The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 669. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} SATURDAY, October 11th, 1873. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Business Announcements.

BRIAR ROOT AND MEERSCHAUM PIPES,

HORN SNUFF BOXES.

JOHN TELFER has just received a large quantity of very Fine French and German BRIAR PIPES, tipt with beautiful Amber, from 1s. to 2s. each.

Also, a Lot of MEERSCHAUM PIPES, from 2s. 6d. upwards, in Spring Leather Cases.

A Splendid Assortment of Highly-finished HORN SNUFF BOXES, suitable for presents, at

JOHN TELFER'S,
TOBACCO MANUFACTURER,
9 to 11, NUN STREET, NEWCASTLE. 894c

FALCONER'S A.B.C. RAILWAY GUIDE, by Post Fourpence.

JOHN FALCONER, 53, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin. 529c

"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

EDUCATION.

BLACKHILL GRAMMAR SCHOOL, now open, conducted by J. O. Wylie and Miss Hepton. Reading, Writing, Mathematics, and Modern Languages.

Music and Needlework.

N.B.—Private Teaching. 208

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

Valuations effected for Probate, &c. 227c

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.

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

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

Terms—Cash. 879a

WILLIAM WILKINSON,
FURNITURE BROKER & HARDWAREMAN,
CATCHGATE,

BEGS to inform his Friends of Catchgate and surrounding neighbourhood that he has OPENED his NEW PLACE OF BUSINESS, and is now prepared to do Business in all classes of Household Furniture, Flocks, Feathers, and Rabbit Down, Iron Beds, and Paper Hangings very cheap.

W.W. has on hand a Large Stock of WATCHES, both Gold and Silver, Gold and Silver ALBERTS, CHAINS, and JEWELLERY, which he is prepared to Sell Wholesale and Retail.

Hardware and Fancy Goods in all its different branches. 987c

OBSERVE THE ADDRESS—
OPPOSITE THE TOWN HALL, CATCHGATE.

GROCERY AND ITALIAN WAREHOUSE.

TO CONNOISSEURS IN TEA.

DOBINSON'S
NEW SEASON'S TEAS HAVE ARRIVED,
WHICH CONTAIN SOME OF THE
FINEST PRODUCE OF INDIA AND CHINA
17, NESHAM'S BUILDINGS,
(First door from Northumberland Street)
NEW BRIDGE STREET,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

A trial is solicited, as quality is the test of cheapness. 718c

---

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

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Business Announcements.

BIRD'S EYE RETURNS.

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

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

SOILED NOTE PAPER, in Packets of one pound each, for Sixpence, are now on Sale at the *Guardian* Office, Consett.

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.

ESTABLISHED 1844.

THOMAS JOHNSON,
CURRIER AND LEATHER MERCHANT,
BOTTLE BANK, GATESHEAD-ON-TYNE,

WISHES to call attention to the high position the North stands in as manufacturers,
AND WHY NOT IN BOOT TOPS?

And begs to say that the want experienced to get first class Tops made to measure can be supplied by him on the shortest possible notice; also with MILLER'S PATENT GUSSETS, which all ought to wear.

Agent for HOWE'S and WESTMORELAND S MACHINES.
Do. MACHINE TWIST and THREAD.
Do. MORRIS and YEOMAN'S NEEDLES.

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

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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

RUPTURES.

THE AMERICAN TRUSS
IS SUPERSEDING ALL THE OLD KINDS OF TRUSS NOW IN USE.

THE TRUSS has obtained the approval and recommendations of the leading Surgeons and is adopted by the Authorities of Hospitals and Medical Institutions.

THE AMERICAN TRUSS possesses the following peculiar advantages; simplicity and lightness of weight. It affords a perfect support and allows the various motions and positions of the body to take place with ease and precision. It does not cause pain or irritation by unequal pressure. Neither has it any metal springs or pads to rust and get out of repair. The Truss can be worn during any exercise or at night, and is equally applicable for adults of both sexes and for children.

The prices are arranged on the lowest possible scale. The Truss can be forwarded by post on receipt of the size round the body, and Post Office Order payable at Brighton, to West and Long, Surgical Instrument Makers, 19, Middle Street, Brighton, from whom only the Truss can be obtained.

A Descriptive Pamphlet, 3 stamps.

A Single Truss . . . . . . 7s. 9s. 12s. } Postage Free.
A Double Truss . . . . . . 12s. 16s. 21s. }

RIDING, HUNTING, AND ELASTIC BELTS, Instruments for the Treatment of Deformities of the Spine, Chest, and Limbs, and every description of appliances for Invalids. 118d

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Business Announcements.

A WORD ABOUT INDIAN TEA.

ENGLISH enterprise, capital, and industry have made India the Finest Tea Garden in the World, and now the British Tea Planting Companies of India have become the great competitors of the Chinese Empire. For years the Old People have said they could not get the Strong Fine Tea of the Olden Times. It is clear to us that either the Tea Plantations of the Chinese have become exhausted, or that the strongest desire of this peculiar people has been to give quantity rather than quality. It is plain to the most superficial observer, that even the Finest Chinese ...., although it may be exquisite in flavour, lacks that power and richness peculiar to the Olden .... times, for the lover of this refreshing beverage, that the Cultivation of Tea in India has become a .... success. ..ears 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, }
Branch Establishment, 33, SANDHILL, } NEWCASTLE.
Branch Establishment, 32, MOSLEY STREET, }
Sunderland Branch Corner of FREDERICK ROAD HIGH STREET. 644

CONSETT STEAM PRINTING WORKS.

ROBERT JACKSON,
PRINTER, STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER, BOOKBINDER, &c.,
GUARDIAN OFFICE, FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

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
and CLOTH and PARCHMENT TALLIES.
LITHOGRAPHING and ENGRAVING.
BRASS and ZINC WINDOW and DOOR PL...
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.

BURRELL AND COMPANY,
METAL BROKERS & GENERAL DEALERS,
LANCHESTER. 21d

JOHN JENKINS,
AUCTIONEER, HOUSE AGENT, APPRAISER, AND FURNITURE BROKER,
TRAFALGAR STREET CONSETT.

PARTIES leaving the Neighbourhood can have their Furniture, &c., turned into Cash on the shortest notice. 660a

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JAMES MURRAY & Co.,
HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENTS,
GRAINGER STREET, WEST,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

PROPERTIES of every description disposed of at reasonable terms.

Houses wanted in town and country to rent and purchase.

Estates managed and collected wherever situated. Loans on property effected. 684c

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R. FARNSWORTH,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,
LICENSED DEALER IN GAME and POULTRY of all kinds.

ALSO, Fresh RABBITS always on hand. Wholesale and Retail FRUIT and POTATO Merchant. Fresh BUTTER, EGGS, and CHEESE. Licensed Dealer in TOBACCO. 523c

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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. 490

WALTER PROUDLOCK,

SHAKSPEARE TAVERN, Shakspeare Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne (adjoining Gallery Entrance to Theatre Royal), late of the High Bridge. W.P. having entered the above, where he hopes by keeping a good selection of Ales, Wines, Spirits, &c., to merit a share of public patronage. Well-aired Beds for country friends. Marquees to Let on moderate terms. 974c

---

THOMAS WOODS,
Bandmaster and Professor of Music,
31, WESTMORLAND TERRACE,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

BRASS and REED BANDS supplied with INSTRUMENTS at exceedingly Low Prices, the Quality of which is guaranteed.

Superior Instruction given, and Music arranged for Bands.

Terms, Price Lists, & Testimonials sent on application.

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

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NEWSON AND Co.,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS & HARNESS MAKERS,
ELSWICK COURT,
NORTHUMBERLAND STREET, NEWCASTLE,

INVITE attention to their present Stock of CARRIAGES, finished and in progress. 912c

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MR. E. CAULFIELD,
ORGANIST OF ST. CUTHBERT'S CHURCH
BENFIELDSIDE,

BEGS most respectfully to inform his friends and the public that he has commenced to TEACH the PIANOFORTE, HARMONIUM, and ORGAN in the surrounding district. As his terms are moderate he hopes, by paying great attention to the progress of his pupils, to receive a liberal share of patronage.

E. C. is the only thorough and competent Teacher of the above instruments in this district.

For Terms, &c., apply to

CAULFIELD BROTHERS,
PIANOFORTE DEALERS AND HARMONIUM MANUFACTURERS,
GRANGER STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 953c

NEWSPAPERS! MONTHLIES!! BOOKS!!!

MR. HENRY POSTLE

BEGS most respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Leadgate and neighbourhood that he has recently COMMENCED BUSINESS as a STATIONER and NEWSAGENT in the shop lately occupied by Mrs. Close, Front Street, Leadgate, and is now able to supply Daily and Weekly Newspapers, Journals, Monthlies, &c., immediately after publication, and hopes by strict attention to Business to merit a share of public support.

Orders given for new Books, Periodicals, &c., will be punctually attended to. 49d

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LEATHER AND GUTTA PERCHA BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE, 6, NUN STREET, NEWCASTLE.

JOHN BARCLAY,
(Successor to J. McMurdo)

RESPECTFULLY intimates that he has at present a large Stock of all kinds of LEATHER BOOTS AND SHOES in every quality, including a splendid variety of Gentlemen's Elastic-Side Boots, suitable for the season, which he is selling at very low prices.

GENTLEMEN'S LEATHER BOOTS AND SHOES, All Kinds.
LADIES' LEATHER BOOTS AND SHOES, All Kinds.
BOYS', GIRLS', AND CHILDREN'S LEATHER BOOTS AND SHOES, All Kinds. 3d

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V. R.

THE LATEST NEW DESIGNS in Ornamental Hair and High Tortoise-shell BACK COMBS are shown at 29, Grey Street, Newcastle, also all articles for the Toilet, comprising—ROUGIER'S SHELL COMBS, KENT'S BRUSHES, ATKINSON AND RIMMEL'S PERFUMERY, IVORY, TORTOISE-SHELL, and LEATHER FANCY ARTICLES, FANS, PERFUMERY, SOAPS, SPONGES, &c., &c.

The latest Parisian and London mode of coiling the hair, also, Bertha Coronets. "Frizettes made to suit any fashion."

C. ROUGIER,
29, GREY STREET, NEWCASTLE, Proprietor.
WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE, YORK. 925c

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.

☞ Pic-Nics and Tea Parties Supplied or Contracted for. 685b

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

"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. 749c

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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.

IMPROVED CONCRETE FLOORING.

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

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

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

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, 35, CLOSE.
MANUFACTORY—ST. ANTHONY'S. 11d

STARTLING ANNOUNCEMENT.

YOU CAN BUY YOUR
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
AS CHEAP IN CONSETT
AS IN NEWCASTLE.
WHERE?
AT
JAMES LAKE'S,
NEWCASTLE TEA WAREHOUSE,
14, NEWMARKET, STREET, CONSETT. 867c

TO PARTIES FURNISHING.

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

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

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

All Orders punctually attended to. 172d

NORTHERN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1836.

Capital (fully subscribed)....	£2,000,000.
Accumulated Funds..........	1,241,000.
Annual Revenue.............	413,000.

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

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

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

LEVER AND GENEVA WATCHES at All Prices.

GOLD AND PLATED JEWELLERY in great Variety.

GOLD AND SILVER ALBERT CHAINS of the latest Style.

WEDDING RINGS.

English and Foreign Clocks and Watches of every description carefully examined and repaired.

Jewellery neatly repaired, and done on most reasonable terms.

Country Orders Attended to

Poetry: Original and Select.

THE FISHERMAN'S RETURN.

The autumn sun hath sunk unseen;
All Nature wears a sullen mien;
The face of heaven all grimly scowls,
And fierce and wild the loud wind howls
Around the fisherman's hut, which stands
In solitude by the brown sea sands.

In the doorway of that cottage rude,
A woman stands in sorrowful mood;
Stands in the gloom of the twilight bleak,
The salt tears glistening on her cheek;
Scanning with longing and anxious eye
The line where the ocean meets the sky.

And why does she gaze so wistfully
Over that dark tumultuous sea?
And why do the tears roll down her cheek,
To hear the howl of the tempest bleak?
And the angry ocean's awful roar
Breaking white on the lone sea shore?

Alas! far out on that billowy sea,
Where shriek the winds in their wildest glee,
'Midst the yawning breakers a tiny bark
Is madly toss'd through the storm and dark;
Brave hearts are striving in vain to reach
The lonely hut by the brown sea beach.

Sadly around and over all,
The dark hath come like a funeral pall;
Now in the hut by th' dull hearthstone
The fisherman's young wife sits alone,
While fast from her eyelids the teardrops start,
Upwelling deep from an aching heart.

Weary watching, she sinks to sleep,
Her thoughts far out on the stormy deep,
In dreams again, by the bleak sea beach
She stands, and far as the eye can reach
Through the trailing mist clouds she descries
A speck on the waters fall and rise.

Her heart quick throbs 'twixt joy and fear,
As nearer it comes, and still more near,
Bounding swift as a wild sea bird
Over the white foam madly stirred;
Now, through the murky gloom she can see
Dimly, a form, 'tis he! 'tis he!

Hark, to that cry through the rushing gale,
Where, oh! where, is the dark brown sail?
The brave true hearts and the tiny bark,
That rode so well through the storm and dark;
Dashed, alas! by a treacherous wave
Fathoms down in an ocean grave.

A corpse lies stark on the sandy shore,
Which mournfully she is bending o'er,
The picture of woeful, wild, despair,
Tenderly stroking its tangled hair,
Pressing its lips, so pale and chill,
Clasping its fingers so stiff and still.

She starts, she wakes, from that dismal dream,
The sunbeams bright through the lattice stream,
The stormy winds are lulled to rest,
The waves lie still on the ocean's breast,
Mirroring skies serene and fair
As if no storm had ever been there.

She stands again by the salt sea main
Now, with her young heart void of pain;
At a little distance from the shore
Calmly a boat comes sailing o'er
The toying wavelets like liquid gold
Last seen in the night of the tempest roll'd.

Safely the boat hath come to land,
The fisherman leaps on the sea kissed sand,
He grasps her lovingly to his breast,
His lips to hers are fondly prest,
While tears of joy rain down her face,
All grief is forgot in that dear embrace.

LABOURER.

Jarrow Paper Mills.

Varieties.

Extracts from PUNCH.

COMMUNICATED.—A "Home Ruler"—my wife.

SPORTING DEFINITION.—A Grecian nose.—The straight tip.

A HAPPY THOUGHT FOR TRAVELLERS.—Railway officials, possibly, may not be strict grammarians, but there is little doubt that most of them are now well versed in Accidence.

A TRULY BRITISH QUESTION.—Those people of Enrope who talk broken Latin go by the name of the Latin Races. Would it not be more correct to call them the Dog-Latin Races?

A MISNOMER.—Advices from the Gold Coast report that King Coffee does not exactly answer to his name. He is anything but "berry" brown—in fact, he is "berry" black.

SOUVENIR DE FOLKESTONE.—(Arrival of the Boulogne Boat).—"'Tis sweet to know there's 'many an eye' will mark our coming, and grow brighter when we come!"

Extracts from JUDY.

Why is a drill-sergeant like several ironclads?—Because he makes a squad-run.

A maniac writes to ask if a sailor is like sage and onions because he's often dressed in duck.

What will be the first duty of our troops on their arrival at Coomassie?—To grind Koffee, to be sure.

Nature abhors a vacuum: Is this the reason that with light-headed people all liquors go to the head?

A Cockney doctor's advice to a patient?—"Remember, my dear sir, if you (h)eat yourself you'll catch cold.

What is the difference between an old hat on a stick and money with a spendthrift?—One scares crows, and the other grows scarce.

A Double One—A "Site of Money."—Lombard Street—[Nonsense! the best site of money must be at the theatre where they are performing Lord Lytton's play.]

The *Liverpool Mercury* publishes this advertisement:—"Wanted, a respectable young man to take charge of a pony cart, with good character from last situation.—Apply at Taylor's, Clyde Street, Derby Road." Let us hope Mr Taylor can answer for the pony cart's character.

Why is the L—d Ch—f J—ce like an old toper?—Goodness knows! Anyhow, he gets Mellor with Lush on the bench every day. [*Judy* apologises in advance, for fear this may be thought to be c—— of C—.]

What is the difference between the Claimant entering Court and Mr. Hawkins and his learned brethren when sitting down?—The one is cheered by his supporters, and the others are supported by their cheers (chairs, we mean, you know.)

Extracts from FUN.

THE REAL "TOY COUNTRY."—The "Playground of the World"—Switzerland.

TO SPORTSMEN AND OTHERS.—Never "lend your name" to oblige a kite-flying acquaintance; *a fortiori*, never *give it* to satisfy the curiosity of an inquisitive gamekeeper.

A VISCOUNT COMMITTED TO PRISON.—At the Atherstone County Court on Friday last, before Mr. H. W. Cole, Q.C., Judge, Viscount Maidstone, son of the Earl of Winchelsea, was sued on a judgment summons, by Mr. Pryor, landlord of the White Hart Inn, Atherstone, for a debt of £24 for horse hire. It transpired that the Viscount had treated the various processes of the court with contempt, and on the present occasion neither appeared nor was represented. In answer to a question, the bailiff said the summonses had been properly served; and his Honour thereupon said his duty was clear; he could make no distinction of persons in that court, and committed his Lordship to prison for ten days. The officers of the court were instructed not to be percipitate, but to give his Lordship an opportunity of paying, if he so wished it, before carrying the order into effect.

Markets.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

The *Mark Lane Express* says:—Up to Thursday night the weather continued unusually fine, when some light showers fell, and these served to soften the crust of the soil, which had hardened by the uninterrupted sunshine after continuous rain. Nearly a fortnight's splendid weather has now been granted for the ingathering of the corn, and a considerable bulk has been stacked in better condition than at one time seemed possible. The meadows have been beautifully green, and some have ventured to make a second cut, though the lateness of the season makes the issue doubtful. The monetary crisis in America continuing at such a time could not fail to influence prices there, and find its counterpart in London; so though our arrivals have diminished, prices have further receded 1s to 2s per qr. generally. But in Paris there have been symptoms of reaction, and flour has gained 2 francs in value, or 1s 3d per sack, though wheat has only been firm. Much will now depend on the issue of the American crisis, as our dependence is chiefly on that country, which has a quality this year most acceptable to the English market; and thus, if so low rates there should last, they must tell upon London, and react throughout the country. The rise, however, in France, and the extraordinary high prices quoted in Southern Russia, will be calculated very much to prevent a great depression; for nothing has occurred to alter the facts as to the general yield, and we now have reason to fear that, as regards condition as well as supply, Germany will not be able to do much for us this year. The lateness of the season materially counteracted the beneficial influence of the recent fine weather, and made the gatherings but poor in condition even if sound. Country markets here have been better supplied, but the reduction of London has not been followed fully, and farmers who can hold may, we think, be very likely to show such a determination, and turn the tide, if only better advices come from the other side of the Atlantic. The little rain which has lately fallen was much wanted for the working of the soil, and autumnal sowings seem likely to be made under very favourable circumstances. It is, perhaps, as well for the country that the American crisis has happened early in the season, and prevented an upward movement in prices that seemed inevitable.

CORN MARKETS.

DURHAM CORN AND PROVISION MARKET, Saturday.—The following were the prices quoted at our market this day:—Oats, 7s 6d to 9s 0d; barley, 9s 0d to 10s 0d; beans, 11s 6d; peas, 9s 9d to 10s per boll. Beef, 9½d to 1s; mutton, 9½d to 1s: veal, 10½d to 1s; lamb, 10d to 1s per lb. Chickens, 1s 9d to 2s 9d; ducks, 2s 3d to 3s 3d; hens, 1s to 2s each; geese, 9s 6d to 12s each; pigeons, 1s 3d; rabbits, 3s per couple. Butter, 1s 7d to 1s 9d per lb; eggs, 6 to 8 for 1s. Plums, 6d per quart; damsons, 8d per lb; apples, 2s to 3s; pears, 2s per peck; onions, 1s to 1s 4d; potatoes, 6d to 8d per stone.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—Arrivals into Newcastle for the week ending October 6:—Coast and rail—Wheat, 2,854 qrs.; barley, 478 qrs.; malt, 415 qrs.; oats 1,937 qrs.; beans, 15 qrs.; flour, 3,777 sacks. Foreign—Wheat, 1,220 qrs.; oats, 1,299 qrs.; flour, 109 sacks. At this day's market there was little wheat from the farmers, and small foreign but fair coastwise arrival. The trade ruled slow, and the business done was at about Tuesday's prices for both English and foreign wheat. Barley a slow sale at barely late rates. Oats, beans, and peas unchanged. Malt rather lower. In flour there was little doing, at prices in favour of buyers.

DARLINGTON CORN MARKET, Monday.—There was a good show of wheat at our market, and a fair demand for good samples at about last week's rates. New red wheat made from 15s to 16s; old do., 15s 6d to 16s 6d; new white, 16s to 17s; old do., 16s 6d to 17s 6d per boll. Barley, 8s 6d to 10s 6d, according to quality. Oats, long, 3s to 3s 8d; short do., 4s to 4s 6d per bushel. Beans, 12s to 12s 6d per boll.

LONDON CORN MARKET, Monday.—Arrivals:—British—Wheat, 6,9[illegible]; barley, 3,3[illegible]4 qrs.; oats, 3,317 qrs.; flour, 22,258 sacks. Foreign—Wheat, 34,801 qrs.; barley, 21,152 qrs.; oats, 29,780 qrs.; maize, 8,809 qrs.; flour, 14,090 sacks and 2,480 barrels. Market steady. English wheat 1s cheaper than Monday last; foreign and American quiet and unaltered. Town flour in demand at firm rates; country and American quiet. Barley 1s lower on week. Oats firm, but unaltered. Maize, beans and peas steady.

DARLINGTON CATTLE MARKET, Monday.—There was a fair show of fat-cattle, with a pretty good demand. Best beef made 10s 6d to 11s; secondary sorts, 9s 6d to 10s 3d per stone. Calving cows of best quality realised £25 to £28; secondary sorts, £18 to £24. There was a fair show of lean cattle, which made, for best, £15 to £18; secondary sorts, £10 to £13. Of sheep there was a fair supply, and best fat made 9d to 9½d per lb.; secondary sorts, 8½d to 9d. There was a pretty good demand for lean sheep and lambs. Half-bred lambs made 26s to 28s. Pigs were a fair show and made good prices.

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The arrivals from a distance consisted of 436 beasts, 852 sheep, 4 calves, and 49 pigs from foreign, and 382 beasts and 690 pigs were from Ireland. The show of stock presented for sale exhibited an increase of 162 beasts, but a decline of 640 sheep, as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, some of the Irish cattle were remarkably good, but as a whole there was a falling off as compared with some weeks past, and generally speaking the show was decidedly the most inferior lot of cattle that was ever shown at either market or fair in Newcastle, while sheep were middling. The supply of beef comprised 2,804 head. For the choicer qualities there was a steady, good demand at about the rates of this day day se'nnight; but all other kinds experienced the worst selling market that has been held here this season. The number of sheep was 9,740. The finest class of Leicester-Cheviots were in active request, and were soon disposed of bath to local and distant buyers, at about the rates of Tuesday last; but the middling and and inferior sorts met a sluggish demand, and prices had a downward tendency. Pigs—860 were shown. The pork trade ruled firm, and previous rates were well supported. Numbers shown.—Fat cattle, 2,804; sheep and lambs, 9,740; pigs, 850; store cattle, 35.

Prices this day, sinking offal:—Beasts, prime heifers, per stone, 10s 3d to 10s 6d; secondary sorts, 9s 0d to 9s 3d; first-class oxen, 9s 9d to 10s 0d; middling, 8s 0d to 8s 6d; cows and inferior, 7s 0d to 7s 3d; pork, large, 5s 9d to 7s 9d; ditto, small, 9s 0d to 9s 3d; sheep, good vendable wedders, per lb., 9½d to 10d; middling, 8d to 8½d; lambs, 8½d to 10½d.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE POTATO MARKET, Saturday.—The supply of potatoes at to-day's market was plentiful, and the demand was good. Prices:—Scotch, 11s 0d to 11s 6d per load; English, 9s 6d to 10s 6d. Onions, 6s 0d per bag.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET, Tuesday.—Old land hay, £4 10s 0d to £6 15s 0d; this year's growth, £4 0s 0d to £6 10s 0d; new land hay, £4 10s 0d to £7 0s 0d; this year's growth £5 0s 0d to £7 0s 0d; clover hay, £4 0s 0d to £5 0s 0d per ton; wheat straw, 3s 0d to 3s 10d; barley straw, 2s 6d to 3s 0d; oat straw, 2s 8d to 3s 3d per thrave. There were 122 carts of hay and 36 carts of straw at market.

MIDDLESBROUGH IRON MARKET, Tuesday.—The quarterly meeting was held here to-day. There were a few exhibitions of ore from Spain, Warwickise, &c. The returns of the Cleveland Ironmasters' Association have been presented since last meeting, which show that a decrease in makers' stocks upon August of 1,354 tons took place in September. There was a decrease in make on August of 959 tons. The shipments coastwise increased by 7,752 tons, as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year, and amounted to 20,371 tons. Foreign shipments were 24,325 tons. There was an increased make upon September last year of 6,059 tons. There was very little difference in the prices of iron to-day, and the quarterly meeting had little in keeping with an ordinary quarter's gathering except in attendance. There was very little doing in the way of fresh business, the lessened requirements for finished iron keeping back the demand for pig metal. No. 3 was to-day quoted at about 97s 6d, and number 4 90s to 92s 6d, net cash. In some instances lower figures were heard of. The rates of manufactured iron remain the same. The price of coal and coke is unaltered. The coal trade is somewhat disconcerted, however, by the demand of an advance of 20 per cent on the part of the pitmen of Durham.

Railway Time Tables.

NEWCASTLE TO JARROW AND SOUTH SHIELDS.

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

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

Fares from Newcastle to Gateshead: First, 3d; second, 2d.; third, 1d.

Felling: First, 6d.; second, 4d.; third, 3d.

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

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

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

SOUTH SHIELDS TO JARROW AND NEWCASTLE.

Leaves South Shields (Week days).—5·5, 7·0, 8·0 8·30(*), 9·0, 10·0, 10·50, 12·30, 12·50 (*), 2·0, 3·5, 4·0 (*), 4·15, 5·5, 6·15, 7·15, 8·15, 9·15, 10·40.

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.

ON SATURDAYS

Relief trains leave JARROW for NEWCASTLE at 2·5 p.m. and 3·5 p.m., calling at all intermediate stations.

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

Fares from South Shields to High Shields or Tyne Dock: First, 3d.; second, 2d.; third, 1d.

Jarrow: First, 8d; second, 6d.; third, 3½d.

Pelaw, Felling, Gateshead, or Newcastle: First, 1s.; second, 9d.; third, 6d.

SUNDERLAND TO SOUTH SHIELDS AND JARROW.

Leaves Sunderland (Week days).—5·0, 6·50, 7·50, 8·50 9·50, 11·0 12·20, 1·50, 2·55, 3·50, 4·50, 6·5, 7·5, 8·5, 9·5, 10·30.

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

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

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

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

JARROW TO SOUTH SHIELDS AND SUNDERLAND.

Leaves Jarrow (Week days).—6·33 7·21, 8.21, 9·21, 10·16, 11·16, 11·53, 12·51, 2·31, 3·21, 4·21, 5·26, 6·21 7·21, 8·21, 9.56, 11·11.

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 Cleaden Lane 16 minutes after the train leaves Jarrow arriving in Sunderland in about 24 minutes.

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

NEWCASTLE TO TYNEMOUTH.

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

Leaves Newcastle—Central Station—(Sundays).—6·10 (*a*), 8·30, 9.30, 10·5, 1·0 (†), 1·15, 2·0 (†), 2·15, 3·0 (†), 3·15 4·0, 5·0, 6·0, 6·35 (†), 7·0, 7·35 (†), 8·0, 8·45, 9·15.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TYNEMOUTH TO NEWCASTLE.

Leaves Tynemouth (Week days)—5·20, 6·40 (*a*), 7·45, 8·30 (*), 9·0, 9·30 (*), 10·0, 10·30 (*), 11·0, 12·0, 12·45, 1·45 (*), 2·15, 3·0, 3·30 (*), 4·0, 5·0, 5·30 (*), 6·0, 6·30 (*), 7·0, 7.30 (*), 8·0, 9·0, 10·0, 10·50 (*b*).

Leaves Tynemouth (Sundays)—7·35, 9·40, 1·0, 1·45 (*), 2·0, 3·0, 4·0, 5·0, 5·45 (*), 6·0, 6·35 (*), 7·0, 7·45 (*), 8·0, 8·45 (*), 9·0, 10·0 (*).

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

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

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

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

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

STOCKTON AND DARLINGTON RAILWAY

GOING EAST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

STATIONS.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Newcastle	dep.	5·55	12·40	2·30
Benfieldside	"	6·55	1·40	4·25
Rowley	"	7·3	1·48	4·35
Burnhill Junction	"	7·12	1·57	4·45
Tow Law	"	7·24	2·9	4·58
Crook	arr.	7·35	2·20	5·10
	dep.	7·35	2·30	5·20
Bishop Auckland	"	8·5	2·55	5·50
Darlington	"	8·35	3·40	6·40
Stockton	"	9·25	4·10	7·10
Middlesbro'	"	9·35	4·20	7·22
Saltburn	"	10·10	4·55	8·0

GOING WEST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

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

CONSETT BRANCH.

UP TRAINS.—WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS.		1,2,G. A.M.	1,2,G. A.M.	1,2,G P.M.	1,2,G. P.M.	1,2,G P.M.
Newcastle	dep.	5·55	10·0	12·40	2·30	5·35
Scotswood	"	6·2	10·7	12·47	2·37	5·42
Swalwell	"	6·9	10·14	12·53	2·44	5·94
Rowland's Gill	"	6·19	10·24	1·1	2·54	5·55
Lintz Green	"	6·25	10·30	1·9	3·0	6·6
Ebchester	"	6·38	10·43	1·19	3·13	6·18
Shotley Bridge	"	6·44	10·49	1·24	3·19	6·24
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	arr.			1·30	3·25	
	dep.	6·50	10·55		4·20	6·39
Knitsley	"	7·4	11·9		4·34	·44
Lanchester	"	7·13	11·18		4·43	6·53
Witton Gilbert	"	7·20	11·27		4·50	7·26
Durham	arr.	7·35	11·40		5·5	7·15

DOWN TRAINS—WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS		1,2,G. A.M.	1,2 G. A.M.	1,2,G. P.M.	1,2,G P.M.	1,2,G P.M.
Durham	dep.	7·40		12·15	3·20	7·55
Witton Gilbert	"	7·55		12·29	3·33	8·9
Lanchester	"	8·6		12·40	3·44	8·20
Knitsley	"	8·17		12·50	3·55	8·31
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	arr.				4·5	
	dep	8·32	9·15	1·5	3·35	8·43
Shotley Bridge	"	8·37	9·20	1·10	3·42	8·48
Ebchester	"	8·40	9·23	1·14	3·44	8·52
Lintz Green	"	8·50	9·33	1·24	3·54	9·3
Rowland's Gill	"	8·55	9·38	1·29	3·59	9·8
Swalwell	"	9·4	9·47	1·38	4·5	9·17
Scotswood	"	9·10	9·53	1·44	4·16	9·24
Newcastle	arr.	9·20	10·5	1·55	4·30	9·35

MARKET TRAINS ON SATURDAYS.

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

STATIONS.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Newcastle	dep.	7·10	4·0	5·25
Scotswood	"	7·17	4·9	5·32
Swalwell	"	7·23	4·15	5·39
Rowland's Gill	"	7·31	4·23	5·49
Lintz Green	"	7·37	4·29	5·55
Ebchester	"	7·50	4·4	
Shotley Bridge	"	7·57	4·4	
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill)	arr.	8·5	4·56	
	dep.	9·10	5·10	..
Knitsley		9·21	5·21	..
Lanchester		9·34	5·34	..
Witton Gilbert		9.46	5·46	..
Durham	arr.	10·0	6·0	..

STATIONS.		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	4·50
	dep.	8·50	5·30
Shotley Bridge	"	8·55	5·35
Ebchester	"	9·0	5·40
Lintz Green	"	9·9	5·49
Rowland's Gill	"	9·16	5·56
Swalwell	"	9·23	6·4
Scotswood	"	·29	6·10
Newcastle.	arr.	940	6·25

"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."

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

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

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

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

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. 216e

SUFFER NO LONGER.—A CERTAIN CURE.—Dr. HETHERINGTON'S Golden Specific allays all pain in a few hours, and will effect an agreeable, safe, and perfect Cure in Three days. Dr. Hetherington is acknowledged by thousands of all ranks of society who have been cured by him, during his more than Thirty Years' unrivalled practice, to be the most successful practitioner in England, for the Cure of Nervous Debility, Loss of Energy, Impaired Sight and Memory, Indigestion, Palpitation of the Heart, Depression of Spirits, Local Weakness, Painful Dreams, Self-Distrust, Blushing, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Impurities in the System, Blotches on the Skin, Sore Throat, Scrofula, Swellings, Ulcerations, and all Disorders requiring Medical supervision, skill, research, and confidence. Dr. Hetherington's Golden Specific Medicines will restore health to the most shattered constitution. Failure is impossible. They Enrich and Purify the Blood, give new Life, strong Nerves, sound and refreshing Sleep, and restore the Constitution to Health and Manly Vigour with a rapidity, almost marvellous, without change of diet or confinement. Dr. Hetherington's only address is No. 25, Second Door from the top of Albion Street (foot of Percy Street), Newcastle-on-Tyne. Observe the above address, as Dr. Hetherington is the only Medical Practitioner in the North of England that the Victims of mismanaged Disease can apply to for an agreeable, safe, speedy, and perfect Cure. If ever Medical Science reached the highest pinnacle of perfection, it is in the discovery of Dr. Hetheringten's Golden Specific. It ought to be known from pole to pole. One dose, one trial, and one day will prove the fact. Advice free. Daily, till Eight at Night; on Sundays till One—not later.—[Entered at Stationers' Hall.] 9d

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."—See Deuteronomy chap. xii., verse 23.

CLARKE'S World Famed BLOOD MIXTURE, the great Blood Purifier and Restorer.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter,
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution for either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of Testimonials from all parts.

Sold in bottles 2s. 3d. each, and in Cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases—by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the United Kingdom and the World, or sent to any address on receipt of 27 or 132 stamps by

F. J. CLARKE, Chemist, High Street, Lincoln.
Wholesale: All Patent Medicine Houses. 60de

Agent for Consett:—Mr. D. IMRIE, Chemist, Front Street.

Agent for Jarrow:—Mr. R. T. WATSON, Chemist, Ormonde Street.

HORRIBLE OUTRAGE AT PORTSMOUTH.—At Portsmouth, on Tuesday, Mr. Parish, master-at-arms of Her Majesty's ship Active, was attacked by two soldiers of the Royal Marine Artilliery, who robbed him of £3, and cut his throat. He was then thrown into the sea. Little hopes are entertained of his recovery.

A steam yacht of 117 tons, after coaling at Port Glasgow, has sailed for Belfast and Dublin, thence to Cape Coast, to witness the events likely to take place in connection with the Ashantee war. The yacht is owned by Captain Nolan, and commanded by Captain Johnstone.

MOVING BOG IN COUNTY GALWAY.—On Saturday night intelligence reached Tuam that a great portion of the bog at Belwell, near Dunmore, had shifted its position, owing to the heavy rains, on to some low lands adjoining, causing a great destruction to potato, corn, hay, and other crops. Two houses are said to have been overwhelmed and 300 acres of prime pasture land are now covered over with the bog. No lives have been lost.

SERIOUS RAILWAY COLLISION.—On Tuesday, two goods trains on the down line of the Great Western Railway came into collision upon leaving the cutting on the curve at Albrighton, near Wolverhampton. The guard's van and several waggons were destroyed, and the guard was injured. His escape from instant death was wonderful. The down line was blocked three hours. The accident was due to both drivers acting upon the same signal. It could not have happened if the block system had been adopted.

THREE CHILDREN BURNT TO DEATH.—The *Nouvelliste de Rouen* relates that a terrible catastrophe took place on Tuesday afternoon at Dieppe. A fire broke out at five o'clock in a garret on the fourth floor of a house in the Rue Bonne-Nouvelle, occupied by a married couple named Bidel. The woman had absented herself on a commission, after having locked in her three children—a girl of four years, a boy of 18 months, and a child of six. All three perished in the flames. The cause of the disaster is attributed to a small stove which the mother had left lit in the chamber.

THE SECRET OF LONG LIFE consists in health and vigour of body and mind, to obtain and retain which read the new edition of "Life Worth Living For," sent direct from the author, Dr. Jaques, 41, Carliol-street, Newcastle, post free in a secured envelope, for six stamps.—The Cordial Balm of Meccaum, never-failing remedy for all cases of sexual debility, having had unlimited success for forty years. Sold in bottles at 4s 6d and 11s from the sole inventor and proprietor, Dr. Jaques 41, Carliol-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, who may be consulted daily free of charge. 866e

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

THE NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED.
(*Entered at Stationers' Hall, 1840.*)
Price 1s. each; by post, sealed, 14 stamps.

MANHOOD: a Medical Essay on the Cause and Cure of Premature Decline in Man, the Treatment of Nervous and Physical Debility, Sterility, the result of 30 years' successful Practice. By J. L. CURTIS, M.D., 15, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, London.

REVIEWS OF THE PRESS.

"There is no member of society by whom these books will not be found useful—whether such person hold the relation of a PARENT, PRECEPTOR, OR CLERGYMAN."—*Sun*, Evening Paper.

"Dr. Curtis very clearly describes the source of those diseases which produce decline in youth, or more frequently premature old age.—*Daily Telegraph*, March 27th, 1856.

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

HOPE FOR THE HOPELESS!

A PERFECT CURE.

DR. PERRY'S system of medical treatment for all cases of secret disease has been acknowledged by thousands of all grades of society who have been cured by him, to be the best. The ability he has displayed, and the quickness with which he has cured the most distressing cases, have justly earned for him the reputation of being the most successful and reliable practitioner in the North of England, for the cure of Nervous Debility, Depression of Spirits, Loss of Memory and Appetite, Indigestion, Failing Sight, Noises in the Head and Ears, Pains in the Back, Prostration, Painful Dreams, Blotches in the Skin, Ulcerations, Piles, Sore Legs, Scrofula, Fistula, Swellings, and any other such like disorder.

DR. PERRY'S Specific Medicines are prepared from ingredients of the purest quality, and will, without confinement or other inconveniences, impart fresh life and manly vigour to the most shattered constitution. Pain is immediately lessened, and a certain cure effected in a few days. In all cases where medical aid is necessary, persons should have the advice of a qualified practitioner.

DR. PERRY, Graduate of the American University Philadelphia, can be consulted daily from 9 a.m. till 9 p.m free of charge, at his Botanic Depot,

41 BLACKETT STREET,
(*Opposite Eldon Square*),
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

DR. PERRY has no connection with the many worthless impostors who are trying to imitate him, nor is he connected with any other business of the same description in or out of Newcastle. 12e

THE SECRET OF LONG LIFE
CONSISTS IN
HEALTH AND VIGOUR OF BODY AND SERENITY OF MIND.

DR. McGUIRE.
19, GRANGE ROAD, JARROW.

ADVICE in all cases arising from Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, &c. A certain cure is guaranteed in three or four days, by the use of Dr. McGUIRE'S World-Wide Remedy, the LIFE DROP. Can be taken by the most delicate, a pleasant and safe remedy, free from Mercury or any deleterious compound.

Daily attendance from 9 a.m. till 10 evening, and on Sundays 9 till 1 p.m., and not later.

Dr. McGUIRE also cures the following diseases without fail:—Scrofula, Scorbutic Eruptions, Blotches in the Skin; also, Ulcerated Legs, Cancer, Tumour, Skin Disease, Gout, Rheumatic Fits and Dropsy, Bilious and Liver Complaints, Stone and Gravel, Asthma, Piles, Deafness, and Female Complaints, Palpitation of the Heart, Dimness of Sight, Cataract of the Eyes, Nervous Debility, no matter how long standing, is guaranteed in a few days.

Dr. McGUIRE'S BALM OF MECCAUM is the most effectual Remedy ever discovered for restoration in all cases of Nervous Debility, having proved its efficacy for nearly twenty years in arresting those serious diseases which afflict mankind and blight the prospects of youth.

TESTIMONIALS.

The following are Testimonials to certify that Dr. McGUIRE, M.D. from Paris, has been twelve years in the Army, and study and practice gained a first-class Certificate at the last meeting of the Medical Society, for the speedy and effectual cure of the whole System—King's Evil and the Running Evil, Tumours, Abscesses, Rheumatic Pains, Extracts Teeth without Pain, and cured without extraction in one second. Pain in the Head of 15 years standing, cured in a second by Dr. McGUIRE.

DAVID PETRIE, Queen Street, cured of White Swelling.

JOHN SCOTT, back of Vaults, Leith. Cured of Convulsion Fits, after nine years' suffering and having been under Prof. LAYCOCK during that time, and pronounced incurable, in the Infirmary of Edinburgh; cured in nine days.

SARAH MURRAY, back of Vaults, No. 8. Cataract in both eyes, for nine years. Been pronounced incurable in London, Paris, and Edinburgh; cured by Dr. McGUIRE.

WM. CULLAN, Ferry Street, Jarrow; cured of what is said to be ulcerate on the brain. Other local Testimonials can be seen on application.

Patients sending a description of their complaint, medicine will be forwarded to any station in town or country, in receipt of P.O.O.

Dr. McGUIRE'S Medicine can only be procured from himself. Private Apartments for all classes. Letters Punctually attended to.

Dr. McGUIRE will contract with all persons suffering from Cancer, Convulsion Fits, Ulcerate on the Brain, Cataract on the Eyes, White Swelling, &c., in his own handwriting, to return their money if a cure is not effected. 301d

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

Mr. Bright has at last definitively accepted the post of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; his appointment has been gazetted, and he has informed the speaker of the House of Commons of his acceptance of office, which causes him to vacate his seat for Birmingham. The Conservatives will not care to contest that seat, so that Mr. Bright will not have the task before him which has fallen to the lot of his colleague Mr. Henry James. But the constituents of the right hon. gentleman will of course expect and will probably obtain some interesting explanations from Mr. Bright. Not the least interesting topic upon which the new Minister can be heard is that troublesome Ashantee war, which it was at one time thought would prevent his joining Mr. Gladstone's administration. However, he seems to have overcome any scruples which his own religious principles might have created, and nobody will require any explanation from him on that score; but he may be well required to state how far he agrees with his two colleagues in the representation of Birmingham respecting the constitutional aspects of the war, and why he differs from them, if he does differ, in regard to the propriety of calling Parliament together to appropriate supplies for the war. Mr. Bright was present at the Cabinet Council held on Friday, at which it was evidently determined not to have an autumn session, for in that night's *Gazette* was published a royal proclamation further proroguing Parliament until the 16th of December. If Messrs. Dixon and Muntz represent the feeling of their constitutents in regard to the war, these latter will have a bone to pick with Mr. Bright respecting the policy of the Government for which he has made himself responsible. The right hon gentleman's explanations are looked forward to here with great interest.

It would seem that the rule upon which trades-unions act in reference to the raising of wages must never be applied by masters to the lowering of them. The workmen are ready enough to grasp at a share of any extra profits they think their employers are getting; but they will not voluntarily accept badness of trade as a reason for reducing the remuneration for labour. We have lately had several instances where strikes or locks-out have resulted from attempts of employers to reduce wages in proportion to the fall in their profits, and now we are likely to have another in the iron trade. At a meeting of the Wolverhampton Iron Trade Conciliation Board held on Friday, the masters proposed a reduction of wages for a limited period, on account of alleged trade losses. The men have declined to consider the proposal, and it is said a lock-out is imminent. Surely, if this Conciliation Board is capable of considering the question of raising wages on behalf of the men, it may be trusted to deliberate upon the lowering of them on behalf of the masters. If it cannot, it is not an institution of much value. Conciliation all on one side will not work for long.

Now that the judges of the Court of Queen's Bench have put down "contempt of court" outside, and that with a considerable degree of rigour, the epidemic seems to be breaking out within the Court itself. At least that is the notion conceived by many persons on reading the account of the forensic storm which occurred on Thursday, which certainly might be characterized as "much ado about nothing." Not only did Dr Kenealey for once manage to ruffle the usually calm temper of Mr. Hawkins, but he excited all the three Judges to uncustomary warmth of language. It is a pity the case cannot go on without these scenes, and this show of personal feeling, which increase the intensity of partisan feeling out of doors, until there are comparitively few people left who are capable of appreciating impartially the value of the evidence given on a quiet day like Friday. It will be a mercy when the mass of evidence is concluded, and the whole sifted, so that the jury may be able to return an intelligent verdict. But shall we ever come to that desirable consummation? Even if no accident interrupts the case during the next three months that it may last, many people despair of the jury ever coming to an agreement. But, for my own part, I still hope that the Tichborne case may now be settled once for all. Another long phase of it would be too much for public patience.

I alluded last week to prosecutions for adulterating food, especially to the fines inflicted on Camberwell milkmen, and I expressed a hope that other trades would come in for their share of supervision from the authorities who are enforcing, or who ought to enforce the Adulteration Act. I am glad to notice a commencement of the fulfilment of this aspiration. A grocer was fined £5 at the Southwark police-court on Friday for selling adulterated mustard. *O si sic omnes*! Would that every grocer were fined for every adulterated article he sells, though this might bring not a few of the trade to the Bankruptcy Court. But we are far as yet from having the Adulteration Act generally applied to all trades and in all districts of the metropolis; though the good already effected shows the advisability of having an imperative instead of a compulsory law to stamp out what Mr. euphemistically called "a form of competition." Meanwhile, a kindred Act of Parliament continues to be enjoyed with regard to coal, and on Friday another firm of coal-merchants were fined £5 at the Guildhall for having knowingly sold a ton of coal purporting to be of a quality which they really were not. These prosecutions of coal-dealers must put some check at least on the wholesale and systematic frauds of the coal-trade, and before long perhaps, if we have to pay a heavy price for our coal, we shall get in quality and quantity what we order. It is to be hoped that the individuals and the trades attacked for their frauds will take their revenge by helping to direct the law against other individuals and trades. It is conceivable that a milkman, a grocer, or a coal-merchant should become virtuously rigorous with regard to cheating in others after he has been punished for it himself, especially as he himself would be one of the victims of other people's frauds.

A very nice question has been raised with regard to the payment of tramway fares. A person was summoned for not paying a fare of 2d on demand during the course of his journey, he insisting upon his right to withhold the fare until the end of his journey. Personally the defendant was dismissed, but a case has been granted for a higher court, that it may be determined whether the magistrates' decision was correct. As some of the tramway companies employ collectors to take fares and give tickets at different points on the route, instead of allowing the conductor to take money, the point as to the enforcement of prepayment is somewhat important. In railway travelling we always pay beforehand, and if we lose our tickets, we have to pay again; and it is not unusual for omnibus conductors to collect fares (without giving tickets) before coming to their journey's end. In the latter case annoying petty frauds are sometimes perpetrated by the omnibus stopping short, late at night, of its ostensible destination. But there is no fear of anything of this kind with the trams; and these new means of locomotion have now become so valuable to us that we ought not to mind any little regulations necessary for the convenient working.

We are to have a floating swimming-bath on the Thames, it seems, the Metropolitan Board of Works having consented to allow the site of the unused one of the two piers at Charing Cross to be used for this purpose, the pier-ways giving a ready-made means of access to the proposed bath from the Thames Embankment. The idea is good, and the position chosen is one of the most central and convenient that could be selected for the experiment. If the Thames were only a little nearer to purity, I have no doubt such floating baths would pay well; but the Northern low-level sewer is still incomplete, and the Thames receives sufficient sewage to make it very foul about Charing Cross, particularly when passing steamboats stir up the water, as they are doing all day long and many times a day in this locality. But perhaps by the time the floating bath is ready for the use of the public, the last of our main-sewers will be in working order, and the Thames will become fit for bathing.

The Opera Comique has gone a little out of its usual course in giving us serious Italian Opera, with a full company of Italian artistes and such a *prima donna* as Madame Ristori. But the boon of genuine operatic performances at low prices is too great for Londoners, for them to question the consistency of their being presented at the pretty little house in the Strand. These performances are drawing large and appreciative audiences, and any of your music-loving readers who may intend visiting London should by no means miss this attractive entertainment.

Not only a large and appreciative circle of friends, including the Queen of England herself, but the general public, mourn for the loss of the great artist whom we have just lost. Sir Edwin Landseer was a widely-popular painter, and his works were well known, and highly admired, by their engravings in the print-shop windows, among classes who could not afford to purchase them. His splendid lions on the pedestal of Nelson's monument will be a permanent monument to his artistic fame as a delineator of animal life, even by other means than the brush. Gradually people have come to recognise the natural truthfulness and the real grandeur of Sir Edwin's modelling of those lions at Charing Cross.

ADDRESS TO PROTESTANTS.

We have been requested to publish the following address:—

"To protestant bodies within and outside the Church of England.

"There is nothing more strange in the controversies of the day than to hear appeals to Holy Scripture from those who more than all others openly violate its letter and spirit, and to find men loudly impeaching others' loyalty to the Church of England, who *themselves* plainly trample on the common rights of the parishioners, the law and theory of the parochial system, and the spirit and practice of the apostolic age and of the universal Christian Church in ancient and modern times.

"We pray you to consider whether this utter disregard of the Bible and the Church is not evinced in the gigantic national injustice, and the vast social, moral, and religious mischief of the present monopoly and class distinctions in public worship.

"Whatever apology may be attempted for selling or renting the privilege of hearing the Word of God in the churches or chapels of unendowed persuasions, the late Congregational Conference at Nottingham proves that Nonconformists are at length aware how greatly pew-rents and pew-holding selfishness damage their influence with the people at large. As regards the numerous bodies tracing their origin to Wesley, nothing is clearer than that their great Founder utterly disapproved of the present system of renting and reserving seats for a limited number of paying families. Roman Catholics may plead the necessity of the case—in the universal prevalence in this country of the Protestant corruptions around them—for the buying and selling of religious ordinances.

"But the acme of wickedness and folly is surely to be found in our own, alone of all the national churches of any age or country in the world. The upper classes in all our large towns, and in every village of a few hundred families, have wrongfully 'taken to themselves the House of God in possession,' have assigned over, with or without rents, to a fifth or a tenth of those families, the public parochial edifice which legally belongs to *every* parishioner *equally and alike*.

"Here, then, is plainly a most unjust and demoralising exclusion of the mass of the poor from their religious rights, which every patriot and Christian, whatever his political or sectional views, is bound to resist and try to correct for the common good of the nation at large.

"Can there be a greater outrage upon Christian charity and justice than either that mis-called 'Church Defence,' which says, 'Perish the Church, and let us keep our pews,' or that Liberationism which replies, 'Keep *your* pews, that we may destroy the Church:' in other words, 'We will help you to keep the masses out of church seats, so that *their* hostility to the Establishment may be thereby secured?'

"All Christians who reject this very un-Evangelical Alliance are earnestly entreated to further the prayerful consideration in all churches and chapels, on Sunday, the 12th October, of the question, 'Is the Gospel preached to the Poor in England? If not, why?'

"Two reasons, at least, for a negative reply to that question are submitted to be:—

(1) "The palpable reversal of the Gospel message by that 'respect of persons' and 'despising of the poor,' which St. James unequivocally condemns (ii. 2—10.) And (2) the 'Hindering of God's Word' (*see exhortation to the Holy Communion*) in the sale or other reservation of places in public worship by the *few*, or 'gold ring class,' expressly by *keeping the many* or 'poor in vile raiment' from church seats."

EDWARD HERFORD,
Chairman, National Association for Freedom of Worship.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO SHOOT A POLICEMAN NEAR BISHOP AUCKLAND.—A farm labourer named John King was charged at the Bishop Auckland Police Court on Monday, with being drunk and attempting to shoot Police-constable Snowdon, at Etherley, near Bishop Auckland, on Saturday evening. The prisoner had been creating a noise on the highway, and on being told by Snowdon to go home, the officer at the time giving him a push, the prisoner threatened to "do" for him. He afterwards came from the farmhouse where he was employed with a loaded gun, and discharged one of the barrels, but the officer was unable to say, owing to the darkness, whether the prisoner pointed it towards him or not. Mr. Labron, who appeared for the prosecution, applied for a remand for a week, which was granted.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY AT ANNFIELD PLAIN.

A WIFE'S THROAT CUT BY HER HUSBAND.

A tragedy of the most revolting character was committed on Saturday night, at Annfield Plain, near Consett, the victim being a woman named Jane Thompson, and the murderer a pitman named William Thompson. It appears that about six weeks ago, William Thompson, who is about twenty-six years of age, took up his residence at 56, Pontop Cottages, and commenced work as a pitman in one of the neighbonring collieries. His family consisted of his wife, a young woman who completed her twentieth year in July last, a child three years of age, and her father, who is also a pitman. The neighbours do not appear to know where they came from; but that Thompson and his wife, who appear to belong to the district, lived very unhappily together was soon apparent, frequent quarrels, it is said, taking place between them. On Saturday morning, Thompson, in company with his wife, went to Newcastle by a conveyance which leaves Annfield Plain, Dipton, and the colliery villages in the district. After having made their marketing in the town, Thompson, accompanied by his wife, got into the brake, in which were several other persons, to return home. On the journey from Newcastle to Annfield Plain, Thompson accused his wife of having spoken to a man in Newcastle, and exclaimed, "You b—— you are all right with him," referring to the man. Several further angry words were exchanged between Thompson and his wife, and he said to her 'Did your cousin tell you that he was going to take you away?' After having made use of this expression, he dealt his wife a blow with his fist, and she retaliated by striking him with her hand. A woman named Ann Grace Watson was sitting between Thompson and his wife, and Thompson when he struck the blow delivered it over the shoulder of Mrs. Watson. Thompson then said to his wife, "Wait until we get home; it will be either you or me for it." Mrs. Thompson, in reply to the threat, shook her fist at him, and retorted, "It will either be you or me for it. You are not going to murder me. You always commence to abuse me when my father goes out." For the remainder of the journey the pair seem to have desisted from conversation with each other, and when Annfield Plain was reached they went home together, not before, however, Thompson had again struck his wife. They sat down to supper with Edward Johnson, also a pitman, and the father of Mrs. Thompson. After supper Johnson left the house and went to a neighbouring inn, for the purpose of getting some beer, leaving Thompson and his wife sitting at the table, apparently on good terms. Johnson had not been at the public-house many minutes, when a girl named Ann Scullan went in and told him that his daughter was dead. Johnson, in a state of alarm, quitted the public-house immediately, and went to the house of a neighbour named Ann Parker. When he entered the room a shocking sight presented itself; he found his daughter lying on the floor, weltering in her blood, with her head almost severed from the body. The poor creature, who was supported by several women, was still alive, but completely insensible. The blood was gushing from a frightful wound, extending from ear to ear. Attempts were made by the women in attendance to stop the blood by applying some cloths to the wound, but the clothes were almost immediately saturated with blood. In the meantime Dr. Hunter and his assistant had been apprised of what had occurred, and were speedily in attendance, but on their arrival they found the woman quite dead, death having resulted about ten minutes after her admittance into Mrs. Parker's house. It appears, that as soon as the murder had been committed, Thompson went in the direction of Dipton. Subsequently he was met on the road by a woman named Mary Ann Hall. Thompson had neither coat nor vest on, and was running when Mrs. Hall first saw him. As soon as he saw the woman he halted, and Mrs. Hall called out to him by his name, and had no sooner done so than Thompson recommenced running in the direction of Dipton. Sergeant Brown, stationed at Annfield Plain, got information of the murder soon after it was committed, and proceeded to Thompson's house, and from thence he traced blood to Mrs. Parker's house, where the body of the murdered woman lay. From information he received he afterwards went to the house of Alexander Thompson, a miner, living at Dipton, who is a brother of the alleged murderer. On entering the house he saw Thompson sitting there, and at once accused him of having murdered his wife, and told him that she was dead. In reply Thompson said, "Is she." Sergeant Brown at once arrested Thompson on a charge of murdering his wife, and took him to the lock-up at Consett. When the police examined the house they found no traces of blood inside, a fact which leads to the supposition that the murder had been committed as the woman was rushing out of the door. There were no indications of a struggle having taken place, and the furniture was not at all disturbed. The knife with which it is supposed that Mrs Thompson had her throat cut was found on the table.

THE PRISONER BEFORE THE MAGISTRATES.

On Monday morning, William Thompson, the man who was apprehended on the charge of murdering his wife, Jane Thompson, at Annfield Plain, near Consett, on Saturday night, was brought before the magistrates at Shotley Bridge Police Court. On being charged in the usual way, prisoner said: I did not murder her. She murdered herself, and tried to murder me. He was then remanded.

THE INQUEST.—VERDICT OF WILFUL MURDER.

The inquest on the body of the murdered woman was held on Monday afternoon by Mr. J. M. Favell, coroner, in the public-house of Mr. Bulmer, "The Railway Inn," Annfield Plain. The district for a considerable distance round was in a state of great excitement and commotion; and at the time of the inquiry crowds of men, women, and children gathered around the inn, in the hope of catching a glimpse of the man, William Thompson. After the inquiry had commenced, the Coroner despatched a couple of officers in a conveyance for the prisoner, who was locket up at Consett. The news of this movement rapidly spread, and the return of the vehicle was eagerly waited by groups of people scattered for a couple of miles along the road. When prisoner, handcuffed, appeared in sight behind the policemen, the trap, in the back part of which he was situated, was instantly besieged. There was no expression of feeling, however, and the man was quietly got into the public-house. Thompson is a slight built but active looking man. His complexion is dark, and his face wears a determined, though brooding expression. Before the jury his manner was very subdued. The following is a report of the evidence taken by the coroner:—

Ann Grace Watson, wife of George Watson, blacksmith at South Derwent Colliery, and residing with her husband at Annfield Plain, deposed: On Saturday last I was at Newcastle. I returned in Mr. Bone's brake, and sat between prisoner and deceased. On our way from Newcastle to Annfield Plain the prisoner accused deceased of having spoken to a man in Newcastle. He said, "You b——, you are all right with him. You b—— w——, did your cousin tell you when he was going to take you away." He then struck deceased on the face. She struck him on the face, and he said, "Wait until we get home, and it will be either me or you for it." Deceased held up her right hand and said, "Wait: it will be either you or me for it. You are not going to murder me. You always commence to abuse me when my father goes out." She had a child with her.

Sarah Graham, wife of Wm. Graham, a masor, residing at Annfield Plain, deposed: On Saturday I was at Newcastle on business. I came home in Mr. Bone's brake along with the prisoner and the deceased, and several other persons. On reaching Pelton Bank the prisoner got out of the brake and walked up the bank. I asked deceased, "Is that your husband?" and she replied "Yes, the villain; he is jealous of me because I spoke to a man in Newcastle." He got into the brake again, and on reaching Oxhill he asked the deceased for some money. She refused to give it him, and he said, "I will be all right with you when we get home." On reaching Annfield Plain, and while they were leaving the brake, prisoner struck his wife on the face with his fist, and she returned the blow and began to cry, and said, "You always use me so when my father is out at night."

Edward Johnson, an elderly man, pitman, residing at Annfield Plain, said: I am father of the deceased. Jane Johnson was her maiden name. She was married to a man named Atchison, who is yet alive as far as I know, though he may be dead; I cannot tell. Henry was his name, I believe. My daughter was about 20 years of age. I cannot say how long it is since she was married to Atchison. It is not very many years ago. It may be between one and two or three years ago. Atchison was a pitman, and to the best of my belief he is yet alive. My daughter was married to the prisoner Thompson between seven and eight months ago, at Newcastle. Prisoner is known as "Bill Thompson," and he lived with deceased as her husband. On Saturday night, he and Jane came in between seven and eight o'clock. They had supper together, and after they had done, I said I would go and get a quart of beer. I had not got "cannily" into Dodd's—the name of the landlady of the public-house—until I heard what had happened from Mrs. Scullan's daughter, who told me to come home directly, as my daughter was dead. I dare say I had not been out of the house a quarter of an hour when I returned. I did not believe what I was told at first—I thought it was a joke. I went to Mrs. Parker's house and saw that my daughter was dead. When I left my own home "Bill Thompson" was at the table. He had on a pair of light corded trousers, with a black stripe. He had no upper jacket on him, but I could not say whether or not he wore a waistcoat. I cannot tell whether he always took his coat and waistcoat off in the house. I do not think it was his custom. I have not seen Bill Thompson since Saturday night. I believe he was about 26 years of age. He was a pitman.

The Coroner remmarked that it was pretty well settled the deceased's name was Atchison.

Mary Ann Parker, a young woman, unmarried, and living with her mother in a house situated about fourteen yards from the dwelling of Edward Johnson, deposed: Between eight and half-past eight o'clock on Saturday night Jane Johnson came into my mother's house with her throat cut, and immediately dropped on to the floor. I held her neck, from which the blood was pouring, until Mrs. Scullan came in. Before deceased entered I had heard a scream. She lived about fifteen minutes.

The Coroner (to Dr. Hunter): She did not live that long?

Dr. Hunter: Not more than two or three minutes.

Witness (resuming): She died in a few minutes, and never spoke.

A Juryman: Did you see Thompson that night?

Witness: No; nor did I see them come home.

Ann Scullan, wife of Joseph Scullan, labourer, said: A girl shouted to me to run to Mrs. Parker's house, I did so, and found the deceased woman lying upon the floor covered with blood. There was a large cut in her throat from side to side. I had her in my arms about ten minutes. She died about five minutes before the doctor arrived. I tried to stop the bleeding, but I could not. The blood ran out upon my arms very thickly. I have seen Thompson. I have never spoken to him passing by my door to and from his work.

The Coroner here remarked that the deceased could not have lived ten minutes because of the nature of the wound.

At this juncture, and amidst a large but quiet mob, the prisoner, handcuffed and accompanied by two officers was driven up to the public-house. He was at once conducted to the jurymen's room, where it was explained to him that an inquiry was being held into the death of Jane Johnson. Prisoner appeared very much subdued, and received the intelligence without any manifestation of feeling.

Elizabeth Barker, a girl nine years of age, living with her grandmother, Mrs. Barker, said: On Saturday night I heard a woman shout near Mrs. Johnson's house, and directly after I saw a man, without any coat on, running away.

The Coroner here asked witness to point out the man in the room, but she was unable to do so.

Mary Ann Hall, wife of a horse-keeper at the Moor Pit, deposed: On Saturday night I was making my way from the Moor Pit houses to Annfield Plain, between eight and nine o'clock, when I saw a man running along the railroad near the Catchgate. He wore neither coat nor vest, and he was running in the direction of Dipton. He was close to me—perhaps between three or four yards distant. I said to him, "Is that Jane Johnson's husband?" I never knew his name until my husband told me what had happened when I got to Catchgate.

In compliance with the request of the Coroner, witness pointed out the prisoner as the man who had passed her, and added: When I mentioned Jane Johnson to him he made away with more haste. There was a good light by the moon on Saturday night, and I was able to see that Thompson wore a pair of light corded trousers with a dark stripe down the side.

The Coroner then read the evidence, which had been taken in the absence of the prisoner, who replied that he had no questions to ask.

Edward Johnson, father of deceased, inquired if he might be allowed to ask prisoner any questions.

The Coroner: No, you cannot ask him questions, but the prisoner may ask you anything he likes. You must not say anything to him. He will have plenty said to him afterwards.

To prisoner: Do you wish to ask Edward Johnson anything?

Prisoner: No, sir; I do not wish to ask him anything.

Sergeant John Brown, the next witness, said: I am stationed at Annfield. At about half-past eight o'clock on Saturday night, the 4th inst., I received information that a woman had been murdered at Pontop Row, Annfield Plain. I went to Ann Parker's house and found the deceased lying on her back on the floor, and Mrs. Scullan holding her up. Deceased;s throat was cut, and she was dead. Her clothes were saturated with blood. I examined the ground in the vicinity and I traced blood from Ann Parke'r house to near Johnson's door. I examined the floor of Johnson's house, but there was no trace of blood.

The clothes of deceased were produced in court for the inspection of the jury. They presented a horrid appearance, being completely dyed with blood, and some of the garments scarcely showing any of the original colour of the material.

The Coroner inquired how it was that there were no stains of blood within a yard or two of Johnson's door.

Dr. Hunter said it appeared to him that the woman had been leaving the house, and apparently had been followed by prisoner.

A juryman: She must have been making her escape.

Sergeant Brown (resuming) said: I found upon the table near the window in Johnson's house, a knife, upon which were some stains of blood.

The knife, an ordinary looking black hafted table knife, was shown to the coroner, who expressed it as his belief that was not the instrument by which the throat of the deceased had been cut.

Sergeant Brown stated that he had heard the knife had been used by deceased to dress a rabbit during Saturday last.

Edward Johnson (re-called) said: I know the knife. There is another thing—my daughter brought a rabbit home from the town, and was busy with it when I left the house on Saturday night. I believe she had that knife—relerring to the one in the Coroner's hands.

The Coroner repeated that he nid not think that the wound had been inflicted with the knife in question.

Sergeant Wilson mentioned that he had found an empty razor case in Johnson's house that morning.

Edward Johnson (again re-called) identified the razor case, and said he did not observe it until Sunday night to shave himself. He had never seen it since that night.

Sergeant Brown (finishing his evidence) said: I went to Dipton, and apprehended William Thompson at his brothers, Alexander Thompson. I said to him—"You are from Annfield Plain," and he said "Yes." He had neither coat nor waistcoat on, and wore a pair of light cord trousers with a dark stripe down the side. I said—"Your name is Thompson," and he replied, "It is." I added—"You are from Annfield Plain;" and he answered "Yes; is it me you want?" I told him his wife was dead, and he said—"Is she? Well, she behaved badly to me." I then took him into custody, and charged him with the murder of his wife. I took him to the Consett lock-up.

Joshua Reay, police-constable stationed at Oxhill, said there was no disorder in the house. The supper things were standing on the table. There was meat on the plates, as if some persons had been at supper and left before they had finished. Police-Constable Stamper and I brought the prisoner from Consett this morning. In bringing him down, the other officer asked him where he belonged to, and he made the following statement:—"I was at Newcastle on Saturday night, and we went into a house to have something to eat, and, whilst we were in, some men belonging to Pelten Fell came in. My wife went out with them and left me sitting like a child, and when we arrived home we had some words. I put my arms on the table and leaned my head upon my arms, and, on looking up, I saw my wife with a razor in her hand. I immediately got up. She ran to the door, and I then followed her and struck her." Witness added that he asked the prisoner where the razor was, and that he replied, "I don't know."

Prisoner had no questions to ask the officer.

The Coroner: Had she cut her own throat, one would have thought that the razor would have been dropped and found. The razor had not been found. (To the officer): Had you cautioned prisoner before he made the statement.

The Officer: No, sir.

The Coroner remarked that the point raised would come out in the prisoner's defence, if he were sent to gaol, as no doubt he would be.

John Gilland Hunter, a surgeon living at Stobbhouse, deposed: Between one and two o'clock on the morning after the murder I examined the deceased, and made a *post-mortem* examination this morning. In examining the body, I found that there were no external indications of bruises. I found that a deep wound had been inflicted on the throat extending from the left part of the lower jaw to about an inch behind the right ear, the wound being high up in the throat. I found that the main arteries and vessels of the throat, together with the larynx, had been completely divided, and death was thus caused. The blood would pour in a continual stream, and she would bleed to death in from two to three minutes. The instrument which inflicted the wound must have been clean and sharp. The knife could have made the wound if it had been sharp, but it is rugged. The wound was more likely to have been inflicted by a razor. If she had made the wound herself it would not have been so straight, and it would have been deeper at the place where the instrument was first inserted. It seems to me that the throat was cut by some one who had caught her from behind. There was no blood in the brain or body. Every drop seemed to have flowed out. All the internal organs appeared healthy. She seemed to have been a delicate person.

The Coroner, addressing the prisoner, said: The evidence to us is quite clear that you cut your wife's throat. I have to ask you if you have anything to say. You are not bound to say anything, and whatever you do it will be taken down in writing and used against you at your trial. You have no attorney here, and I would advise you to say nothing.

Prisoner: I cannot say anything against myself.

The Coroner: And you have nothing to say?

Prisoner: I don't think I will say anything here, any way.

The Coroner, addressing the jury, said in this case there could be no alternative of manslaughter. It was true that there had been a quarrel between the prisoner and the deceased in the brake between Newcastle and Annfield Plain, but the feelings incident to that quarrel had had plenty of time to cease between the time they entered Johnson's house and the time that he left them. There was nothing in the evidence which could reduce the crime to manslaughter; and, in fact, it was impossible if the death of a person was wilfully caused by the use of a knife or a razor that the crime could be anything less than murder. If they were satisfied that the wound which caused the death of the deceased was inflicted by the prisoner Thompson, they could not do otherwise than return a verdict of wilful murder.

The jury, without retiring, returned a verdict to the effect that the death of Jane Thompson was caused by William Thompson, her husband, whom they found guilty of wilful murder.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

The deceased, whose maiden name was Jane Johnson, was born at Urpeth, where her father, Edward Johnson, was employed as a miner. The family afterwards removed to Annfield Plain, where deceased became acquainted with a person named Henry Atchison, belonging Greencroft Cottages, to whom she was married. Her life with her first husband was far from comfortable, and the result was that Atchison left her, and, report says, behaved most cruelly towards her. She afterwards went to reside at the Felling, near some relatives, and while there she became acquainted with William Thompson, who subsequently proposed marriage to her. The family of deceased objected to the union, asserting that her first husband was still alive, and therefore the marriage would be illegal, but the prisoner was, as he said, "determined to have her." The deceased was herself averse to the marriage, but having heard that her first husband, who resides at Howdon, near Crook, had taken to himself another wife, her objections were removed, and they were accordingly married at the Registrar's Office, Gateshead, in February, 1872. At this time they resided in Ivy Terrace, Felling, and Thompson was employed at Heworth colliery, where, from his lazy habits, he was not much respected by his fellow-workmen. The second married life of deceased turned out no happier than her former one, for she was frequently almost starved by the prisoner, who, it is stated, wrought but little, and struck her frequently. Thompson afterwards obtained work at Esh New Winning, and after being there for some time, deceased left him to go to her father's home at Annfield Plain to be confined. The antipathy which her father had to her second marrige had prevented much intercourse between them, but he, nevertheless, welcomed his daughter. Deceased's husband was not long in following, and, while there, appeared to treat her more kindly than usual. On Saturday last they were in Newcastle and visited the sister of deceased, who resides at Gateshead. The conduct of the prisoner to deceased was so marked there that deceased's sister noticed it, and after expressing her pleasure at seeing so much improvement in his behaviour towards her, Thompson replied he meant to do differently in future to what he had hitherto done. But the good intentions of the prisoner were not carried out, and the horror of the relatives when they received the telegram containing the mournful news may be better imagined than described. Deceased, who leaves one child about three years old, was twenty years of age in July last.

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Sales by Auction.

By Mr Joseph Oley.

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MR. JOSEPH OLEY has been honoured with instructions to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in November next, at the above residence, the valuable FURNITURE, &c., late belonging to Dr. EDMONS, deceased, particulars of which will be given in future announcements.

Sale Office, 10, Wood Street, Shotley Bridge, Oct. 7th. 337d

NOTICE OF SALE.

THE SALE of FARM STOCK, IMPLEMENTS, POULTRY, CORN, and HAY STACKS, TURNIPS, &c., upon KNITSLEY MILL FARM, belonging to Mr. JOHN RITSON, will be held on MONDAY, October 27th, 1873. Full particulars will be given next week. 336d Mr. JOSEPH OLEY, Auctioneer.

By Mr. John Murray.

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TO WOOD MERCHANNS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. JOHN MURRAY, commissioned by the Consett Race Committee, will SELL BY AUCTION, on TUESDAY, October 14th, in No. 1 Field, Consett, the whole of the WOOD lately used as a Grand Stand.

Sale to Commence at Four o'clock. 344d

MR. JOHN MURRAY, instructed by Mr. SAMUEL MACE (who is declining Horse Keeping), will SELL BY AUCTION, at CONSETT, on MONDAY, October 27th, all his valuable HORSES, DOG CARTS, GIGS, RIDING SADDLES, BRIDLES, HORSE CLOTHING, WHIPS, SINGLE and DOUBLE HARNESS, &c. Parties having extra Horses or Conveyances can have them entered at the Sale on application to Mr. MACE or the Auctioneer.

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By Mr. William Raw.

IMPORTANT SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUSINESS PREMISES AND GARDENS OR BUILDING GROUND AT BLACKHILL.

MR. WILLIAM RAW, having received the honoured commission from JOHN BECKINTON, Esq., will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Mr. TURNER'S, Station Hotel, Blackhill, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th October, 1873, the following very valuable and commodious BUSINESS PREMISES, substantially built, and commanding two of the best business sites at Blackhill, being No. 38 and 40, Durham Road. A first-class investment for carrying on business.

Lot 1.—All that Corner SHOP, being No. 38, situate on Durham Road, containing small Front Shop and Two other Rooms, and large Front Shop, Excellent Kitchen, Parlour, &c., and Three good Rooms on the second floor, together with Stable, good yard and other appurtenances. Also, a productive GARDEN adjoining, containing about 274 square yards, fronting a street on the north, 30 feet wide, very suitable for building purposes, now in the occupation of Messrs. William Spouse and John Finnegan, as tenants thereof.

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21, COLLINGWOOD STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 205

JOHN PARKER,

CLOCK AND WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, &c.,

FRONT STREET, CONSETT. 283d

A PRACTICAL WORKMAN ON THE PREMISES.

ADOLPHUS MAY,

PRACTICAL CLOCK AND WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, &c.,

RESPECTFULLY intimates to the inhabitants of Consett and public generally, that he has REMOVED from 9, NELSON STREET, to 4, FRONT STREET, where he still hopes to meet with their patronage and support. 259d

THOMAS LONGSTAFF,

WINE, SPIRIT, AND ALE MERCHANT,

"MASONS' ARMS,"

FRONT STREET, LEADGATE,

HAS always on hand the best Foreign WINES, WHISKEY, RUM, GIN, and BRANDY; also, SPARKLING ALES from the best Burton and Edinburgh Breweries.

WEDDING, CHRISTENING, and FUNERAL PARTIES supplied with Spirits in quantities or in Bottles from 2s. 3d. to 3s. 4d. each. 311d

Public Notices.

COALS! COALS!! COALS!!!

COALS LED and other horse work done on reasonable terms.—Apply to JOSEPH HOWARD, Consett. 282d

REDUCTION OF PRICE IN COKE.

THE Public are informed that Coke at Shotley Gas Works is REDUCED to 7d. per cwt.

A HORSE and CONVEYANCE to Let out on Hire.—Apply to JOSEPH HOWARD, Consett.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE DIPTON GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

A Dividend at the rate of Six per cent. per annum for the Half-year will be Paid at the Company's Offices, Kyo, on and after MONDAY, October 13th. 342d By Order,

GEORGE LEADBITTER, Hon. Sec.

JOSHUA LAX,

FURNISHING IRONMONGER,

SHOTLEY BRIDGE,

AGENT FOR THE HOME WASHER (the most perfect Washer yet invented), RIMINGTON'S MANGLES, TAYLOR'S PATENT SEWING MACHINES, and the SINGER SEWING MACHINES. At the Vienna Universal Exhibition the first prize—The Great Medal of Progress—was awarded to the Singer Manufacturing Company for the unequalled excellence of the Singer Sewing Machines; and the Grand Medal of Merit for the best sewing done. In addition to these, the Company have also received *three medals* for their excellence for the superior workmanship and perfection of the Company Manufactures. Illustrated Catalogues and prices may be had on application. Instructions given free.

LAWRENCE'S CRYSTAL PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES. Guaranteed to preserve the sight. Every pair warranted perfect. 236d

TODD'S QUININE WINE stands pre-eminent for PURITY AND STRENGTH.

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

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

TODD'S QUININE WINE.

Agents—W. AYNSLEY, grocer, Middle Street, and D. IRELAND, chemist, Front Street, Consett.

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 is supplied by 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, such leave, such Person or Persons will be Prosecuted as the Law directs. The Secretary can be seen at the Company's Office, Shotley Bridge, to whom all applications must be made.

By order of the Directors,

M. RICHLEY, Secretary.

Shotley Bridge, October 9, 1870. 24

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

ANY Person found TRESPASSING in pursuit of Game or gathering Brambles on Derwent Grange Farm or Woods, will be prosecuted according to Law. 299d

HARVEST THANKSGIVING SERVICES will be held in the LINTZ SCHOOL-ROOM, on SUNDAY, October 12th, 1873. The sermons will be preached morning and evening by the Rev. W. F. BRADLEY, Curate of Collierley.

Collections in aid of the Church Building Fund. 338d

ARTIFICIAL TEETH, Quality and Construction unsurpassed, fixed with every recent improvement in Gold, Silver, Coralite, and all pure material known to the profession. Mineral Teeth from 5s. each. Scaling, Stopping, &c. Children's Teeth regulated, and every other operation in Dental Surgery skilfully performed.—DE LACY, Dentist, 70, Grainger Street. 288c

DRAWING, MATHEMATICS, MECHANICS, &c

TO MANAGERS AND SECRETARIES OF MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.

A GENTLEMAN, "Certificated by the Science and Art Department," having a few hours of an evening disengaged, is desirous of giving Lectures on the above subjects to Classes and otherwise. Address—"ALPHA," 17, West Parade, Newcastle. 245d

NEW GOODS.

THE largest and most attractive STOCK of AUTUMN GOODS is now being OFFERED by

SHAW & ATKINSON,

who have, by careful Selection, provided for the approaching season's trade, Goods of a much superior class, to what has generally been kept in stock, at prices which cannot fail but be appreciated.

S. & A. urgently request an *early inspection* of the following new Goods:—

TASMANIAN, QUEENSLAND, OTTAMAN, PAISLEY and CASHMERE SHAWS, from 4s. 11d. to £3 10s., a splendid variety.

NEW STYLES IN FANCY DRESSES. A very Large Variety of MOHAIR, WINCEY, and FELT SKIRTS, 2s. 11d. to 14s. 6d. Also, a Beautiful Assortment of SATIN SKIRTS of the *latest production*, at 15s. 6d. to 45s.

LADIES' BROWN, BLACK, AND BLUE BEAVER JACKETS, Nicely Trimmed with Fur, from 5s. 11d. to 30s. Also, a Large Stock of BLACK CLOTH JACKETS AND WATERPROOF MANTLES. All sizes for children.

MILLINERY! MILLINERY!!

In this noted department we are able to OFFER the LARGEST ASSORTMENT in the County of Durham, having just received the *Latest Styles* from the London and French Markets, which, for Cheapness and Variety, we defy competition anywhere.

We have now on hand a very Large Stock of BLANKETS, SHEETS, QUILTS, PRINTS, SHIRTINGS, CALICOES, FLANNELS, WORSTEDS AND WOOLS, TARTANS, &c.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

This important branch of our business, which is increasing with such rapidity owing to the high price of tailoring, renders it necessary for us to keep a much *larger stock* than usual to meet the increased demands. We have now received our NEW STOCK, and we trust that by keeping a very large variety, equal to bespoke and fully 30 per cent. cheaper, that those who have not given us a trial will do so, which will prove to be to their advantage.

MEN'S FANCY TROUSERS AND VESTS, 12s. 6d. to 28s.

MEN'S FANCY TROUSERS, 3s. 11d. to 16s. 6d.

MEN'S BLACK TROUSERS, 8s. 11d. to 17s. 6d.

MEN'S CORD AND MOLESKINS, from 5s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.

A Large Assortment of MEN'S PILOT JACKETS, BROWN AND BLUE BEAVER YACHTING JACKETS, from 15s. 6d. to 35s.; BLACK BLUE DIAGONAL, MELTON, AND TWEED COATS in great variety at almost any price.

REAL SEALSKIN VESTS 35s.

600 BROWN AND BLUE MELTON AND BEAVER OVERCOATS, now in stock, from 25s. to 45s.

BOYS' CLOTHING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

SHAW & ATKINSON,

LUTON HOUSE,

22, MIDDLE STREET, & 15, FRONT STREET,

CONSETT AND LEADGATE. 269d

Contracts.

LEADGATE LOCAL BOARD.

TO CONTRACTORS.

THE Leadgate Local Board invite TENDERS for KERBING, CHANNELLING, and EXCAVATING Irish Street and Bottle Bank.

Plans and Specificiations can be seen at the Office of GEORGE HAWDON, Pont Terrace, Leadgate, where Tenders addressed to GEORGE HAWDON, will be received up to and including the 15th inst.

The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

Leadgate, October 2nd, 1873. 310d

BUILDERS wishing to TENDER for the several Works required in the erection of an Entrance Lodge and Two Workmen's Houses at DIPTON COLLIERY, for ROBERT DICKINSON, Esq., are informed that the Drawings and Specification may be seen at our Office up to OCTOBER 6th, 1873, and at the Dipton Colliery Offices from the 7th to 13th OCTOBER, 1873, up to which latter date the Tenders will be received at our Office. The Lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

JOHN SMITH AND SON, Architects.

Town Hall, Shotley Bridge,
September 25th, 1873. 296d

For Sale.

FOR SALE, Three Good School DESKS and Three FORMS.—Apply to JOSEPH HOWARD, Consett. 280d

HARMONIUMS by Alexandre, Cramer, Wallace, and other makers for SALE. Great reduction for Cash.—JOHN BELL, Sherburn House, Consett. 306d

FOR SALE, Ten CONSETT WATER COMPANY SHARES.—Apply to JOSEPH HOWARD, Sharebroker, Consett. 278d

FOR SALE, Six Freehold DWELLING-HOUSES situate in Pit Street, Consett.—For price and particulars apply to JOSEPH HOWARD, Sharebroker, Consett. 279d

FOR SALE, a County ATLAS, containing 40 Maps, including maps of England and Wales and Environs of London. Prices 30s.—Apply to WILLIAM HALL, Collierley Dykes, *via* Lintz Green.

FOR SALE, Ten fully paid up shares in the Burnopfield Gas Company, Limited. Also, Ten fully paid up shares in the Dipton Gas Company, Limited.—Apply to Mr. LEADBITTER, Sharebroker, Kyo. 342d

FOR SALE, a handsome Chesnut PONY, 12½ hands high, with Silver-mounted Harness and Dog Cart to match. Also, one BAY PONY, 12 hands high, with Harness and Spring Cart. The above are warranted sound and free from vice.—Apply to J. POTTS, Middle Street, Consett. 318d

Public Notices.

PHOTOGRAPHIC BUSINESS FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD, on account of removal, the PHOTOGRAPHIC BUSINESS at present successfully carried on by R. S. WATSON, Tantobie, Camera Lens, and every requisite for doing a first-class business. The Negatives, numbering about a 1,000, from small to whole plate optional. Also, a first-class MAGIC LANTERN for pictures, 8 feet; also, a HARMONIUM, Seven Stops, must be Sold.—Apply to R. S. WILSON, Tantobie. 334d

MUSIC HALL, CONSETT.
Lessee....Mr. EDWARD FIELDING.

MONDAY, October 13th, and during the week,
MR. RARRE,
Negro Comedian, and performer on Eleven Instruments. The only blind gentleman of his profession in the world.
MISS FLORENCE HASTINGS,
Serio-Comic.
MR. McGINNES,
Irish Comedian.
MADAME RARRE,
Ballad Vocalist.

☞ THE AUSTIN TROUPE of Acrobats, six in number, who will take their farewell benefit on FRIDAY, October 17th.

CORNSAY GAS COMPANY, LIMITED,

Incorporated under the "Companies' Act, 1862-67-70," limiting the liability of each shareholder to the amount of his shares.

Capital £2,000 in 400 Shares of £5 each.

DIRECTORS:

Mr J. Doidge, Cornsay, | Mr W. Gibson, Cornsay.
Mr Edward Reaveley, Harperley, | Mr G. A. Whirley, Cornsay,
Mr C. F. Cooke, Cornsay, | Mr G. Dodds, Quebec,
Mr Thos. Guest, Cornsay, | Mr R. Thompson, Quebec,

BANKERS:
Messrs. Hodgin, Barnett, Pease, Spence, and Co., Shotley Bridge.
SOLICITOR: John Watson, Esq., Durham.
ENGINEERS: Messrs. T. W. Steers and Co., 20, Scale Lane, Hull.
SECRETARY: Mr George Leadbitter, Kyo, Lintz Green Station.

This Company is formed for lighting Cornsay, Quebec, and the adjacent Collieries in the County of Durham with gas. Prospectuses with forms of applications may be obtained from the Secretary. 340d

WEST DIVISION OF CHESTER WARD, IN THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

ALTERATION OF CLOSING HOURS OF INNS, BEERHOUSES, &c.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Licensing Justices of the said Division, assembled at the General Annual Licensing Meeting, held by adjournment this day at the Justice Room, Lanchester, in the said Division, did, after due notice and upon due consideration, make the following order, namely:—

"We, the undersigned, the Justices assembled at the said meeting, do by this order, made in pursuance of Section 24 of the Licensing Act, 1872. alter the closing hours therein provided of all Licensed Premises in the said Divison in which intoxicating liquors are sold or exposed for sale by retail, and so direct that from and after the 4th day of November next, all the Licensed Premises in the said Division shall be CLOSED on Sunday, Christmas-day, and Good Friday during the whole day before the hour of Half-past Twelve in the afternoon and between the hours of Half-past Two and Six in the afternoon, and after the hour of Nine at night, and on all other days before the hour of Six in the morning and after the hour of Eleven at night."

(Signed) M. KEARNEY, Chairman,
JOHN FAWCETT.
ANNANDALE TOWN.
JOHN JOICEY.
THOS. GREENWELL.

Dated the Twenty-fifth day of September, 1873.
JOHN WATSON, Durham,
Clerk to the Licensing Justices.
333d

TO ADVERTISERS.

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

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11TH, 1873.

Local and District News.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.—The half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held in the Company's Office, Shotley Bridge, on Tuesday—George Peile, Esq., in the chair. The notice convening the meeting having been read by the secretary, the report for the half-year was received and adopted. A dividend was declared of 5 per cent upon the original capital, and 3½ per cent upon the new capital B. After the ordinary business the meeting terminated.

CONCERT AT SHOTLEY BRIDGE.—On Monday last a concert of miscellaneous music was given in the Town Hall, by the Shotley Bridge choir; and, though the night was not at all calculated to lure the lovers of the musical art from their homes, yet the hall was crowded in all parts. Mr. J. Stephenson conducted, and Mr. E. Caulfield, organist of St. Cuthbert's, Benfieldside, presided at the harmonium and pianoforte. The programme being somewhat lengthy, we will just venture to notice the more prominent pieces. "The captive Greek girl," by Miss Green, was something excellent, as was also Miss Brodie's "I cannot sing the old songs." The duet, "What are the wild waves saying," by the Misses Green and Brodie, was rendered very effectively, and was again repeated after a well-merited volley of applause. "Kathleen Aroon," by Miss Brodie, was good. "I know a bank whereon the wild thyme blows," a duet, by the Misses Green and Brodie, was sweetly and tastefully sung. "Tell me, my heart," by Miss Green, was given with such ability that is rarely to be observed in the amateur. This lady has a fine, clear, soprano voice, as well as being tasteful and of a pleasing manner. Her execution is every way masterly and indicative of unlimited practice. At the close of her performance she was greeted with a rapturous *encore*, in response to which she gave with equal skill, "The gipsy girl." Mr. Caulfield's piano solos were also admirable, and did not fail to share in the enconiums of the audience. The choruses, &c.—"O, be joyful," "Praise the Lord," "Gloria," "Let the hills resound," "Hail, smiling morn," "O, Father, whose almighty power," and "Cry aloud and shout,"—were enjoyable, with the exception of the latter. The finale, "God save the Queen," terminated the performance.

OPENING OF THE NEW STORES AND NEW HALL AT ANNFIELD PLAIN.—The new hall was opened on Saturday last by a tea, provided by Mrs. Watson, of East Pontop, to which about 350 sat down. After tea, Mr. Turner, president of the society, was unanimously elected to the chair, and, after a few introductory remarks, depicted the struggles of the committee in bringing the building to completion, and the comparative few "who had a mind to work." Yet, they had friends to back them up, and amongst them, he (the chairman) would make honourable mention of the Messrs. Dickinson, the owners of the South Derwent collieries, who had strengthened the hands of the committee in supplying them with materials they had run short of.—Mr. Stapleton, of Newcastle, then addressed the meeting upon the advantages of co-operation.—Dr. Rutherford was the next speaker. He said that he had not come to set class against class, but rather to reconcile the two and make them one,—one in sympathy, one in interest, one in heart. But to accomplish this, it would need a mediator, and that mediator was co-operation. He exhorted the working men to set before them those three great principles, viz., Co-operation, Temperance, and Religion, and concluded by urging upon them to get up reading rooms, and thereby improve themselves. Miss Brabban and Miss Brown, from Tantobie, delighted the audience by singing some choice airs, while Mr. Thos. Curry ably presided at the harmonium. The Chairman then called upon Mr. Thos. Lamb, of Annfield Plain, who sung "I love water," which received an encore, after which he gave the "Drunkard's dream" with great effect. The South Derwent Brass Band was in attendance, and played some of their choice pieces. A vote of thanks to the speakers, singers, chairman, and to the band for their services, and also to the ladies for their attendance at the tea tables, was carried amid cheers, after which three hearty cheers were given to the Messrs. Dickinson for their great kindness.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST MISSIONARY MEETING AT CASTLESIDE.—On Tuesday evening, a missionary meeting was held in the Primitive Methodist Chapel at the above place. The meeting was ably presided over by the Rev. T. Southron, of Blackhill, who, in his opening address, spoke of the promises of scripture that the "Kingdom of this world shall become the kingdom of our Lord, and of his Christ," and were sure to be fulfilled. The Rev. J. Featherstone was called on to read the last year's missionary report, from which we extract the following:—"Our missions in the united kingdom are advancing. Thirty-eight new places have been successfully missioned during the past year. Twenty-seven new schools have been established; twenty additional chapels have been built or bought. Eight new schoolrooms have been secured. More than 3,600 open-air services have been conducted, and nearly 200,000 pastoral visits have been made to the homes of the people. These general statements represent both great labour and blessed success. The Canadians had 22 circuits and 38 missions. They have 92 ministers, with an increase of 217 members. The work is enlarging, and more missionaries are needed. New Zealand has been constituted a district. Three new stations have been formed. Four additional missionaries are employed with an increase of 84 members. Two more missionaries are needed. The Sydney district includes all the stations in New South Wales and Queensland. Melbourne district includes all the stations in Tasmania and Victoria. Eleven stations are self-sustaining, but we have eight missions in Victoria and four in Tasmania. Adelaide district in South Australia includes seventeen stations, half of which are still dependent on the mission fund. In Western Africa our brethren are still cheered with success. In Southern Africa both costs and results are light. In Western Africa costs are heavy, but success is great. We have in the United Kingdom sixty-six missions, eleven circuit missions, and 131 missionaries. In Canada thirty-eight missions, and forty-six missionaries. In New Zealand six stations, and eight missionaries. In New South Wales and Queensland twenty missions, and twenty-four missionaries. In Victoria and Tasmania twelve missions and twelve missionaries. In South Australia seven missions, and eight missionaries. In Africa four stations, and six missionaries. Total 164 missions, and 235 missionaries. Total amount contributed during the past year for missionary work, £32,257 11s 3d; of which sum Shotley Bridge circuit contributed £50 8s 7d, and of this sum Castleside £15 8s 8d." It was announced at the close of the meeting that the amount contributed by Castleside for the present year by lady collectors and collection, amounted to £10 2s 3d. The meeting was largely attended, and was addressed by the Rev. W. Bowe, and Rev. J. Nichol, as a deputation. Their speeches were very instructive, and highly appreciated. The meeting was brought to a close by the usual votes of thanks.

WEST STANLEY.—The members of the West Stanley Amateur Cricket Club held their annual supper at Mr. Peacock's, Shield Row, on Saturday, the 27th ult. The chair was occupied by Mr. George Winship, who, after giving the usual toasts, gave the toast of the evening, "Success to the Club," coupling with it the name of Mr. Heslop, the captain of the Club, who respended in appropriate terms. A few songs were sung, and a pleasant evening was spent.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL, CONSETT.—The foreign missionary services in connection with the above chapel were held on Sunday last. Three sermons were preached—in the morning at half-past ten o'clock, by the Rev. John Nicholls, of Lowick; in the afternoon at two o'clock, by the Rev. William Bowe, of North Shields; and in the evening at six o'clock, by the Rev. Thomas Southron, of Benfieldside. On Monday evening a public missionary meeting was held. The Rev. Thomas Southron presided. Services of a similar kind were also conducted at Leadgate, and Shotley Bridge.

GOOD TEMPLARISM AT WEST STANLEY.—In connection with the Hope of Stanley Lodge, No. 1353, a public meeting was held on Saturday evening last, in the Primitive Methodist School-room, which was filled. Interesting speeches were given by Bro. Henry Lee, of Leadgate; Bro. James A. Andrews, of the Hope of Stanley Lodge; and a reading entitled, "Myer's speech on the gallows," by Bro. James Abbot. Melodies were also well rendered by Bro. Joseph Rowell, of the Stanley Refuge Lodge. Bro. John Tunley, P.W.C.T., of the Hope of Stanley Lodge, presided at the harmonium. Good Templary continues to flourish here, and bids fair to do much good for the neighbourhood. These public meetings are intended to be held every month.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—At the present time much watchfulness must be exercised, and the earliest evidences of ill-health immediately checked, or a slight illness may result in a serious malady. Relaxed and sore throat, diphtheria, quinsey, coughs, chronic cough, bronchitis, and most other pulmonary affections will be greatly relieved by rubbing this cooling ointment into the skin as nearly as practicable to the seat of mischief. This treatment, at once simple and effective, is admirably adapted for the removal of such diseases during infancy and youth. Old ashmatic invalids will derive marvellous ease from the use of Holloway's remedies, which have brought round many such sufferers, and re-established health after every other means had signally failed.

THE ANNFIELD PLAIN TRAGEDY.

(*Continued from the third page.*)

PRISONER BEFORE THE MAGISTRATES.

William Thompson, the man charged with the wilful murder of Jane Atchison, at Annfield Plain, on Saturday night last, was brought before the Lanchester magistrates (M. Kearney, chairman, J. Fawcett, and T. Greenwell, Esqs.), on Thursday. Prisoner, who had a haggard appearance, was undefended.

Edward Johnson, miner, Annfield Plain, said the deceased, Jane Atchison, was his daughter. Jane Johnson was her maiden name. He knew the prisoner, who lived with her as her husband. The prisoner was a pitman, and he and the deceased had lived with witness for about five weeks. Witness did not know the prisoner before the deceased became acquainted with him. They were first living at the Felling when the deceased first became acquainted with prisoner. The prisoner and deceased came from the Felling to see witness. The prisoner worked at Quaking Houses (The Charley) Pit. Witness lived in the same house with them. On Saturday last he was at home, and the prisoner and deceased were at Newcastle. They returned home between seven and eight o'clock in the evening. They appeared to be on good terms. Witness, prisoner, and the decased had supper, and after that the former said he would go to Mrs. Dodds' public-house for a quart of beer.

The CLERK (Mr. Watson): How far is it to Mrs. Dodds' public-house?

Witness: Not far.

The CLERK: How many yards?

Witness: Nearly a hundred, I should think.

Witness (resuming): I had not got "cannily" into Mrs. Dodd's house when a girl came in and said "Johnson, come home, your daughter is dead." I said to her, "Who are you holding in 'fash.'" I went home, and on going into Ann Parker's house I found the deceased lying on the floor dead. (Here the witness appeared to be overcome with grief, and had to be accommodated with a chair.) I never saw Bill (the prisoner) after I returned home. When I went for the beer, Thompson was in his shirt sleeves. The police had received information of the murder before I went down home.

Sergt. John Brown, stationed at Annfield Plain, said from information given to him about half-past eight o'clock on Saturday night he proceeded to Ann Parker's house and found the deceased lying on the floor. She was lying in Mrs. Scullan's arms. There was a cut in her throat, and she was quite dead. Her clothes were saturated with blood. Witness examined the ground from Johnson's to Ann Parker's house, a distance of about fourteen yards, and traced blood from within a couple of yards of Johnson's door to Parker's door. He did not find traces of blood on Johnson's floor. Witness found a table-knife (produced), but there was only a small portion of blood on it. It was lying on the table, at which some persons appeared to have had supper.

The CHAIRMAN: Is the knife sharp?

Sergt. Brown: It is rather sharp, but has a rough edge.

Mr. FAWCETT: Was the blood fresh when you found the knife?

Sergt. Brown: Yes. (Resuming): I afterwards went to Alexander Thompson's house at Dipton, and on charging him with murdering his wife, he said he was the man I wanted, and added that the deceased "behaved badly to him." He produced a razor case, which he got from Johnson's house.

The CHAIRMAN: What has got the razor?

Edward Johnson: The razor case is mine, but I don't know where the razor is.

The CHAIRMAN: Were there any razors in the house?

Edward Johnson: Yes; there was one in the razor case (produced.) William Thompson was the last man who had it. I saw the prisoner shaving himself with it on the Friday before the murder.

Supt. OLIVER said two men were at present engaged in seeking for the razor, and he asked the bench to remand the prisoner for a week in order that the search might be still further prosecuted.

Prisoner was then remanded until next Thursday.

Correspondence.

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

REPRESENTATIVE MEN.

To the Editor of the Guardian.

SIR,—I read the lively discussion about the Consett Water Company in your last issue and I was certainly surprised, when I came to the part where Mr. McNally thought they were wasting time to little purpose. I fail to see a more important subject introduced by Mr McNally or any other member. My opinion is that one of the most important measures to preserve the health of the town is a good supply of pure water. I, therefore think, sir, that the discussion was of first-rate importance, and I wish the directors of the Consett Water Company were as diligent in making the water wholesome as they are in collecting the rates for it. Peradventure Mr. McNally would have been more profitably employed at the pump-handle drawing a nogging of beer out of the cellar than at the last Local Board meeting mis-representing the interests of the district.—I am, &c.

FILTER.

October 8th, 1872.

THE PIG-STYE CASE AT BLACKHILL.

To the Editor of the Guardian.

SIR,—Observing in your last issue Mr. Dunne's statement at the meeting of the Consett Local Board respecting John O'Neil, of Blackhill, whom he alleges I refused to attend whilst suffering from fever, and as this statement would be likely to injure me before the public, I beg to say that such is not the case, as I got Mr. Moon's order to attend him on the 16th day of August, and he was seen on the same day and attended regularly up to the time of his death. By inserting the above you will greatly oblige yours truly,

W. T. BOLTON,
Medical Officer of Western District of Lanchester Union.

Ebchester Hill, Oct. 9th, 1873.

LEADGATE NATIONAL SCHOOL.

To the Editor of the Guardian.

SIR,—I regret to hear that our respected schoolmaster, Mr Moorhouse, is about to be driven away from Leadgate, and that, too, without any reason or fault on his part. Now, as a parishioner and father of children attending his school, I indignantly protest against this most respectable gentlemen in all his manners, most assiduous in his duties, being turned away from his school and home. To say that his loss will be a great grief to the children in his school, will be to say the least that can be said. I know that he loves the children committed to his care, and I am thoroughly convinced that they love and respect him in the highest degree. His Government reports are all that he or any other successful school teacher could desire. He is known and trusted by the parents of his schools. Under these circumstances, I think we, as parents, &c., without showing any party spirit, ought to take up the matter seriously, and show that we are not indifferent about the education of our children, and who should impart it.—I remain, Sir, yours truly,

A PARENT.

"THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT."

To the Editor of the Guardian.

SUR,—Aw's nee skolart mesel, bit maw laddie Tammy's a clinker, fur a lad, thou knaws. He gangs to skule tiv an awd chap that keeps a grand "cat." Every lad o' the skule skunners at her claws. He katched the lads iv the furst class reedin an awd buke wiv an awd, awd rime in't. See, marrow, he sends a note hyem tiv every parint abute it. Here's a kopy ov mine:—

"Your son Thomas, with many others, wasted his precious moments this afternoon in reading an old book of foolish tales, contrary to Cocker. I, therefore, peremptorily insist on each pupil producing to me on Monday morning first a paraphrase on the 'House that Jack Built' as an exegeses. I, furthermore, being of a humane disposition, propose to give three prizes, if merited, to the class for this interesting exercise. The first prize will be a nice pencil case; the second, the remittance of the punishment due to negligence this day; and the third, a precious flogging for all bad exegeses. P. PINCHNOT."

Wad ye believe, Maister Editur, wur lad gets the furst prize fur

THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.

This is the house that Jack built.

This is the bait
That lay in the house that Jack built.

This is the rate that bought the bait,
That lay in the house that Jack built.

This is the flat that paid the rate,
That bought the bait
That lay in the house that Jack built.

This is the "Cat" that flogged the flat
That paid the rate, that bought the bait
That lay in the house that Jack built.

This is the dog that carried the cat
That flogged the flat
That paid the rate that bought the bait
That lay in the house that Jack built.

This is the Act that should be torn,
That whelped the "Dog,"
That carried the "Cat," that flogged the flat,
That paid the rate, that bought the bait
That lay in the house that Jack built.

This is the ratepayer, all forlorn,
That swore the Act it should be torn;
That whelped the dog,
That carried the "Cat," that flogged the flat,
That paid the rate, that bought the bait
That lay in the house that Jack built.

This is the "Scraper" of the shorn,
That shaved the ratepayer all forlorn,
That swore the Act it should be torn,
That whelped the dog,
That carried the "Cat," that flogged the flat,
That paid the rate, that bought the bait
That lay in the house that Jack built.

"JACKEY"

Consett, Sept. 23rd, 1873.

THE RECTOR OF EDMONDBYERS AND HIS PARISHIONERS.

To the Editor of the Guardian.

SIR,—In the opening of the second letter by "Protest," he admits that there are diversities of opinion amongst the parishioners of Edmondbyers. "Protest" has seen fit to suddenly change his ground of attack, and instead of the Rector we find a malicious tirade against the ex-schoolmaster. Not one of the questions I asked in my last letter has "Protest" answered, and why? Because he cannot, and dare not. But I will take upon myself the liberty of replying for him. "Protest" in his first letter makes mention of the nine a.m. service, and from his remarks thereon, some of your readers may have concluded that he was a regular attendant at the said service. In order to disabuse the minds of your readers, I must say I believe in eighteen months, "Protest" attended the nine a.m. service "twice;" each time he slunk in as though afraid any one should see him. The service would barely be concluded before he would sneak out again, putting one in mind of a whipped cur going away with his tail between his legs; this is what "Protest" knows of the nine a.m. service, and my question on this subject he dared not answer, because plainly his intentions were hypocritical, and this regular attendant at the Parish Church deems himself competent to take the Rector to task, and this degree of attendance is the average of "Protest" at any of the services;" so much for "Protest's" knowledge from personal attendance. It will, however, I think, be unnecessary, and a waste of time, for me to take into consideration all my questions in detail. Your intelligent readers will easily perceive that "Protest" has shirked them, that he is afraid to answer them, and, instead of keeping to the point in debate, has taken a totally different ground altogether. "Protest" finishes his rigmarole of a letter by stating, "I don't intend to say anything more on the subject." Why? because he knows that he has thrown all his "malice" in his last, and has not now a leg to stand upon, or, it may be, he seeks to intimidate "Fairplay" not to attempt to compete in a public paper, with such a "mighty giant intellectuality" as "Protest." At first I gave "Protest" credit for having a little common sense, but I find myself mistaken; he has none at all. "Protest" commences his second letter, not by answering, as an honest man would have done, the queries in my first, but by attacking a totally different person. The reason for this is perhaps best known to himself. "Malice" is plainly shown throughout the whole of his letter, but our friend "Protest" is a Good Templar, and takes this method of showing forth to your readers how "charitably" he, as a Good Templar, is disposed towards his fellow men. I suppose the first part of "Protest's" letter is meant for a sop to the ex-schoolmaster, or else to lead your readers into the supposition that he was the principal leader in getting up the said memorial, but really what that letter and the late schoolmaster has to do with "Protest's" attack on the Rector in his first prelude, I cannot understand. I suppose "Protest" found the position he had taken up in his attack on the Rector was "untenable," and so he wishes to divert the attention of your readers from the real point at issue; such craftiness apes the cunning of the fox, but I feel convinced will not succeed in throwing your readers off the scent. Why "Protest" is so particular in enumerating the number of people (not children) who signed the petition, beats my comprehension, unless it is to show how well the late schoolmaster is respected by the parishioners; and that the parents fully appreciated his method of imparting instruction, and were conscious of the good he was doing in fitting their children for the duties of this life. They evidently knew they had the right man in the right place. But can this meddling pest, "Protest," desire to draw the attention of the readers of your valuable paper to the "astounding fact," that there are in Edmondbyers "seventy people" desirous of retaining the services of the late schoolmaster, whilst now, the "enormous number of one" is maliciously doing all he can to convey the impression that the late schoolmaster is a blackguard, drunkard, and gambler. "Protest" is seeking to destroy the character of the late schoolmaster, and that too, by writing under an "incognito." Was ever such a cowardly, mean, despicable, and dastardly letter written against a fellow man before? and by one who, as a Good Templar, professes to have the good of his fellow man at heart! The intention is plain on the face of it, to blacken, to destroy, the former good character of the ex-schoolmaster, and that too, of a man stricken with a terrible disease, which prohibits him from earning food for a wife, three children, and himself, otherwise than by mental employment. I mean to say, Mr. Editor, such a "scurrilous knave" as "Protest" has shown himself to be, has the execration of every upright honest man. What is worse to a man than a stab in the dark under an incognito such as "Protest" has chosen. "Protest" says the late schoolmaster "frequents" a dublic house to drink stout, and play at bagatelle. I charge "Protest" with telling a "wilful, deliberate lie." Those who know "Protest" here in Edmondbyers, are fully aware what reliance is to be placed on anything he says, but lest anybody should be deceived by the misrepresentations of "Protest" it will be necessary to state publicly under what circumstances the ex-schoolmaster "once" (this is the "frequents" of "Protest") entered the house previously mentioned. On the 29th ult, the late schoolmaster's wife was confined. Mr. C. was requested by the nurse between eight and nine p.m. to leave the house, but to remain near in order to be available to go for the Dr. It was a stormy night, wind blowing furiously, a drenching rain, and very dark. Mr C. went out, came in again in about an hour-and-a-half, wet through, changed his clothes, went out again, not wishing for a repetition of wet clothes he went to the village, found all dark and closed, excepting public house, entered said house for shelter from wind and rain, did certainly drink a glass of stout, and had a game or two of bagatelle. These are the grounds on which "Protest" designs to stigmatize the late schoolmaster as a "frequenter" of public-houses, a drunkard, and gambler. Now, mark how "charitable" this Good Templar "Protest" of Edmondbyers behaves to this erring brother. Does "Protest," with the other Good Templar's, act in accordance with the rules of Good Templarism by appointing a committee to visit him, to try and reclaim this erring brother, pooh! pooh! An outsider has informed them that "so and so" had a glass of stout, and the immediate cry is "expel him," "expel him;" and in their hearts they rejoice to have such an accusation against him. A small "clique" in the lodge have long felt his presence unbearable, he is too inquisitive for them, they made him an auditor, and after some time he asked for the books, but was put down with the remark, "he did not rightly understand the duties of auditor." The real facts of the case stand thus: as long as "Protest" and his "cat-paws" can do as they like in the lodge, all is well; directly a brother differs from them, some means are found either to compel him to withdraw, or expel him. "Protest" has not the manliness to acknowledge my affirmation in respect to the "rapid decline" in membership, owing to their own "blundering stupidity." How consistent the Good Templars of Edmondbyers act. It is an "enormous crime" in the eyes of "Protest" and his "tools" to drink a glass of stout, yet perfectly consistent with their rules to go to the very same publicans beg for subscriptions and accept money for the Templar Lifeboat. Again another Good Templar, (one of the tools of "Protest"), hearing of the abomination of the ex-schoolmaster in drinking stout, in her "wisdom" and "charity" saw fit to stop the supply of "milk" just at the time when it was most needed, viz., after confinement with twins. I have heard that "self praise is no recommendation." Evidently "Protest" possesses plenty of self-conceit. Of course everything he sees through his glasses is without fault, it is perfect; although one is apt to think "Protest" uses "glasses" of the highest possible "magnifying" power, and everyone may not wish to use such "glasses." I thank "Protest" for his information respecting "glasses," but beg leave to assure him that I much prefer using my eyes to the best "glasses" in the world. As to "distorting glasses" I presume "Protest" has worn them for some time, so he is in a position to speak of their value and power; though as to what they may be, I must confess I have not the slightest knowledge, nor desire to know. "Protest" must have had his "distorting" glasses on when he wrote that choice "epithet" which you, Mr. Editor, have seen fit to omit. It will do very well, though, to draw the attention of your readers to the language of "Protest." "The mind is the standard of the man" and what is in the mind comes out in the language. Owing to the course "Protest" has taken, I have been compelled to follow suit, in order to expose the untruths of "Protest." If "Protest" dare write again, and keep strictly to the point in debate, not wearing either "bigger," "biggest," or "distorting" glasses, whatever sort of glasses any of these may be, I will, to the best of my ability reply to him. When I write it is with the knowledge that your paper is read by many hundreds; I have tried to keep to the main point, but owing to the attitude assumed by "Protest" in commencing on fresh ground, I must acknowledge that I have been compelled to deviate from the main line of argument, my only desire in writing is that untruths may be stopped, and that the parishioners may have

FAIRPLAY.

Edmondbyers.

Cricket.

BENFIELDSIDE *v.* RYTON.—On Saturday sen., the return match between these clubs was played on the beautiful ground at Ryton Willows. This being the third match this season between these clubs both sides on this occasion had raised the best of their forces, and being the wind-up of the season, at Ryton an exciting contest was anticipated, and, indeed, the interesting features of the game were not in any way forthcoming. The brilliant weather and pleasant scenery brought out the gay spectators in good numders. Ryton went first to the wicket to the bowling of Renton and Bell, who quickly disposed of several of the wickets. Messrs. Nicholson and Haig, however, being capital batsmen, kept the leather flying for a considerable time. Finally they were despatched, and the innings terminated for forty-nine runs. Benfieldside next took the willow in hand, and through a well-played innings, in which Foggon furnished the chief contribution, soon brought the score up to sixty-three, thus winning by fourteen runs. The players afterwards retired to Mr. Bate's Hotel, where a splendid supper, given by the Ryton Cricket Club, was provided, and was attended by several of the gentry from Ryton. The chair was occupied by W. A. Ritson, Esq., and the vice-chair by Dr. George Renton. After the usual loyal toasts, the health of the respective clubs was drunk. The day, throughout, was one of supreme interest, and the praiseworthy generosity of the Ryton cricketers was not, by any means, the least part of it. Appended is the score:—

BENFIELDSIDE.	
H. L. Foggon, run out	19
T. Brown, b Benson	7
R. Broadbent, c Poole, b Benson	2
J. Dixon, b Swan	6
M. Richley, b Swan	10
R. Bell, b Swan	2
R. Forster, c Benson	0
Dr G. Renton, b Swan	8
J. A. Dickinson, run out	1
J. Flinn, b Swan	3
J. Thirlwell, not out	0
Extras	5
Total	63
RYTON.	
W. Poole, b Bell	1
R. Swan, b Bell	0
Garthwaite, c Flinn, b Bell	3
W. Nicholson, c Thirlwell b Foggon	12
W. A. Ritson, b Bell	0
A. Benson	5
R. Haig, c Broadbent, b Bell	13
R. Murray, st Dixon	7
W. Benson, b Foggon	0
T. Eltringham, not out	1
W. Armstrong, st Dixon	0
Extras	7
Total	49

THE RECLUSE OF THE OLD WATER TOWER:

A ROMANCE OF RARE OLD CHESTER.

CHAPTER VIII.

Meanwhile the rain continued to fall in torrents; and the darkness, through whose thick gloom scarcely could be seen the cottages on the opposite side of the street, increased. The one wide street of the little town was like a river, and in its great expanse of water bore no inapt resemblance to the neighbouring estuary that seemed to have overflowed its banks, and was revelling in unconstrained exultation in its new field of operations.

Jake and his wife looked on in sympathetic silence. They were both at their wit's end what to do with the woman. At first they were incessant in their endeavours to rouse her, but seeing the failure that attended their exertions, they prudently desisted therefrom, and resolved to let the swoon have its course. So with pitying eyes they sat silently awaiting the change which time, they thought, would bring. All this time the object of their solicitude sat buried in profound oblivion; her calmness was the calmness of despair; her silent sorrow bespoke the consuming grief of one to whom sobs would have been mercies and tears unspeakable blessings. But she could not speak; she could not even indulge in the cheap luxury of tears. Like one suddenly struck dumb, her tongue refused to do its wonted office; like one struck blind, she neither saw nor knew that she was seen. Her white face and her compressed lips showed, nevertheless, the effects of the severe mental strain before which she had succumbed.

At length a copious flood of tears came to her relief. As though ashamed of the weakness which they displayed, she raised her hand and somewhat wildly dashed them away, and then arose from her seat, and prepared to depart.

But Jake, though only a common day-labourer, was a rare tactician. So, under the pretence that the rain was coming in beneath the ill-fitting door, he gave a broad grin with his very broad mouth, and went and turned the lock, putting the key in his pocket.

"Will you not let me go?" said the unhappy woman, who had observed his movement, and divined its purpose. "It is time that I was astir, when I have to reach Chester to-night." These words she uttered with a force and firmness that somewhat awed Jake.

"You surely binna going to Chester to-night bin 'ee?" inquired he in an incredulous manner.

"I am. I must go, for I have to be there to-night," replied the other quietly, but not on that account the less determinedly.

"But you anna a fish, and I am sure that nothing but a fish can swim to Chester. Why, woman, you must be dreaming to think of going to Chester to-night," spoke the soft-hearted fellow; who, in his great simplicity, thought he had made use of a capital illustration, and was rather proud than otherwise, of the distinction which it conferred.

"I am not a fish; I only wish that I was, for then at least I should be at peace," and the unhappy woman buried her face in his hands.

Jake and his wife looked on in speechless sympathy, their limited stock of English words had been exhausted, but the goodness of their hearts was as great as it had been.

So with something like a puzzled look, and in a manner much as though their relative social positions had been reversed, the simple fellow said, "I dunna mean you any harm, and beg that you wunna take any offence, seeing I dunna intend you any; but for all that you canna and shanna leave this house to-night, I tell 'ee. So you may just as well sit 'ee down and make 'eself comfortable."

The unhappy woman looked at him in silent surprise, but her silence was only for a minute, for she instantly replied, "Thank you, friends, for your kindness; and if ever it lies in my power to repay, believe me the debt shall not be dishonoured, but I have reasons of my own why I must go to Chester this very night." And she made a renewed attempt to reach the door, but Maggie came to the rescue, and with the help of Jake prevented her.

"I tell 'ee, you shanna go to-night. Do you take me for a brute beast, a wild noscerous, or what do you take me to be? My name is Jake Fentum, and if anybody can prove that I owe him a shilling I'll willingly pay him five for letting me know on it; but hang me, if I let you go out of this house to-night. Why did you come in it at all for if you did not intend to stay?" inquired Jake, who was by no means the most logical of reasoners.

"Your good wife invited me, because it was raining, and I was wetted to the skin;" replied the woman, much subdued in her manner, for Jake's honest kindness had gone to her heart.

"And inna it raining now? Why, woman, canna you see; or have your tears so blinded your eyes that you canna see through 'em? Why, look 'ee here. Jest wipe the steam off the windys, and happen she'll then see that it's impossible she can venture out in such dog and ditch weather." And doing her husband's bidding, Maggie set to work and rubbed away the steaming exhalation that darkened the little panes, and then, with something approaching an air of visible triumph in his thoroughly-broad English face, Jake took her by the shoulders, and with a rude attempt at gallantry drew her to the window, and pointed out the waste of waters that were revelling in the street, and which held undisputed possession thereof. Verily, water was king alike of the land as of the sea.

"Now isn't it coming down, as if the very heavens were opened, and we were going to have another flood? Why, woman, we'ne on high ground here compared with other parts, but if I should let you start to walk to Chester, I should consider I was guilty of sending you out to be drownded for you would have to wade, and in many parts about Dunham meadows, you'd han to swim." All this he said with a bluntness of speech, and with a loudness of voice, that denoted him to be not less determined than kind.

Seeing opposition fruitless, the strange woman allowed him to press her on her chair, and having thereby given an implied consent that she would stay, she removed her wretched head-covering, and then, for the first time, her luxuriant tresses of hair surprised Maggie much more than they astonished Jake, who was not much addicted to connoisseurship of that kind. Maggie's hair was almost as closely cropped as his own poll; indeed, to his gardening and other Jack-of-all-trades, Jake added the business of a barber, but he was not proficient in its higher mysteries.

"Now, Maggie, the kettle boils, let's have our tea, and see and be quick over it."

"And time it did boil, it's bein long enough over it. I only wish it would boil all them fairies that plague and torment us so," said Maggie, who like most of her class at that time was very superstitious.

"But fairies do not plague; they are kind little creatures. It is our bad spirits that torment us, not the fairies, who, on the contrary, are most active in their benevolence," said the stranger, and with unusual vivacity.

"Well, missus, happen you'll excuse me, but I dunna 'xactly follow your meaning. We talks a kind of Cheshire English, about Frodsham. But what did you say about the bad spirits?"

"I did not say *the* bad spirits, I said *our* bad spirits," returned the woman.

"And do we then carry bad spirits about us? Lor! who'd a thought o' such a thing? Why I am sure our Jake has no bad spirits about him, and I am welly sure that I anna. But I suppose it's only very bad people as han 'em?"

The stranger was speechless. A momentary blush passed over her face.

"God help and keep her! I'm afraid she's been a naughty one!" were the thoughts that crossed the peasant woman's mind; but she replied, "Good people do not surely have bad spirits, do they?"

"They do not," returned the woman, "It is sin that brings bad spirits, much in the same way that filth produces fever." Then she sat silently contemplating the fire, her head bent low.

"Harkee, Maggie," said the honest Jake, something like anger flushing his face, "yone been a good and true wife to me, but yone not the only good woman of the kind in England, or for the matter o' that in Frodsham either. Why, then, do you give yourself airs, and strut about like a peacock that's proud of his fine feathers. If you've no fine feelings happen other people have, and you ought to consider them, and not go on with your high jinks."

This for the taciturn Jake was a marvellous long speech, and its length fairly took away Maggie's breath, but she was equal to the emergency, and so said, "Jake, if you had paid attention to what we was saying, you would have noticed that I never spoke of this good woman at all. We were speaking of bad people having bad spirits."

"Well, I don't want to argyfy with you, Maggy, I've never yet done so once in twenty years, and I'm not going to begin now. So now as tea is ready, let's all fall to, and drown all unpleasantness in the tea-pot."

So they made the strange woman draw her chair close to the very humble table, on the clean polished surface of which were placed sundry cups; an earthenware tea-pot with the spout badly broken and otherwise very much burnt, a large jar of honey, and a still larger loaf of home-baked bread, with an accompaniment of bacon dripping.

Honest Jake and his spouse fell to with a hearty vigour that left nothing to be desired; but after each mouthful they pressed upon the woman to eat and drink, assuring her, in reiterated warmth of language not to be afraid, for that she was heartily welcome! And after a time, partly moved by their gentle honest persuadings, and partly by her own hunger, she consented to share their meal.

For some time they ate in silence, but at length Jake broke the quiet by observing, "just afore you went off in the faint, we were talking about Sir Jennings Partington's misfortin that occurred more nor twenty years ago."

The stranger was on the point of raising the cup to her mouth, but when she heard Jake's allusion to Sir Jennings a change over her, that was positively dreadful to behold. She hurriedly replaced her cup on the tea board. She was strangely moved. Jake and his wife looked on with a greatly perplexed air, and for a minute or two scarcely knew how to shape their reply to the altered circumstances of the case. At length Jake ventured to say, "Happen, missus, you knew Sir Jennings? He was a good man, but he was curst with a very bad wife."

The woman groaned, but gave forth no other sound.

"Aye," continued Jake, "Sir Jennings was as good a man as the sun ever smiled upon. It was a bad morning's work for him when his wife darkened his door with her cursed shadow."

Still the woman only groaned, saying nothing. At length she said, striving to appear outwardly calm, "Did you—did you—did you know that unhappy woman?"

"Know her? Why, of course, I know'd her. How could I help knowing her? Me and my father, and his afore him, were born on the Castle estate. Yes, I know'd her and her beautiful face; and more than that, I should know her again quickly if I ever seed her with these eyes."

"Was she then handsome?"

"You do well to ask me was she handsome. Well, I arn't much of a scholar myself, or happen I might describe her pretty face and her bright black eyes that shone like glistening stars. Talk about a painted doll and them here kind o' things; why, its pretty face was nowhere to hern. She was like waxwork, and had cheeks like roses, and I've heerd it said her hair was softer than any silk, finer than any cobweb, and was so long that she could comb it out, till it reached below her knees. Poor Sir Jennings! I wonder if he's still alive, and if he is, what has become of him? And the children, too, I wonder where they are."

"Dead, and in Heaven, I hope; for that's the only place for children to be in, when they've got a bad mother, who thinks nothing of them, and runs away with another man," savagely spoke the virtuous Mrs. Fentum.

"Have there been received no tidings of Sir Jennings?" inquired the stranger with a groan.

"No, and I don't suppose there ever will be again," replied Jake, paying small attention to the stranger's inquiry. "The trouble which he had to bear was enough to kill twenty men, and the worst on it was that he did not deserve it. Oh she was an artful bad one was my lady, and bad will be for fortin. And if she was here to-night to hear my words, I'd quickly tell her to her face what is on my mind, and ever has been since she went away."

"But do you not think that after all she is very greatly to be pitied?" inquired the woman, with her face studiously averted from him.

"Pitied indeed! she ought to be horsewhipped at the cart tail from one end of the estate to the other, and if I had my way she should too. What cause had she to do what she did? She had a good husband, who was as rich as he was good, and as handsome as any squire in the county. Why then did she ruin her husband and destroy her home? I'll tell 'ee, she was a nation bad un; and the man she went off with was the greatest vagabond in all Cheshire."

"And you do not then pity her? Does no one pity her? Does no one sometimes say a kind word for her?" asked the stranger.

"Pity her be hanged! I tell 'ee if I had my way with her I'd horsewhip her on her bare back and shoulders! Ah, she's not so modest that she need shudder to expose them to all the country louts. That's the kind o' pity she should take from me if only I had the chance, but I dunna suppose that I ever shall, more's the pity."

"Alas!" said the woman, "how can her husband forgive her whom she has so deeply offended if his very day labourers, the hinds on his estate whom she has never injured, speak so harshly of her offence, and show themselves to be so utterly unforgiving?"

"Do you think she deserves pity? She never showed Sir Jennings none, and she left him and her two little bairns."

"But she left them with Sir Jennings, who was their father," interposed the woman.

"He was not their father—more than I was. He'd the name of being their father—but he wasn't, and all the country know'd so, and said the same."

"Liar!" shrieked out the woman, losing all command over her feelings, which, like a pent-up stream, burst their dam, and raged wildly and fiercely. "Liar! who told you that they were not his children? I say that they were his very own lawfully begotten off-spring! There was no stain or dishonour attached to their birth! He who dares to say they were bastards is doubly a bastard himself, and to his face I tell him he is a liar, and in his teeth I cast back the slander."

Jake and his wife looked wonderingly at the excited being before them, whose very nature seemed entirely changed. In their first thoughts they charitably believed she had gone mad.

"Why, woman, what on earth has come over you? What need have you to take on like that here? To hear you rave, and to see your eyes that roll about in such a wild kind of way, welly frightens me, for fear they should tumble out o' their place. One would suppose you'd something to do with the affair. Why, you can't know Sir Jennings—much less know his lady—the bad one that she was," said Jake.

The woman was silent, and hung down her head, for her momentary ebullition of anger had been followed by increased despondency. She sat for some time like one distraught, but at length, as though inspired by a sudden resolution, she rose from her seat. Going up to Jake and standing beside him, she laid her hand upon his shoulder, and looked him trustfully in the face. When she saw that his big honest eyes returned her gaze, and that she could read trust and confidence in their expression, she said, "Honest friend! dare I trust you with a secret? Yet why should I, a guilty woman, burthen your soul with my bootless story? Know you whom I am? Dare I tell you? Should I foolishly pour forth in your honest ears the sad story of my grief, you will promise me that the gadding world of Frodsham shall not know the details? Will you promise me that?" and she fixed her eyes upon his face, nor moved them therefrom till he had spoken the words she eagerly listened for.

"If the telling on it will ease her mind and give her comfort, why Maggie let her, in God's name, tell it; and happen it may be a lesson for all on us. May Heaven, in its anger, forsake me if I forsake the promise I give. What say you, wife?"

"I say, Jake, as you say. Let the poor woman tell us if she thinks she dare trust us, and the telling may happen do her good—much as a scolding often eases the heart o' the weight that's on it. We live in Frodsham, but we'en no jangling acquaintance, and in our old days we ar'nt a going to make any."

"Know you, then, the unfortunate being who stands before you?" and she stood erect, like a statue. Even in her wet rags she looked beautiful as a piece of moulded sculpture.

"How should we know—how can we tell?" breathlessly said Jake and his wife together, and nearly in the same words.

"Look at me; examine my eyes, my face, my teeth, my hands, my streaming black hair, now, alas! growing white with unnumbered troubles—look I say upon me, and then, in your honest truth answer me, Who I am?"

"Merciful God of Heaven! it is—it is—yes! it must be—it can be no other—it is my lady returned to her desolate home."

And before they were aware, or had time to prevent her falling, she fell at their feet in another swoon.

LITERARY SELECTIONS.

One of the greatest proofs of mediocrity is not to be able to recognise superiority where it really exists.

A man is circumscribed in all his ways by providence just as he is in a ship; for though the man may walk freely upon the decks, he must go whither the ship bears him.

Prodigality is always asleep, and covetousness is ever wakeful: prodigality knows not when to spare, nor covetousness how to spend. Prodigality is all lace and covetousness no clothes.

DIFFICULTIES.—The wise and active conquer difficulties, by daring to attempt them; sloth and folly shiver and shrink at sight of toil and hazard, and make the impossibility they fear.

TRIALS OF MEN OF GENIUS.—But there are other trials which, being purely extraneous to his position, and quite accidental, are far more difficult for him to bear. Take a man like Thackeray, for instance—a great genius shed upon a coterie of small witlings who happened by a fortuitous combination of circumstances, rather than by any merit of their own! to have the public ear. See how they worried him. Until he was known, he was shallow; when it was found that he was deep, he was cynical. It was not until he was dead that he was found to be great. Then he was no longer a dangerous competitor, and praise was cheap. He could even be held up as an example to the disparagement of the great contemporary humorist, whose sole offence was that he was still living. Here was a man who suffered not from any want of appreciation on the part of the public, but from the fact that his critics were in the same line of business with himself, and were not gifted enough to hold their own as against him. There was a sort of huckstering rivalry in the matter that must have been keenly irritating to refined sensibilities like his; yet he dared show no sign of pain, lest he should unwittingly immortalise the small fry who inflicted it. And it is not only in life that the great man suffers. No sooner has the breath left his body than his trunks are rifled, his secret drawers pryed into, every bit of scandal and tittle-tattle about him collected and published, his innermost life, social, moral, domestic, and religious, laid bare to the gaze of a public which is ever more prone to condemn than to praise. Plain Mr. Smith, who never did anything for the benefit of his race, beyond paying his way and setting the people who lived in the same street and went to the same chapel a tolerably good example, can go to his last rest without the least fear that the one small skeleton in his cupboard will ever be brought out to his detriment. Jones, the tippler, who beat his wife and starved his family, enjoys a similar immunity. But let any man become a great public benefactor, and straightway everything he did in secret is brought to light. The greater he is, the less mercy is shown.—*"Thoughts in the Twilight."*

CHASED BY A TIGER.—When our fugitive had proceeded some six leagues, he thought he heard the distant roar of the animal, and a shudder ran through him. The roar of the tiger resembles the screech of the hog, but is prolonged, sharp, and piercing, and even when there is no occasion for fear, causes an involuntary tremour of the nerves, as if the flesh shuddered consciously at the menace of death. The roaring was heard clearer and nearer. The tiger was already upon the trail of the man, who saw no refuge but a small carob-tree at a great distance. He had to quicken his pace, and finally to run, for the roars behind him began to follow each other more rapidly, and each was clearer and more ringing than the last. At length, flinging his riding gear to one side of the path, the gaucho turned to the tree which he had noticed, and, in spite of the weakness of its trunk, happily quite a tall one, he succeeded in clambering to its top and keeping himself half concealed among its boughs, which oscillated violently. Thence he could see the swift approach of the tiger, sniffing the soil and roaring more frequently in proportion to its increasing perception of the nearness of its prey. Passing beyond the spot where our traveller had left the path, it lost the track, and becoming enraged, rapidly circled about until it discovered the riding gear, which it dashed to fragments by a single blow. Still more furious from this failure, it resumed its search for the trail, and at last found out the direction in which it led. It soon discerned its prey, under whose weight the slight tree was swaying like a reed upon the summit of which a bird had alighted. The tiger now sprang forward, and in the twinkling of an eye its monstrous fore-paws were resting on the slender trunk two yards from the ground, and were imparting to the tree a convulsive trembling calculated to act upon the nerves of the gaucho, whose position was far very from secure. The beast exerted its strength in an ineffectual leap; it circled around the tree, measuring the elevation with eyes reddened by the thirst for blood, and at length, roaring with rage, it crouched down, beating the ground frantically with its tail, its eyes fixed on its prey, its parched mouth half open. This horrible scene had lasted for nearly two mortal hours; the gaucho's constrained attitude, and the fearful fascination exercised over him by the fixed and bloodthirsty stare of the tiger, which irresistibly attracted and retained his own glances, had begun to diminish his strength, and he already perceived that the moment was at hand when his exhausted body would fall into the capacious mouth of his pursuer. But at that moment the distant sound of the feet of horses on a rapid gallop gave him hope of rescue. His friends had indeed seen the tiger's foot-prints, and were hastening on, though without hope of saving him. The scattered fragments of the saddle directed them to the scene of action, and it was the work of a moment for them to reach it, to uncoil their lassoes, and to fling them over the tiger, now blinded by rage. The beast, drawn in opposite directions by the two lassoes, could not evade the swift stabs by which its destined victim took his revenge for his prolonged torments. "On that occasion I knew what it was to be afraid," was the expression of Don Juan Facundo Quiroga, as he related this incident to a group of officers.—*Life in the Argentine Republic.*

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

HUNDRED AND NINTH DAY.

Owing to the commencement of Monday's proceedings being at the late hour of one o'clock, the assemblage of spectators down at the Courts was enormous; but after the recent prosecutions for disorderly conduct, and through the overawing presence of a large force of police, the behaviour of the crowd was particularly quiet and orderly. The defendant and Dr. Kenealy received, however, the accustomed ovation of cheers from their admirers and partizans.

HUNDRED AND TENTH DAY.

Tuesday's proceedings began very quietly, and were continued in a more business-like manner, and with less of interpolation than has prevailed for some time. There seemed to be an air of weariness in judges, jury, and counsel, and there was little done beyond the necessary examination and cross-examination of witnesses. A wet and miserable day thinned the usual attendance of outdoor spectators, but the Court itself was as full as ever.

OUR IRON SUMMARY.

Metropolitan consumers, who were congratulating themselves on the dreaded first of October, having passed over without a rise on the London Coal Market, find their spirits slightly dashed by the announcement of increased rates for railway carriage. The Great Northern and Midland Railway Companies have increased their charges from the principal collieries to London about sevenpence per ton. A pleasant game of battledore and shuttlecock is being kept up between the coal-owners and the railway companies; the coal-owners raise their prices, and the railway companies, determined to be even with them, raise the rate of freight. Very agreeable indeed for the battledores, but hardly so pleasant for that unfortunate shuttlecock the consumer. Although the South Yorkshire Steam Coal-owners' Association have declined to make any advance, prices have stiffened in that active district. Sheffield in particular has been much agitated by an advance of 2s. 6d. per ton—raising the price of the best house coal to 27s. 6d. Not only is great dissatisfaction felt, but no hesitation is experienced at expressing it openly, and the action of coal-owners in greedily seizing the first indication of a revival of business as a pretext for a large advance is denounced in vigorous terms. The sensitiveness of Sheffield to the fuel question is plainly shown by the increasing propensity of the Dronfield district, where coal may be obtained on favourable terms, both as to first cost and freight. Consumers in West Yorkshire and in the Forest of Dean have been agreeably disappointed by a postponement of the threatened rise. Increased output at Cardiff has produced no effect upon prices, which remain the same as last week. In Cleveland coal and coke are both showing a tendency to harden, but in Durham prices are easier, coke being obtainable at 35s. Lancashire coal has made a bound upward of 3s. 4d. per ton. Delivered, in Manchester, the best house coal now fetches from 27s. 6d. to 30s. Inferior qualities have advanced 1s. 8d. per ton. Great dismay has been caused by this large and sudden advance throughout Lancashire. Makers of textile fabrics are much excited and disconcerted, and some have gone the length of proposing that the mill shall not be lit up during the winter.

The sudden rise of coal in several districts has not been justified by any advance in iron. Sharp fluctuations in the Glasgow warrant market failed to produce any improvement in price, as after a momentary spurt, occasioned by a desire on the part of sellers to "cover," a sharp decline took place, leaving iron on the whole a shade easier than last week. Still the outlook is cheering. Leading manufacturers are fully employed, and are likely to be so throughout the winter. In Cleveland the pig-iron trade is dull. A certain stagnation is produced by the axiety existing respecting wages. The masters fully expect that Mr. Kettle, the arbitrator, will award in their favour and reduce the wages of iron-workers 12½ per cent., an alteration which will give a great impetus to business. In Durham, pig-iron has declined 2s 6d per ton, and the finished iron trade is also slack. West Yorkshire is doing a brisk business. All the large engineering and mechanical works are fully occupied, and no weakening tendency is perceptible. Barrow-in-Furness finds great difficulty in meeting the demand for hæmatite pig, so great is the home and foreign demand for this fine iron. Barnsley and South Yorkshire are fully occupied in the production of railway plant and large castings and fittings for the many new collieries in this district. The constantly increasing production of Bessemer steel has induced great activity in the ganister quarries of Yorkshire. This stone is in great request for lining the converters wherein the molten pig-iron is first decarbonised by a powerful blast, and then converted into Bessemer steel by the addition of spiegeleisen.

The excitement produced in Sheffield by the rise in coal has been intensified by a rumour that one of the largest firms engaged in the manufacture of steel—mainly for American customers—is about to transfer its business to the United States. For a long time past these makers have been producing steel from Bilbao ores, but have at last found themselves (overweighted by the cost of freight and the high prices of fuel and labour) unable to compete with the American makers, who import the ore direct, and manufacture upon the spot. If confirmed, this report will only tend to prove more clearly than before that although we need not—for a while—dread the American as a rival—he is gone for ever as a customer.

Fortunately for England new customers are daily cropping up. At Cardiff the absence of American demand for railway iron is no longer severely felt. Home and Continental orders are numerous, and the new railway work projected or in operation in Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Persia, &c. will serve to keep the railway iron-makers employed for some time to come.

The general tendency to employ Bessemer steel for railway material is undeniably increasing. Steel rails are in great demand throughout the country, and both Barnsley, Leeds, and Sheffield are busy in manufacturing tyres and axles, but producers are in considerable arrears with their work. The manufacture of steel rails has also been actively commenced on the Thames, the Bessemer Steel and Ordance Company, East Greenwich, already producing a large output. There appears no special reason why this important and increasing manufacture should not prosper in the metropolis as well as in other great industrial centres.—*Iron.*

Baron Alphonse de Rothchild, who had recently made a considerable donation to the Assistance of Paris, has just addressed to the Prefect of the Seine a sum of 10,000fr., to be distributed among poor people whom the rent of October 8th is likely to turn out of their lodgings.

A man named William Shean was sentenced to one month's imprisonment, with hard labour, at Bow Street Police Office, on Saturday, for kissing the wife of a publican keeping the Feathers public-house, in Great Wilde Street, while she was standing at her door.

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF A CHILD AND SUICIDE BY A MOTHER.—On Sunday evening, shortly before eight o'clock, a police-constable on duty in Upper Rosamond Street, Clerkenwell, was called to No. 35 in that street, and found that Mrs. Bessie Haviland, aged 28 years, wife of Mr. Richard Haviland, by trade a painter, and occupying the premises, had attempted to kill her daughter Sarah, aged two years and ten months, by cutting severe wounds on the child's arm. Having done this the unfortunate woman inflicted several injuries of a similar character upon herself. It is believed that at the time of her committing the deeds she was in a state of insanity, brought on by puerperal fever.

CHARGE OF ASSAULT AGAINST A SERGEANT OF POLICE.

At the Gateshead County Police Court, on Tuesday, before Mr. R. Carr-Ellison (chairman), the Hon. H. G. Liddell, M.P., and Mr. W. W. Pattinson, a sergeant of police, named Thos. Forster, late of Burnhope, near Lanchester, was charged with assaulting Edward Clasper, a boy fourteen years of age, at Whickham, on the 27th of last month.—The boy said that on the night mentioned he was getting up behind a cart, when the sergeant came to him and said, "What are you doing there, you young b——," and kicked him. He told him his name, but the policeman would not believe him. The officer afterwards struck him and kicked him. Witness said nothing to him.—A neighbour of the boy's parents, named Mary Shannon, stated that Clasper's sister, who saw the policeman and the boy together, asked her to go and see what the matter was. She accordingly followed down the village, and saw Forster and the boy coming out of the Bay Horse public-house. When the boy saw her he came towards her and laid himself down on the road. He told her what had happened, and said the policeman had hurt him so much that he could not go any further. He told her that the policeman had been kicking and striking him. When the officer heard what the boy said, he came up, saying, "You b——, I will give you something that you cannot walk home for," and then kicked him. She afterwards saw the boy in his own house, and examined him. There was a lump of the size of an egg on his side, which was discoloured.—In defence, the officer said that on the day mentioned he was on duty at Crook Gate, and on returning he met a man driving a beer waggon. On the way down the cartman informed him that he had had some bottles stolen from his waggon whilst coming through Whickham, and he asked him to give an eye as he went through. He said he would. As he was going along the Church Green on foot he observed Clasper and another boy run up to the waggon, climb on to the back, and search among the bottles, which were in baskets. One of the boys observed him and ran away, but before doing so he heard him say to the other boy, "How many have you got?" He then got hold of the boy Clasper, and asked him how many he had got. Clasper replied that he had none. He asked him for his name, but he refused to give it. At the same time he entwined his legs around those of the officer and began to scream loudly. He took him to the Bay Horse public-house, and as he was going past the corner a cabman assaulted him and said, "Let the boy go." After getting the boy's name he let him go. He went out a few minutes afterwards to get the cabman's name. When he went out the boy was still crying. He said to him "You young scamp, if you do not get away I will lock you up." He took the cabman into the public-house and got his name. He took him by the collar. He did not kick the boy.—Mr Taylor, a cartman, employed by Mr Melville, porter merchant, corroborated the sergeant's statement as to looking after the waggon.—Isabella Arkless, landlady of the Bay Horse public-house, said Sergt. Forster brought the little boy into the house about seven o'clock, and merely asked the boy's name. The sergeant stated that the boy had been stealing bottles from a waggon, and he asked her if she knew the boy, and also his name. She did not see any struggle whilst they were in the bar. The sergeant let the boy go, and he ran out. The sergeant was quite sober.—Edward Milburn was then called, and he swore that the policeman was perfectly sober on that night.—Mr Carr, of Whickham, also deposed that the officer was quite sober. He had been told that Forster was drunk, and he took care to observe him for a few minutes before he spoke to him.—The magistrates dismissed the case.—Sergeant Forster was then charged with assaulting a young man named James Kidd on the same night.—The prosecutor said that he was standing by the side of the road with some other men, and he made a remark to the effect that if the officer had been in many a place he would have got his "flogs" for dragging the boy about as he did. The sergeant came up to him almost directly, and, taking hold of him by the neck, said, "You b——, I have a good mind to split your face for you." He took him into the bar and got his name. When they were in the bar the officer said to him, "You b——, if you are not out of this soon I will bunch you out." Afterwards, when walking in the village with some of his companions, the officer came up to him again, took him by the collar, and said he would split his face and used abominable language to him. The officer was three parts drunk.—One of the complainant's companions named George Stark corroborated Kidd's statement, and being asked whether the sergeant was drunk, he replied that he could not swear, but he was in a very excited state.—Another witness named Matthew Brown stated that he saw the officer take the complainant into the public-house. He was asked by the Bench if the officer used any unnecessary violence, and in reply he said, "I dare say just much about the same as they all would; they are rather 'roughish' at times." (Laughter.)—In defence, the officer contended that the complainant had been inciting the people to assault him, and denied having used the language attributed to him.—The magistrates thought the policeman was quite right in endeavouring to get the complainant's name, but considered it was indiscreet of him to take hold of him by the collar at a subsequent period of the evening, when they thought the real assault had been committed. They, therefore, fined him 2s 6d., and ordered him to pay the costs of the court.

MR. HENRY IRVING AS "RICHELIEU."—Mr. Irving may be looked on as the first fruits of the great and wholesome reaction which has come over late years on the English stage. He is emphatically at the same time the rising and the leading actor of the day.—*Hour.*

MINERS' ANNIVERSARY AT TOW LAW.—On Saturday afternoon, the members of the Inkerman Colliery Lodge of the Durham Miners' Association celebrated the third anniversary of their existence as a branch of the above combination by a dinner, at the house of Mr. Walton, the Royal Hotel, Dans Castle, Tow Law. About 120 partook of a most excellent and substantial repast, the chair being occupied by Mr. William Hepburn, overman at the colliery, faced by Mr. Henry Walsh, the manager at bank, in the vice-chair. On the removal of the cloth, the Chairman congratulated the miners on the prosperous condition which their organisation had placed them in, and, in conclusion, he counselled them to stick to the rules which had brought about so satisfactory a state of things as that which existed.—Mr. Anthony Harrison then rose and presented to Mr. Geo. Harrison, on behalf of the workmen of Inkerman Colliery, a silver watch and gold albert guard, valued at £10 10s. as a mark of their esteem towards him and of their appreciation of his services as the delegate of the Inkerman Lodge at the Council of the Durham Miners' Association.—Mr. George Harrison in a few remarks thanked the members of the lodge for the handsome mark of their appreciation they had conferred upon him.—Mr. W. H. Patterson, of Durham, in addressing a few congratulatory remarks on the peaceable and prosperous state of affairs at Inkerman Colliery, strongly condemned the conduct of men in laying their pits idle without consulting their agents, and in direct opposition to the rules of the association they belonged to.—Mr. Joseph Emmerson, of Durham, was the next speaker, and in doing so remarked that although he was not a member of the Durham Miners' Association, he was still a union man and a member of trades organisations. The reason of his support to trades organisations was that he felt convinced that nothing but combination could place the working man in the position he ought to occupy. (Hear.) The usual toasts were afterwards given, that of "Success to the Durham Miners' Association" and the healths of the agents of that body being enthusiastically pledged, and a most pleasant evening was spent.

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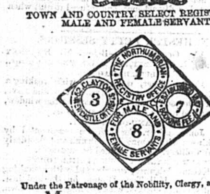
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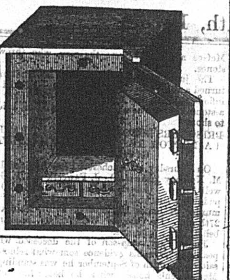
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LEADGATE LOCAL BOARD.

The ordinary meeting of the above Board was held at Leadgate, on Wednesday afternoon, the Rev. Canon Kearney presiding. The following members were also present—Rev. J. W. Mitchell, Mr. E. Charlton, Mr. Thompson, Mr. R. W. Shaw, Mr. Bland and Mr. Fletcher. The minutes of the previous meeting were read, confirmed and signed.

POND AT IVESTON.

The INSPECTOR (Mr. Hawdon), in answer to a question, intimated that the pond at Iveston had not been cleaned out, as there was now too much water in it for that purpose. When he complained to the Board respecting the pond, the latter was dry and filthy.

The CHAIRMAN thought it would be better to drain the pond away altogether, as at present it was of no use to the villagers.

Mr. BLAND observed that it was formerly of great service to the people of Iveston, but of late there had been a good many cats and dogs thrown into it.

The CHAIRMAN: Didn't this nuisance always exist?

Mr. BLAND: Not so much as of late.

The CHAIRMAN: The village has not got much larger.

Mr. BLAND: But there is far more cats and dogs than there used to be.

The CHAIRMAN: Then it appears that the dog-tax does not keep them down.

Mr. BLAND: The pond only becomes a nuisance during the summer weather.

Rev. J. W. MITCHELL asked if the farmers could not be induced to take away the refuse in the pond —which would make good manure—during the summer season.

The CHAIRMAN said it was too late to do so this year.

The INSPECTOR intimated that something practical would be done next summer, and the subject dropped.

FIRE PLUGS.

The CHAIRMAN said it appeared that an account had been received some time ago for fire-plugs which had been put in by the Water Company. A cheque was drawn for the same, but as the Board were not aware of the situations of the fire-plugs, it was deemed advisable to withhold the cheque until the Water Company pointed them out.

The CLERK (Mr. Coupland) said on the 16th of August he wrote to Mr. Gledstone (the secretary) reminding him about the fire-plugs, but no answer had been received.

Mr. SHAW said if a fire should break out during the night an hour would be spent in seeking the fire-plugs.

Rev. J. W. MITCHELL thought it would take a person half-a-day in broad day light to find them.

The CHAIRMAN: As soon as we know where the fire-plugs are placed we will send them a cheque for the amount.

Rev. J. W. MITCHELL: I believe it was decided that the Water Company should put up notice boards, and charge the cost to us.

Mr. FLETCHER thought immediate steps ought to be taken in the matter. As Mr. Shaw had said, they would be placed in a serious predicament if a fire should occur, and half of the place might be burnt down.

The Clerk was instructed to communicate with Mr. Gledstone again on the subject.

SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

Mr. Coupland (surveyor) reported that the work on the roads had been of a limited character during the past month. However, the season was now approaching when the contractors would have to commence work in earnest, and fulfil the terms of the contract. He was still in want of stone breakers. On two occasions he had advertised for hands, in both instances without an application. From the quantity of material on hand, however, with due attention from the contractors, he expected the roads to be in good repair after this season.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The Medical Officer (Dr. George Renton) reported that it was satisfactory to be able to report a clean bill of health, so far as zymotic diseases were concerned, during the past month. No case of fever, nor any infectious disease whatever, had come under observation. With the exception of a number of cases of bronchitis amongst children, the health of the district had been exceedingly good.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

The Inspector's report was read, and showed that since the last monthly meeting he had inspected the whole of the Local Board district, and served notices on several for the removal of ashes and refuse matter. There was a nuisance at Crookhall, caused by the outlet of the Red Row sewer empting itself into an open channel at the end of Blue Row. Two houses in Plantation Row were without back doors, also two in Front Street. Something was required to be done, as the tenants in Plantation Row threw the ashes by the side of the footpath and on the street.

RED ROW SEWER.

The CHAIRMAN thought the nuisance referred to by the Inspector might be abated by carrying the sewer a little lower down.

Mr. CHARLTON said a man cleaned the channel out every Monday morning.

The INSPECTOR said he had been informed by a woman that it had not been cleaned out for some time.

Mr. CHARLTON said there was not a shovelful of mud in it.

The INSPECTOR stated that on the previous day it was in a filthy state. Dr. Renton had pronounced it a nuisance, and sufficient to cause fever.

The matter was left in the hands of the Inspector to act.

BACK DOORS TO HOUSES.

The INSPECTOR said the people living in the houses referred to in his report had no back doors, and they were in the habit of throwing water and other refuse on the road. On complaining to the tenants they replied by pointing out the fact that they had no back door.

The CHAIRMAN said it was next to impossible to prevent people tossing slops on the road. Water had actually been thrown on his horse's nose while driving past the houses.

The INSPECTOR said if the Board gave him authority to summons parties before the magistrates for throwing slops on the road he would do so.

Mr. FLETCHER proposed that the Inspector be empowered to summons parties who offended in this manner.

Rev. J. W. MITCHELL thought they had better issue a notice to the effect that all persons found causing a nuisance by throwing slops and rubbish on the streets would be prosecuted.

Mr. SHAW quite agreed with Mr. Mitchell. If the Board gave proper warning, then they would be justified in taking such a course.

Mr. FLETCHER said he was quite willing to withdraw his motion in favour of Mr. Mitchell's suggestion.

It was then resolved to issue printed notices. With regard to the question of back doors, the Clerk was instructed to write to the manager of the Consett Iron Works respecting the nuisances complained of.

CONVERTING A STABLE INTO COTTAGES.

A plan of two cottages for Messrs. Hetherington was submitted to the Board.

The INSPECTOR said the cottages were made out of a stable, and he did not consider they were in a proper situation. There were no back doors, and the ashpits and privies were immediately in front, and the tenants would have to breathe the impurities arising from these places.

The CHAIRMAN said the Inspector had called the attention of the Building Committee to the matter. It appeared that the Messrs. Hetherington had commenced with the cottages, not deeming it necessary to apply to the Board, as it was not a new building.

Mr. THOMPSON thought that water-closets ought to be erected.

Mr. SHAW said that by putting in water-closets instead of privies it would remove all nuisances. He certianly objected to privies in such a situation.

Mr. FLETCHER understood that Messrs. Hetherington intended to erect water-closets.

The CHAIRMAN asked what was the width of the road between the houses and the privies.

Mr. THOMPSON replied that it would be ten or twelve feet.

Mr. BLAND thought there were worse places in the district than the one under notice.

On the motion of Mr. SHAW, seconded by Mr. BLAND, the plan was passed, subject to the erection of water closets instead of privies.

A DILAPIDATED HOUSE.

Mr. SHAW said he had been requested to ask the Board's opinion respecting a shop at Leadgate, which was in a dilapidated state, and scarcely fit for human habitation. The roof was open in many places, and the tenant wished to know if the landlord would not be compelled to make it fit for human habitation.

Rev. J. W. MITCHELL: Is it fit for human habitation?

Mr. SHAW: I would not like to live in it myself. The owner was receiving the rent for the place and refused to repair it.

Mr. BLAND thought the tenant had the alternative of leaving, if the premises did not suit him.

The INSPECTOR said he believed that was what the owner wanted.

Several members suggested that the tenant had better refuse to pay the rent until the owner repaired the house, while others thought it would be better for the tenant to repair the house himself and keep the cost off the rent.

LIGHTING THE LAMPS.

On the motion of the Rev. J. W. MITCHELL, seconded by Mr. THOMPSON, the Gas Company's offer to supply gas to the public lamps for the ensuing year at £2 6s 6d per lamp, was accepted.

NAMING AND NUMBERING THE STREETS.

It was decided to name and number the streets in Leadgate, and a committee was appointed for that purpose.

THE IMPROVEMENT TO FRONT STREET, LEADGATE.

The members then proceeded to inspect the improvement in Front Street, Leadgate, and on their return, the Chairman said it was evident a mistake had been made by somebody in making the level of the road eighteen inches below the flags.

Mr SHAW thought they had better meet Mr. Smith, the Surveyor, on the spot.

Rev. J. W. MITCHELL considered that the Chairman's suggestion, to fill up the road with rough slag to the level of the channel, a very good one, and ought to be acted upon.

Mr. SHAW thought there might be some members of the Road Committee who considered that a mistake had not been made, and that the road was best in its present state.

Mr. BLAND thought that Mr. Smith had better attend and inform the Board who had given him instructions to cut the road 18 inches below the channel.

The CHAIRMAN said the channel was in some places giving way, and it would eventually become very serious.

After some further conversation, the meeting was adjourned until Monday next in order that Mr Smith, the Surveyor, might attend and give an explanation.

METHODIST MINISTERS AND THE FRANCHISE.

At the Revision Court for the Northern Division of the County of Durham, held at Sunderland on Friday, before Mr. J. C. Heath, barrister-at-law, the case of the Rev. Thomas Southron, partly held at Shotley Bridge on the 26th ult., was concluded. Mr. Southron is the minister of the Primitive Methodist congregation at that place, and occupies a house on the Durham Road, Blackhill, for which he claimed to be put upon the register of voters. The house belongs to Mr. J. Clark, Havelock Street, Sunderland, and is let for £14 a year. The rent has been received through Mr. Whinney, Mr. Clark's agent, who received the money from Mr. Telford, the agent of the Primitive Methodist body at Shotley Bridge, and who also took the house of Mr. Whinney. The case was adjourned from the 26th ult., until Friday, for the purpose of producing Mr. Clark, the owner of the house, to give evidence. The agents for both the Conservatives and the Liberals were in court, but neither took any part either in supporting or opposing the claim.—Mr. John Clark, Havelock Terrace, Sunderland, examined by the Barrister, said: I am the owner of the house at Blackhill, occupied by Mr. Southron. When I ceased to occupy it, a person named Kirkup entered upon it as tenant. Mr. Whinney let the house to the person who came after Mr. Kirkup. After that it was taken by the Primitive Methodist body for the use of the minister. I have not had any communication with any one connected with that body. Mr. Whinney let it entirely himself. It was let to them for £14 a year. That is the present rent. I gave notice to Mr. Telford at the August term that the rent would be increased to £16. Mr. Telford is the person who has always paid the rent to Mr. Whinney, I understand, and I receive it from Mr. Whinney, but I have had no communication with Mr. Telford at any time. I did not see Mr. Southron about going in; and I had no communication with him by letter. I did not at all interfere with what minister came. Hitherto we have looked to Mr. Telford for the rent, understanding he was the agent of the Primitive Methodist body; and as he paid the rent there was no question raised.—Mr. Telford exhibited to the Court a memorandum, of which the following is a copy:—"15, Havelock Terrace, Sunderland, Sept. 26, 1873.—I hereby certify that the Rev. Thomas Southron occupies the house belonging to me on the Durham Road, Blackhill, and is the tenant thereof. —John Clark."—Mr. Clark, in reply to the Barrister, further stated, that Mr. Telford had always paid the rent, and they had looked to him. He found on Friday last that Mr. Telford repudiated any responsibility in the matter, so that he had nothing to do but accept Mr. Southron as the tenant: he accepted him now.—The Barrister said he was obliged to decide against the claim, because it seemed to him that upon the evidence Telford was the tenant. At the same time, if Mr. Southron chose to agree with Mr. Clark to be the tenant from this time, he would ultimately get on the register. It appeared to him that the house was taken for the minister of the Primitive Methodists for the time being, and that Mr. Southron's time of staying there did not depend upon the expiration of the tenancy of the house, but upon other arrangements of his congregation.—Mr. Southron: I accept your decision, but I demur to it in my own mind as an act of injustice.—The Barrister: Well, it is the law.—Mr. Southron: I am not going to press it further, though it is almost worth while to ask for power of appeal, but I think I will not do it.—The Barrister: I would not advise you to do that.—Mr. Southron mentioned that Mr. Thomas Gibson, who sustains the same responsibility at Sunderland that Mr. Telford did at Shotley Bridge in regard to the Primitive Methodist body, had told him that their minister at Sunderland got his vote without any trouble.—The Barrister: "Responsibility," that is just the very word.—Mr. Southron said he accepted all the responsibility.—The Barrister said he had decided on the evidence, and the case then ended.

There has been a curious scene at an agricultural dinner at Cherbourg. M. de Tocqueville, having delivered the usual glorification of the Republic, M. Geminiere, a member of the Right, rose to propose against it, denounced the Republic in no measured terms, and professed himself a Monarchist. Thereon part of the company shouted "Vive Thiers!" to which another portion of the company replied by "Vive le Roi!"

ALLEGED MURDER AT BLACKHILL.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

On Tuesday morning, Mr. J. M. Favell, coroner, and a jury, held an inquiry at the house of Mr. Christopher, innkeeper, Blackhill, touching the death of James McCutchen, labourer, who had resided in Bottle Bank. It will be remembered that on the night of the 27th ult., McCutchen went to his own door, and was struck by a stone or brick. A man named James Owen, who had been heard to say that he would be revenged on McCutchen for striking at his (Owen's) father, together with a companion named Robert McGee, who was seen near McCutchen's house when the latter received the blow, were subsequently apprehended on suspicion. After viewing the body, the following evidence was adduced:—

Catherine McCutchen, widow of James Cutchen, said deceased was sixty years of age at the time of his death, and had been a labourer. She resided in Bottle Bank, Blackhill. On Saturday night, the 27th ult., about half-past ten o'clock, I was in a neighbour's house, when I heard a scream, and on going to my house I saw the deceased, who said to me, "Take me into bed, for I have been destroyed." I said, "What has destroyed you?" and he replied, "I was just going to the door when I was struck by a stone." I put the deceased to bed, and sent for Dr. Clarke, assistant to Dr. W. M. Renton, who attended him on the following morning. I applied hot flannels to the deceased, gave him medicine, and did as the doctor directed me. I did not see any black marks or bruises on the bowels of the deceased. The deceased never got any better, and died shortly after noon on Saturday. Deceased had never stated which of the stones found by witness had struck him, and when put to bed he showed no marks of a blow. On the night in question he had had a little drink, but he was not a man who had taken drink regularly. He had never complained to her previously of a pain in his stomach, and she was not aware that he was at all weak in that part. He was a man who had always partaken of his food heartily. He had never accused anybody of having flung a stone at him. There were a number of men around the door when she had found the stones, but her husband had had no quarrel with them, and there was no reason for their flinging a stone.

The CORONER: Had he a quarrel that night with any person?

Witness: Not that I am aware of.

Supt. OLIVER: Didn't the deceased strike a man on the previous night?

Witness: That was Jimmy Owen's (one of the prisoners) father. They had quarrelled about a shilling.

A JUROR: Did you never ask the deceased who threw the stone?

Witness: He told me that as soon as he was struck by the stone he lost his eyesight.

John Teesdale Clarke, surgeon, Blackhill, said he attended McCutchen until his death. The deceased complained of intense pain in the bowels, especially near the place where he said he had been struck, a little below the navel. The deceased vomited incessantly, but an examination showed no signs of a bruise, but the part he complained of was very tender to the touch. On first seeing deceased, witness gathered from his appearance that he had suffered a severe shock to his nervous system through some injury he had received to his abdomen. The man had suffered from internal inflammation, and was partly decomposed before his death. Witness, in company with Dr. Renton, made a *post mortem* examination of the body on Monday. The body was fairly nourished, considering the deceased's age. He made a careful examination underneath the skin, and between the different lodgers of the muscles of the belly, but found no trace of recent bruises. The intestines were enormously distended with gas, and empty. There was evidence of very severe inflammation within the whole of the abdominal cavity. The inflammation was so intense as to produce a softening and gangrenous condition of the intestines. The appearances were worse in the locality where the deceased complained of the most pain. Deceased had the "usual liver."

The CORONER: What is the usual liver at Blackhill?

Witness: The liver which indicates the use of drink; the nutmeg liver—an appearance caused by fatty degeneration. (Resuming): If a person drank to excess it might produce sudden inflammation, but it would not be so rapid as inflammation accelerated by a blow. If a person, with a stomach weakened by drink, received a blow, it would be likely to cause sudden inflammation. It was his opinion that death in the present instance might have been caused by a blow, or, in medical phraseology a "mechanical injury." It need not necessarily have been a severe blow. He might mention that Dr. Renton had agreed with him on all the points of the case.

The CORONER said it was possible for a person to receive injury to the bowels without it being visible, either externally or internally. A similar case came under his notice a short time ago at Chester-le-Street, where a man ran against a post and was killed. On an examination of his body being made, however, no marks were found.

John Rogers, under-hand puddler, Blackhill, deposed that on Saturday night he was standing near McCutchen's door, and saw McGee, one of the prisoners, pass McCutchen's door. McGee had the collar of his coat over the lower part of his face at the time, and as he passed the deceased's door he looked in. He did not see McGee pick up a stone, nor did he see a stone thrown. Witness did not know what part of Ireland the deceased came from, nor did he know whether he was a Fenian or an Orangeman.

James Fant, stepson of the deceased, said on the night of the 27th ult., he and other three lads were standing near the deceased's door. There was a crowd of men standing at the corner of the street. McGee, who had his coat collar over his face, passed up the row, and shortly after returned. As McGee came down the street he looked into the deceased's house. A woman asked McGee what he was doing at the door of the deceased's house, and said, at the same time, "I think it was you who threw that stone." McGee did not reply. About ten minutes afterwards two police-officers made their appearance, and a man named Patrick Sheenan said to McGee, "You had better be going." McGee then went away.

By a JUROR: He did not know the woman who spoke to McGee.

By the CORONER: On Saturday, the 27th ult., I was standing between our window and Owen's door, and I heard James Owen swear by his God that he would have revenge on deceased for hitting his father. Witness did not see Owen near the deceased's house that night. The prisoners—McGee and Owen —were friends. They went together.

The FOREMAN here informed the Coroner that deceased's wife, in a conversation with him, had said, "It is not drink in this case—it's the Fenian Lodges; he (meaning the deceased) would not join them, and some of the boys had come with stones."

Owen Rafferty, a puddler living next door to the deceased's house, said he was passing McCutchen's door, and heard a noise. The door was closed, and witness did not go in. About ten minutes after, witness was again passing the door, and as the noise still continued, he went in, and found McCutchen standing with one hand on the table, and with the other he was holding his belly. Deceased asked witness to put him to bed. He then assisted McCutchen on to the bed, and on asking deceased if he (witness) might take his shoes off, deceased said that his wife would do so when she came in.

By a JUROR: Witness was sure that he put the deceased on the bed. Mrs McCutchen was not in the house at the time.

This being the whole of the evidence, the Coroner briefly addressed the jury. There was no doubt, he said, but that the deceased had been struck by a stone, but they had no evidence to prove that McGee and Owens, were the men who threw the stones.

The jury, after a few minutes' deliberation, returned a verdict to the effect that deceased died from inflammation of the bowels, caused by a blow from a stone, but by whom thrown there was not evidence to show.

PRISONERS BEFORE THE MAGISTRATES.—A DOCTOR REFUSING TO APPEAR TO GIVE EVIDENCE.

On Thursday, at Lanchester Petty Sessions, before M. Kearney (chairman), J. Fawcett, and T. Greenwell, Esqs., Robert McGee and James Owens, puddlers, Blackhill, were charged with the wilful murder of James McCutchen, at Blackhill, on the 27th ult. Dr. Carr, of Wolsingham, appeared on behalf of the prisoners.

James Fant, step-son of the deceased, who appeared to give his evidence somewhat reluctantly, said on the 27th of September he was standing near McCutchen's house, when he heard the deceased shout, "Oh dear, my belly." At the same time witness saw McGee pass the door of McCutchen's house. He had his coat collar up, and his cap was pulled over his eyes. McGee came to where witness was standing, and the latter said to him, "Now, Bob, it's a fine night." McGee never spoke. There was a crowd of men standing at the corner end, and one of them went up to McGee, but witness could not tell whether they exchanged words.

The CHAIRMAN: Who was the man that went up to McGee?

Witness: He goes by the name of "Jack the Sailor." (Resuming): On the afternoon of the same day, I heard Owens say that he would be revenged on McCutchen for striking his father.

Dr. CARR: Owen was not near McGee at the time you saw the latter pass the deceased's door?

Witness: No.

Dr. CARR: You had been at the Theatre at Consett that night?

Witness: Yes.

Dr. CARR: What time did you leave the Theatre?

Witness: A few minutes before ten o'clock.

Dr. CARR: You never saw Owens that night?

Witness: No.

Dr. CARR: You did not see a stone thrown?

Witness: No.

Dr. CARR: All you know is that you saw McGee pass the deceased's door?

Witness: I saw McGee pass the door, and as soon as he did so my father shouted. About ten minutes afterwards, two police-officers came towards where we were standing, and a man named Patrick Sheenan said to McGee, "Be off home; here's two bobbies." McGee went away, and I saw no more of him that night.

Dr. CARR: At the Coroner's inquiry did you say anything about a woman?

Witness (hesitating): No. (After a pause.) There was a woman in our house afterwards, and she told my mother that McGee threw a stone. (At the the coroner's inquiry on Tuesday witness stated that he heard a woman accuse McGee of throwing a stone at deceased).

The MAGISTRATES' CLERK (Mr. Watson): What is the woman's name?

Witness: I don't know.

The CLERK: Where does she live?

Witness: In the same row. My mother knows her.

The CHAIRMAN: Would you know her again?

Witness: No.

The CHAIRMAN: Did you hear your mother mention the woman's name?

Witness: Not at that time.

The CHAIRMAN: At any other time?

Witness (pausing): I believe my mother has told the officers her name.

Mr. GREENWELL: Was it a dark night?

Witness: Yes.

Mr. GREENWELL: Did you know McGee well before the night of the 27th ult?

Witness: Yes.

Catherine McCutchen, widow of the deceased, was next examined. She said on the night of the 27th September she left the deceased eating his supper, and went into a neighbour's house, Mrs. Loag's. She had not been in more than five or ten minutes when she heard her husband scream. She went into her own house, and said to deceased, who was standing with one hand on the table, "God bless us, what is the matter?" Deceased said he had been "destroyed by a stone." She then went to the door, and saw Ned Sheenan, Jack the Sailor, Jimmy McCue, and some more young men standing on the opposite side of the street, in front of deceased's door. She told them they were a parcel of "young ruffians" to throw stones at the deceased. Her son, the last witness, was standing among the men at the time, and said, "What is the matter?" Witness told her son that the stone could not have been thrown unknown to him. Witness then pulled the deceased's trousers off, and put him to bed. About three o'clock the same day witness went into Mrs. Loag's house. Owen was in, and said he would have revenge on McCutchen. Mrs. Loag said, "Come, come, we want no more of that."

The CHAIRMAN: Did anybody say anything to you about McGee?

Witness: I know nothing at all about him, only that Bridget King came into my house and said she accused McGee of throwing a stone at deceased.

Dr. CARR: Did you see the prisoners amongst the men when who were standing at the opposite side of the street?

Witness: No.

Dr. CARR: Did your husband, the deceased, ever say that he had been struck with a stone?

Witness: Yes: he said he was very much hurt.

Dr. CARR: Did he name anybody?

The CLERK (interrupting) produced the deceased's deposition, which had been taken by a justice of the peace, Mr. A. Town. In it McCutchen stated that he was in the act of going towards his door when he was struck on the stomach with a stone or brick, thrown by some one in the street. It was dark, and he could not see who threw the stone. About five minutes after he was struck, he saw McGee pass his door, with his cap pulled over his eyes and his coat collar thrown up so as to conceal his face.

At this stage of the proceedings Supt. OLIVER asked their worships to remand the prisoners for a week, in order that that they might act on the additional evidence which had been elucidated.

After a short consultation, the CHAIRMAN said they thought there was sufficient evidence to remand McGee, but they did not feel themselves justified in remanding Owens, who was accordingly discharged. McGee was subsequently conveyed to Consett lock-up.

Immediately after the above case, Supt. Oliver applied for a summons against John Teesdale Clarke, surgeon, Blackhill, who had been told to appear, but refused to do so unless he was subpœnaed, and had his expenses paid.

The CLERK: Did he make the *post-mortem* examination?

Supt. OLIVER: Yes.

The CLERK: Does he prove the cause of death?

Supt. OLIVER: Yes.

The CLERK: Then he ought to come.

The summons was accordingly granted.

THE SULTAN AND THE CZAR.—Turkish journals affirm that the Sultan contemplates the gift of some handsome horses to his neighbour the Czar. The Sultan has also conferred the Order of the Medjidie upon a number of Austrian public officials engaged in the service of the Austrian Lloyd.

STORM AT BRIGHTON—TWO MEN KILLED.—A storm—brief in duration, but most violent in its chatacter—passed over Brighton a few minutes past six on Wednesday morning. Two men employed on the drainage works in front ot the sea were struck by lightning, and were killed instantaneously.

Local Police Courts.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE POLICE COURT.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 6th.—Before H. C. SILVERTOP, (chairman), A. TOWN and R. WALLIS, Esqs.

ASSAULTS.

Bridget McCluskey was summoned for assaulting Hugh Judge, at Blackhill, on the 27th Sept.—Fined 1s and costs.—The same defendant was also charged with assaulting Judge on the following day.—She was ordered to pay a similar fine.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.

Thomas Reiley, Blackhill, was charged with having been drunk and disorderly at Blackhill, on the 27th ult. Sergt. Nattress proved the care. Defendant was fined 20s and costs.

Francis McDonald was charged by P.C. Riddell with a similar offence at the same place, on the 20th ult.—Fined 5s and costs.

William Carlen was also charged with a similar offence on the same occasion, and fined 5s and costs.

James Short was summoned by P.C. Farnaby for a similar offence at Consett on the 15th ult.—He was fined 5s and expenses.

John Browell, Ebchester, was charged by P.C. Cumming with a similar offence at the above place on the 21st ult. As this was not defendant's first appearance, he was fined 20s and costs.

Robert Armstrong was fined 10s and costs for a similar offence.

John Hind and William Sheil were charged by Sergt. Potter with having been drunk and disorderly near Consett, on Saturday night.—Defendant was fined 10s and costs.

REFUSING TO QUIT.

John Reiley was summoned for refusing to quit the beerhouse of James Chambers, at Blackhill. Reiley, who is a notorious character, went into complainant's house, created a disturbance, and refused to quit when requested.—He was fined 20s and costs.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, October 9th.—Before M. KEARNEY (chairman), J. FAWCETT, and T. GREENWELL Esqs.,

WILFUL DAMAGE.

Patrick Carlan, miner, was charged with breaking a pane of glass, the property of Messrs. Ferens and Love, at Quebec.—Defendant admitted breaking the window, and was ordered to pay the damage and costs.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.

Robert Jones, miner, Cornsay, was summoned by P.C. Parkinson with having been drunk and disorderly at Cornsay Colliery. He was fined 5s. and costs.

STEALING HALF A CROWN AT HILL TOP.

Owen Keenan, labourer, was charged with assaulting Eleanor Orr, at Hill Top, Dipton, on the 2nd inst. Defendant was also charged with stealing half-a-crown, belonging to Samuel Orr, at the same place. It seems that on the day in question the defendant, who was employed by Orr as a labourer, was seen with his hand in Orr's trousers pocket.—Defendant said he was drunk at the time, and remembered nothing of it.—For the theft, defendant was committed to prison for a month; the case of assault was dismissed.

THEFT FROM A DRAPER'S SHOP AT CONSETT.

Martha Ward, married woman, Consett, was charged with stealing four yards of flannel shirting from Mr. Pott's drapery establishment at Consett. Mr. Potts stated that on Saturday last the prisoner went to his shop and purchased some prints. As she was leaving the shop, one of the assistants, Miss Lumsden, called his attention to the prisoner, whom he followed and brought back into the shop. On asking prisoner what she had in her apron she said that she had "nothing but what she had paid for." On looking into her apron, however, he found the flannel shirting produced, and on charging her with stealing it she replied that she had bought it.—By the Bench: The prisoner was in his shop twice or thrice that day, and Miss Lumsden attended to her on each occasion.—Mary Jane Lumsden, assistant with Mr Potts, deposed that on Saturday, the 4th inst., she sold some prints and calicoes to the prisoner. Witness observed a piece of flannel shirting in her apron, and, on asking her where she got it, she said she had bought it of one of the young men in the shop.—Mr Greenwell: Did she say which of the young men she had bought it of?—Miss Lumsden: She could not tell me.—P.C. Curren said he was called into Mr Pott's shop and on charging prisoner with stealing the flannel shirting she said she paid 3s for it.—The prisoner, who appeared to be very near her confinement, said she lifted the shirt up in her apron by mistake. She implored their worships not to send her to prison on account of her condition.—The magistrates, in sentencing the prisoner to one month's imprisonment, said she had been guilty of a very impudent robbery, and it was quite apparent that she was an adept at the game.

NORTH DURHAM REGISTRATION.—The Revising Barristers, Messrs J. C. Heath and D. MacLachlan, held a court at Lanchester on Friday sen., for the revision of the lists of voters in the townships within the polling district. Mr. J. T. R. Allan, Durham; Mr. Simey, Sunderland; and Mr. Salkeld, Durham, appeared on behalf of the Conservatives; and Mr. Marshall, Durham; and Mr. Simpson, Sunderland, appeared on behalf of the Liberals. The cases were all of the usual description, and, contrary to what has for some years past been the rule at Lanchester, the business was disposed of in a very short time, the court being closed between two and three o'clock. Two years ago the business lasted for two days.

DYER'S WORKMEN'S WATCH CLUBS.—Mr. George Dyer, the eminent watchmaker, 90, Regent Street, London, has organized a system of Workmen's Watch Clubs, which enables members to obtain at wholesale list prices, his celebrated silver watches by the payment of as low a sum as 1s weekly. The advantage to working men and others of obtaining good watches on such easy terms is fully recognised by the numerous clubs, which are and have been established in all branches of trade, and in Her Majesty's service at home and abroad. Secretaries are required at all places to establish and conduct them, and any party wishing to obtain the management of a club, can obtain particulars by post, or otherwise, on application as above. The system has proved a real boon to thousands of the members as tending to encourage provident habits and enabling them to obtain valuable watches without trouble or inconvenience to themselves.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

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

BIRTHS.

CONSETT—At Front Street, on the 4th inst., the wife of Mr. Teasdale Chatt, of a son.

At Consett Terrace, on the 8th inst., the wife of Mr Maund, of a son.

CROOKHALL—On the 10th inst., the wife of Mr Collingwood, of a son.

On the 10th inst., the wife of Mr. Dunn, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CONSETT—At Christ Church, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. F. Steggall, Joseph L. Gott, of Urlington, to Sarah Ann Cornforth, of Consett.

DEATHS.

CONSETT—On the 30th ult., aged 36 years, John McCrory.

At William Street, on the 5th inst., aged 8, John, son of Edward Welsh.

BLACKHILL—At Bottle Bank, on the 4th inst, aged 47 years, James McCutchen.

PIT HILL—On the 6th inst., aged 44 years, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. C. Arkle, blacksmith.

EDMONDSLEY—On the 1st inst., aged 3 years, Robert, son of Mr T. Horrocks, miner.

ROWLAND'S GILL—At the Station, on the 6th inst., aged 18 months, Henriette, youngest daughter of John Parkins, station-master.

ANNFIELD PLAIN—At Annfield Place, on the 22nd ult., in the 22nd year of her age, Frances Brown, wife of Mr Walter Smith, and only and beloved daughter of Mr Thomas and Jane Wood, Stewart Cottage.

Printed and Published by ROBERT JACKSON, at the Steam Printing Works, Front Street, Consett, Saturday, October 11, 1873.