parties between November, 1870, and May, 1872, had only met three times.—The jury, after a brief consultation, awarded damages to the amount of £1,500.

At a funeral in Hartford, Connecticut, recently, the occupants of one of the carriages got into a fight, and had to be marched off by the police.

There is no doubt a feeling between the English and American people somewhat like that which is so common among near relatives. There is a little jealousy, an undue sensitiveness, and a disposition to be very exacting in the matter of reciprocal duties, but under all is a pervading respect and good-will.—*New York Mail.*

Commander John O'Reilly has been appointed to succeed the late Commander Jewers as governor of Travers College, Windsor Castle, the residence of the naval knights of Windsor.

Lost.

LOST, or STOLEN, on the 20th inst., a Black RETRIEVER DOG; answers to "Charlie." Whoever returns the same to ALEXANDER SEED, Cutlers' Hall, Shotley Bridge will be Rewarded; if detained after this Notice will be Prosecuted. 485c

Wanted.

TWO JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS wanted.—Apply to HENRY GIBSON, Stanley. 486c

WANTED a Strong LAD, as Ploughman, accustomed to Farm work.—Apply at South Field Farm, Medomsley. 488c

WANTED, for about Two Months, an ASSISTANT to the Grocery Business.—Apply to W. AYNSLEY, Grocer, Middle Street, Consett.

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

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

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

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.

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.

Contracts.

TO MASONS.

TENDERS WANTED for the MASON WORK required in the ERECTION of Two COTTAGES and One HOUSE and SHOP at Dipton.—Apply to Mr. JOHN BUTTERWICK, Cabinet-maker, Dipton. 481c

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

To Let.

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

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

TO LET, 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

PLOUGHING TO LET on Red Houses, near Woodlands, several Fields, in all about 50 Acres, either separately, or together.—For particulars apply to W. B. VAN HAANSBERGEN, Esq., Endfield Lodge, Newcastle, or Mr. JOSEPH THOMPSON, Woodlands Hall. 487c

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. 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 Dec. 3, 1872. ARTHUR T. CROW, Auctioneer

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the house of Mr. TOWNS, KING'S HEAD INN, LANCHESTER, on SATURDAY, December 14th, 1872, all that HOUSE, GARDEN, OUT-OFFICES, &c, containing in all 650 Square Yards.

Sale to commence at Six for Seven o'clock.

Further particulars can be obtained on application to Mr. THOMPSON PALLISTER, on the premises. 493c

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. 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; 1 Half-bred Milch Cow, 6 weeks, calved.

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

By Mr. Joseph Oley.

GRAZING CATTLE FOR SALE AT CHOPWELL WOODS, NEAR BLACKHALL MILL.

MR. JOSEPH OLEY, honoured with instructions from Mr. WILLIAM THOMPSON, will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the above place, on THURSDAY, December 5th, 1872, 12 Prime STEERS and HEIFERS, age from One-and-a-half to Two-and-a-half Years, very forward in condition and perfectly healthy.

Sale to commence at Two o'clock in the Afternoon,
10, Wood Street, Shotley Bridge. 492c

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 Cheffioneer 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

Public Notices.

EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION.

THE ETHESCOPE; or, something new. In the TOWN HALL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, December 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th, 1872.

For particulars see Bills. 494c

NOTICE.

A MEETING will be held at the QUEEN'S HEAD INN, CONSETT, on MONDAY NIGHT, December 2nd, 1872, at Seven o'clock, for the purpose of taking into consideration the desirableness of raising a subscription to prosecute the Stockton and Darlington Railway Company for the dangerous crossings at Carr House and other places. 484c

TOWN HALL, CONSETT.

MR. EDWARD FIELDING begs most respectfully to inform the Public, that, having taken a Lease of the above Hall, he intends keeping it OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND, with a change of Talent each week. The Stage will be re-decorated and beautified, and the Front Seats partitioned off and made private. 489c

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,
JOSEPH ROBINSON, } Overseers.
November 20, 1872. 487c

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

THE HOPE OF ENGLAND'S FUTURE.

THE COMMITTEE OF THE SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND DISTRICT BAND OF HOPE UNION beg to announce that a PUBLIC MEETING will be held in the Town Hall, SHOTLEY BRIDGE, on MONDAY EVENING, December 2nd, 1872, when Addresses on Temperance will be delivered by the following gentlemen:—Councillor G. CHARLTON, Gateshead; Mr. M. PLETTS, Newcastle; Mr. E. SMITH, Felling; Mr. H. CARSS, Cutlers' Hall; Mr. T. SOUTHRON, Blackhill, and other Friends.

Chair to be taken at Seven o'clock by E. O. TRAGELLES, Esq., President of the Society.

A collection at the close to defray expenses. 495c

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

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 Announcements.

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

MR. JOHN DORMAND, JUN.,
MERCHANT,
369c LANCHESTER.

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.

PRICE (WITH A DIARY), TWOPENCE

JACKSON'S
BUSINESS AND HOUSEHOLD
ALMANACK FOR 187

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

JACKSON'S
BUSINESS AND HOUSEHOLD
ALMANACK FOR 1873,
Will contain, besides a vast amount of general information,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TO ADVERTISERS.

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

Consett, 23rd October, 1872.

TO SECRETARIES OF FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

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

Business Announcement.

NOTICE.

THE MAIL leaves Mr. Jos. ARMSTRONG'S Consett, every day at Half-past Three o'clock precisely.
R. CLARK. Proprietor.
482c

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

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. 310

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

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.

KNOX AND BATES,
BUILDERS, JOINERS, CABINET-MAKERS, AND UNDERTAKERS,
GIBSON STREET, CONSETT,

BEG to announce that they have succeeded to the Business for many years successfully carried on by Mr. JOHN ROUTLEDGE, and trust by good workmanship, punctuality in the execution of all orders, and moderate prices, to merit public support.
Two Good Workmen wanted immediately. 490c

RE-OPENING OF THE PUBLIC BATHS, NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT.

THE LESSEE respectfully announces to the Inhabitants of Consett and district the RE-OPENING OF THE PUBLIC BATHS which have lately undergone a complete renovation. Special attention is being paid to THE TURKISH BATH, which is now equal to any in the North of England, and which will be ready for use in the course of a few days. 491c

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

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

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		
HISTORY OF ENGLAND	7d	THE DORE BIBLE	9d
HISTORY OF THE WAR	7d	FOXE'S MARTYRS	5d
DORE DON QUIXOTE	7d	NATURAL HISTORY	6d
BOOK OF POULTRY	1s	THE DORE DANTE	2s
BOOK OF BIRDS	7d	PHRASE AND FABLE	6d
BRITISH POETS	6d	ILLUSTRATED TRAVELS	1s

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

ALTERATION OF TRAIN ON THE CONSETT BRANCH.—On and after Monday, December 2, the branch present leaving Durham for Newcastle by the Consett branch at 12 noon, will leave at 12·10 p.m., and arrive 10 minutes later at each station.

THE FAMILY FRIEND.—This periodical fully bears out its name; and if it was extensively circulated in our district it would prove such. The December number is to hand, and is fully up to the mark. The letterpress is good, and the publishers deserve great credit for its "get up." Amongst the contents are "The Devonshire hermit," by A. L. O. E.; "Half-hours with the King and Queens of England," by W. H. G. Kingston, Esq., the subject being James I; "Purged in the fire," a Christmas story," &c. We can with with confidence recommend this interesting periodical to all.

THE SPENNYMOOR MURDER.—On Tuesday, the four prisoners, Hugh Slane, Terrence Rice, John Hayes, and George Besley, were brought up in custody, at the Bishop Auckland Police Court, charged with the wilful murder of Joseph Waine, at Spennymoor, on the 16th inst., and committed for trial at the next Durham Assizes, on the charge of wilful murder. A man named John Mack, who lived with the deceased, and who was the other man in Hays' when the prisoners were apprehended, was charged with threatening Sergeant Scott on the 22nd inst., and was bound over to keep the peace for three months.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30TH, 1872.

Local and District News.

HOW THE BASTARDY ACT OPERATES IN CONSETT.—A few weeks ago, a puddler, living in Consett, was summoned before the Shotley Bridge magistrates for being the putative father of the illegitimate child of a young woman also belonging this town. It being proved that the young man was earning large wages, an order for 5s. per week was made. Since the order was made, however, the young man has taken the young woman "for better for worse," being as he informed Sergeant Forster, unable to uphold the magistrates order.

SHOCKING IMMORALITY.—On Thursday, at the Lanchester Police Conrt, a hind, named Joseph Telford, was charged with being the putative father of Ann Purvis's illegitimate child. Defendant is a widower, and has three children. Complainant was hired by defendant seven weeks after his wife's death, and defendant's house only containing one room, she was compelled to sleep in the same room as defendant, who seduced her immediately after entering his service. Defendant admitted being the father of the child. In answer to the bench, he said he earned 18s. per week. An order for 2s. 6d. per week for fourteen years was made.

TANFIELD READING ROOM AND LIBRARY.—On Saturday evening last, there was an entertainment on a grand scale, held in the Infant School Room, Tanfield, under the distinguished presidency of the Rev. J. Mathwin, M.A., Vicar of Tanfield, in aid of the funds of the above Institute, when the following talented artists gratuitously rendered their valuable services, viz:—Readers—Messrs Prevell, Armstrong and Moles; singers, Messrs Forster Chaytor, Ritson, and Padfield, the latter gentleman also ably presided at the harmonium. Although the weather was very disagreeable the house was crowded with a very respectable audience who seemed highly gratified with the evening's entertainment.

THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF MECHANICS.—The members of the "Rising Sun" lodge held at the Sun Inn, Sunniside, held their fourteenth annual supper on Saturday night. Bro. R. Lucock, I. G. of Bowes Benevolent Lodge, was elected chairman, and Bro. John Coulson to the vice-chair. The supper, which was prepared by Mrs. Storey and her three daughters, gave to the members and friends every satisfaction. After the cloth was withdrawn, the Chairman proposed "The health of the Queen and Royal Family, which was heartily responded to by all present." "The health of our newly-appointed District Grand Master (Bro. Rochester) was drunk with applause, and many good songs were sung by the members and friends. A vote of thanks to the chairman and vice-chairman concluded the meeting.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Coughs, influenza.—The soothing properties of these medicaments render them well worthy of trial in all diseases of the respiratory organs. In common colds and influenza the pills, taken internally, and the ointment rubbed over the chest and throat, are exceedingly efficacious. When influenza is epidemic, this treatment is the easiest, safest, and surest. Holloway's pills purify the blood, remove all obstacles to its free circulation through the lungs, relieve the over-gorged air tubes, and render respiration free, without reducing the strength, irritating the nerves, or depressing the spirits; such are the ready means of escaping from the sufferings inflicted by colds, coughs, bronchitis, asthma, and other chest complaints, by which the health of many people is seriously and permanently injured in every country.

BRUTAL ATTACK ON A FATHER AT CONSETT.—At Lanchester Petty Sessions, on Thursday, a young fellow named Michael Graham was brought up in custody of Sergt. Fester charged with having been drunk and riotous, and also assaulting his father, John Graham, an old man, seventy-six years of age. Sergt. Foster stated that on Wednesday night about half-past eleven o'clock, he was on duty in Trafalgar Street, when he heard shouts, and on proceeding to the spot he found the defendant, who had his father on the ground and was kicking his father about the head.—John Graham, father of the prisoner, was examined, and said that his son returned home drunk on Wednesday night, and commenced to strike him. The poor old man, whose face bore marks of ill-usage, added that he "had a bad life between the prisoner and his mother, and was murdered by them every now and then."—For the assault the prisoner was committed to Durham gaol for a month; and for the other offence he was fined 20s. and costs.

LINTZ FORD BAND OF HOPE.—The members of the above Band of Hope, gave one of their popular entertainments in the Town Hall, Catchgate, on Saturday evening last. The entertainment was a decided success, and was listened to by a respectable and appreciative audience. Mr William Stark, of Hare Law, occupied the chair. The programme consisted of good and well selected dialogues, recitations, melodies, &c. The meeting was commenced by Mr Philip Reary, of Annfield Plain, giving out a temperance hymn and offering up a prayer. Dialogues was delivered in grand style by Adam Fail, Henry Reed, William Appleby, Thos. Dixon, Thomas Dent, William Close, John Nevins, Richard Weedy, and William Browel; and recitations were given by Adam Tait, Henry Reed, William Close, and Henry Appleby all of which were well received, but which enlightened the company most was the well sung melodies by Henry Reed, Thomas Dixon, and Richard Palliston. Votes of thanks were awarded to the members of the Band of Hope, and the chairman, and to the Good Templars, at Annfield Plain, for lending them the hall. The meeting was brought to a close by singing the doxology. At the close of the meeting two signed the pledge.

REMARKABLE CASE UNDER THE NEW LICENSING ACT.—Henry Wheelhouse, landlord of the Howard arms, Sheffield was, on Thursday last, summoned for permitting drunkenness in his house. The information was laid by Ann Angus, wife of Nicholas Angus. Mrs. Angus stated that she had frequently cautioned defendant against supplying beer to her husband when he was the worse for liquor. Notwithstandihg this, defendant continued to supply him, and on Sunday night last she went to defendant's house, where she saw her husband drunk. While in that condition she watched the landlord give him a pint of beer. Witness called her son, who gave similar evidence. The stipendiary fined the defendant £5 and costs. Notice of appeal was given. Nicholas Angus, husband of the complainant, was fined 10s. and costs for drunkenness, and the wife of the landlord who had made a running commentary on Mrs. Angus's evidence, was committed for contempt of court. With reference to the above, our teetotal friend. Mr. Henry Carss, of Cutler's Hall Road, writes as follows:—"I hope many of the intelligent, industrious, economical wives in this district will do as Mrs. Angus did. Many noble women in this neighbourhood are united to men whose great sin is the love of strong drink—who, after receiving their pay, visit the loosing bank to deposit their hard-earned cash with the publican, who proves himself a bad banker, returning neither principle nor interest to the depositor. Instructed by the case of Mrs. Angus, let the women, who have intemperate husbands, warn the publican, who can be so heartless as to fill drink for him until he is drunk, and, even afterwards, that if he persists in breaking the law, that she will summons him before the magistrates. Such a warning, in some cases, would have a salutary effect, and send the husband home with what cash remained, much earlier than usual. Teetotal wives, especially, can do this with clean hands.

ONE RESULT OF THE NEW LICENSING ACT.—The publicans of Leadgate and the neighbourhood have raised the price of beer 1d. per quart to consumers off the premises.

THE COUNTESS OF DERWENTWATER.—It is stated that the "Countess of Derwentwater" has expended upwards of £20,000 in the prosecution of her claim to the Derwentwater estates.

GREAT SHOWER OF METEORS.—A brilliant shower of meteors was witnessed in this neighbourhood on Wednesday night. The meteors were of all colours, and some remained visible for a considerable period.

A CATHOLIC PRIEST FINED FOR DRUNKENNESS.—At the Newcastle Police Court, on Thursday, the Rev. Father John Joseph O'Connor, a Catholic priest at Berwick, and formerly of Newcastle, was fined 10s. and costs for drunkenness and assaulting a railway policeman while in the Central Station, Newcastle, on Wednesday morning.

FATAL ACCIDENT NEAR EDMONDSLEY.—An inquest was held before Mr. Favell, coroner, at the house of Mr. S. Coxon, Edmondsley, on Friday, touching a fatal accident which occurred to a man named Charles Millet, who was killed by falling down a shaft at Charlaw Colliery. A verdict of "Accidental Death" was returned. Millet was 41 years of age, and leaves a wife and four children.

RUNNING AWAY WITH A CARRIAGE AND HORSES.—At the Durham County Police Court, on Saturday, a miner named John Bland, of Esh Colliery, was fined £1 12s. 6d., for running away with a carriage and horses belonging Mr. Parrow, veterinary surgeon, of Durham. In a drunken freak, and in the absence of the driver, the defendant and another man got on the carriage and drove it away, the defendant acting as footman.

CROOK.—The annual meeting of the Crook Branch of the British and Foreign Bible Society, was held in the Primitive Methodist's Sunday School, on Tuesday, Nov. 19th. The Rev. F. Steggall, vicar of Consett, attended as a deputation.—On Saturday last, a grand evening concert was given in the Mechanics' Hall, by Mr George Dodds, organist and choirmaster, Clarence Street Chapel, and a number of ladies and gentlemen from Newcastle.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT TO A WOMAN.—On Monday afternoon, an elderly woman named Margaret Collins, wife of a pitman, in returning to Crook got on the Stanley Colliery incline, which is worked by a stationary engine at the top of the bank, and as the day was boisterous and windy, it is supposed the poor woman did not hear the set of waggons, which, striking her on the side and passing over her, mangled her so dreadfully that she expired within three hours of the accident.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A WOMAN.—On Tuesday afternoon, Margaret Collins, wife of a pitman, came to her death in a shocking manner on the Stanley Incline, near Crook. A married daughter of the unfortunate woman had been removing to Cornsay New Winnig, where her husband had obtained work, and deceased had gone with her to assist. In returning to Crook she got on to the Stanley Colliery Incline, where she was knocked down and run over by a set of waggons. The unfortunate woman died within three hours of the accident.

The annual missionary meeting in connection with the Wesleyan society at Crawcrook, who held last Monday, under rather interesting circumstances. It being the twenty-fifth visit of Mr. J. Clarlton to occupy the chair. He kindly provided a social tea to express his esteem for the honour so long shown him. Tickets were presented to the members and congregation as well as to members of other churches—a pleasurable gathering of friends were found, who expressed themselves highly gratified with the entertainment. The public meeting was addressed by the Revs. Messrs. Stepney and Fuller, W. Stowell (Independent) and Scott, who were each closely listened to.—Mr. Stepney expressed a wish to see the worthy chairman fill the jubilee of his chairmanship. The collections were over £14, and in advance of last year.

"THE POULTICE THAT CURED THE CARBUNCLE."—The *Christian Age* for Nov. 13 contains a sermon with the above heading. The discourse, which is founded on 2 Kings. 20c., 5 and 7v., appears to have caused a good deal of excitement to a number of its practical-minded readers in the neighbourhood of Annfield Plain. The fortunate owner of a copy of the paper in which this invaluable "recipe" appears, after retiring to rest a night or two ago, was roused from his slumbers by a gentle tap at his door, and a voice inquiring "Hei yer the *Christian Age* paper?" On being answered in the affirmitive, the inquirer, the son of a neighbour, said "There's something in about carbuncles, en me father's bad with biles (boils), en he wants to try if it will mend him!" The night following, another tap came, and, on opening the door, the *Christian Age* was thrown on the floor.

SLAPPING HIS WIFE'S FACE.—At the Lanchester Petty Sessions, on Thursday, a respectably-dressed young man, named Edward Charlton, was charged with assaulting his wife, Elizabeth Charlton.—Mr. Granger, of Durham, appeared on behalf of complainant. The couple, it seems, have been married two or three years, and with the exception of defendant "slapping his wife's face," occasionally, have lived very peacefully together. On the 21st inst., defendant, who works at night, got out of bed, and on being told that his dinner was not ready "slapped his wife's face."—Complainant said she did not know what time her husband would be ready for his dinner.—Defendant said his wife had, on several occasions raised her hand to him.—Complainant: Yes, I have threatened to stab him with a fork, but only when he slapped my face.—Defendant was bound over in the sum of £10, to keep the peace for six months.

ALLEGED PERJURY BY A POLICE-OFFICER.—On Thursday, at the Lanchester Petty Session, before E. T. Smith, T. Greenwell, and H. Smith, Esq., Mr. Bush, solicitor, Newcastle, made application for a summons against P.C. Stamper, of Stanley, for wilful and corrupt perjury, alleged to have been committed by that officer in relation to an offence for which a quarryman named James Robinson had been convicted. Robinson, it appeared, had been summoned by Stamper for drunkenness, on the 23rd October. On the day of the trial—the 31st October—Robinson requested that his case might be adjourned, in order that he might summon several witnesses who had promised to attend the court, but had failed to do so. The magistrates refused to adjourn the case—a most unusual thing, he thought—and Robinson was convicted on the testimony of Stamper.—Mr. H. Smith observed that the reason the Bench refused to adjourn the case was because Robinson had ample time to summon witnesses.—Mr. Bush, continuing, said he was prepared to bring four or five witnesses to rebut the evidence of the police-officer.—Mr. Greenwell: What particular statement do you allege was false?—Mr. Bush: That he swore that Robinson was drunk; that he saw Robinson staggering up the road; and that he saw Mrs. Charlton fill him a glass of ale.—James Robinson was then sworn, and said on the evening of the 23rd October, he left work at five o'clock. Between the latter hour and seven o'clock he had only one glass of whisky and a gill of ale.—Mr. Henry Smith: Do you mean to say that you had only one glass of whisky and a gill of ale in two hours.—Robinson: I had a share of two pints of ale.—The Clerk: Were you not in Forster's public-house?—Robinson: Yes.—Mr. Henry Smith: What had you there?—Robinson: A glass of whisky.—Mr. Henry Smith: You said before you had only one glass of whisky and a gill of ale, and now it seems you had two glasses of whisky, a gill of ale, and a portion of two other pints of ale.—Mr. Bush called Edward Johnson and James Dixon, both of whom stated that Robinson was sober at the time he was alleged to have been drunk.—After a private consultation, the magistrates refused the application.

Correspondence.

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

A COMPLAINT FROM TANFIELD.

To the Editor of the Guardian.

Sir,—A few months ago, if I remember rightly, some one called attention to the sanitary, or rather the unsanitary condition of Tanfield. There is no Local Board, and the Inspector of Nuisances either had no power or wish to interfere. There is a nuisance of another kind that much needs abating. On several nights during the week, particularly Saturday and Sunday nights, is made hideous with the yells, hootings, cursing and swearing of drunken men and lads, and no respectable person, man or woman, can walk out without being insulted, if not assaulted. The fact is that drinkers are too closely looked after at some places in the parish, and they flock to our village where they can fuddle to their heart's content, and indulge in those mad antics without fear of molestation. People often ask the question "Why does not the guardian of the peace interfere?" I don't know. If you could satisfactorily answer the query you would very much oblige a large number of suffering householders, and none more so than
ENQUIRER.

Tanfield, Nov. 26th, 1872.

LANCHESTER HIGHWAY BOARD.

At the meeting of the waywardens comprising the Lanchester Highway Board, held at the Blue Bell Inn, Lanchester, on Thursday—Mr. G. Alder in the chair,

The SURVEYOR asked the opinion of the members present, as to whether he should do anything more to the county bridges before the contracts for the same were executed, as Mr. Crozier was pressing him to do so.

The CLERK stated he had applied both to Mr. Crozier and the Clerk of the Peace, and had as yet been unable to do so, but had been promised them in due course.

A WAYWARDEN asked when the contracts were prepared?

The CLERK replied he believed at last June quarter—September.

The members of the Board present unanimously agreed that the Surveyor should do no more work until the contracts were signed, and the Clerk must press the Clerk of the Peace to let him have them at once, as they had been prepared so long ago as the June quarter—September.

The CLERK then read the following correspondence in answer to his application to the Directors of the North-Eastern Railway, for the erection of a girder bridge at Oxhill in place of the present one:—

North-Eastern Railway Engineer's office,
Newcastle-on-Tyne, Nov. 8, 1872.

Dear Sir,—The bridge over the north end of South Moor Lane at Oxhill, referred to in your letter of the 3rd inst., was built when the Stanhope and Tyne Railway was made about 40 years ago. I therefore do not think that the Lanchester Highway Board ought to call upon this Company to be at the expense of replacing it with a girder bridge.
Yours truly,
ALFRED U. C. HARRISON.
Crofton Maynard, Esq., Durham.

Durham, November 8th, 1872.
Re—Bridge over north end of South Moor Lane.
Dear Sir,—In reply to yours of the 8th instant, I am somewhat surprised that because this bridge has been allowed to remain in the state it is for 40 years, you should urge that as a cause why the North-Eastern Company should not be at the expense of replacing it with a girder bridge, now that the traffic of the district is seriously inconvenienced by it. It is quite clear that the height of the bridge is not sufficient to comply with the requirements of the Act, and I cannot see any reason why the Company should not be called upon to put it in such a state as will avoid inconvenience and annoyance to the public.
I am, dear sir, yours truly,
CROFTON MAYNARD.

The reading of these letters caused some amusement to the waywardens, who failed to see that the bridge having stood 40 years was any reason against putting it into a proper state.

The Board then adjourned.

NORTH-EASTERN BANKING COMPANY LIMITED.

The second ordinary general meeting of the shareholders in this bank was held at the Station Hotel, York, on Tuesday; Sir Harcourt Johnstone, Bart., M.P., in the chair. The meeting was convened in compliance with the 44th article of association of the company, and in pursuance to notice by circular issued to the shareholders, so that resolutions might be passed in order that the half-yearly meetings of the shareholders shall be held in future in February and August, and that the directors' reports should embrace the accounts of the bank made up to the 31st December and 30th June.—The Chairman stated that the directors were desirous that the shareholders should have every opportunity of learning the position and prospects of the bank, and that the meeting was held with that end in view at York, as it was centrally situated, and easy of access to the majority of the proprietors. The resolutions above referred to were formally put to the meeting, and passed unanimously.—In reply to enquiries by a shareholder, the Chairman stated that the affairs of the bank were being conducted on a sound basis; that the business, to all appearances, was carefully selected and progressing most favourably; that besides the original offices, viz., Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Middlesbrough, branches had been established at Consett, West Hartlepool, Gateshead, and Jarrow-on-Tyne, and that branches were to be opened on the 2nd proximo at the Quayside, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and at Barrow-in-Furness, the latter under favourable auspices, and with the promise of support from influential quarters.—An extraordinary meeting of the shareholders was held on the same day and place.

ARREST AND IMPRISONMENT OF THE "COUNTESS OF DARWENTWATER."

The lengthened and chequered career of the "Countess of Darwentwater" was brought to a sudden termination, or, perhaps more properly, cessation, on Monday last, when she was arrested at Newlands Grange Farm on a Newcastle County Court warrant. As far back as October, a county court process was issued by Mr. Bradshaw, the County Court Judge of Newcastle, against the "Countess" for contempt of court, she having failed to appear to a notice served upon her by Mr. William Dodd, the under-bailiff of the court, to appear and show cause why she could not attend the court and give a statement of her estate to the creditors. Although the whereabouts of the "Countess" have been pretty well known since that period, her vagaries at times bring her prominently before the public, and showing that she set the mandate of the court at defiance, the extreme measure of arresting her was not carried into effect until Monday. At length, seeing that "her ladyship" was heedless of the notice previously served upon her, Mr. R. Pybus, the High Bailiff of the Newcastle County Court, determined, if possible, to bring the arrest to a consummation. Accordingly, Mr. Wm. Dodd, the under bailiff, was instructed to proceed on Monday to the house of Mr. Brewis, one of her leading supporters, at Newlands Grange Farm, where the "Countess" had found an asylum. Mr. Dodds, having received full instructions to act with caution and decision in carrying out the letter of the law, took with him another of the under-bailiffs of the court named Marshall; whilst Sergeant Bradshaw, P.C. Spratt, Mr. Clements, and Mr. Jenkins, the two latter acting as bailiffs from the Shotley Bridge County Court jurisdiction, formed a body-guard in the event of any resistance being offered to the arrest. A rendezvous for Mr. Dodds and his men was named at Mr. Hare's, High Field Farm, which is some distance from Newlands Grange. About half-past nine o'clock in the morning Mr. Dodds and Marshall were joined by Sergt. Bradshaw and P.C. Spratt at that place, the remainder of the assistants waiting in ambush prepared with a conveyance at a different spot, and within easy call of their colleagues. As there was some doubt about the "Countess" being at Newlands, Mr. Dodds sent Marshall forward to reconnoitre. On his return he communicated to his companion that "her ladyship" was in the house. To avoid all failure in making the arrest, it being well known that the "Countess" was exceedingly wary on the sight of strangers at Newlands, Mr. Dodds separated his men and disposed them so that they almost surrounded the house. Mr. Brewis was seen walking on the farm, and, in consequence of this, there was a delay of something like three-quarters of an hour before the attack could be safely begun. Mr. Brewis ultimately went in to dinner, which was considered a fitting signal for a decisive movement. Mr. Dodds, followed by three of his men, jumped over the stone wall, a proceeding that was soon imitated by his companions, and in this manner they got into the farm-yard. Mr. Dodds encountered two of Mr. Brewis's children in the yard, and one of them anticipating the object of the intruders, shouted out lustily, "Police," and running into the house at the same time. Mr. Dodds and his men followed into the kitchen, but found no "Countess." Continuing the search, they went to an inner room and discovered Mr. Brewis and his family at dinner. Not seeing "her ladyship" in the group, he was proceeding to an upper room, when Mrs. Brewis got before him and interrupted his progress. Mr. Dodds, averse to acting rashly, waited a few minutes at the room door, which was being barred by Mrs. Brewis, and at length obtained admittance. On getting into the room he found that "her ladyship" had just finished dinner, and was reclining on a bed. Mr. Dodds then told her that he had an order for her arrest for showing contempt of Court. He handed her the writ, but she threw it contemptuously away. He then read the warrant of commitment to her, and in reply she said that she had never been summoned in her right name; she was always summoned as "Amelia Radcliffe," but she asserted that her name was "Amelia Radcliffe, Countess of Darwentwater." No one she maintained would have complied more readily with the terms of the law than herself if she had been properly summoned. Some further conversation ensued, and on being told that she must accompany the officers, she replied that she was too ill to be taken away at present. Mr. Dodds told her he did not wish to be harsh with her, but he must carry out his duty. He added that a carriage was waiting outside to convey her to the railway station, and that if she took the precaution of putting on a rug, she would not find herself distressed by the journey. Mr. Dodds, under the circumstances, displayed every kindness, and retired from the room for some minutes, by which time the "Countess" had prepared herself for the journey. She desired to have a covered conveyance, but her desire was not gratified, as the vehicle which Mr. Dodds had at his command was an open dog-cart. Mrs. Brewis expressed a strong desire to accompany her; and, on further consideration, the bailiff agreed that she should have a seat in the conveyance. No remarkable incident marked the journey of the "Countess" and her retainers from the farm to Shotley Bridge Railway Station, where it was arranged to depart by the half-past three o'clock train for Newcastle. When the party was seen passing through Shotley the residents turned out of doors, but showed no signs of being dangerous, the strong body of police, doubtless, being a sufficient preventive against the chance of an attempt at rescue on the part of the inhabitants. Being an hour too early for the train, the party went to the house of Mr. Jefferson, and invited "her ladyship" to take shelter in the public-house until the train was due, but she positively declined to leave the conveyance. After a short stay, a move was made to the railway station, when Mr. Gibbonson, the station master, placed the ticket-office at the disposal of the "Countess." Here she was visited, and held a conversation with one of her most ardent supporters in Shotley Bridge. During the whole of these proceedings, although the people knew perfectly well of the affair, there was no demonstration or crowding around the station beyond that at an ordinary time. The peaceful state of affairs was scarcely anticipated on the part of the bailiff and the police. On the arrival of the train, Mrs. Brewis took a seat near the "Countess" and her wardens, and kept her company to Newcastle. On arriving at the Central Station, a cab was got, and at once Mr. Dodds, the "Countess," and Mrs. Brewis drove down to the Gaol, where "her ladyship" was left in the charge of Mr. Robins, the governor. Mrs. Brewis was also permitted to enter the Gaol. Further proceedings in the case will be taken at December sitting of the Newcastle County Court.

In the Newcastle County Court, on Wednesday, before T. Bradshaw, Esq., in the matter of Amelia Radcliffe, "Countess of Darwentwater," Mr. Riddell, accountant, Grey Street, Newcastle, who is the trustee, applied to the court, at the instance of the controller, to have the costs taxed in the case of Amelia Radcliffe, bankrupt. His Honour suggested that the appointment should be made after the lapse of a fortnight. The matter was then adjourned till December. His Honour said he had learned from the newspapers that the bankrupt had been arrested and taken to prison. What was intended to be done with her? Mr. Riddell stated that she was now imprisoned; but she knew what was required of her, and he hoped she would attend to the orders of the court and the requirements of the Bankruptcy Act. She had never surrendered herself when called upon to do so, and she was now in custody for contempt of court. The matter then dropped.

BREAK DOWN OF AN ENGINE AT SHOTLEY BRIDGE STATION.—On Tuesday evening, the passenger train due at Benfieldside at 6·30 was detained at Shotley Bridge Station an hour-and-a-half in consequence of the breaking of the injector of the engine.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT TO A HAMSTEELS COLLIERY BRAKESMAN.—As a man named Hunter, brakesman, Hamsteels Colliery, was walking along Elvet Bridge, at Durham, on Saturday evening, the wind blew his hat off, and he started in pursuit. In front of Mr. Downes's public-house he stumbled, and fell between the wheels of a laden flour waggon, and the hind wheels passed over his chest. He was immediately conveyed to the Infirmary, where it was found that both his shoulder blades were broken, and as other injuries had been sustained, he lies in a precarious condition.

REFUSING TO QUIT A BEERHOUSE AT BURNOPFIELD.—Christopher Atty, a miner, was charged before the Lanchester bench on Thursday, with refusing to quit the beerhouse of Matthew Hetherington, Burnopfield. Complainant stated that on the 17th inst., the defendant entered his house. He was under the influence of drink at the time, and consequently was refused drink. The defendant then said if he could not get beer himself he would not allow anybody else to have any, and threatened if the landlady brought any beer into the room, that he would throw the pots and glasses behind the fire. He struck complainant and his wife, and "broke up" the house.—In defence, defendant stated that on the night in question he wanted to go into the "snug" in order to pay a betting man 10s. which he owed and the complainant prevented him. Defendant went on to allege that defendant kept a betting house, and was prepared to prove it.—The bench said the public would no doubt be much obliged to defendant if he could prove that complainant's house was ill-conducted; but if he could not do so, the defence set up only made his own case worse; by bringing abuse upon a house undeservedly. Defendant was then fined 10s. and costs.—Defendant: Can I get a summons against Hetherington for keeping a betting house?—Mr E. T. Smith: You must apply after the business of the court is over.

The Stolen Will:

A TALE OF DOMESTIC LIFE.

CHAPTER XL.

THE COASTGUARDSMEN.—MARTHA WENTWORTH IN SEARCH OF ASSISTANCE.—THE BURNING OF STONE HOUSE.—THE HUT ON THE CLIFF.

The man who had disturbed Thomas Wentworth as he stood on the cliff, and who had followed him so closely to the village on the beach, was no other than an officer belonging to the coastguard establishment, who had been specially attracted to the place by the news of the wreck, and who had heard of the rough shameless scene to which the wreck had given rise.

He had called to Thomas Wentworth merely because it was the custom of his profession to overhaul and have speech with any one who might on suspicious occasions be loitering about the coast. But, after a smart chase, he had given up the pursuit, and allowed the fugitive to escape in the manner described.

The coastguardsman had also been struck with the strange noisy assemblage on the beach; but guessing the cause of their hilarity, he had not interfered further than to take up a position from which he could watch their proceedings without being himself observed.

From his place of concealment, he saw them pass him on their way to Stone House; but being utterly unacquainted with their errand, and feeling that one man could do little against so large a body of ruffians rendered desperate by drink, he had contented himself with walking down to the beach, and making a few enquiries of those left behind as to the possible errand upon which their companions had departed.

To a man, however, of his cloth, the stragglers and women and children who appeared to be awaiting the result of the expedition, were all but dumb. They knew nothing except that the men had been drinking, and that they had taken it into their heads to have a frolic.

The coastguardsman was not quite satisfied with this doubtful information; but he contented himself with it so far as to continue his walk for a short distance onward, where he expected to meet a companion or two, engaged in the same occupation as himself.

His expectations were soon realized. Not far from the village he was challenged by a voice proceeding from the one of two men who were approaching him with evident haste. His reply was satisfactory and the two men came up to him, and halted.

They were coastguardsmen, armed with cutlass and pistols, and attired as for a rough night. Both were tall, broad-shouldered, athletic fellows, — tars every inch of them, only subdued and quieted a little by the discipline of the land service.

"I'm glad you're over here so soon," said the officer—evidently such by his tone and air of command, and a certain refinement that he appeared to possess, "for there's something going on over there"—he pointed across to the opposite cliff—"that we may have to look after."

"Aye, aye, sir," replied one of the two men. "We expected something of the sort. There's a good many casks of rum washed ashore, we heard."

"No doubt," said the Lieutenant—that was the officer's rank in the service—"and from what I saw just now, they've been making pretty free with the cargo. Drunk almost to a man and yet sober enough to be off upon some very serious mischief, I expect. However now you've arrived, we'll follow them. Whatever they may be at, we shall perhaps be in time to disturb them."

He turned, as he spoke, and the men went with him. They were soon back at the village again, but this time the beach was deserted; for those of the scanty population who had not taken part in the expedition to Stone House, thought it best to keep close, and so to avoid suspicion of their complicity in what might turn out to be a very awkward business.

"Quiet enough, now!" said the Lieutenant to himself, as he passed through the place. "They've gone like rats to a hole, at sight of us."

"Seems as though the people were mostly away, sir," said one of the two men. "We were told they were making a night of it."

"Yes, the greater part of them are away," replied the Lieutenant. "But look! What do you make out that to be?"

He pointed, as he spoke, in the direction of Stone House, where an unusually strong and bright glow lighted up the atmosphere, and even the cliff for some distance around.

"I can't tell," said the man addressed. "That is, I can't say whether it's a house on fire, or only a bonfire lighted up by some of the people about here! Perhaps there's a craft in the offing, sir."

"Suppose it to be a house on fire, said the officer thoughtfully, as they walked along the cliff. "It could only be one particular house. There is no house for miles in that direction but the place they call Stone House."

"That's all, sir."

"Then I see it now. Those drunken rascals who left the village were bent upon plundering that house, and they've fired it. Quick! we must be there in no time!"

He set the example by running ahead at a good pace, and the two men were not wanting in alacrity to follow him.

Suddenly, the Lieutenant paused.

"What's that?" he said, listening. "Was not that a cry for help, coming from some one nearer to us than Stone House is?"

The men listened.

"Yes, sir," replied one of them. "It's a woman's voice, and she's coming this way fast. She's waving a light too. There's mischief up at the house, yonder, sir, and no mistake."

The voice crying for help grew more and more distinct. "Help help!" in a shrill piercing tone reverberated along the cliff till it was suddenly hushed by the answering shouts of the coastguardsmen.

"Aye, aye!" sung out the Lieutenant. "We're coming as fast as our legs can carry us."

And in another moment the three men met Thomas Wentworth's strange messenger—his wife!

She had battled with herself, and had determined not to retaliate—not to return evil for evil—but to try and save him.

"Well, woman, what is it?" asked the Lieutenant, quickly.

"You are the coastguardsmen, I believe," she said, looking at their dress and accoutrements.

"Yes," replied the Lieutenant.

"Then I pray you to hasten to the house yonder. You can see the flames; and there is one there, at least, in peril of his life. Quick! I entreat you."

"We scarcely require urging," returned the lieutenant as he and the men hurried onwards at a pace that Martha Wentworth found it difficult to keep up with.

The Lieutenant and the two men drew their cutlasses, and leaving Martha Wentworth to her own devices, advanced towards the gate in the low stone wall.

This they found open, and, as no one appeared to dispute their passage, they entered the garden, and made their way to the side door. That was shut; but wailing outside it, was the deaf housekeeper, who was not to be scared even by the flames that shot forth from the small windows of the lower room and licked the white walls of the house, and made the heat almost intolerable.

"Well, woman," exclaimed the Lieutenant, not recognising in her grimy and blackened visage the features of the landlady of Stone House, "What do you do here?"

There was no answer. Partially deaf before, but quite deaf now, the unhappy housekeeper only gave a hint of her position by a melancholy rocking to and fro, and a clasping of her hands at intervals, as she crooned about in her grievous agony.

"I can hear nothing," said the Lieutenant. "Surely the fellows, after firing the house, have decamped."

"No doubt, sir, replied one of the men. "I fancy I saw something like them crossing the hill yonder as we came here."

"I think you said," continued the Lieutenant, turning to Martha Wentworth, who had by this time made her way to them. "that there was some one—your husband—in peril of his life here. Where and how can we get at him? I can hear nothing."

"This way," said Martha Wentworth, hoarsely.

And she led the Lieutenant and his men to the front of the house.

The flames that leapt from the lower windows made the air so hot in the immediate neighbourhood of the house, that it was impossible for the four persons to approach it nearly on that side; and therefore Martha Wentworth had to content herself with pointing from a distance to the upper windows.

One of these was open; but there was no face visible at it as there had been when last she looked up there. Where was her husband?

"He was at that window!" she said, in a strange voice, "when I was here last. He called to me from there, and asked me to hasten for assistance."

"And the flames scarcely seemed to have reached that room yet," said the Lieutenant. "We must enter the house somehow, and look for this man."

The party returned to the side door again, where they found the deaf landlady still swaying to and fro and still clasping her hands in utter wretchedness.

Martha Wentworth touched her on the shoulder.

"The key," she said. "The key of this door. Quick!"

It was of no avail. The shock of the fire had utterly destroyed the unhappy woman's sense of hearing, and to talk to her was idle.

"This will do it, sir, I think," said one of the men, holding up a hatchet he had found lying near the pathway, and which had evidently been abandoned or forgotten by the gang when they made good their retreat. "We shall be able to open the door with this."

He swung the hatchet round with his powerful arms, and it cut deep into the door, by the lock. Blow after blow followed till the stout lock gave way, and the door was open.

Then, as the wind rushed into the house, the flames in the lower room sparkled and shot up with renewed vigour, sending out a heat so intense through the partially consumed door that the Lieutenant and his men were fain to draw back hastily, and consult together.

Martha Wentworth, however, pressed in with them. "This way leads to the upper room," she said. "The staircase is of stone, and safe enough."

She set the example by mounting the stone stairs and reaching the door of the sleeping apartment. It was locked on the inside; but there were marks as of violence done to it in an attempt to break it open.

"In here," she said, trembling from head to foot.

"He cannot be in there alive, ma'am," replied the Lieutenant. "The heat and the smoke would be too great. The floor must be on fire judging from the furnace in the lower room. But try the hatchet here," he continued, turning to one of the men.

The man plied the hatchet vigorously, and he was more successful than the drunken ruffian had been. She door fell open at last with a dull crash, and then the scene that presented itself was strangely fearful.

The entire oaken floor was one mass of dull red embers with here and there a small jet of flame struggling to join other jets and become a part of a general conflagration.

When the door opened, this glowing red room took a brighter colour. The jets of flame grew apace, and began to meet till they were as one. The yielding drapery fell from the bedstead and blazed up as it came in contact with the burning floor.

Another moment, and the upper chamber was as completely wrapped in flames as the lower one.

"It is useless looking in there," said the Lieutenant, closing the door against the heat that blistered his face. "We could not enter the room, and no one can have lived in it during the last half hour. Your husband, ma'am, may have escaped by the window—his only chance, and that a poor one without assistance. For the window must be twenty or thirty feet from the ground. Do you think he locked himself in that room?"

"Yes, I do."

"And the rascals, I suppose, from the marks on the door, must have tried to reach him, and failed, and so they adopted the plan of revenging themselves by setting fire to the house."

"No doubt, sir," replied one of the coastguardsmen. "And they've done their work pretty completely. From what I can hear above, the sooner we're out of this place the better."

There was an ominous cracking of timber as he spoke, followed by what seemed like the dull fall of a charred beam into the mass of burning ashes; and just as the Lieutenant had somewhat roughly pushed Martha Wentworth from the house, and his men had made a rapid exit with him, the floor of the upper room gave way, and fell with all on it to add fuel to the blazing furnace below.

Then, after a dull burst of smoke, sailing upwards like a thick cloud,—came the bright, leaping flames again, till the interior of the house was one glowing mass, and the fire had only the small lumber-loft and the roof between it and the heavens. Soon these obstructions gave way; and then all that was left of Stone House was its four blackened walls enclosing a still fierce but gradually self-consuming fire.

Martha Wentworth looked at this terrible scene with strange feelings of awe. Had her husband perished in that fierce devouring heat? Or had he escaped from the open window? If so, how had he escaped? Had he leapt rashly from the window to the ground, and by some lucky chance been so far unhurt as to be able to crawl away?

The position of affairs seemed to favour the latter opinion. There was the one open window, through which smoke and flame were now contending with each other. On the ground beneath there was no sign of a wounded or disabled man.

Martha Wentworth came to the conclusion that her husband had escaped unhurt, or at least so little hurt as to be able to make his way to some place that would afford him shelter.

She determined, however, to put this idea to the test, by taking the opinion of the Lieutenant, who with the two coastguardsmen still lingered about the place watching the progress of the fire, and scanning eagerly the cliff by which they expected the incendiaries to return.

"Do you think," she said, "that a man could jump from that window to the ground, and then walk away without assistance?"

"No, I do not," replied the Lieutenant. "It would be a very lucky adventure if he did. Still there are such things as fortunate falls. Why, only the other day, one of our men slipped from the cliff, falling from a great height to the beach, and yet by some miracle he walked to the station aft wards, and was on duty again the next day."

Martha Wentworth thought of how *she* had fallen from a cliff that very night, and now *she* was there at Stone House talking as though her life had not been preserved by a miracle.

"Ah, I can believe that," she said, "and therefore I have a hope that my husband may yet be preserved to me. But how am I to ascertain? What am I to do?"

"You see, ma'am," he said. "Our Station is full six miles off out there, and the path along the cliff not at all safe for any one unacquainted with it. I am really at a loss how to counsel you. Six miles is a long walk for a lady, even under favourable circumstances."

"I think," she said, "I could walk the six miles—that is, if one of your men can accompany me."

"I'm sorry, ma'am, but I can't spare either of them. It will be my duty, you see, to mark the ringleaders of this riot and outrage—possibly, to arrest some of them; and for that our three pair of hands will be barely sufficient. However, as it would be inhuman to desert you, one of them shall escort you to the village there, where you will no doubt find shelter."

"But my life will not be safe in that den of ruffians."

"Yes, I think it will be safe if you go there quietly, and go to one place. We shall be there ourselves at day-light, and will look after you."

Martha Wentworth hesitated. But she was quite at a loss what to do in her terrible extremity.

"I suppose I must go," she said. "But it seems like going to my death."

"Oh, no fear of that!" replied the Lieutenant, "Those men will be sobered when they come back; and they will scarcely pay a visit to where you are going."

He whispered for a moment to one of the men, who replied to him with the customary "aye, aye, sir," and turning to Martha Wentworth, said

"Now, ma'm, if you please. We must lose no time."

And by way of suggestion, he started off at a good swinging pace.

He moderated this pace, however, when he saw that Martha Wentworth was really following him, and showing evident signs of distress as she stumbled along the doubtful pathway.

They soon reached the dip in the cliff that led to the village, and desolate enough the place looked in the dim night.

"Where are you going to leave me?" asked Martha.

"Over yonder," replied the man, pointing to the brow of the opposite cliff. "There is a hut we sometimes use there. It's all dry and comfortable, though there's no door nor window. But it has this advantage that, as it is used by the guard, you will scarcely be molested. This way, if you please."

He skirted the fishermen's poor habitations, as Thomas Wentworth had *done*, and presently Martha found herself at the opening of a low hut, constructed of turf, and built on the very edge of the cliff. The roof was low—so low that it but just reached the breast of the costguardsman as he stood beside it, ushering in his hesitating charge.

"There, ma'am," he said pointing to the interior. "You'll find *it* warm and comfortable enough, compared to the open air, and you may be pretty certain of not being molested. Possibly one of our men may look in upon you before daylight. When you hear him, call out "*Safety*" and when he repeats the word, you will know you are all right."

Martha was about to protest when the man turned hastily away, with the words "Good night," and she was left alone.

It is certain that Martha Wentworth was not by any means a coward, in the common sense of the word; and yet she shuddered as she looked into the dark void of the hut, and contemplated passing the few wretched hours till daylight within its snug but suspicious shelter.

"*Safety*," she muttured, "*Safety*. But suppose it should not be one of the coastguard who comes first? Well, it is a shelter, at least, and I must enter, I suppose."

She stooped low, and went in. She groped about to see if there was anything like a seat on which she might rest herself. She only found a few loose pieces of turf, on which she threw herself in sheer desperation.

She sat on these, and thought and listened. Presently she fancied she heard a footstep. Was it the coastguardsman?

She held her breath, as the footstep became plainer and plainer to her ear.

Suddenly she started up, and approached the opening in the hut

"*Safety*!" she said.

The footstep ceased. But there was no reply.

(*To be Continued.*)

FACETIÆ.

A TURNING POINT.—A bayonet.

SKY-LIGHTS.—The sun, moon, and stars.

BASE-INHOSPITALITY.—Turning out your toes.

THE CANINE FANCY.—Too often the calf of one's leg.

When a promise is *binding*, is it Russia leather or Morocco?

A "MIGHTY" BUSINESS IN A SMALL COMPASS.—A shoe-maker.

A CHEAP WATCH.—A sailor went to a watchmaker, and presenting a small French watch to him, wished to know how much the repair of it would come to. The watchmaker, after examining it, said, "It will be more expense repairing than its original cost."—"I don't mind that," said the tar; "I will even give you double the original cost, for I gave a fellow a blow on the head for it, and if you repair it I will give you two."

A BARRISTER BEATEN WITH HIS OWN CUDGEL.—A Berkshire countryman being a witness in a case at Guildhall, was thus addressed by the advocate for the opposite party: "How now, you fellow in the leathern doublet, what are you to have for swearing?"—"Please, your worship," quoth the countryman, "if you get no more for bawling and lying than I do for swearing, you will soon be in a leathern doublet as well as I am."

Two French ladies were once looking for the little daughter of one of them in a group of baby-carriages. "Do you see her?" asked the friend of the mother. "Her! I am looking for her nurse."—"Her nurse!"—"Yes: all children look much alike. I know the nurse, and I can find the child best in that way."—"As for myself, I think all nurses look alike."—"How do you find yours, then?"—"Oh, I know the soldier who is her beau."

A PROMPT RETORT.—When the late President Lincoln and Douglas were "stumping" Illinois for the senatorship against each other, Douglas sought to cast a slur on his opponent by saying that he remembered him when he served liquor behind a bar. Lincoln turned the laugh against him by acknowledging that when quite young and very poor, he had for a short time earned his bread as the judge had stated, but half the story had been left out. While he was serving the liquor on one side of the bar, the judge was drinking it on the other.

TALL STORIES.—A gentleman from America informs us of an instance of absence of mind, where a Yankee speculator, while engaged in speculation, fell to whittling his fingers instead of a stick, and did not discover his mistake till he had whittled off his first two fingers, and sharpened the third to a point. This is beaten by a farrier, who, in making horseshoe nails, instead of taking a nail rod, deliberately put his own hand into the fire, heating it red-hot, hammered each of his fingers into nails, and the thumb into a toe-calk, and did not discover his mistake till the horse was shod and gone.

An election manœuvre in the olden times has just been quoted to show the mild style of the present, in comparison with former doings:—The non-resident freemen of Berwick-upon-Tweed, living in London, being put on board two vessels in the Thames a few days previous to the election of 1768, in order to be conveyed to Berwick by water, Mr. Taylor, one of the candidates in opposition, covenanted with the naval commander of this election cargo, for the sum of £400, to land the freemen in Norway. This was accordingly done, and in consequence Mr. Taylor and Lord Delaval secured their seats without any further expense.

On Johnson's return from the Hebrides, a particular friend of his was saying that, now he had had a view of Scotland, he was in hopes it would cure him of many prejudices against that country, particularly in respect to the fruits. "Why, yes, sir," said the doctor, "I have found out that gooseberries will grow there against a south wall; but the skins are so tough that it is death to the man who swallows one of them." About the same period he was asked by a native of Scotland what he thought of his country. "That it is a very vile country to be sure, sir," returned Johnson. "Well, sir," returned the other, somewhat mortified, "God made it."—"Certainly he did," replied Johnson; "but we must always remember he made it for Scotchmen."

THE BUFFALOES' LUXURY.—The buffaloes found in the telegraph poles of the Overland Line a new source of delight on the treeless prairie—the novelty of having something to scratch against. But it was expensive scratching for the telegraph company, and there indeed was the rub, for the bisons shook down miles of the wire daily. A bright idea struck somebody to send to St. Louis and Chicago for all the bradawls that could be purchased, and these were driven into the poles, with a view to wound the animals and check their rubbing propensity. Never was a greater mistake. The buffaloes were delighted. For the first time they came to the scratch sure of a sensation in their thick hides that thrilled them from horn to tail. They would go fifteen miles to find out a bradawl. They fought battles around the poles containing them, and the victor would proudly climb up the mountainous heap of his fallen companions and scratch himself into bliss until the bradawl broke or the pole came down. There has has been no demand for bradawls from the Kansas region since the first invoice.—*American Paper.*

LITERARY SELECTIONS.

An honest man is believed without an oath, for his reputation swears for him.

A man in the city has got so deep into debt that not one of his creditors has been able to see him for months.

Men spend their lives in the service of their passions, instead of employing their passions in the service of their lives.

BOOKS AND SHIPS COMPARED.—If the invention of the ship was thought so noble, which carries riches and commodities from place to place, and associates the most remote regions in participation of their fruits, how much more are letters to be magnified, which, as ships, pass through the vast seas of time, and make ages so distant participate of the wisdom, illumination, and inventions, the one of the other!—LORD BACON.

AMBITION.—That is the bravest ambition which is vigorous enough to overleap the little life here. The highest aspirations seek not fame. Whatever we can do of good in this world, with our faculties or our affections, rises to God as humanity's song of praise. Amid the million tongues ever joining to swell the holy music of that song, are those which sound largest and grandest here, the tones which travel sweetest and purest up to the eternal throne, which mingle in the most perfect harmony with the anthem of the angel choir! May not the most obscure life be dignified by a lasting aspiration, and by a noble aim?—*Wilkie Collins.*

A letter from Kief, in the *Voice of Moscow*, states that M. Paul de Demidoff, ex-Mayor of the former place, has announced to the Minister of Public Instruction his intention of presenting a sum of 75,000fr. to found a school of science.

It is said that the Hon. Henry Villiers Stuart, son of Lord Stuart de Decies, will offer himself on the Liberal side, and Mr. Fitzmaurice Bloomfield contest the county in the conservative interest, for the vacancy about to be created in the representation of Waterford county by the retirement of Mr. De La Poer.

A RUSSIAN POEM.—The following is a prose translation of a poem recited by a Russian at the banquet recently given to the Sclavonian travellers at St. Petersburg:—"Cordial salutations to you, O brethren, who have come from the four corners of the Sclavonian world. In this country the family repast has been spread for you all. It is for no insignificant cause that Russia has called you to this festival of peace and love; but, though invited, you are not guests, you are at home. You are at home in this country, and, in fact, more at home here than in your own lands, ruled by the foreigner. Here the King and the subject speak the same language, and the being a Sclave is not accounted a crime. Although torn asunder by envious fate, we yet have never ceased to be one nation, and the sons of one mother. It is this which the world cannot pardon in us; yet you will never desert Russia, nor will Russia desert you. The world is frightened at all Sclavonians standing together and addressing it as one. Having long subjected us to injury and insult, and knowing very well that the remembrance of our suffering will never be effaced from our hearts, the world is sacred by the awakening of Sclavonian self-consciousnes, and dreads the judgments of God. Long have lies been propogated about us on European soil; long has a Pharisean science used false weight and measure in estimating our claims. The foreigner demanded for himself law and justice, but never tired of inflicting upon us violence and treachery. The very fact of having been so long exposed to oppression was regarded as a good reason why we should be allowed no better inheritance. And the treatment awarded to us for centuries is not yet altered. Upon many of those assembled here marks of the old Sclavonian disease are yet discernible. As yet the field of Kossof, and the battle of the White Hill remain unavenged. Of all Sclavonians, that nation only has found sympathy with the world which has ever and everywhere betrayed us. That tribe in our midst, which has always played the part of Judas, has been respected and flattered by foreigners. Fallen race! when will your day of grace arise? We trust in Providence, to whom day and hour are known. Belief in divine justice will never be smothered in our breasts, whatever sacrifices be demanded of us. God lives, and the shout, 'All hail to the Czar-Liberator,' will some day be heard beyond the Russian confines!"

A TROUBLESOME BOY.—I may have been a rather troublesome boy, as most boys will be who are seven or eight years of age, and tolerably strong and healthy; but there was never any occasion for such repeated complaints of my conduct as were made by the old crabbed cook to my listening managing relative. I never attempted to set the kitchen chimney on fire by upsetting a frying-pan; I never put a piece of soap in my aunt's luncheon broth; I never got intoxicated with the table beer (my aunt always bought it, and it was not strong enough to touch an infant's head), or left the tap of the barrel running. I never sold off a lot of wine-bottles without inquiring whether they were empty or full, and without accounting for the money. I never made away with a bonnet of my aunt's that was not half worn out, nor was I guilty of a hundred other charges that were put upon my young shoulders. I will answer for my own crimes, but not for those of which the old crabbed cook was undoubtedly guilty. I certainly did place a large flat-iron in my aunt's bed, so that when her feet came against its cold surface at night, she shrieked as if a crocodile had bitten her. I admit that I put walnut shells on the cat's feet, and turned that animal loose in her room at the particular moment when my aunt had retired for her afternoon's nap. I confess that I once drew a picture on the top crust of a pie that was intended for her dinner when she was entertaining a particular friend; and I wrote outside, with the same soft black-lead pencil, "This is old Aunt Dobson." "Who is she, I should like to know?" said the good tempered housemaid, who sympathised with me after a beating. "She shouldn't strike any child of mine, if I was its mother; and I only wonder that missus puts up with it." "The child as can draw pictures and write outside of a pie," said the old cook, "will come to no good, as sure as my name's Hannah." My aunt used to take me to church, where we had a family pew, and where I am sorry to confess that I did nothing but make signs to another boy, who used to sit up in the gallery. I never liked to go with my aunt, because she made me sit so stiff, and because she would not let me loiter among the tombstones, when we walked through the churchyard after the service. The less I liked to go with her the more she liked to take me; and I was only relieved at last from her guidance by a hole in my pocket and a penn'orth of perriwinkles.—*From "A Confession of Juvenile Depravity," by John Hollingshead.*

THE IMPERIAL LIBRARY IN PARIS.—Like most other national institutions in France, the Imperial Library is thrown open unreservedly to the public. In the reading rooms may be found men of every class in society, from those of the highest standing in the learned professions to the workman in his blouse. The fair sex are also there represented and in considerable numbers. The most perfect order and good breeding seem to reign throughout the whole place. The ordinary loud conversation, which appears to be indigenous in the French people, is here hushed, and whatever they may have to say is generally spoken in a whisper. The *habitues* of the library may be divided into several classes. In the first rank may be placed those who are really men of learning, and who come there to obtain books that may assist them in their studies, or documents to aid them in works they may be writing. Besides these may be seen a number of youths from the different public schools, who find it convenient to inspect some well-known translation of a Greek or Latin author, to assist them in the examinations they may have to go through. There are also a considerable number of persons, who, having nothing to do, drop in and take a book—no matter what—solely as a means of killing time, and not unfrequently in wet weather a number of persons enter the library for no other purpose than that of obtaining shelter. Formerly great annoyance was felt by those who were really studious from the visits of those who frequented the library on frivolous excuses. From time to time many regulations have been made to abate this nuisance, but still much remains to be done. At present every person wanting a book, instead of taking it himself, is obliged to write its title on a piece of paper, as well as his own name and address, which is given to one of the assistants. In consequence of the immense number of ladies who used to drop in for the purpose of reading the novels of the day as soon as they were published—thus evading the subscription to the circulating library—an order has been issued that works of the description shall no longer be given out. Disappointed in one way, the ladies determined to indemnify themselves in another, and they amused themselves by reading the *feuilletons*, or tales, which are frequently published in the Paris newspapers. This habit gave infinitely more trouble to the assistants than even the rage for novel reading, and the *conservateurs* were again called upon to interfere, and they published an order that no newspaper should be allowed to be read that was not at least twenty years old.—*The People's Magazine.*

The Dean of Peterborough has been suffering from pneumonia, but is better.

It is stated that Mr. Arthur Halliburton, the son of the famous "Sam Slick," who has been for some time at the War Office in control of a portion of the transport work, has just been offered by Lord Northbrook, under whom he served for some time at Pall-mall, the post of Assistant Accountant-General in India. The post is worth £2,000 a year.

ACCIDENT AT THE LONGSIGHT RAILWAY STATION.—Early on Sunday morning William Williamson, a pointsman in the employment of the London and North-Western Railway Company, was knocked down and run over by a brakevan at the Longsight railway station. He was taken to the Manchester Royal Infirmary, where it was found necessary to amputate both his legs.

Colonel Hogg, M.P., headed a deputation of the Metropolitan Board of Works on Saturday, the object of which was to ask Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Lowe to aid the Board in freeing the whole of the London bridges from toll by means of a further continuance of the coal and wine duties. These bridges are about twelve in number, and include, besides the bridges over the Thames, one over Deptford-creek, and one or two over the River Lea. The Prime Minister promised that the representations made should be well considered, and that the Cabinet should be consulted on the matter.

M. CHEVALIER ON FREE TRADE.—In a letter to the *Economist*, M. Michel Chevalier says:—French free traders are not only surprised that the English Government, hitherto so eager to propagate in the world ideas of commercial liberty, should have thus lent its aid to the carrying out of a protectionist scheme in France; they also take the liberty of remarking with astonishment that the new treaty, which is to be regretted from the point of view of French interests, does not, on the other hand, create an enviable position to your trade and manufactures, and they wonder, in consequence, how your Government could have consented to affix its signature to it.

AN ABSCONDING BANKRUPT.—Mr. Edward Pyper Lane, an extensive corn merchant at Leamington, has disappeared under circumstances which have led to steps being taken for his arrest. It seems that, while owing large sums to different persons, he left Leamington on the 14th November, and on the same day embarked at Liverpool with his wife and family on board the City of Brooklyn for New York. The creditors having discovered this, an adjudication of bankruptcy was obtained on Saturday from the Warwick County Court, and on Monday a warrant was placed in the hands of Superintendent Lund for the arrest of Mr. Lane under the section of the Bankruptcy Act which makes it a felony for a debtor to leave England within four months of the date of a petition on which he is adjudicated a bankrupt. Mr. Lund on Sunday sent a cable message directing his arrest to the chief of the New York police.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENES AT RAWTENSTALL.—On Saturday last, a large number of people, headed by Mr. James Stott, of Blaze Hall, assembled at the Egyptian road, near the Haslingden Workhouse, for the purpose of demolishing a wall which had been built by the Board of Guardians for the purpose of stopping a very ancient footpath which at present runs parallel with the workhouse wall. After a few minutes' use of the crowbars and picks, breaches in three of the walls were made, thus opening a through communication of the footpath, after which the crowd dispersed. Two of the union officers attempted to interfere, but, after a short dispute, they thought discretion the better part of valour, and "skeddadled." This is the fifth time the walls have been lowered to the ground, and on the last occasion some 4,500 ratepayers, headed by a brass band, assembled, but, as no opposition to the ratepayers' right of road over and along the footpath was offered by any of the Guardians, they again pulled portions of the walls down, and then triumphantly marched back, in Indian file, to Rawtenstall, the band playing some spirited airs.

DEATH OF LORD HARRIS.—We have to announce the death on Saturday last, at Belmont, Faversham, Kent, of George Francis Robert Harris, Baron Harris, of Seringapatam and Mysore, in the East Indies, and of Belmont, Kent, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, and a Knight of the most exalted Order of the Star of India. The deceased nobleman was the son of the second baron by his first wife, daughter of William Dick, Esq., of Tullimet, Perthshire, and was born in 1810. In 1850 he married the youngest daughter of the Venerable George Cummins, archdeacon of Trinidad (she died at Barbadoes, 1852, leaving issue.) The late baron was educated at Christchurch, Oxford, and was made a D.C.L. in 1863. He succeeded his father in 1845; was appointed lieut., governor of Trinidad, in 1846; governor and commander in chief of the island in the same year; and governor of Madras in 1854. From 1860 to 1863 he was a lord in waiting to her Majesty, and in the latter year became chamberlain to the Princess of Wales. He is succeeded by his son, the Hon. George Robert Canning Harris, who was born at St. Ann's, Trinidad, in 1851.—*Standard.*

THE NEW M.P.—Mr. Charles Edward Lewis, elected on Saturday M.P. for the city of Londonderry, in the Conservative interest, is the second son of the late Rev. George William Lewis, M.A., who was for some time minister of the Chapel-of-ease at Ramsgate when her present Majesty (then Princess Victoria) attended the services. He was afterwards vicar of Crick in Derbyshire. Mr. C. E. Lewis was born in 1825, and in 1847 he commenced practice in London as a solicitor. He is head of the present firm of Lewis, Munns, and Longden, of 8, Old Jewry, well known as being the solicitors in the liquidation in Chancery of the Albert and European Assurance Companies. Mr. Lewis has never before sought election for any constituency, though known for many years as a steady Conservative. Mr. Lewis married in 1850, Isabella, daughter of the late Mr. Richard Annesley Ellison, merchant, of Bristol. About 12 years ago he joined the Presbyterian connexion. The new member's brother was the late William David Lewis, Q.C., of the Chancery Bar, who contested Norwich in the Conservative interest, but died in 1861, without having ever obtained a seat in Parliament.

GAROTTING A TOWN COUNCILLOR NEAR DERBY.—Between eleven and twelve o'clock on Friday evening, a most daring garotte robbery was perpetrated at Rowditch, a small place about one mile from Derby. Mr. Councillor Harpur, who is a well-known surveyor and contractor in Derby, resides at an out-of-the-way house at Rowditch, and it would appear that he was detained on business until a late hour on Friday evening, being subsequently driven out of the town in a cab to within a score yards of the entrance gate of his first field. As he was proceeding along the pavement he was suddenly seized by some fellow from behind, tripped up, and thrown violently with his face on the ground. He became partially stunned by the fall. No sooner had he fallen than a powerfully-built fellow got on the top of him, and was in the act of rifling his pockets, when Mr. Harpur turned over and the man rolled into the gutter. This enabled the former to regain his feet, whereupon the fellow made a second attack on him. They "closed in" together, but Mr. Harpur, however, being prepared, struck his assailant a murderous blow on the forehead and felled him to the ground. Mr. Harpur then left him in an apparently unconscious state, lying across the footpath, and hastened home across the fields. On reaching there it was found that Mr. Harpur's face was much cut and bruised, while the knuckles of his right hand were swollen and injured from the effects of the blow he gave the man. One of his fingers seemed dislocated. His assailant, who wore a butcher's smock frock, is unknown, but it is supposed that he had laid in wait for Mr. Harpur, who every Friday evening takes home wages for his workmen on the following day.

Railway

Showing the time at whi… ex, acted to arrive at and…

NOTE.—These Tables… rities, but we do not… errors they may contain…

NEWCASTLE TO JA…

Leaves Newcastle (Wee… 4·0, 5·15, 6·15, 7·35, … 9·30.

Leaves Newcastle (Sund… 7·15, 8·15, 9·30.

These trains leave int… Gateshead, 3; Felling, … Jarrow, 21; Tyne Dock… minutes after the above t… about 35 minutes after t…

SOUTH SHIELDS TO …

Leaves South Shields … 8·30, 9·0, 10·0, 11… 4·20, 5·5, 6·15, 7…

Leaves South Shields (S… 7·36, 8·36, 9·51.

NEWCASTLE…

STOCKTON AND D…

GOING EAST.—…

STATIONS. Newcastle … Benfieldside … Rowley … Burnhill Junction … Tow Law … Crook … Bishop Auckland … Darlington … Stockton … Middlesbro' … Saltburn …

GOING WEST.

STATIONS. Saltburn … Middlesbro' … Stockton … Darlington … Bishop Auckland … Crook … Tow Law … Burnhill Junction … Rowley … Benfieldside … Newcastle …

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

Leaves South Shields (Sundays).—6·15, 8·0, 9·35, 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, 1s.; second, 8d.; third 6d.; Jarrow, first, 1s. 4d.; second, 1s.; third, 7½d. Return tickets to Jarrow: first, 2s. 3d.; second, 1s. 9d.; third, 1s. 2d.

JARROW TO SOUTH SHIELDS AND SUNDERLAND.

Leaves Jarrow (Week days).—5·26, 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, 6d.; Sunderland, first, 1s. 4d.; second, 1s.; third, 7½d. Return tickets to Jarrow, first, 2s. 3d.; second, 1s. 9d.; 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*), 7·30, 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, 3·5, 4·0, 5·0, 5·30, 6·0, 6·30, 7·0, 7·30, 8·0, 9·0, 10·5 (*b*), 11·0.

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

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

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	„	6·20	1·40	4·25
Rowsey	„	7·28	1·48	4·35
Burnhill Junction	„	7·37	1·57	4·45
Tow Law	„	7·48	2·8	4·56
Crook	arr.	8·0	2·20	5·10
	dep.	8·40	2·30	5·20
Bishop Auckland	„	9·10	2·55	5·50
Darlington	„	10·24	3·41	6·50
Stockton	„	10·50	4·10	7·10
Middlesbro'	„	11·0	4·20	7·25
Saltburn	„	11·35	5·0	8·0

GOING WEST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

STATIONS.		A.M.	A.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	4·20
Bishop Auckland	„	7·48	1·35	5·10
Crook	arr.	8·10	1·57	5·32
	dep.	8·15	2·30	5·40
Tow Law	„	8·27	2·35	5·55
Burnhill Junction	„	8·42	2·45	6·0
Rowley	„	8·52	2·55	6·10
Benfieldside	„	9·5	3·15	6·25
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.	1,2,G.
		A.M.	A.M.	P.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	„	6·8	10·14	12·53	2·29	5·49	
Rowland's Gill	„	6·19	10·24	1·1	2·39	5·56	
Lintz Green	„	6·25	10·30	1·9	2·45	6·5	
Ebchester	„	6·33	10·40	1·29	2·58	6·18	
Shotley Bridge	„	6·44	10·49	1·24	3·4	6·24	
Benfieldside (Consett and Blackhill)	arr.	6·50	10·55	1·30	3·10		
	dep.	6·50	10·55		4·20	6·30	
Knitsley	„	7·4	11·9		4·35	6·40	
Lanchester	„	7·13	11·18		4·43	6·52	
Witton Gilbert	„	7·20	11·27		4·50	7·2	
Durham	„	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.	1,2,G.
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Durham	dep.	7·40		12·0	3·20	7·25	
Witton Gilbert	„	7·55		12·14	3·32	8·9	
Lanchester	„	8·6		12·25	3·44	8·20	
Knitsley	„	8·17		12·36	3·56	8·31	
Benfieldside (Consett and Blackhill)	arr.					4·5	
	dep.	8·32	9·15	12·50	3·20	8·43	
Shotley Bridge	„	8·37	9·20	12·55	3·25	8·48	
Ebchester	„	8·46	9·26	1·1	3·31	8·54	
Lintz Green	„	8·50	9·33	1·8	3·39	9·3	
Rowland's Gill	„	8·55	9·38	1·14	3·44	9·8	
Swalwell	„	9·5	9·49	1·27	3·54	9·17	
Scotswood	„	9·10	9·55	1·29	3·59	9·24	
Newcastle	arr.	9·20	10·5	1·40	4·15	9·36	

MARKET TRAINS ON SATURDAYS.

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

UP TRAINS.

STATIONS.		GO.	RETURN.
		A.M.	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.	8·6	4·57
	dep.	8·10	5·0
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.	RETURN.
		A.M.	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	4·56
	dep.	8·50	6·20
Shotley Bridge	„	8·55	6·25
Ebchester	„	9·1	6·31
Lintz Green	„	9·9	6·39
Rowland's Gill	„	9·16	6·44
Swalwell	„	9·23	6·54
Scotswood	„	9·29	7·0
Newcastle	arr.	9·40	7·15

A SINCERE VOICE OF WARNING against Quacks; or an unerring guide to the Nervous and Debilitated, by J. L. PULVERMACHER. An infallible means of detecting the Quack Doctor, and thus preventing the above class of Patients from falling into his clutches, a danger into which they are likely to be entrapped through his specious and enticing forms of advertisements and Treatises.

The well known name and position of the author is a sufficient guarantee of the truth of his statement.

To be had through any bookseller, or direct of J. L. PULVERMACHER, Galvanic Establishment, 168, Regent Street, W., London. 660

JUST PUBLISHED, POST FREE FOR TWO STAMPS, A GUIDE TO THE CURE OF NERVOUSNESS. By HENRY SMITH, M.D. of the University of Jena, author of the "People's Guide to Health," &c.

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

Address Dr. H. SMITH, 8, Burton Crescent, London, W.C.

IMPORTANT TO COUNTRY PATIENTS.

Consult a London Physician without fee.—Dr. SMITH will, for the benefit of Country Patients, on receiving descriptions of their cases, send his opinion, with advice and directions for the most successful restoration to Health.

Address, DR. HENRY SMITH, 8, Burton Crescent, London, W.C.

HEALTH AND MANLY VIGOUR.—A Medical Man of 20 years' experience in the Treatment of Nervous Debility, Spermatorrhœa, and other affections which are often acquired in early life, and unfit sufferers for marriage, and other social duties, has published a book, giving the full benefit of his long experience, gratis, with plain directions for the recovery of health and strength. A single copy sent to any address on receipt of one stamp.—Address to the SECRETARY, INSTITUTE OF ANATOMY, BIRMINGHAM. 218a

STARTLING FACTS!! confirming beyond all doubt the superiority of Vegetable Medicine over that of Minerals in curing Diseases, which the following Testimonials will attest. DR. GREENONE, M.D. (NEW YORK, U.S.A.), 19, GRANGE ROAD, JARROW, submits a few cases cured by him (out of Hundreds that might be given) during his stay in Jarrow, after some of the most eminent of the Faculty had failed.

DEAR SIR,—I am much gratified in being able to testify to the efficacy of your Balsamic Cough Mixture. For many years I have suffered the greatest agony from pain in the right side, cough night and morning, with a great spitting of phlegm, which deprived me of all energy in the pursuit of my ordinary duties. I tried all sorts of remedies that I heard of, which never did me any good, when I was given up as lost and that I was scarcely able to walk. I was pronounced consumptive by the medical men of Shields and incurable, when Dr. GREENONE has completely cured me by your Balsamic Mixture has enabled me to resume work again. I feel confident in recommending the above Mixture to all who are afflicted as I have been.

To Dr. Greenone.

(Signed) JOHN SHORT, Hebburn Quay.

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

MRS. HOWARD, Western Road, Jarrow.

SIR,—I have been, for the last few years, troubled with Blotches on the Skin, and Pimples on the Face, which were very itchy at nights, and disagreeable. I used Mercury and Arsenic, both internally and externally, which did me no good. I positively state that three bottles of your Purifying Mixture has perfectly cured me.

(Signed) JOSEPH MARTEN, Western Road, Jarrow.

Cure of General Debility.

DEAR SIR,—I have been a dreadful sufferer for many years with weakness, loss of appetite, sick headache, dizziness in the head and obscure of sight, bad taste and a dryness in the mouth in the morning; Felt languid, wearied, and tired, as if I had not been in bed at all, which weakened me to such an extent that I was scarcely able to walk. I was pronounced consumptive by the medical men of Shields and incurable, when Dr. GREENONE has completely cured me by removing from me a Tape Worm, 25 yards long.

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

This is to certify that I have been troubled with sore eyes, which deprived me from working. I tried remedies which did me no good, when Dr. GREENONE cured me with one bottle of his American Eye Bright.

JOHN TAYLOR, 33, Stanley Street, Jarrow.

Perfect Cure of Rheumatism.

SIR,—For six years I have suffered the most excruciating pains in my ankles, knees, wrists, shoulders, and hip joints. I could tell when the rain was coming, by the increase of pain as well as the barometer. The pains were so agonizing that I was blistered, cupped, and salivated, which reduced me to a mere skeleton. I am happy to say that your Rheumatic Tincture has quite removed the pains, and restored me to pristine health once more. I shall ever pray for your good success.

(Signed) RICHARD BROWN, Hebburn Quay.

SIR,—I have been twice in the Infirmary with an Ulcerated Sore Leg, and never could get it cured, when your Botanic Remedies has entirely healed the leg, and restored me to sound and perfect health.

(Signed) GEORGE BOYLE, East Jarrow.

This is to certify that Dr. GREENONE has cured me of sore eyes after other remedies failed.

SARAH TIMNEY, 83, High Street, Jarrow.

CURE OF A SETTLED DEAFNESS of 14 Years' Standing, by the Indian Medicated Vapour.

JOHN BELL, Monkton Road, Jarrow.

500 Patients cured of Nervous Debility, Loss of Energy and Vital Power, Disinclination for Society, Study, or Business, Love of Solitude, Impaired Sight and Memory, Low Spirits, Delusions, Local Weakness, Painful Dreams, Exhaustion, Melancholy, Loss of Appetite, &c., &c. Note the address, DR. GREENONE, 19, GRANGE ROAD, JARROW. 495

PULVERMACHER'S PATENT ADHESIVE ELECTRO-GENERATOR, 2s. 6d. Pulvermacher, Inv. of the celebrated Voltaic Chain-Bands, &c.

ADHESIVE ELECTRO-GENERATOR, 2s. 6d. Immense success in Self-applicable Medical Electricity.

ADHESIVE ELECTRO-GENERATOR, 2s. 6d. for the cure of Rheumatic, Nervous, and functional disorders, &c.

ADHESIVE ELECTRO-GENERATOR, 2s. 6d. Sent Post-free on receipt of 2s. 3d. Stamps or P.O. Order.

ADHESIVE ELECTRO-GENERATOR, 2s. 6d. for the million—read Pamphlet (New Edit.) post free on application to

J. L. PULVERMACHER, Galvanic Establishment, 168, Regent Street, London W. 916b

PAINLESS DENTISTRY.



SETS (upper or lower) from £2 to £5, Or, 5s. to 10s. per tooth.

MR. T. F. WATSON'S Patented Artificial Teeth combine all the real advantages of every system and are unrivalled for economy, durability, lightness, strength, and wonderfully natural appearance. They are securely fixed, without Springs, Wires, or large and cumbersome plates. They never change colour or decay. They answer perfectly every function of the natural Teeth. For those which they are in fact a complete and perfect substitute.

** Painless extractions by the Nitrous Oxide Gas.

T. F. WATSON, SURGEON DENTIST, 95, CLAYTON STREET, NEWCASTLE.

BENSON'S WATCHES, CLOCKS, GOLD JEWELLERY, SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATE.

To the Queen and Royal Family, &c. By special appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. Prize Medals:—LONDON, DUBLIN & PARIS.

WATCHES of all kinds at 2 to 200 gns. Lever, Vertical. Horizontal, Duplex, Chronometer, Chronograph Keyless, Centre Seconds, Repeaters, Indian, etc.

CLOCKS Of all kinds, at 2 to 1,000 guineas. Church, Turret, Carriage, Chime, Dining and Drawing-room, Hall, Shop, Library, Bracket, etc.

GOLD JEWELLERY The latest fashions. Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Lockets, Necklaces, Chains. Rings, Studs, Pins, Crosses, etc.

SILVER & ELECTRO-PLATE. All the new designs. Dinner Services, Tea and Breakfast Services, Cruets, Baskets, Inkstands, Claret Jugs, Spoons, Forks, etc.

Illustrated Catalogue of Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, &c., post free for two stamps.

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

Silver and Electro-Plate Catalogue post free 2d.

Watches repaired by skilled workmen. Old Silver, Jewellery, Watches, &c., exchanged. Merchants, Shippers, and Clubs supplied.

STEAM FACTORY AND CITY SHOW ROOMS—LUDGATE HILL AND OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.

PARSON'S, FLETCHER, & CO.'S INDIAN STARCH. TRADE MARK—AN ELEPHANT.

PARSON'S, FLETCHER, & CO.'S INDIAN STARCH, FOR PURITH, AND BEAUTY OF COLOUR.

PARSON'S, FLETCHER, & CO.'S INDIAN STARCH, FOR LACES, MUSLINS, &c., &c.

PARSONS, FLETCHER, & CO.'S INDIAN STARCH WILL NOT ADHERE TO THE IRON.

PARSONS, FLETCHER, & CO.'S INDIAN STARCH WILL RETAIN ITS STIFFNESS IN THE DAMPEST WEATHER.

PARSONS, FLETCHER, & CO.'S INDIAN STARCH IS HIGHLY RECOMMENDED TO LAUNDRESSES.

PARSONS, FLETCHER, & CO.'S INDIAN STARCH. THE INCREASED DEMAND IS PROOF OF EXCELLENCE.

PARSONS, FLETCHER, & CO.'S INDIAN STARCH IS PACKED ¼, ½, 1lb. PACKETS, ALSO IN BOXES, AND IN 5lb. PAPERS.

Works—Gravel Lane, Southwark, London. MAY BE HAD EVERYWHERE.



And for the convenience of the working classes in small packets at 1s. 1½d. each.

See that S. BARLOW'S name is on the packet, and do not be persuaded to take any other.

"Respected Friend, SAMUEL BARLOW,—My dear wife has received great benefit from the use of thy powders. Previous to using them she suffered from neuralgia pains in the head and face, and a sup of anything cold or hot gave distressing pain. She can now take a draft of cold water comfortably, and her general health is improved.—Thy sincere friend, Henry O'Neill, 112, James Street, Dublin."

"Mr. BARLOW, Sir,—May I trouble you to send me by return of post a 5s. 6d. packet of your most valuable powders, of which I cannot speak too highly. I am continually recommending them with success, and would not be without them on any account.—Yours very truly, R. Pratt.—Mrs. Pratt, South Street, Bishops Stortford, Herts."

"Mr. BARLOW, Sir,—My father, my sister, and myself have been cured of that terrible pain, tic-doloreux, by the use of your useful powders.—Miss A. Morris, Banbury Road, Brackby."

pp. 180, cloth, 1s.; post free for 13 Stamps.

DOG DISEASES TREATED BY HOMŒOPATHY.—By JAMES MOORE, M.R.C.V.S. London: James Epps & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle Street; 170, Piccadilly; and 112 Great Russell Street. 48

Also, from the same Author for 1s., or 13 stamps, the DOCTOR'S MEDICAL GUIDE TO MARRIAGE: a Practical Treatise on its Physical and Personal Obligations. With rules for removing certain disqualifications which destroy the happiness of wedded life.

These works may also be obtained at the Author's residence, 15, Albemarle Street, W., London. 180a

NERVOUS DEBILITY and all NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, whether the result of early errors or otherwise, are by very simple and inexpensive means quickly cured in both France and Germany. The advertiser, a resident in this country, will be happy to send, free to all applicants, full particulars of the mode of treatment there adopted, on receipt of a stamped envelope. All persons may cure themselves, and thus not run the risk of being victimised. Address, Mons. A. DUVAL, 15, Newmarket Street, Birmingham.

Just published for two Stamps. TO THE NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED.

READ the "SECRET FRIEND," by Dr. BARNES, who has for years given his exclusive attention to the treatment of Nervous Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Palpitation of the Heart, Noises in the Head and Ears, Indecision, Impaired Sight and Memory, Indigestion, Prostration, Lassitude, Depression of Spirits, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Timidity, Self-Distrust, Dizziness, Love of Solitude, Groundless Fears, and many other ailments, which, if neglected, bring the sufferers to an early Death.

This valuable work, "The Secret Friend," is illustrated with numerous cases and Testimonials, and not only gives the means by which health may be restored, but shows how it may be preserved and thus ensure the full enjoyment of a vigorous life after all other means had failed.

To the Married and Single this book is invaluable. Sent post free, secure from observation, on receipt of two stamps. Address, Dr. BARNES, 1, Lonsdale Square, Barnsbury, London, N.

IMPORTANT TO COUNTRY PATIENTS.

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

Address, Dr. BARNES, 1, Lonsdale Square, Barnsbury London, N.

SPIERS and POND, WINE Merchants, CENTRAL WINE DEPOT, 36, New Bridge-street, Ludgate, E.C., where Wine Lists may be had gratis on application, or post free by letter.

SHERRY.—SPIERS and POND beg to recommend SHERRY, Letter O in their Wine List, 24s. per dozen, as an excellent Wine at a moderate price.

PORT.—SPIERS and POND wish to recommend PORT, Letter C in their Wine List, 30s. per dozen.

CLARET.—SPIERS and POND strongly recommend their BORDEAUX, 24s.

BURGUNDY.—SPIERS and POND confidently recommend their MACON VIEUX, 18s. per dozen.

CHAMPAGNE.—SPIERS and POND'S CARTE D'OR is highly recommended as an excellent Champagne, at 48s. per dozen.

SPIERS & POND'S PRO RATA PRINCIPLE is the latest Novelty in the Wine Trade.

THE PRO RATA PRINCIPLE is explained on page 5 of Spiers & Pond's Wine List.

D'ARCY'S Celebrated DUBLIN STOUT, ANCHOR BREWERY, DUBLIN.

CHUBB'S Patent SAFES & Strong-Room DOORS, to resist Wedges, Drills, and Fire. List of prices free.—CHUBB and SON, Makers to the Bank of England, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

MILNER'S STRONG HOLDFAST and FIRE RESISTING SAFES, 47a, Moorgate Street, London.

EAGLE INSURANCE COMPANY Established 1807, 79, PALL MALL, LONDON.

Premiums £546,279. Invested Funds £3,190,629. Interest and Dividends £100,658. GEORGE HUMPHREYS, Actuary and Secretary.

PONY CARRIAGES & Victoria Broughams. Every description of Pony Carriages, 2 and 4 wheels, Waggonettes, Village Carts, Landaus, Broughams, &c. J. BIDDLECOMBE.

THE LATE STORM.—LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS supplied to the British Government. NEWALL and Co., London.

6000 WATCHES, Silver from 14s 6d to 50s, Gold 50s to £30, Guards & Chains. Price lists free. J. BROOKS & Co., Whitwick, Leicester.

£4, 4s. The "PRIMA DONNA" At Last. A SEWING MACHINE at 4 guineas.

MONUMENTAL SCULPTURE.—Marble, GRANITE and STONE TOMBS, TABLETS, &c. GAFFIN & Co., 63, Quadrant, Regent Street, London, W.

"PUMPS." THE HYDRAULIC RAM FOR RAISING WATER. S. OWENS & Co., Whitefriars, London, E.C.

BRASS, REED, STRING, & DRUM & FIFE BANDS, PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, SUPPLIED. At wholesale prices, at J. MOORE'S Buxton-road, Huddersfield.

GROCERS & the NEW ADULTERATION ACT.

DELICIOUS Home Made Bread in 4 minutes.

CLEANLINESS.—W. G. NIXEY'S Refined BLACK LEAD.

CLEANLINESS.—W. G. NIXEY'S Refined BLACK LEAD.

W. G. NIXEY'S Refined BLACK-LEAD. "Cleanliness." Ask for W. G. NIXEY'S BLACK LEAD, 12, Soho Square, London, W.

OAKEY'S & SONS' EMERY and BLACK LEAD MILLS, Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.

OAKEY'S SILVERSMITHS' SOAP (non-mercurial).

OAKEY'S Wellington KNIFE POLISH.

OAKEY'S Indiarubber KNIFE BOARDS.

OAKEY'S GOODS SOLD Everywhere by Ironmongers, Oilmen, Grocers, Brushmakers, Druggists, &c.

BREWERS finings at 9d. per Gallon.

ISINGLASS from one shilling per pound.

ISINGLASS for Chemists, Grocers, &c.

J. W. HART, 60, St. Mary Axe, London.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, THE GREAT REMEDY of the day for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, and NEURALGIA.

THE NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED. Price 1s. each. MANHOOD: a Medical Essay on the Causes and Cure of Premature Decline in Man. By J. L. CURTIS, M.D., 15, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, London.

REVIEWS OF THE PRESS.

SOLD IN LONDON BY MANN, BOOKSELLER, 39, CORNHILL, AND AT THE AUTHOR'S RESIDENCE.

THE TAPER BUSK BODICE (Patent).

THE EIDER DOWN BODICES, Patent.

SILK FURNITURE.—NORRIS & Co., Manufacturers of all kinds of FURNITURE SILK & CURTAIN BORDERS. 124, WOOD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BENNETT'S WATCHES. Accurate performance guaranteed. In Silver from 3 Guineas. In Gold from 5 Guineas. WITH KEYLESS ACTION. 65 and 64, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

SWAN & EDGAR, Silk Mercers & General Drapers.—Established 80 Years. Regent Street, London, W.

AUTUMN.

THOMSON'S CRINOLINES.

THOMSON'S OVERSKIRTS.

THOMSON'S CORSETS.

THOMSON'S CORSET BUSKS.

THE BEST MANUFACTURED ARE *The "Pagoda," "Duplex" or "Empress" Crinolines, The Genuine Seamless "Batswing" Overskirts, The "Pique" Seamed "Batswing" Overskirts, The Celebrated "Glove-Fitting" Corsets, The "Unbreakable" Corset Busks.* The NAME "THOMSON," and Trade Mark a "CROWN." The only security for Genuine Goods.

HUTTON & Co., 6, Newgate Street, London. FANCY GOODS, TOYS, &c.

DRESS, MANTLE & Upholstery Trimmings Manufacturers. HUTTON & Co.

RIBBON VELVETS, Fringes, Gimps, Braids and Trimmings of all descriptions. HUTTON & Co.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS AND NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

JENNER AND KNEWSTUB'S GOLD WATCHES with latest improvements.

JENNER AND KNEWSTUB'S SPECIALITIES IN JEWELLERY.

JENNER AND KNEWSTUB'S GOLD CHAINS.

CASH DISCOUNT 10 PER CENT. JENNER and KNEWSTUB, to the QUEEN. 33, ST. JAMES'S ST., and 66, JERMYN ST., LONDON, W.

BAKER & CRISP'S SILK MOLESKIN VELVETEENS.

WARM DRESSING GOWNS, 21/-.—Mrs. YOUNG.

BILLIARD TABLES.—THURSTON & Co., MANUFACTURERS by appointment to H.M. the Queen.

LOUIS RENOUF'S CHAMPAGNE, CARTE BLANCHE, EXTRA QUALITY DRY.

JOHN MITCHELL'S STEEL PENS. Sold by all Stationers.

PENS! PENS!! 1177 NEWSPAPERS Recommend them. The PHAETON PEN. MACNIVEN & CAMERON, 23 to 33, Blair-st., Edinburgh.

WALKER'S CRYSTAL CASE WATCHES.

DULL EVENINGS MADE MERRY. BAGATELLE BOARDS of the Best Make. ASSER & SHERWIN, 81, Strand, London, W.C.

CHIGNON (Truefitt's) is formed of all long hair. WALTER TRUEFITT'S, 1, New Bond St., London, W.

WARREN'S Patent Cookers and Broilers.

BRADFORD'S "VOWEL" A WASHING Machine.

Woodhall Spa, Horncastle, Winter Residence.

ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT. CROGGON & CO., MANUFACTURERS, Albion Wharf, 19, Upper Thames Street, London.

IRON CHURCHES, HOUSES, SCHOOLS & ROOFS, &c. CROGGON and Co.

HY. ARCHER and Co.'s REGISTERED GOLDEN BIRDSEYE. 178, BOROUGH, London, S.E.

TEAS.—Best Value for Money. WEBSTER BROS., 39, Moorgate-st., City.

JUDSON'S DYES.—18 Colors 6d. each.

THE HIGH PRICE OF MEAT.—LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT of MEAT.

SOLID PEA SOUP. Only ONE PENNY per Packet.

"REMARKABLE, VERY REMARKABLE INDEED" are the effects of Lamplough's Pyretic Saline. Sold by Chemists, and the Maker, 113, Holborn Hill, London.

PUBLIC MEETING & FRUIT BANQUET AT THE BAPTIST CHAPEL, CONSETT.

On Monday evening last, a public meeting, consisting of music, speeches, &c., interspersed at intervals with fruit and other edibles, was held in the Baptist Chapel, Consett, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the Chapel Trust Fund. Jonathan Angus, Esq., of Newcastle, presided, and the speakers were the Revs. G. H. Malins, Newcastle; J. Brooks, Highgate; F. Steggall, Vicar of Consett; and M. Morris, pastor of the Church. There was a very numerous attendance, the edifice being filled in every part.

The proceedings were commenced by devotional exercises, after which

The CHAIRMAN said if afforded him very much pleasure to meet with them that night, and find, on that stormy evening, so good an audience. It was always a pleasing evidence to him to see large masses of people gathered together in that manner, and to see congregations follow them in the means of grace. The noble building in which they were met that night was an instance of that Christian principle. Many years ago there was a very small population in that district, but now that industries of various kinds had been started, and large numbers of people gathered to promote those industries, it was their duty to have the means of interview with them. It required great courage on the part of the few who commenced that work. They saw different denominations rearing their places of worship in that district, and now they saw the last, but not the least, the Baptist Chapel reared there. There was still abundant room for all denominations to work together, and, in the spirit of the Master, they would go out into the world preaching the gospel of their Creator. There was a large proportion of the population of the district still living in ignorance and sin, and they should go and preach among them and spread the gospel. These truths would take root, and, although there might, at the present, be small results, compared with the amount of work which required to be done, they would at length be like the leaven of old, and leaven the whole lump. It only required Christians to be faithful and true to their Master, and they would see the result of their work among them. He trusted that all denominations in that district would put their hands to the plough and not look back. It was their (the speaker and Mr. Malins) expectation to meet with the church and congregation of that place especially that they had come there, and they did not think that their friends intended to honour them so much as to see so large an audience assembled as that. The object in being sent there by the Northern Association of Baptist Churches was to look into the state of the Church, and give such counsel as they thought necessary. They had met in the afternoon, and spoke to some of their friends, and he was pleased to say that the Church was doing its utmost to leaven the whole lump in that district. Referring to the labours in connection with the Sabbath School, the speaker said if the teachers were earnest and devoted they would be the means of leading the children entrusted to their care to that Saviour whom they loved and served. To the members of the Church he would simply say "Be faithful to your trust." The Chairman then referred to the Baptist Church at Hamburg, and said that he believed every member of that church was a missionary in his turn. They (the people of Consett) were continually mixing with large numbers of men, and they often had the opportunity of shewing them what Christianity would do for them, and they would then see Christian influences spreading amongst them.

The Rev. G. H. MALINS, of Newcastle, said he was very happy indeed to be present with them that evening. To meet his brother, Mr. Morris, their earnest pastor, and they who composed the congregation of that place of worship, was their main object. He then eulogised on the position of the Church, and expressed great satisfaction at finding it in such a flourishing condition. After some lengthy remarks, illustrated by amusing anecdotes, the speaker concluded amid applause.

The Rev. F. STEGGALL, Vicar of Consett, who was received with hearty applause, next addressed the meeting. He based his remarks on the heading of the bill announcing the meeting, viz., "Fruit, speech, and sacred song," and quoted passages from the Bible where those things were referred to. During the course of Mr. Steggall's remarks the Chairman and Mr. Malins were obliged to leave on account of getting home to Newcastle by the train which leaves Benfieldside at 8·43 p.m., and Mr. Morris asked the audience to show their appreciation of those gentlemen's services by a hearty clap, which they certainly did in a very loud round of applause. Mr. Morris then filled the post of Chairman during the remaining part of the service. Mr. Steggall then proceeded with his address, and, in referring to the distinction there was between him and those who were Dissenters, he said they were all united as one for the rescue of those falling around them. It behoved them to go forth as one man to rescue the souls of men from the state of ruin in which they were lying. In conclusion, Mr. Steggall said he had as much fellowship with his brother (Mr. Morris) as he had with any of his brothers of the Established Church, excepting on one point, which would be suggested plainly to the minds of all present. (Applause.)

The Rev. J. BROOKS, Highgate, next addressed the meeting. He spoke of unity and uniformity, and urged all present to cultivate the former, but strongly denounced the latter, and said that all nature protested against it.

Votes of thanks to the speakers, the choir, and Messrs. J. Pescod and A. Knifton (who had had the training of the children, who sang several select pieces of music during the evening, under their care), having been duly accorded, the assemblage dispersed, after spending a very pleasant evening.

GOOD TEMPLARISM AT BLACKHILL.

To commemorate the introduction of the order of Good Templars into the above place, a tea and public meeting was held in the Templars' Hall, Blackhill, on Saturday evening last. The hall was tastefully decorated at one end with suitable mottoes. There was a good number sat down to tea, to which ample justice was done, the tables being presided over by the following ladies:—Misses Hale, Mewes, Leybourne (2), Nicholson, and Noble.

After tea, a public meeting was held. There was a good attendance of Templars, of both sexes, who listened with marked attention to the speakers.

Bro. J. G. CAMPBELL, District Deputy for North Durham, presided, and said that they were met there that night to celebrate the anniversary of the introduction of the order into Blackhill. During the last twelve months Good Templarism had made great progress in the county of Durham. At the present time there were over 100 lodges established. Judging from appearances, they were making great havoc in the ranks of the enemy. He was glad to find that a great many ministers of the gospel were joining their ranks. Good Templars' friendship was good. A short time ago he was visiting an old couple who had been great drunkards, but were now Good Templars, and the old woman told him that every one was kind to her now, since she had joined the Good Templars. When she went out to sell her wares she met with great kindness, and could always get a cup of tea. Their cause was spreading over the whole world, and lately two members had gone out to India to spread their principles there. This was a good cause, and Good Templars were fighting on the side of right, as strong drink had been a curse in all ages.

Bro. W. M. ROBINSON, Medomsley, was the next speaker, and said that he was glad to meet with such a number of Goop Templars. He hardly knew what he was there for, except it was that a short time ago the Blackhill friends assisted the Medomsley lodge, and he then said that if ever he could do anything for them he would. His friend, Mr. S. Leybourne, said he would take him at his word, and he supposed that that was the reason he was present that evening. He hardly knew what he was going to say, but there was no doubt that every right thinking man considered drunkenness an evil—that it was a great evil. Our duty was to lift up our voices against this evil. We were bound to do this if we took the Bible for our guide; and we were bound to labour zealously and wisely in this cause. He hoped that the day was not far distant when every minister of the gospel would be a Good Templar. The cause of drunkenness was the drinking of alcoholic liquors. The one was the cause, the other the effect; and we should use all the arguments we could against the use of them. He then proceeded to view the question from the financial side of the question. When people spent their money they liked to get good returns for what they laid out. If they paid 7s. 6d. for an article that was only worth 6s. they would say that it was dear. People when they spent their money on intoxicating liquors did get a fair return for what they laid out, and it was astonishing that in other articles, which they could not do without, they were so particular about the prices they paid, while they never enquired into this. They ought to do all that they could to banish intemperance from the land. He then entered largely into statistics, showing that if the money which had been spent on intoxicating drinks had been allowed to go into other channels how much we, as a nation, would have been better off. This was a ratepayers' question, because it was through drink that our prisons were filled, and our poorhouses populated. The man that takes intoxicating drinks is exposed to disease, and more so than the man who did not. Drink is a very debasing thing. It will destroy all that is good in man; and would ultimately tear a crown from his brow.

Bro. the Rev. R. DYMOND said that Good Templarism was a good thing. It had done what the old system never did. It had been boasted that the moderate drinker was as good as the teetotaler; but this was false. In the country he belonged there were a great number of finger-posts up to direct travellers on the roads, so that they might get to their destination. One day a traveller was passing along and he asked a boy where the road that he was then on would take him to. The youth, in response told him that the parson would tell him, pointing to a finger-post. The gentleman, anxious to know how the finger-post was called a parson, asked for an explanation, when the boy said "that it was called the parson because it was like him; it pointed out the way, but did not go in it." (Laughter.) Good Templarism was not like this, because it lifted the drunkard up, and kept him up. It pointed out the way and walked in it. He hoped that it would be enabled to go forward. There were a great number of ministers and doctors who were becoming teetotalers. He, himself, was a long time a teetotaler before he was a Good Templar; he was only a week old. (Laughter.)

Rev. W. FULLER, Highgate, was then introduced to the meeting. He said that it afforded him great pleasure to be there that night. Mr. Leybourne had lent him one of their books, and he had read it carefully through. He had a suspicion what it was lent for, and he was ready to give all the assistance he could to the cause. He had been a teetotaler for a considerable length of time. He was a teetotaler before he was a Christian; but when he looked into the rules of Methodism he found that it was particularly laid down there. Brotherhood was a good thing. He considered that all the Good Templars before him had considered well what they were doing before they joined. A youth once thought that he ought to preach. He was anxious to preach, but the members did not want him to occupy the pulpit. They thought of an expedient, and got a block of wood set at the chapel door upon which he was to preach. He got through the preliminaries and gave out the text, but could go no farther, and concluded the service with this prayer:—"O Lord, thou hast seen many funny things in thy lifetime; O Lord, thou has seen many wicked things in thy lifetime; but there is one thing thou shalt never see again, thou shalt never see Tommy on the block." (Laughter.) He did not think that any present would be in that position; they would have considered what they were doing. He went in heart and soul for the Permissive Bill. He believed that we would get it, as we had a right to have it as Englishmen. He asked them to be in earnest in the great work. They have in this work the smile of God upon them.

Rev. A. GIBSON, Shotley Bridge, said he was pleased to be present. The following resolution had been put into his hand to move:—"That this meeting approves of the resolution of the United Kingdom Alliance, as regards electoral organisations, and desires earnestly to support the executive in the measure." He had no hesitancy in moving this resolution now; but there was a time when it might have been dangerous to have done so. The cause of temperance was making rapid progress, and he would read an extract from the *Alliance News* to prove this. The extract was as follows:—"One great London brewer has alseady abandoned the traffic for the sake of a good conscience. He has become an abstainer, and is prepared to support the temperance movement. Conversing with him a few days back on the need of removing our great national reproach, he said to the writer that the brewers were at the bottom of it, and that his mission was with them. He stated that already the son of one leading brewer had followed his example. He mentioned another who bears an illustrious name, who, he believes, will do so; and a third, belonging to one of the oldest and largest brewing firms, who has become so strongly impressed that he is sure he will relinquish the traffic." Public opinion was now laying hold of those who were in the trade. The increase of Bands of Hope was very encouraging; and we must lay hold of the children. We ought to get the children and make them swear by the God of heaven eternal war to this evil. Teetotalism was now much in advance of what it was. Convocation was taking hold of the temperance question. He would tell them what Convocation was. It was a meeting of ecclesiastics of the Church of England for a certain district. They had enquired into the subject, and had issued a very elaborate and instructive report. One of the results of their investigations was to find that in districts where there was high wages there was a great amount of drunkenness; and where there was small wages there was little drunkenness. A great step had been taken on the side of total abstinence in the connexion to which he belonged. They had a teetotal meeting in connection with Conference every year. The last one was held in Spurgeon's Tabernacle in London, and it would have done anyone good to have been present and heard the speeches. As the first Conference temperance meeting there was comparatively speaking a small number who were teetotalers, but now there was a great number. He looked upon the Conference teetotal meeting as a step in the right direction, and concluded by advising all before him that could make it convenient, to attend the Conference teetotal meeting in the Town Hall, Newcastle, next year, and he was sure they would say that it was the best they ever attended.

Bro. the Rev. T. SOUTHRON commenced by remarking how soon a year goes by. He had got a badge on, and from what he knew of Good Templarism, he failed to see how it applied to him. He could assure them that he knew nothing of the financial position of the lodge, and if any one were to apply to him he could tell them nothing about it. His friend Mr. Robinson commenced by remarking that he did not know what he had to say. In regard to his speech, he (Mr. Southron) had just two faults to find with it, and these were, that it was too good and too long. He thought as he was sitting, that if all the speakers spoke as long there would be no time for him to say his say. Mr. Robinson had set the sum of money spent in intoxicating liquors down at a large sum, and had shown what a great amount of good could have been done with it had it gone into proper channels, and the misery and crime that it was the means of creating. Could we see all that have gone to a premature grave during the year through this curse they would stand aghast. When we think of all the enormities that this has been the means of committing we were bound to oppose it. If the money spent, and the deaths caused by the use of intoxicating drinks was only one-tenth of what it was, it was our duty to stand up against it. The value of one human soul was more than all this. Then, as christians, it was their duty to stand up against it.

Mr. S. LEYBOURNE, seconded the resolution moved by Mr Gibson, and concluded by moving a vote of thanks to the speakers for their services, both of which on being put to the meeting was unanimously carried.

During the evening, a choir in connection with the lodge, rendered good service by singing pieces between the speeches.

Votes of thanks to the Chairman and the choir brought the meeting to a close.

THE REV. JOHN CLULOW AT CONSETT.

On Friday evening, a meeting of the Sunday school teachers in connection with the various Sunday schools in the Shotley Bridge Wesleyan Circuit took place in the Wesleyan School-room, Nelson Street, Consett. At half-past five, tea was provided, and a goodly number partook thereof. The tea tables were presided over by Misses Routledge, Johnson, Forster, Mills, Patterson, and others. After tea was over, the tables were cleared, and the school-room was soon almost filled with a respectable audience comprising—the three ministers, eight teachers from Shotley Bridge, Blackhill, Consett, Leadgate, Annfield plain, Dipton, Tantobie, Castleside, &c.; and a number of friends. The meeting was opened in the usual manner and conducted by the

Rev. RICHARD STEPNEY, who considered that no one present would endorse the sentiment that the former days were better than these. He thought that Christian people had never so many sources of enjoyment as were furnished in these days. They enjoyed themselves in various ways; viz.: in the ordinances of religion, in the labours in the Sunday school, at the missionary meetings, and at musical gatherings. They had often heard of Mr. Clulow, who had been going about the country as the connexional representative of Sunday schools; and he was glad they were to have an opportunity of hearing him that night. From the knowlege and experience of that gentleman, he had no doubt but they would find him to be means of good to their minds, and he hoped his visit would be the commencement of a new era in connection with Sunday schools.

Rev. Mr. CLULOW expressed himself gratified at the circumstances under which they were met, to have a free and friendly conversation with respect to the wants of Sunday schools. He felt glad that those present were workers in the Sunday school, and he would be glad if any of the teachers would ask any questions which might strike their minds. They were living in an age of wonderful activity, when it was no longer thought that

"When ignorance is bliss,
'Tis folly to be wise,"

and when it was believed that education would fit a man better for what he was to be in after life. For that purpose the country was waking up, as to what should be done. They were no longer going to allow it to be possible for the young to grow up without a knowledge of the letters of their language. He then referred the Education Act, which had been passed by the Legislature, and which provided that there should be sufficient school accommodation for every child of proper age. Up to this time their might have been sufficient accommodation in some places, but in many places there was not near sufficient; and the determination of the Legislature was, and that was the opinion of the people too, that there shall be walking room in every school for all the children between five and thirteen years of age. The Act provided that there shall be a sufficient amount of instruction given by competent teachers, who shall be examined by Her Majesty's Inspectors, who will take care that the education is good. There will be no religious education taught in schools that does not suit the minds of the people. When the schools are provided means will be found to have the machinery at work, and they will put into the hands of the scholars the keys of knowledge, so that if they like they can enter into the literature of the land. He did not need to say that it was producing good already, and ere long they would find that the children of these schools were educated in common things. It was worth their while to look at the question in its relation to the Sunday school, because the Sunday school will be placed upon its trial. The speaker mentioned the names of several great men who recognized the Sunday school as a useful institution, and said the question would come up, were the Sunday schools fit for the present day? Whatever might be said about the Sunday Schools in the present day, they had done a work in the past. Some men learned their all at the Sunday school, and rose to places of power by virtue of that education. The question arose—would the Sunday school be prepared for the future? If so, it would require some alteration. One fact of the good by the Education Act will be that there will be a spread of common education; and if ever the time came, and he hoped it would, when every child will be taught to read correctly, they would have no more need of teaching to read. The primers, class-books, and reading-made-easys would be unnecessary. The educational period of our children is necessarily short, from five to thirteen; but Government department would like them to go at three. Some would say, what could they learn at that age? Well, they could learn a great deal; for they could learn to sit, to stand, and to use their little hands. They could learn to do as they were bid, to obey their teachers, and to be subject to the laws of order; and if they learned to do this, they would have learned to do what some have not done when they were fourscore years old. If they learn this they will have learned the greatest lesson. These little things going on week days to school, they will not be able to put over the Sunday, and will want to go to the Sunday school on the seventh day. And they will come, and the teachers could not say them nay. It might happen that those who came soonest would remain with them the longest, and would, no doubt, in time, become teachers. Those children who go earliest to school are the most orderly, and the worst class were what he called the vagrant class, who go first to one school and then to another, and who would be at two schools at once if they could when the treat comes round. These were a class who would not remain long at school, and who fall into evil ways, and commit crime, and are cast into prison. When good men visit them they say they used to be Sunday scholars. He would like to have these vagrant scholars diminished, and he thought it might be done, if the officers and teachers would try, by discouraging scholars going from school to school. He would not take a scholar from another school without a certificate from the officers of the other school, or the parents assigning that it was necessary that there should be a change. The speaker then advocated increased regularity and punctuality in both teachers and scholars. In speaking of keeping order, he remarked that infants were very orderly if they knew how to manage them, but if not, they were the worst. He advocated that they should be taught separately, in a class-room or vestry, by teachers of knowledge and good temper, with motherly affection, if possible, but if not with fatherly affection. The best way to deposit them was on low seats, so that their feet would not go "dandling" backwards and forwards. The seats should have little backs, because they would be taught better while they felt comfortable. But how could they teach them with the greatest advantage? In some schools the black-board was used. He had a strong aversion to its being used in Sunday Schools once, but he had become reconciled to it because of its utility. The teacher takes his chalk and writes the lesson, which may be some appropriate text. That was a very successful way. There was also used the box of moveable letters; another way of teaching was that by spiritual illustrations, for the children were fond of pictures. The speaker urged the catechetical method of teaching in schools. The Sunday schools would have to become more dogmatic, because there would be less taught in the day-school. There would be one thing wanting in the Board schools, and that was the catechisms and if they have none in the day-schools they should have them in the Sunday schools. The speaker advocated the use of the Wesleyan catechisms, and showed the necessity of good teaching, and explained that the teachers would have to become more intelligent, so as to cope with the scholars coming from the day-school. He spoke of knowledge and vital piety as being necessary to teach, and said that he did not despair of the Sunday school of the future. In concluding, he invited the teachers to ask any questions they wished.

Mr. JOHN DICKINSON, of Shotley Bridge, expressed himself highly pleased with Mr. Clulow's remarks with respect to infants, and with reference to arranging the seats, he thought it was a good plan. He had said a good deal about the infants, and not much about the elder ones, and he would like to ask what means he would advise to keep the latter ones quiet.

Mr. HENRY ROGERS, of Consett, said he believed Mr. Clulow had scarcely said anything but what they would all go in with. He believed that as the teachers had adopted themselves to the past they would also adapt themselves to the future. The great thing for them to do would be to raise themselves, so that they may become fit for the duties that may fall upon them.

Mr. JOHN CURRY, of Consett, expressed himself gratified at Mr. Clulow's remarks, and said that they needed more punctuality and regularity in the Sunday school.

Mr. ENGLISH, of Shotley Bridge, said he thought the Consett Wesleyans stood much in need of more room for their scholars, for he thought impossible to keep so many scholars orderly in the amount of room they had. He then advocated a Sunday School Union for the whole circuit, and moved that a committee be formed to arrange for a Circuit Union.

Mr. RICHARD WHITEHEAD, of Annfield Plain, explained that when they started the Leadgate District Sunday School Union, it was intended to be a Circuit Union, but it had not been carried out, and he had great pleasure in seconding the motion.

Rev. Mr. CLULOW then said the best way for them to keep the elder scholarks quiet was for the teachers to be determined to have order. If they were determined to have order they would get it. He advocated the formation of a union, even it only brought them together once a year. If they had visitations they must not have too many visitors to make the thing of no use. He advised them to have two visitors, who should be the best men of the circuit, to visit the whole of the schools, and report thereon.

Mr. ENGLISH proposed, and Mr. JOHN CURRY seconded, "That a delegate from each school should compose the committee, to arrange for the Circuit Sunday School Union, and that Mr. S. Leybourn be secretary *pro tem.*" This motion was carried.

A unanimous vote of thanks was passed to the Rev. Mr. Clulow, together with an invitation to visit the circuit again. Other votes of thanks were also passed, when the meeting was brought to a close by the CHAIRMAN pronouncing the benediction.

THE ALLEGED ENCROACHMENT AT DIPTON.

MEETING OF RATEPAYERS.

On Monday evening, a meeting of the rated inhabitants of the township of Collierley and Pontop, was held at the Sportsman's Arms Inn, Dipton, "for the purpose of taking into consideration the encroachment on the awarded road, caused by Mr. G. Leadbitter." There was a good muster of the rated inhabitants, the following, amongst others, being present:—Messrs. Coward, Johnson, Fenwick, Hardy, Smith, Butterwick, Thompson, Darling, Porter, Dixon, Rennison, Allan, Sharp, Ayre, Curry, Cooper, Calvert, Mowbray, Robinson, Maddison, Clark, and Scott.

On the motion of Mr. FENWICK, seconded by Mr. ROBINSON, Mr. Coward was unanimously voted to the chair.

The CHAIRMAN, after reading the notice convening the meeting, hoped the matter would be discussed in a friendly manner.

Mr. ROBINSON presumed the object of the meeting was to decide whether or not the building was a public nuisance, and whether or not the building should be allowed to be erected.

A VOICE: The Judge said the Lanchester Highway Board was the proper party to interfere.

Mr. PORTER: It is evident that the building is a nuisance on the public highway. According to the plan made out, it stands wholly on the awarded road.

Mr. ROBINSON said, at a previous meeting about forty inhabitants had come to the conclusion that it was a public nuisance.

Mr. FENWICK proposed "that the Lanchester Highway Board be requested to present an indictment at the next Durham Assizes in order to have the question tried whether the said building was an encroachment on the highway or not."

Mr. ALLAN seconded the motion.

Mr. JOHNSON was of opinion that the motion ought to be general.

The CHAIRMAN: The decision in Mr. Leadbitter's case would settle the whole question.

The motion was then put to the meeting and unanimously agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN, referring to the late action at Shotley Bridge, said there had been some talk of raising part of the expenses incurred.

Mr. FENWICK protested against the ratepayers bearing the expense. He for one would not pay a farthing.

The CHAIRMAN: It will be a subscription—a voluntary thing.

Mr. FENWICK: Oh, that is a different affair altogether. I am quite willing to give all I can, but not to be compelled to do so.

It was then unanimously resolved to open a subscription list for the purpose of indeminfying Mr. Maddison in the costs and expenses incurred in the late trial.

Some discussion took place as to the propriety of forming a local board for the township, which was stated to be at present in a very filthy state.

Mr. PORTER thought a local board was greatly needed, as the sanitary condition of the township would not bear inspection.

Mr. CALVERT quite agreed with the previous speaker.

Mr. DARLING also expressed himself in favour of forming a local board at Dipton, which stood more need of one than any other place in the district.

Mr. CLARK observed that if a local board were formed there would be a chance of draining their cellars, many of which were in an exceedingly filthy state.

Mr. CURRY complained of the condition of the roads in the vicinity of Hill Top. In some portions of the road the mud was upwards of two feet in depth.

Mr. CALVERT, and Mr. JOHNSON advocated a local board; while other ratepayers present thought it would be the worst thing for the township that they could form.

Mr. DARLING: We had better call a special meeting of the ratepayers to consider the subject.

The subject was then allowed to drop.

The usual vote of thanks to the Chairman, brought the meeting to a close.

PIGEON SHOOTING MATCH AT CONSETT.—A match of the above description came off near the Tin Mill Pit, on Saturday, between John Carnon, of Consett, and John Davidson, Castleside, at twenty birds each, for a stake of £40. The weather was exceedingly boisterous, and consequently the scoring was only moderate, the match resulting in favour of Carman who won by two birds, having killed eleven out of his twenty birds.

Local Police Courts.

LANCHESTER POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY, Nov. 2?th.—Before A. R. TALMADGE, E. T. SMITH, T. GREENWELL, H. SMITH, J. FAWCETT, and Rev. Mr. BARRETT, Esqs.

DRUNKENNESS.

James McAllister and *Joseph Ledger*, miners, were charged by P.C. Morland with the above offence at Dipton, on the 10th inst. Fined 10s. and costs each.

Miles Agnew was fined 10s. and costs for a similar offence on the 9th inst. P.C. Greaves proved the offence.

Thomas Brown was also charged by P.C. Greaves with a similar offence at Greencroft Cottages, on the 16th inst. Defendant was fined 10s. and costs.

Edward Hughes was charged by P.C. Reay with a similar offence at Burnopfield on the 15th inst. Fined 10s. and costs.

Peter McDonald, for a similar offence at the same place, was fined 5s. and costs, this being defendant's first offence.

Thomas Smith, miner, was charged by P.C. Logan with a similar offence at Greencroft Cottages, on the 15th inst. The defendant was drunk and fighting with a man named Ward.—Defendant having previously borne a good character, a fine of 5s. and costs only was imposed.

Mary Brown, married woman, was fined 10s and costs for a similar offence at South Moor, on the 2nd inst.—P.C. Vasey, who proved the case, said the woman was in the habit of getting drunk, and causing a disturbance in the village.

Peter and *Mary Ann McKenna*, man and wife, Leadgate, were charged with a similar offence at Leadgate, on the 18th inst. P.C. Firn stated that he found the defendants in the street, at Leadgate. They were drunk, and with considerable difficulty witness got them to the house where they lodged. The people who owned the lodging house refused to take them in, and they remained in the streets until twelve o'clock. Fined 10s. and costs.

John Forsyth, quarryman, at Bantling Quarry, was charged with a similar offence on the 19th inst. P.C. Firn said he found the defendant drunk in Sandgate.—Defendant, who did not appear, was fined 10s. and costs.

William Mealey, miner, was charged with a similar offence on the 23rd inst.—P.C. Firn said the defendant was drunk at Leadgate. This being defendant's second appearance since the new Act came into operation, he was fined 20s. and costs.

James McCann was charged by the same officer, with similar offence at Leadgate, on the 23rd inst. Fined 10s. and costs.

George Waugh, South Moor, was charged by Sergt. Brown, with a similar offence, at Annfield Plain, on the 16th inst. Fined 10s. and costs.

DRUNK AND RIOTOUS.

William Mealey, was charged by P.C. Firn with drunk and riotous conduct at Leadgate, on the 24th inst. The officer stated that about seven o'clock in the evening the defendant was drunk at Leadgate and wanted to fight. He attempted to strike witness. The defendant was taken away by several men, who had to use force before they succeeded in doing so.—Defendant denied that he was in the street at the time named by the officer. He never tasted drink that day.—Mr. Henry Smith: Did you attempt to strike the officer?—Defendant: No. —Mr. H. Smith: Did you see the policeman that day? Defendant: I was never out of the house.—P.C. Firn said he was positive the defendant was the man. He had known him three years and a half.—Defendant said if their worships would adjourn the case he could bring witnesses to prove that he was not out of the house at the time alluded to by the officer.—P.C. Firn said a man named Thomas Sweeney, who was in court, was one of the men who took the defendant into John Martin's house.—The Clerk (Mr. Watson): Then call him.—Thomas Sweeney was accordingly sworn and said the man he assisted to take away was not the defendant. The man's name was McAlone. The defendant was not present at the time.—Under these circumstances the bench dismissed the case.

Patrick Murphy, cinder-drawer, was charged by P.C. Reay, with a similar offence at Catchgate, on the 19th inst.—Fined 10s. and costs.

James Hagan, Cornsay Colliery, was charged by Sergt. Potter with a similar offence at the above place, on the 23rd.—Fined 10s. and costs.

Michael Shannon, pleaded guilty to being drunk and riotous at Cornsay, on the 22nd inst.—Sergt. Potter proved the offence.—Fined 10s. and costs.

WILFUL DAMAGE.

Thomas Littleford, *Robt. Cragg*, and *Edward Cragg*, boys, were charged with wilfully damaging a notice board the property of Thomas Greenwell, Esq., Broomshields. During the hearing of this case, Mr. Greenwell retired from the bench. It seems the defendants were caught throwing stones at a notice board. The younger Cragg was dismissed, and the other defendants were ordered to pay costs.

PITCH AND TOSS.

Thomas Rutherford, miner, Craghead, was charged by P.C. Logan with the above offence at Craghead, on the 10th inst. It will be remembered that defendant and several other men were summoned last week for this offence. The other men were dismissed on payment of costs, but as defendant did not appear a warrant was issued for his apprehension.—Defendant was discharged on payment of costs.

ASSAULTS.

Edward Ward, miner, Leadgate, was charged with assaulting Joseph Lumley, at Leadgate, on the 16th inst.—Complainant, a publican at Leadgate, said the defendant struck him on the face.—Fined 20s. and costs.

William Eccles, miner, Leadgate, was charged with assaulting Patrick Ward, at Leadgate, on the 16th inst. —The same defendant was further charged with assaulting John Hughes on the same occasion.

James Halliday, miner, Leadgate, was charged with a similar offence on Patrick Ward, on the same occasion.

John Hughes, miner, Leadgate, was charged by William Eccles with a similar offence at the same time and place.

James Kennedy, miner, Leadgate, was also charged by William Eccles with a similar offence on the same occasion.

Patrick Ward, miner, Leadgate, was also charged with assaulting Eccles.—The magistrates, after hearing the cases, the whole of which had resulted from a public house fight, said it was shameful that the time of the court should have been taken up by such trumpery charges, the whole of which were dismissed, each complainant to pay costs.

THE CHIDDREN'S FRIEND.—The December number of this periodical is, as usual, first-class. The stories are interesting and wellwritten. It contains "Walter Fairlie's temptation," by A. G. S.; a poem, "Winter—an appeal," by Eliza Cook; "The holly-sprig," by A. L. O. E.; besides many other interesting readings.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

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

BIRTHS.

ANNFIELD PLAIN.—At Moor Pit, on the 19th inst., the wife of Mr. William Maughan, brakesman, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LANCHESLER.—On the 23rd inst., Mr. W. Johnson, to Miss E. Kirkup, both of Blackhill.

DEATHS.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE—At Front Street, on the 27th inst, Margaret Isabel, the much loved wife of John Brodie, jun., and daughter of John Gledstone, of Consett, aged 38 years. Interment will take place at Blackhill Cemetery, on Sunday the 1st proximo, at 1 p.m.

ANNFIELD PLAIN.—On the 23rd inst., aged 79 years, John Palmer.

EAST PONTOP.—On the 22nd, aged 8 months, James Turnbull, son of Mr. Hugh Stark.

MOUNSETT.—On the 25th, aged 71 years, Joseph Brown, blacksmith.

Printed and Published by ROBERT JACKSON, at the Steam Printing Works, Front Street, Consett, SATURDAY, November 30th, 1872.