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The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

A NEWSPAPER and ADVERTISING MEDIUM for Blackhill, Consett, Lanchester, Leadgate, Shotley Bridge, and District.

No. 410. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} CONSETT, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17TH, 1868. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Business Announcements.

GEORGE ROBSON,
CARRIER,

RESPECTFULLY returns his sincere Thanks to his Friends and the Public generally for the liberal support accorded to him during the past ten years, and begs to assure them that he hopes by care and attention to all orders to merit their continued favours. He begs to intimate that he continues to

CARRY GOODS BETWEEN CONSETT AND NEWCASTLE;

leaving Consett on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, and returning from the OLD GEORGE INN, Cloth Market, Newcastle, at Three o'clock in the afternoons of the same days, by way of Whickham, Crookgate, Burnopfield, and Medomsley.

He also desires to intimate to the public that he CARRIES GOODS BETWEEN CONSETT AND DURHAM.

leaving Consett at Six o'clock every Thursday morning, and returning from the ANGEL INN, Market Place, Durham, at Half-past Two o'clock in the afternoon, calling at Witton Gilbert, Lanchester, Iveston, and Leadgate.

☞ Goods also carefully forwarded to Castleside, Blackhill, and Shotley Bridge. 545

MR. E. BURTON, Professor of Music, Organist of ST. CUTHBERT'S CHURCH, Benfieldside, TEACHER of the PIANOFORTE, ORGAN, HARMONIUM, &c. First-class References. Terms on application.
Poplar Cottage, Shotley Bridge. 25

JACKSON'S SIXPENNY PACKET of TINTED WATER-LINED NOTE PAPER, containing 48 Sheets, assorted tints, also his SIXPENNY BOX of WATER-LINED ENVELOPES, assorted tints —corresponding to Water-Lined Note Paper,—at the *Guardian* Office, Front Street, Consett.

GEORGE HOBSON,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL FLOUR DEALER, GROCER, DRAPER, & PROVISION MERCHANT,
HARPERLEY STEAM & WATER CORN MILL,
NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN.

FINEST ENGLISH OILCAKE always on hand.

Now on Hand, a Large Quantity of Fine SEEDS, Peas, Tares, Barley, &c. 206

NOTICE.

JOSEPH BARRON,
GENERAL CARRIER,
Between DURHAM HOUSE, CLOTH MARKET, NEWCASTLE, and SHOTLEY BRIDGE, BLACKHILL, CONSETT and LEADGATE.

Heavy Goods at Railway Prices and Light Goods at Carrier's Prices. 284

W. WILKINSON,
VICTORIA HOTEL, NEWGATE STREET,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

WINES, SPIRITS, and CIGARS of the Choicest Quality. First-class ALES and Excellent LONDON STOUT.

The Gladstone Omnibus leaves the above address for Scotswood, Lemington, and Newburn every day. From Newburn, 8·40 a.m., 1·30 and 5·40 p.m. From Newcastle, 11·45 a.m., 3·45, and 7·45 p.m. Sundays, from Newburn 8·30 a.m. and 5·43 p.m.; from Newcastle 10 a.m. and 7·45 p.m. 526

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED HAT SHOP IN NEWCASTLE.

THOMAS COCHRANE is now selling the BEST SILK HAT in the Trade at 10s. 6d.
THOMAS COCHRANE,
19, GRAINGER STREET,
(CORNER OF NUNS' STREET)
422 NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

BLACKETT STREET TEA AND GROCERY WAREHOUSE.

JOHNSON (late Crosier), being determined to extend his business, is prepared to offer his Friends and the general Public, Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, Soaps, and general Groceries, selected from the Best Markets, at the lowest possible Prices for Cash, feeling sure that one trial of his celebrated Teas from Two Shillings per pound, will ensure success. N.B.—A liberal allowance on Parcels of Ten Pounds upwards of these Teas.
Note the Address, 91 and 93, Blackett Street, Newcastle,
360 JAMES JOHNSON, PROPRIETOR.

NEWGATE STREET TEA AND GROCERY WAREHOUSE.

ROBERT WHITE,

MANY Years with Mr. Greaves, 17, and 19, Nun Street, and Mr. Stewart, Tea Dealer, 32, Mosley Street, has Opened the Shop 38, NEWGATE STREET, next door to Phœnix Inn, where he intends to carry on the Grocery Business on the improved principle for Cash.

R. W. deems it unnecessary to adopt the old hackneyed style of quoting prices, but begs to say that his selection of TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES, SOAPS, &c., are bought from the best markets, and one trial will be sufficient to convince his friends that he is worthy of their support.

NOTE THE NUMBER:—
38, NEWGATE STREET, 430
ROBERT WHITE, PROPRIETOR.

MR. E. BURTON,
DEALER IN PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS
PIANOFORTES
Direct from the best London and Parisian Makers.
PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS
To Suit all Classes of Purchasers.
A splendid Mahogany Harmonium, suitable for large Room or Chapel, only £8 8s.
PIANOFORTES, &c.,
Tuned, Repaired, or Taken in Exchange.
SHEET MUSIC, Newest at Half-price.
Residence:—POPLAR COTTAGE, SHOTLEY BRIDGE. 26

WILKINSON'S
IMPROVED
Concrete Flooring for Kitchens, Pantries and Passages.
" Flooring for Laundries and Wash Houses.
" Flooring for Schools and Yards.
" Flooring for Stables and Coach Houses.
" Flooring for Barns, Byers, and Maltings.
" Flooring for Workshops and Warehouses.
" Flooring for Cellars and Footpaths.

Was first extensively used at the Works of Sir W. G. Armstrong & Co., in 1858, and has since been laid by the Advertisers at more than 2,000 Places in the Northern Counties, a List of which may be had on Application. It is not affected by Frost, Damp, or Heat; has no Smell, and its Durability is guaranteed.

Town Price for 70 Square Yards and Upwards, 2s. per Yard. Country Prices and further Particulars on application to
W. B. WILKINSON & CO.,
PRUDHOE STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. 495

REID & SONS' NEW PAMPHLET OF WATCHES profusely illustrated with Cuts of Watches and Watch Work, List of Prices, &c., may be had on application, or Free by Post.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES

Of the best construction, carefully finished, accurately timed, and Guaranteed to perform well.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Gold Horizontal (Geneva)	3	10	0	to	14	14	0
Gold Levers (English)	3	8	0	to	40	0	0
Silver Horizontal (Geneva)	1	15	0	to	5	5	0
Silver Levers (English)	3	10	0	to	26	0	0
An Extra Strong Silver Lever, suitable for Working Men					4	4	0

Watch Clubs supplied on the most liberal terms. Chronometers, Watches, and Clocks carefully Repaired and Cleaned by a Large Staff of Skilled Workmen on the Premises. ☞ Old Watches taken in exchange.
REID AND SONS,
Chronometer Makers to the Admiralty, 41, Grey Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 333

Business Announcements.

THOMAS PUMPHREY
is now selling

Very Strong Useful Teas, at	2s. 0d. to 3s. 0d.
Fine Mellow Teas, extra strong at	3s. 4d. to 4s. 0d.
The most Delicious Teas of the Season combined at	4s. 4d.

COFFEES, of excellent value, at 1s. to 1s. 10d.
DESSERT FRUITS of Choice Quality.
CURRANTS thoroughly Cleaned by Machinery.
ADDRESS—48, CLOTH MARKET, NEWCASTLE. 575

CARPETS! CARPETS!!

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED WAREHOUSE IN NEWCASTLE for all descriptions of CARPETS is
FENTON'S,
20 AND 22, MOSLEY STREET,
(OPPOSITE FOOT OF GREY STREET). 528
FLOORCLOTHS, LINOLEUMS, DRUGGETS, &c.

MONKTON CHEMICAL MANURE CO.,
(Established upwards of 25 years).
HEBBURN-ON-TYNE.

Special Turnip Manure,	Superphosphate of Lime,
Dissolved Bones,	Cereal Manure,

Patent Soluable Guano, Potato, Top-dressing, Grass, and other Manures.

Agent for Consett, Stanhope, Wolsingham, Tow Law, Darlington, Stockton, Durham, Sunderland, Seaham, Hartlepool, Washington, and all intermediate places, MR. EUSTACE C. BALLENY, Little Greencroft, Blackhill.

Mr. Balleny has also on hand a quantity of LINSEED CAKE. 592

"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

"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

BEST NOTED HOUSE IN NEWCASTLE for CHEESE, BUTTER, BACON, &c.
JOSHUA DAVIDSON, PROPRIETOR,
45, GROAT MARKET, NEWCASTLE. 477

ELIZABETH ROBSON,
Wdiow of the late William Young Robson,
OF THE
STAR DINING ROOMS,
43, GROAT MARKET, NEWCASTLE,

BEGS to tender her Thanks to her Friends and the Public generally for the very liberal support which her late husband received at their hands for so many years. She also respectfully intimates that it is her intention to continue the Business as above, in all its branches, and hopes by strict attention to merit a continuance of their favours. 476

TWO GALLONS OF GINGER BEER
For 3d, by using
GARBUTT'S GINGER BEER POWDER.
Two Packages sent by Post for Eight Stamps.
32, BRIDGE STREET, GATESHEAD. 419

THE Finest AMERICAN TWIST and CUT TOBACCO Manufactured, and Largest, Cheapest, and Best assorted Stock of MEERSCHAUM PIPES at 426
JOHN TELFER'S,
9 & 11, NUN STREET, NEWCASTLE.

DUCROW INN,
SHAKSPERE STREET, NEWCASTLE.
I. EMMERSON, PROPRIETOR.

ONE of the oldest Establishments in the North of England, and famed for the best WINES, SPIRITS, ALES, STOUT, CIGARS, &c. Only Three Minutes' walk from the principal Stations of the North-Eastern and Blyth and Tyne Railways.

The Proprietor, in kindly thanking his Friends and the Public generally for past favours, begs to inform them that he has greatly added to the comfort and convenience of his Patrons by considerably enlarging and beautifying the interior of his Establishment. The News Room is one of the largest in Newcastle, and is well stocked with all the leading London, Provincial, and Local Newspapers, Railway Guides, &c. 423

SMART'S VICTORIA HOTEL.

G. H. SMART
(Late Station Master North-Eastern and Midland Railways),
NEVILLE STREET, Directly Opposite the Central Station.
WINES, SPIRITS, ALES, STOUT, and CIGARS of the best Quality.
REFRESHMENTS on the Shortest Notice.
WELL AIRED BEDS. 410

TEA AND GROCERY WAREHOUSE,
33, DEAN STREET, NEWCASTLE.
ESTABLISHED 1838.
JOHN ANDERSON,
THE PROPRIETOR,

SINCE entering upon the Business of this old Establishment, thanks the many Patrons for their support, and respectfully, but earnestly, solicits a continuance.

J. A. asserts, without fear of contradiction, that at no other place of business can the public receive better value for their money, for, while every attention is paid in selecting the finest goods imported for those who require such, at the same time the greatest care is given to secure for those with whom price is an object the very best value for their money, and the smallest quantity supplied on the same terms as charged to large buyers, making it the People's Shop! 404

WILLIAM RAW,
AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,
DURHAM ROAD, BLACKHILL, near SHOTLEY BRIDGE, VIA GATESHEAD.
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

NORTHUMBERLAND TURKISH BATHS (near the Cricket Grounds), Northumberland Street.

OPEN
-Daily from 7 0 a.m., till 9 0 p.m.
Saturday ..7 0 a.m., till 10 0 p.m.
Sunday....7 0 a.m., till 11 0 a.m.

CHARGES.

First-class Bath	2s. 0d.	Do., with champooing	2s. 6d.
Second do.	1s. 6d.	Do., do.	2s. 0d.
Third do.	0s. 6d.	Do., do.	1s. 0d.

Ladies—First-class only open on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 7 a.m., to 11 a.m. 390

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. 334

Business Announcements.

PEREMPTORY ORDER IN INSOLVENCY.

THE Great Sale of INSOLVENT DRAPERY, belonging to the estate of JOHN OLLERTON, Wigan, is now going on in the Shop lately occupied by Mr. WILLIAM SCOTT, New Market Street, Consett. The whole will be cleared out at less than Invoice Cost Price. A liberal allowance made to the Trade. The Premises will be closed on FRIDAY NIGHT, and will re-open on MONDAY, at Two o'clock.
CROWTHER, WOODHEAD, AND GILLIBRAND,
Accountants to the Trustees.
582

A FEW PLAIN WORDS ABOUT TEA.

THOMAS CARRICK, TEA DEALER, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT, was the first to introduce into this neighbourhood Cheap Tea for Hard Times, to meet the wants of the poor. Since then he has had many imitators, but no rivals: for his TWO SHILLINGS TEA is unrivalled in the district, and many new customers have said that it is as good as that which had cost them 3s. 6d. For those who want a wider range of choice, the following List is supplied:—2s., 2s. 6d., 2s. 8d., 3s., 3s. 4d., 3s. 6d., 3s. 8d., and 4s. per lb.

The FOUR SHILLINGS TEA is certainly the "cream of the bowl:" it is the admiration of all who take it, hence the demand is constantly increasing, proving that the price is nothing when the article is thoroughly good.

The TAEPING TEAS of this Season are confessedly the best imported. T. C. has received a Consignment from London, and they are now on sale.
Agent for THORLEY'S FOOD FOR CATTLE.
NOW ON HAND, PETER MOLLER'S AND DR. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL. 1

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

JACKSON & Co.,
WORKING MEN'S CLOTHIERS,
(SNOWBALL'S OLD SHOP,)
33, BOTTLE BANK, GATESHEAD.

BOYS' TWEED TROUSERS	1s. 4d.	per pair.	MEN'S CLOTH TROUSERS	5s. 11d. to 12s. 6d.
BOYS' CORD TROUSERS	1s. 9d.	"	MEN'S CLOTH VESTS	2s. 11d. " 6s. 6d.
BOYS' CLOTH TROUSERS	3s. 6d.	"	MEN'S CLOTH COATS	6s. 11d. " 16s. 6d.
BOYS' CLOTH JACKETS	2s. 11d.	each.	MEN'S CLOTH SUITS	21s. 0d. " 50s. 0d.
BOYS' CLOTH VESTS	1s. 9d.	"	MEN'S SILK HATS	6s. 6d. " 10s. 6d.
BOYS' CLOTH SUITS	6s. 11d.	"	MEN'S CLOTH CAPS	3½d. " 2s. 6d.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT
IN THE COUNTY. 388

A RUN OF NINETY-SIX DAYS.

THE QUICKEST PASSAGE ON RECORD, has brought the Champion Tea Clipper Ariel, from the Chinese Waters, into the London Docks, and, a few hours more, a selection of Her Rare CARGO into the Establishments of STEWART, the TEA DEALER. In order that you may regale yourselves in these fast times with the rich fragrance of the early Tea Pickings, we hasten to inform you we are now prepared to forward, carriage paid, to any address

	£	s.	d.
10lbs. Finest New Season Tea Picking	£1	13	0
10lbs. Rich Ripe Old Fashioned Tea	1	10	0
10lbs. Fine Keysou	1	5	0
10lbs. Cheapest Tea in England	1	0	0

We cannot sell less than 10lbs. at these prices, but we are willing to send any quantity of each kind provided in all there is not less weight than Ten pounds. Post Office Orders to be made payable to
WILLIAM STEWART, THE TEA DEALER,
33, GRAINGER STREET, 33, SANDHILL, AND 32, MOSLEY STREET, NEWCASTLE. 558

ESTABLISHED NEARLY A CENTURY.

WILSON BROTHERS,
FAMILY TEA AND ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMEN, PROVISION MERCHANTS, BACON CURERS, &c., &c.,
FRONT STREET, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

PURVEYORS OF PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
Consisting of every requisite for the Breakfast, Luncheon, and Supper Tables, and Pic-nic Parties, prepared in the most Superior manner.
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN PICKLES AND SAUCES.
ITALIAN GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
BRITISH WINES.
THE FINEST DESSERT FRUITS AND BISCUITS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SOLE AGENTS IN THE DISTRICT FOR
PETER MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL,
Which gained the Gold Medal at the Paris Exhibition against 17 competitors, and is the finest oil extant.
Highly recommended by the faculty. 88

CONSETT FIRE BRICK WORKS, CONSETT, GATESHEAD
ALWAYS ON HAND, A LARGE STOCK OF

GLAZED PIPES.	TRUSSES.
CHIMNEY TOPS.	FERNERY STANDS.
CHIMNEY VENT LINING.	ORNAMENTAL VASES.
RIDGE TILES, PLAIN & ORNAMENTAL.	GARDEN BORDERS.
GLAZED SINK STONES.	GAS RETORTS.
DO. WATER-CLOSET PANS & TRAPS.	FIRE BRICKS, COMMON BRICKS, QUARLS, &c.

AND EVERY OTHER ARTICLE IN THE TRADE EXECUTED TO ORDER.
R. DICKINSON & CO., PROPRIETORS. 30

JOHN MILLING & Co.

PURCHASE their Goods of the Manufacturers direct for prompt Cash, and Sell Cheaper than any House in the North of England.

JOHN MILLING & Co.'s All-Wool Flannel at One Shilling per yard is thoroughly stoved, and warranted not to shrink, and is Sold by the Trade at 1s. 4½d. per yard.

JOHN MILLING & Co., Nos. 20, 22, 24, 26, & 28, GRAINGER STREET,
Are the Largest and Best Stocked Drapery Premises within 250 miles of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

JOHN MILLING & Co.'s extensive Drapery Premises contain several Thousand more Feet of Counter Room than any House in the North of England, and can with ease and comfort wait upon One Thousand Five Hundred more Customers per Hour than any other Firm in Newcastle.

JOHN MILLING & Co.'s Stock of Dresses and Manchester Drapery Goods is the Largest, Cheapest and Best in the World.

☞ Note the Address—
JOHN MILLING & PARTNERS, Grainger Street (opposite Nun Street), Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 58

CONSETT STEAM PRINTING WORKS.

ROBERT JACKSON,
PRINTER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL 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.
TEA PAPERS, TOBACCO PAPERS, and CLOTH and PARCHMENT TALLIES.
LITHOGRAPHING and ENGRAVING.
BRASS and ZINC WINDOW and DOOR PLATES.
BOOKBINDING in all its Branches.
A large Supply of LEDGERS, DAY BOOKS, MINUTE BOOKS, and every variety of STATIONERY.

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

Business Announcements.

JOHN GREAVES,
TEA MAN,
Nos. 17 & 19, NUN STREET, AND 34, CLAYTON STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE,

IN returning his grateful Thanks to his very numerous Patrons for the Support accorded to him during the last Fourteen Years, desires to inform them that, having now three of the largest Tea and Grocery Establishments in the North of England, and doing all his Business in the Market with *ready Money*, he is enabled to offer superior Articles at considerably lower Prices than most other Houses in the Trade.

His long and practical experience as a Buyer in every department of the Tea, Coffee, and General Grocery Trade gives him the greatest advantage in securing the best Articles at the lowest Prices.

This system of doing business he has always found highly advantageous, as it enables him to place before the Public *Articles of the best quality, at the very lowest Prices*, and at the *earliest period of the Seasons.*

N.B.—Goods delivered by our own Carts in the surrounding districts.

JOHN GREAVES, 355
WHOLESALE, RETAIL, AND FAMILY GROCER, AND TEA-MAN,
Nos. 17 & 19, NUN STREET, AND 34, CLAYTON STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

NEW TEA ESTABLISHMENT.

ALTHOUGH only Four Years have elapsed since we commenced Business in Clayton Street, we feel it necessary, in order to meet the requirements of our increasing trade, and especially to accomodate our numerous customers from Gateshead and the towns and villages on each side of the River, to open the above Branch. The business will be conducted personally by Mr. EDWARD PATTISON, well-know a few years ago to the Sandhill Tea Trade.

Our Friends arriving by Boat will find our NEW ESTABLISHMENT directly opposite the new street leading from the Quay to the Side.

While it is our special study to procure the Finest Teas, we would remind strangers that every department of Groceries has our careful attention. A few extracts from our Price Lists will suffice to prove our ability to sell cheap, while a single call at either of our Establishments will secure a decided verdict in favour of quality:—

Excellent Tea	2s.	White Crushed Sugar	3½d.
Good Coffee	1s.	Currants, ready for use, washed and dressed	3d.
Lump Sugar, broken for Table	4½d.	Blue Mottled Soap	3d.

PATTISON BROTHERS, 62, CLAYTON STREET,
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT, 11, SIDE, NEWCASTLE. 585

DO YOU WANT BEAUTIFUL HAIR, WHISKERS, &c.? Dr. Russell's Lixivene, an elegant perfumed toilet compound, for nourishing, preserving, and restoring the hair, is guaranteed to produce moustaches, whiskers, eyebrows, &c., in two or three weeks, strengthen weak hair, prevent its falling off, check greyness in all its stages, restore the original colour, dispel scurf and dandriff, and make it clean, soft, curly, and glossy. For the re-production of hair in baldness, from whatever cause, and at any age, its effects are certain; in thousands of cases it has been successful when all other preparations had failed. In the nursery it is unequalled, as it keeps the head clean and forms the basis of a beautiful head of hair. Price 2s., sent anywhere free by post, on receipt of 24 penny stamps, by Dr. G. Russell, 28, Clarence Road, Kentish Town, London. Large bottles, containing three times the quantity, 4s. 6d. each. "It stopped my hair falling off—J. Saville." "My whiskers are now abundant and thick—Wm. Neale." "My hair had gone in patches from illness, but it is now growing nicely—Miss Webb." "My moustache is envied by everybody—Major Birch." "For keeping the hair in curl it is the best thing I ever used—Mrs. Pratt." "I was bald for 9 years, but now my head is covered with hair—J. Spence." Sold by all Chemists. OBSERVE.—Every genuine bottle has the words RUSSELL'S LIXIVENE moulded in the glass, and is wrapped in a pamphlet of 16 pages, on the management of the Hair and Skin; also see that George Russell's Trade Mark and Signature are on every outside wrapper. Sold by Mr. SCAIFE, Chemist, Front Street, Consett. 593

QUACKERY DEFEATED. Extortionate Fees and Medical Charges abolished. A Physician upwards of 25 years resident house surgeon in a London Hospital having been successful in the cure of thousands of cases of nervous and general debility, prostration, loss of memory, failing sight, epilepsy, neuralgia, indigestion, headache, pains in the back, rheumatism, gout, gravel, consumption, cough, melancholy, low spirits, giddiness, and the long train of fearful symptoms known as nervous complaints, many of which had been abandoned by the doctors, and cruelly victimised by advertising and other quacks,—will send to any sufferer, a copy of his book, by the aid of which they may recover permanent health in a short time, and at a trifling expense. Send stamped and directed envelope to Dr. RUSSELL, 28 Clarence Road, Kentish Town, London. "I have advised scores of my parishioners to get your invaluable book—Rev. W. Shaw." "To every one your work must prove of service, as it treates on all diseases poor 'flesh is heir to.'—R. Thornton." "You will have the blessing of all classes, for the free issue of your 'precious' book—Rev. H. Harris." "In all cases, Dr. R's system of herbal treatment restores cheerfulness of spirits and vigour of mind, and permanently strengthens all those vital organs, on the proper action of which, health, and long life depend.

THE GREAT HERBAL MEDICINE. Dr. THOMSON'S INVIGORATING PILLS are a certain and speedy cure for pains in the back, gravel, lumbago, rheumatism, gout, and all affections of the kidneys and bladder. All diseases arise from impurities of the blood and weakness: these Pills cleanse and purify the fluids, remove general and local debility, give tone to the stomach, enrich the blood, restore the spirits, impart energy and vivacity, eradicate every trace of disease, and invigorate the whole system. The daily receipt of testimonials from men and women in every position of life, who have been cured of skin eruptions, sore eyes, ulcers, and scurf on the head, sore throat, pains in the limbs, neuralgia, epilepsy, stone in the bladder, disease of the kidneys, &c., by their use, and accounts of surprising recoveries from severe illness, when all other medicines and doctors had failed; has induced Dr. THOMSON to publish their virtues, in the earnest hope that blessings so great may be more widely diffused and appreciated. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. per box. (To Protect the Public from imitations, Her Majesty's Commissioners have ordered the words RALPH THOMSON, LONDON, to be Engraved in white letters on the Government Stamp affixed to each package, to imitate which is felony and transportation). Sold by Mr. SCAIFE, Front Street, Consett, and all other Chemists in the world; or will be sent direct, packed privately in a letter, on receipt of 14, 33, or 54 stamps, by Dr. THOMSON, 21, Harrington Square, Euston Square, London. "Four doses of your Pills cured my pains in the back, which had annoyed me for many years—H. M." "I tried them for pains in the back; they cured me in a few hours—G. R." "I had been troubled for years with an eruption on the face. Your Pills have quite cured me—Rev. J. S." "I have never had an attack of gout or rheumatism since I used your Pills—W. Davis." "They quite cured my sick headache and bilious attacks—Mrs. Ellis." "The pains in the back are quite cured; I can stoop with ease now—J. Weiss." Every sufferer, whatever the symptoms may be, is advised to try these Pills, with the honest assurance that they must find relief.

Just Published. The One Hundred and Tenth Edition, 190 Pages.

A NEW AND ORIGINAL WORK on Marriage, &c., entitled the FRIEND IN NEED, on the causes and symptoms of Nervous and general debility, relaxation, languor, dislike to society, depression of spirits, loss of memory, dimness of sight, deafness, premature decline, consumption, &c., with prescriptions, diet rules, and all necessary information, for the speedy self-cure of loss of mental and physical power, nervous affections, and all the diseases of youth and manhood. Sent post-free, on receipt of two penny stamps, by Dr. THOMSON, 21, Harrington Square, Euston Square, London. Opinions of the Press. "There is no quackery or learned mystery in Dr. Thomson's book, but a plain exposition of the causes, symptoms, and rational treatment of this pernicious class of diseases, all set forth with the clearness of a practical man, who wishes to be understood, and the earnestness of a conscientious man who only wishes to be useful—Dublin Gazette." "This work is 'popular' in every sense of the word, and its worth is untold, to those who cannot, from a feeling of shame, consult the family physician—Baptist Magazine." From upwards of 30 years practice in London, the author is justified in assuring sufferers who require confidential treatment, that all cases will be speedily cured, without recourse to any of those dangerous drugs, copaiba, mercury, &c., generally used, and that he is proud in being able to refer to many thousands whom he has restored to health and vigour. Persons at a distance should forward a detail of their cases by letter, enclosing one guinea for advice and medicine, which will be sent by return. Patients corresponded with till cured.

DR. THOMSON'S TONIC ELIXIR Restores Health Strength, and Power, to the most shattered constitution, and cures with the utmost certainty relaxation, spermatorrhœa, exhaustion, depression of spirits, giddiness, nervousness, epilepsy, paralysis, and all the distressing consequences arising from debility. For all diseases of the urinary organs it will be found a speedy specific, requiring no alteration in diet, purifying the blood, removing secondary symptoms, the scurvy, scrofula, blotches, skin eruptions, irritation of the bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life. Tonic Elixir has restored bodily strength and vigour to thousands of debilitated individuals who now enjoy perfect health; and whatever the causes of disqualification for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this potent remedy. Many poor sufferers, who from fear of discovery, had silently borne their afflictions for a long time, rather than apply to the family doctor, have cured themselves privately, at little or no expense, with this wonderful medicine. Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s., per Bottle. (To Protect the Public from spurious imitations, Her Majesty's Commissioners have ordered the words RALPH THOMSON, LONDON, to be engraved in white letters on the Government Stamp affixed to each package, to imitate which is felony and transportation). Sold by Mr. SCAIFE, Front Street, Consett, and all other Chemists in the world, or will be sent direct, on receipt of a post-office order for 11s., payable to Dr. Ralph Thomson, 21, Harrington Square, Euston Square, London. Extracts from Testimonials. "The nervous debility is so much better, that I do not need stimulants. My appetite and digestion are improved; indeed I feel better in every way—D. H." "I have been surprised at the singularly vivifying effects of your medicine, and cannot sufficiently express my gratitude—D. J. 9

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE PEOPLE'S GUIDE TO HEALTH," &c.

DR. SMITH, who has had TWENTY YEARS' Practical Experience in the Treatment and Cure of NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY, LOSS OF APPETITE, PAINS IN THE BACK, INDIGESTION, ERRORS OF YOUTH, SPERMATORRHŒA, &c., has just published a NEW EDITION of 10,000 Copies of the WARNING VOICE, or Private Medical Friend. (138 Pages.)

This Work contains his highly-successful and only safe treatment, and is illustrated with hundreds of cases and testimonials from patients with plain directions for perfect restoration to health. Sent post-free to any address, secure from observation, on receipt of two postage stamps.

Letters, with details of case, promptly answered.
☞ Address, "DR. SMITH, 8 Burton Crescent, London, W.C." 36

WINTER SHORN OF ITS TERRORS.
GETTING WATERPROOFED BY MARTIN,
2, NORTHUMBERLAND PLACE. 335

CHOLERA, CHOLERA.—In nearly all cases Purging and Diarrhœa are the forerunners of Asiatic Cholera, and it is generally allowed by medical men that if proper remedies were applied at this stage the worst symptoms might be prevented, and this dreadful disease averted; hence the necessity of persons and families having within their reach a remedy which, if taken speedily, may at once restore the person to health and comfort.

GARBUTT'S MIXTURE or POWDERS have proved most successful in all cases of Diarrhœa and the incipient stages of Cholera.—Full directions for all ages on each bottle or package. For the convenience of parties residing in the country, the powders can be forwarded by post on forwarding 14 stamps to GARBUTT, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Gateshead. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., &c., stamp included. 527

DEPILATORY.—WELLS'S DEPILATORY is the only *effectual* remedy for the immediate and permanent removal of superfluous hair from the face, arms, neck, &c. This preparation effects its purpose almost instantaneously, without pain or injury to the most sensitive skin. Forwarded by post (secured from observation) on receipt of 5s. by stamps or post-office order.

JOHN WELLS, 113, Euston Street, near Hampstead Road, London. Post-office orders payable at "Gower Street, W.C."

N.B.—Hundreds of Testimonials have been received from the nobility and ladies of rank who have tried this marvellous remedy. 269

NORTHERN COUNTIES LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY (LIMITED).
Head Office—106, CLAYTON STREET, NEWCASTLE.
Branch Offices—3, BARRINGTON STREET, MARKET PLACE, SOUTH SHIELDS.
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This Company grants LOANS on Personal Security, Deeds, Shares, Mortgages, Bills of Sale, and every description of available Security.

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The large Capital of the Company, and the number of Confidential Agents, enable them to complete Loans either in Town or Country on the Shortest Notice. In some cases Advances can be had the same Day, if required.

Prospectuses Free.
332 EDWIN OVENDEN, Manager.

INSTANT CURE OF TOOTH-ACHE. Bunter's Nervine gives immediate and permanent relief in ordinary tooth-ache. It also forms a stopping, and saves the tooth, thus rendering extraction unnecessary. It does not injure the other teeth.

From the Medical Testimonials received, the following are selected:—

From J. Hounsell, Esq., Surgeon, Bridport, Dorsetshire.—"I consider BUNTER'S NERVINE a specific for tooth-ache. Very severe cases under my care have found instantaneous and permanent relief. I therefore give my testimony of having used it with invariable success, and recommend its use to the profession and the public as invaluable to all who suffer from tooth-ache.

From E. Smith, Esq., Surgeon, Sherston, near Cirencester.—"I have tried BUNTER'S NERVINE in many cases of severe tooth-ache, and in every instance permanent relief has been obtained; I therefore strongly recommend it to the public."

Ask for "BUNTER'S NERVINE; it may be had of any chemist, at 1s. 1½d. per packet, or post-free for 15 stamps from J. R. COOPER, Chemist, Maidstone. 35

DOWNIE'S
LIFE PRESERVING PILLS,
UNIVERSAL HEALING OINTMENT,
ITALIAN COUGH BALSAM, and
INFANTS' TEETHING CORDIAL

WILL Purify the Blood, Heal all Sores and Diseases of the Skin, and remove all Complaints of the Throat, Chest, and Lungs. They never fail.—Give them a trial, and prove for yourself.

DOWNIE'S INFANTS' TEETHING CORDIAL
Is the only Medicine fit for Infants—try it!

Prepared only by HENRY DOWNIE & Co., Wholesale Chemists, 43 and 44, Sandhill, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Sold by P. Brown, Druggist, Shotley Bridge; D. Imrie, Druggist, Consett; John Reed, Lanchester; Watson Smith, Leadgate; W. Smith, J. Robinson, and J. Hillary, Grocers, Towlaw; W. Barkas, Blackhill; and of all Chemists, in Boxes, Pots, and Bottles, at 1s. 1½d, 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each.

Extraordinary CURES by DOWNIE'S MEDICINES.

Thomas Brown, smith, Fatfield, was completely cured of a frightfully bad leg of 30 years' standing.—January 14th, 1867.

John Brabban, North Biddick, Washington, was comcompletely cured of a bad leg of 13 years' standing.—January 30th, 1867.

Joseph Armstrong, Gosforth, was cured of a sore lip of two years' duration.—October 13th, 1866.

Mrs. E. Bell, of West Cramlington, was cured of bad legs of 11 years' standing.—April 19th, 1865.

Mr. Robert Dixon, Chester-le-Street, Durham, says Downie's Pills and Balsam completely cured his wife of Asthma and difficulty of Breathing of many years' standing. 34

THE SCIENTIFIC WONDER.

THIS Instrument has a clear magnifying power of 32,000 times, shews all kinds of Animalculæ in water, Circulation of the Blood, &c., &c., Adulteration of Food, Milk, &c., and is just the Microscope that every Surgeon, Dentist, Schoolmaster, Student, and Working Man should have.

It is pronounced by the Press (and all scientific men who have seen it), to be the best, cheapest, and most simple microscope ever invented.

It has twenty times the power of the Coddington or Stanhope Microscope, and is twice as good as the celebrated Rae Microscope (which has been awarded so many prize medals), as may be inferred from the following letter received from Mr. Rae himself.

CARLISLE, DECEMBER 12th, 1867.
To Mr. McCulloch, Philosophical Instrument Maker,
Sir.—Having seen some of your Diamond-Plate Lenses, I write to ask your terms for supplying me with the same per 20 gross, as I consider them superior to mine.
Yours, &c.,
RAE & Co., Opticians, Carlisle.

I beg to inform the Public that I have no Agents anywhere, and all pretended Agents are imposters. The above instrument can only be had from me in Birmingham. Those at a distance who care for instruction and amusement, can have it safe and free by sample post, with book of full instructions, on receipt of 32 Postage Stamps. Sample sent abroad, two stamps extra.

All persons wishing further particulars and testimonials, must send stamped and addressed envelope.

ADDRESS:—
A. McCULLOCH,
PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENT MAKER,
No 18, BLUCHER ST., BIRMINGHAM. 290

To Let.

TO LET, that commodious SHOP, in Middle Street, Consett, now in the occupation of Messrs. T. Rowe and Sons.—Apply to John Thurlow Potts, Consett. 607

BENFIELDSIDE LOCAL BOARD.

FENCE RAILING TO LET.

TENDERS for the supply and putting up of a quantity of FENCE RAILING will be received by the undersigned, up to and including Monday, the 19th inst., of whom also all particulars may be obtained.

Charles Mosley,
Surveyor to the Benfieldside Local Board.
Shotley Bridge, October 9th, 1868. 601

For Sale.

VALUABLE and DESIRABLE BUILDING SITES for SALE by PRIVATE CONTRACT, situate at Blackhill, Baxton Burn, Shotley Bridge, Leadgate, Medomsley Edge, and Consett.—Apply to Mr. Wm. Raw, Auctioneer, Valuer, Surveyor, and Commission Agent, Blackhill.

Sale Office, Blackhill, April 29th, 1868. 316

SAND FOR BUILDING PURPOSES

ON SALE, at Kyo Sand Quarry. Single Horse Cart, 1s.; Double Horse Cart, 1s. 6d. per Load, ready money.—Apply to Mr. Robert Henderson, Blacksmith, on the ground. 40

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. Henry Brown.

SALE OF FURNITURE AT CONSETT.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday, October 19th, 1868, the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, belonging to Mr. T. Lewis, Innkeeper, Consett, who is declining Business.

Mr. HENRY BROWN, Auctioneer.

Comprising 3 Kitchen Tables; 2 Long Tables; 1 Mahogany Table; 1 dozen Chairs; 6 Forms; 2 Desk Beds; 1 Chest of Drawers; Half-tester Bedstead; 1 Birch Press; 2 Clocks; 1 Feather Bed; 1 Flock Do.; 3 Looking Glasses; 1 Mattress; 1 Camp Bed; 1 Chandelier; 2 Poss Tubs; 3 Sets of Fenders and Fireirons; Pictures; Tin and Pewter Measures; Glasses; Jugs; Pots and Pans; Bar Utensils; 1 Drainer; and a variety of other useful Articles.

Sale to commence at Two o'clock. 608

By Mr. T. Pyle.

COPYHOLD LAND FOR SALE, NEAR IVESTON.

MR. THOMAS PYLE is instructed to offer for SALE by AUCTION at Mr. Walton's, Blue Bell Inn, Lanchester, on Thursday, October 22nd, at one o'clock in the Afternoon, Three COPYHOLD FIELDS, containing 7 acres or thereabouts, at or near Iveston adjoining the road leading from Lanchester to Leadgate, and adjacent to land belonging to E. T. Smith, Esq., now in the occupation of Mr. Reed.

For further Particulars apply to the Auctioneer, Sadler Street, Durham, or to Crofton Maynard, Solicitor, Durham.

Durham, October 8th, 1868. 602

LANCHESTER.

VOTES FOR NORTH DURHAM.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

(Under the Trust for Sale, contained in the will of the late George Walton, of Lanchester, deceased,) at the house of Mr. William Walton, Blue Bell Inn, in Lanchester aforesaid.

On THURSDAY, the 29th day of October, 1868, At Two o'clock in the Afternoon, in the following, or such other Lots as may be agreed upon at the time of sale, and subject to certain conditions of sale to be then read.

Mr. T. PYLE, Auctioneer.

LOT 1.—All that Substantially Built COPYHOLD DWELLING-HOUSE, containing Eight Rooms, with the Yard, Out Offices, and Conveniences to the same belonging, situate at the East End of the Village of Lanchester aforesaid; together with the Gardens in front and behind, as the same is now in the occupation of Mr. John Dormond, as Tenant thereof.

And also all that COPYHOLD BUILDING near the above mentioned House, the ground floor of which has been used as a Stable, and the upper part as a Joiner's Workshop. The whole containing, with the Buildings thereon, an Area of 970 Square Yards or thereabouts.

Lot 2.—All that COPYHOLD DWELLING-HOUSE, containing Five Rooms, with the Yard, Out-offices, and Conveniences to the same belonging, situate at Lanchester aforesaid; together with the Garden behind, as the same is now in the occupation of Mrs. Lumley, as Tenant thereof. The whole containing, with the Buildings thereon, an Area of 500 Square Yards or thereabouts.

Lot 3.—All that COPYHOLD DWELLING-HOUSE, containing Five Rooms, with the Yard, Out-offices, and Conveniences to the same belonging, immediately adjoining Lot 2; together with the Garden behind, and the Building therein, (now used as a Stable; but easily convertible into a Cottage,) as the same is now in the occupation of Mr. William Wilson, as Tenant thereof. The whole containing, with the Buildings thereon, an Area of 320 Square Yards or thereabouts.

The respective Tenants will allow the premises to be viewed, and further particulars may be known on application to Mr. John Walton, Builder, Lanchester, or at the Offices (where a Plan of the Property may be inspected) of

R. F. MIDDLETON,
Solicitor, Durham.
Durham, 12th October, 1868. 611

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

WE are instructed by Amelia, Countess of Darwentwater, hereby to give Notice to all those residing on the Darwentwater Estates, in the Counties of Durham, Cumberland, and Northumberland, not to pay any Rent to the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital nor to whomsoever it may be, except to the Agent duly authorised by me, the Countess of Darwentwater.

AMELIA, COUNTESS OF DARWENTWATER.
Blaydon-on-Tyne, 9th June, 1868. 408

CLARENDON SCHOOL, MEDOMSLEY ROAD, CONSETT.

JONATHAN C. WYLIE, Master,
Who is aided by a Junior Assistant.

Mathematics, Grammar, Classics.
Terms, 7s. 6d. per Quarter in advance.

Evening Private Teaching, in English (Morell), French (Telemaque), Latin (Cæsar and Virgil), Greek (Gospels), Algebra, and Euclid. Evening Terms, including the use of all essential Text Books, One Guinea per Quarter. 603

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1861.

IN the County Court of Durham, holden at Shotley Bridge, RICHARD ALLANSON HARKER, the younger, of Leadgate, in the County of Durham, Joiner, having been adjudged Bankrupt on the 15th day of September, 1868, a Public Sitting for the said Bankrupt to pass his Last Examination, and make application for his Discharge, will be held at the said Court at Shotley Bridge, on the 9th day of November, 1868, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon precisely, the day last aforesaid being the day limited for the said Bankrupt to surrender.

The Registrar of the Court is the Official Assignee, and Mr. George Salkeld, of Durham, is the Solicitor acting in the Bankruptcy.

605 JOHN BOOTH, Jun., Registrar.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE GAS COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all or any Person or Persons entering into the occupation of any House, Shop, or other building, to which Gas has been supplied to the previous occupant, upon such entry must first obtain the consent of the manager or other Officer of the Company before consuming the Gas supplied by the said Company. In default thereof, upon proof of the use of the Gas without first obtaining such leave, such Person or Persons will be prosecuted as the law directs.

By Order of the Directors,
JOHN BELL, Secretary.
Shotley Bridge, April 6th, 1867. 47

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

THE HANDICAP SPARROW SHOOTING advertised to come off at Mr. Godley's, Tanfield, on Saturday, 17th inst., WILL NOT TAKE PLACE until further notice. 612

CONSETT FLORAL SOCIETY.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held in the Town Hall, Consett, on Tuesday Evening next, Oct. 20th, 1868, at Eight o'clock, for the purpose of taking steps to establish a Floral and Horticultural Society for Consett. 609

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

SERMONS will be preached in Christ Church, Consett, To-morrow (Sunday); and on Wednesday Evening, a PUBLIC MEETING will be held in aid of the above Society. (See Bills.) 610

"OUR NEW CHIMNEY."

THE second part of the above Lecture will be delivered on Sunday Afternoon next, Oct. 18th, 1868, in the Town Hall, Consett, by the Rev. W. MIDDLETON; to commence at Half-past Two.

At Six o'clock, the Rev. W. Middleton will preach. Subject: "Four deaths in one Day." Seats all free—no Collection. 606

CONSETT WATER WORKS COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the Shareholders of the Consett Water Works Company will be held at the New Town Hall, Durham, on Friday, the 30th day of October, 1868, at Twelve o'clock at Noon, to consider the propriety of applying to Parliament for an Extension of the Company's Act, and for powers to increase the Capital.

Dated this 13th day of October, 1868.

(Signed) JOHN WATSON, Chairman.
613 JOHN GLEDSTONE, Secretary.

A GRAND EVENING CONCERT will be given by the Blind in the Town Hall, Consett, On Monday, October 26th, 1868, when the following vocalists will appear:—

MISS JACKSON,
MR. VEITCH,
MR. GILROY,
MR. T. OGLE.

And will sing a selection of Songs and Duets.

Doors open a Half-past Seven o'clock; Concert to commence at eight.

Admission—Reserved Seats, One Shilling; Back Seats, Sixpence.

Tickets may be had at the *Consett Guardian Office*, Mr. Armstrong's Hotel, Mr. S. Wales, Sherburn Terrace, and Mr. F. Gardner, Leadgate. 587

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1868.

Local and District News.

The Chase.—The Durham county foxhounds will meet on Monday, 19th, at Twizell Bridge; on Wednesday, 21st, at Knitsley Station; and on Friday, 23rd, at Hawthorn; each day at 10·45 a.m.

Road to Blackhill.—We are informed on the best authority that the Shotley Bridge Gas Company have agreed to lay down the main gas-pipes upon the road to Blackhill by Mount Pleasant. We believe the work will be commenced with next week.

The Lizzie Cricket Club.—This club has been closed for the present season, and during the week the members met at the house of Mr. J. Urwin, Catchgate, and partook of an excellent supper. Mr. Thomas Wood occupied the chair, and Mr. J. Urwin the vice-chair. A very pleasant evening was spent.

On Wednesday, James Clark, a pitman, was consigned to Durham Gaol for two months' imprisonment, for leaving the service of his employers, the Consett Iron Company. The imprisonment was in default of the payment of a fine of 40s. and costs, which had been imposed.

Fatal Termination of an Accident at Consett Ironworks.—Robert Grey, who resided at Consett, and who was employed at Consett Ironworks, was received into the Infirmary, on Sunday, suffering from a compound fracture of the foot, caused by a piece of metal falling upon it while executing the duties of his vocation at the above works. Despite the skill of the medical gentlemen, mortification set in rapidly, and he died this (Friday) morning.

Consett Primitive Methodist Sabbath School.—On Sunday, two excellent sermons were preached on behalf of the above school by the Rev. T. Greenfield. The subjects discoursed upon by the preacher were highly appropriate, the afternoon's sermon being addressed to parents upon the training of children, and the evening's discourse being upon the desirableness and advantages of embracing religion when young. The congregations were tolerably good, and collections were taken in aid of the school fund.

Christ Church, Consett.—A public meeting was held in Consett Church, on Saturday evening, for the purpose of raising money to carry out certain alterations necessary for the comfort of the congregation during the approaching winter. It is proposed to provide a side door of smaller dimensions than the large and exposed west door, and also to replace the windows by others which will exclude wind and rain. The sum of £9 towards the above object was raised at the meeting, and promises amounting to £24 have been since received.

A Floral Society for Consett.—Our readers will observe an advertisement in another column, which shows that something tangible is to be done in order to get a floral and horticultural society for Consett. A public meeting is to be held in the Town Hall, on Tuesday evening next for that purpose, which we trust will be largely attended, and hope to see the basis of a society laid under auspicious circumstances. We believe that the object of the meeting is popular with the amateur gardeners of Consett and Leadgate.

Melancholy Accident near Stanley.—An accident of a melancholy nature took place on Saturday, to a person named George Aitchison, aged 48 years, horsekeeper at Air Pit, Pit Hill, near Stanley. It appears that the unfortunate man was about to go down the pit in question to attend to his duties, and had just got into the cage, when the rope suddenly snapped, and he was precipitated to the bottom of the shaft, a distance of 85 fathoms. As might be expected, the poor man was dashed to pieces, and his shattered remains had to be gathered into a sheet. Deceased has left a family of seven children, on whose behalf a deal of sympathy is felt, for, in addition to their present sad loss, their mother was only buried last week. A little while before the accident several men and a tub of coals had been brought to bank, and when deceased got into the cage the engineer thought the rope quite safe, and cannot account for the accident. The inquest on the body of deceased was held on Tuesday, before J. M. Favell, Esq., coroner, at the house of Mrs. M. Cail, Pit Hill; Mr. G. Southern, Government Inspector of Mines being present. There being no evidence to show the cause of the accident, the jury returned a verdict accordingly. The interment of Aitchison took place shortly after the inquest, and being widely respected, was attended by a large and respectable company.

A Dipton Hawker.—At the Gateshead County Court, on Tuesday, before W. Blanshard, Esq., judge, Mr. James Watson, a hawker, residing at Dipton, sought to recover the sum of £1 14s., the balance of an account alleged to be due on the sale of some old metal, from the defendants, Messrs. Nicholson and Wilson, of Blaydon. Mr. Briggs appeared on behalf of the plaintiff, and Mr. R. Holmes, the manager to the defendants, attended on their behalf. Some time ago, Mr. Watson sold a quantity of metal to the defendants at £2 4s. per ton, with the understanding that the carriage should be paid, but no discount allowed.—Mr. Holmes here produced a receipt in settlement of the account, properly signed, with the deduction of £6 0s. 6d. for carriage, and 2½ per cent. for cash. The plaintiff sought to recover £1 14s. deducted as the per centage, and most positively denied giving the receipt which was produced.—Mr. Robt. Holmes, manager to Messrs. Nicholson and Wilson, of Blaydon, stated that he saw Mr. Watson sign the receipt as a full settlement of the claim.—His Honour requested the plaintiff to sign his name on a piece of paper, and Mr. Watson having done so, the Judge declared his belief that the same man that wrote the signature just handed in signed the receipt. There was great similarity; and in his opinion the plaintiff had disgraced himself.—Mr. Briggs, on hearing this, retired from the case.—His Honour gave a verdict for the defendants.—The Plaintiff: I think it is very hard.—His Honour: You had better say no more, or I will have you indicted for perjury. You may think yourself lucky in escaping a prosecution.

Blackhill Cattle Market.—At our market there was a good supply of both beasts and sheep. It was one of the best business markets we have had since it commenced. Prices ranging for beef were from 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. per stone; Mutton and Lamb were from 6d. to 6½d. per lb.

Horse-Stinting in a Churchyard.—A correspondent sends us the following:—"In a churchyard near Annfield Plain and Catchgate we see a horse stinted, plunging the graves and rubbing the head stones, which is a rare thing in a churchyard. It is bad, very bad indeed."

Blackhill Sons of Temperance.—The quarterly installation of officers of the Blackhill division of the Order of the Sons of Temperance took place on Friday evening, in the Temperance Hall, Blackhill. The principal officers for the ensuing term are—Bros. T. Harrison, W.P.; N. Hale, W.A.; J. H. Bell, R.S.; and Wm. Campbell, F.S.

Consett Baptist Church.—The Rev. W. Middleton, pastor of Consett Baptist Church, gave a lecture on Sunday afternoon, to a large congregation. The subject was "Our chimney, what does it say to Consett," but as it was not finished, and as Mr. Middleton is advertised to give the second part on Sunday, we will defer our report till next week.

Church Missionary Society.—We observe from our advertising columns that the annual sermons of this excellent institution will be preached in Christ Church, Consett, to-morrow (Sunday), by the Revs. A. Groaves, B.A., and W. Farrar, M.A. The public meeting will be held on Wednesday evening. The Rev. J. Bailey, M.A., of York, will attend as deputation, and several clergymen will take part in the proceedings.

Crime in Durham.—During the twelve months ending the 29th of September, 1868, there were 400 persons apprehended in the city of Durham, and 235 summoned by the police and others, making a total of 635 persons brought before the magistrates, and showing a decrease of forty-two from the previous year. The strength of the borough police force is thirteen members, consisting of one head constable, one detective sergeant, two sergeants, and nine constables.

Mr. T. F. Hedley.—This gentleman, so well-known as a valuer in the North of England, while in Edinburgh two weeks ago applied an acid to a corn on one of his toes, which he then wrapped round with a rag. On arriving at Sunderland in the beginning of last week he was almost lame, and after laying up for a day or two, it was found necessary to have two of his toes amputated, to save mortification of the leg. On Monday, the unfavourable symptoms abated, and he may be now pronounced out of danger.

Fatal Colliery Accident at Tow Law.—An inquest was held at Dan's Castle Inn, Tow Law, before Mr. Dean, deputy-coroner, on the body of James Nichol, 54 years of age, who died from the effect of injuries received a couple of days before. Deceased was fireman on a locomotive engine at Black Prince Colliery, and was engaged on a siding shunting. He got off the engine to couple some trucks, and deceased was jammed between the trucks and waggons, and crushed in such a frightful manner that he died on the evening of the day following, the services of Dr. Hood, who was called in, being of no avail. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

Catchgate Cricket Club.—On Saturday, the members of the Catchgate Cricket Club closed their first season's sport by playing a short game among themselves, after which they repaired to the house of Mr. Joseph Irwin, and partook of a splendid supper provided for the occasion. The cloth having been removed, the chair was taken by Mr. Joseph Henderson, and a number of friends assembling, a very pleasant evening was spent. The songs of Mr. John Kirsop; chiefly composed by himself, producing roars of laughter throughout the whole evening. At the close of the meeting the usual loyal toasts were given, and the company all joined in singing "God save the Queen."

Shotley Bridge Gas Company.—We understand that this company have it under their consideration to introduce the gas into the villages of Annfield Plain, Dipton, and others. It will prove a great boon to the inhabitants to have their houses and public thoroughfares lighted with gas, and it is to be hoped that they will use every exertion to induce the company to do so. The best inducement, of course, is to become consumers on as large a scale as possible, and if they have the opportunity, which we believe they have, of becoming shareholders, they will thus secure an interest in the undertaking. It is reported that the company will seek parliamentary powers during the ensuing session, under the name of "The Shotley Bridge and Consett District Gas Company."

Primitive Methodist Missions.—On Sunday, sermons were preached at Muggleswick, on behalf of the above missions. The Rev. B. Wild, of Allendale, preached a most apposite discourse in the afternoon, based upon the circumstances attending the falling of the walls of Jericho, from which narrative he illustrated the efficiency of the instrumentality and agencies employed by God for the overthrow of that citadel of sin. The evening service was conducted by Mr. W. M. Patterson, of the *Consett Guardian*, who took his text from Acts xiii. 40, 41. After giving an exposition of the primary meaning of the passages, he dwelt at length upon the characteristics of the work of God's grace. Considering the sparcely populated locality, the audiences were large and liberal collections were taken in aid of the mission fund. Meetings of a like nature were also held at Shildon (Blanchland), Ruffside, and Edmondbyers.

10th Durham (Beamish) Rifle Volunteers.—Eleven members of this corps, composed of recruits who have joined this year, and who have attended the requisite number of drills and class shooting to make themselves extra-efficient, met at their shooting range, Stanley Burn, on Saturday afternoon, under the command of the Sergeant-Instructor of the corps, to compete for a picture, kindly given by Mr. Wardle, picture dealer, of Grey Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, for recruits only. The day was all that could be desired. The ranges were 200, 300, 400, and 500 yards; By the position and scoring. Private John Wardle made 42 points, and carried off the prize, the following being the scores made:—Private John Wardle, 42; Private Andrew Mole, 37; Private John Muir, 25; Private William Cockburn, 27; Private Joseph Robinson, 26; Private Edward Robinson, 25; Private George Chaytor, 26; Private Robert Chaytor, 30; Private Thomas Gardiner, 29; Private George Hall, 28; and Private Robert S. Carr, 27.

The Pitch and Toss or "Schooling" Nuisance at Willington.—At the Willington Police Court, on Monday last, Thomas Cox, miner, was charged under the recent Gaming Act, before J. Straker, Esq., for playing at pitch and toss. Mr. W. Brignall, jun., of Durham, appeared for the defendant. Sergeant Oliver said on going his usual rounds on Sunday, he saw the defendant and a number of other men playing at pitch and toss on a public footpath, near Willington. The defendant and two others ran away until they thought they were out of sight, and then recommenced to play, but he again came up to them and succeeded in apprehending the prisoner, the other two men escaping. Mr. Brignall having cross-examined the witness, then proceeded to address the Bench on the part of the prisoner, and said that after the very clear and candid manner in which Sergeant Oliver had given his evidence, it would be impossible for him to struggle against the same, and attempt to deny that the offence had been committed, but as the present case was the first under the new Act which had been tried in this district, he submitted the ends of justice would be fully served by dismissing the prisoner on the payment of costs, and with the warning that all such offenders in the future would not escape upon such easy terms, but on the contrary severely punished. Mr. Straker said he quite concurred in the remarks made by Mr. Brignall, and would give effect to the same by dismissing the prisoner on the payment of 3s. costs, but in doing so he wished it to be distinctly understood that should any other parties be brought before him on a similar charge he would be compelled to visit them with severe punishment.—The Act in question, 31 and 32 Vict., cap. 52, cited as the "Vagrant Act Amendment Act" came into force on the 1st of the present month. It enacts that "Every person playing or betting by way of wagering or gaming in any street, road, highway, or other open or public place, or in any place which the public have or are permitted to have access, at or with any table or instrument of gaming, or any coin, card, token, or other article used as an instrument or means of such wagering or gaming at any game or pretended game of chance, shall be deemed a rogue and vagabond within the true intent and meaning of the said recited Act (viz., 5th Geo. 4, cap. 83), and as such may be convicted and punished "under the provisions of the Act." The Act referred to vests a magistrate with power to commit any person to gaol for three months with hard labour, without the option of paying a fine. We would therefore caution all members of the mining body who are particularly given to "schooling" to abstain from committing such offences in the future; for on proof of the offence there is no alternative for the magistrate but to commit them to gaol with hard labour. Before this Act was extended to gaming by the Act of the present session, offenders could only be approached under a charge of "obstructing the free passage of the highway, &c.," which allowed a magistrate to fine or in default imprisonment. The new Act, however, in effect, abrogates this offence, so far as "schooling" and gaming are concerned.

On Monday night, a man named Michael Vest attempted to kill himself by cutting his throat, in Durham. Vest is a tailor by trade, and has been a man of very drunken habits. He is not expected to recover.

On Saturday, John Hill, gamekeeper to H. Bramwell, Esq., of Newton Hall, near Durham, was fined 10s. and costs at the Durham County Petty Sessions, for trespassing on the land of Mr. J. H. Robson, miller, North Road, Durham, in pursuit of game.

Benfieldside Township and the late Revision.—The following is the result of the late revision so far as Benfieldside township is concerned:—Liberal loss on old register, 9; on No. 3 list, 1; on No. 4, 1; total, 11. Conservative loss on old register, 3; on No. 3 list, 2; on No. 4, 2; total, 7.

About half-past eleven o'clock, on Sunday night, a somewhat painful accident occurred to a man named Splinthole, a slag tipper at the Ferryhill Ironworks. He was in the act of stepping on to a small engine used on the slag heap, when his foot slipped, and he fell amongst the wheels, his foot being severely injured.

The Team Valley Railway.—We understand that the official inspection of the Team Valley Railway is to take place to-day (Friday). Should the result be favourable, the public of this district will have the advantage of the new and shorter route to Newcastle and the North.—*Durham Chronicle*

At the Newcastle Police Court, on Wednesday, Wm. McReynolds was charged with having, on Monday last, while on duty in Clayton Street as an officer of the Newcastle Police Force, assaulted James Edward Brogden, a medical gentleman, belonging to Scotland, and at present on a visit in Newcastle. He was sent to gaol for two months.

Ruffianism in Durham Streets.—Early on Saturday morning, a young man, named William Lyons, was going home up Gilesgate, when he was set upon and brutally ill-used by two pitmen, named Thomas and George Wilson. His cries brought P.C. Walker and Sergt. Webster to his assistance, but it required all the exertions of these officers to take the men to the station. The defendants were brought before the Recorder on Saturday, and were sent to gaol for one month's imprisonment each.

Temperance at Annfield Plain.—On Saturday last the "Coldstream volunteers" belonging to the Annfield Plain Temperance Society met at two o'clock in the Primitve Methodist chapel of that place, and then marched in procession to Kyo, Annfield Plain, the Lizzie colliery, and thence back to the chapel, where tea was provided, to which a large number of visitors sat down. In the evening a meeting of an interesting character was held. Mr. Carr, from Gateshead, delivered a practical address on the good effects of total abstinence, followed by Mr. Williams, of Newcastle, who gave an interesting description of his life at home and abroad. Melodies were sung by Messrs. Gatis and Lamb, and a recitation by D. Spark, with effect. Mr. J. Forman presided over the meeting. The customary vote of thanks were awarded to the speakers, waiters, &c.

The Police at Fault.—At the Durham County Police Court, on Saturday, a number of persons were summoned for having committed a trespass while in search of mushrooms. The names of a batch of six were called over, when the prosecutor intimated that he would withdraw the charge, on the defendant's paying the costs. With one exception, all did so. John Bray, the name of the person so excepted, said he had been wrongfully summoned, inasmuch as he was not the party who had committed any trespass. It was not denied by the police that a mistake had been made, and it appeared that the offending John Bray, who was no relation of the present defendant's, was a lad, while the police had served the summons on a man of the same name. The defendant said he had been put to great inconvenience, and compelled to close his shop to attend the court. He set down his loss in consequence at about £2. Mr. Fawcett, the presiding magistrate, said he was sorry the bench could not award him any recompense, and intimated that he might try his luck by bringing an action in a civil court.

Aggrarianism near West Kyo.—On Tuesday night one of those aggrarian outrages so common in Ireland, but happily of very rare occurrence in this part of her Majesty's dominions took place between Catch Gate and West Kyo, when Mr. Thos. Armstrong, boot and shoemaker, residing in the last named place had a very narrow escape with his life. Mr. Armstrong had been on business to Catch Gate, and about eleven o'clock he started on his journey homewards. He had just passed some cottages about half way on his journey when he saw a bright flash as if from a gun or pistol followed by a sharp report almost at his feet in the hedge side. The shock was so great that Armstrong sunk down on one knee. On recovering himself he found that his hat had been struck by the missile, the bullet entering below the brim close to the head, then flying in an almost straight line upwards made its exit in the middle of the crown. Armstrong proceeded home and next morning P.C. Newbolt was informed of the affair and proceeded to the spot, but found no trace of footprints about likely to lead to the inference that some one had been walking there. From the position of the bullet holes in the hat, it would appear that Armstrong had been fired at by some one lying on his back in the hedgeside. He is quite unable to give any explanation of the affair having had no quarrel or unpleasantness with any one previous to the affair, and he believes the shot was intended for some one else. The affair remains wrapt in mystery.

Durham University. — Examination in theology. Students who passed the examination at the end of their first year:—E. Batty, Bishop Hatfield's Hall; J. Betton, University College; W. Booth, Bishop Hatfield's Hall; W. B. East, Bishop Hatfield's Hall; C. E. Fox, University College; J. M. Freeman, Bishop Hatfield's Hall; P. Sleeman, University College. Candidates admitted as students in theology:—G. O. Retman, J. Roscamp, W. Vevers, E. Williams. Candidates admitted as probationary students in theology:—H. Earle, J. S. Maber, W. J. Pearson, G. R. Poole, Richard Pooley, John Stowell, J. R. Threlfall, A. H. Walker, David Williams. Recommended for exhibitions, first year:—P. Sleeman, University College, £40; J. M. Freeman, Bishop Hatfield's Hall, £30; E. Batty, Bishop Hatfield's Hall, £30. Admission:—W. Vevers, £30; E. Williams, £30. Recommended for the £40 exhibition, open to candidates who have previously passed the examination for the degree of B.A., or a higher degree:—E. W. Symons, University College. Examiners, F. F. Walrond and T. F. Dodd.—Final Examination in Arts, Michaelmas, 1868.—Class 1. C. Gregson, University College; R. F. Powles, University College. Class 4. J. A. Dixon, University College; C. N. Field, University College. Class 5. G. S. Dixon, University College; J. St. Hick, University College; J. A. Neivth, Bishop Hatfield's Hall; W. J. Sparrow, University College; R. Young, Bishop Hatfield's Hall. Class 6. M. Green, Bishop Hatfield's Hall; C. A. Houghton, University College. Class 7. C. P. Calvert, University College; B. Irwin, Bishop Hatfield's Hall; W. T. Wilson, Bishop Hatfield's Hall; — Moon, Bishop Hatfield's Hall. Recommended to a scholarship of £50.—Basil Church, University College, J. Young, Bishop Hatfield's Hall. To a scholarship of £30.—W. A. Mitchell. To the medical scholarship.—Michael Hodgson.

Fearful Sufferings of the Crew of a Sunderland-bound Ship.—Particulars have come to hand of the loss of the ship Vasco de Gama, of Hull, Harrison, on the Banks of Newfoundland. The vessel left Quebec for Sunderland, August 25 (timber). On the 6th of September she was caught in a heavy gale, which threw her on her beam ends, and strained her, so that she leaked very badly. A large proportion of the provisions was all destroyed. The weather then moderated, and all went well till September 17, when another heavy gale arose, and the ship was so badly strained that in twenty-four hours, notwithstanding that the crew had been pumping all the time, there was found 12 feet of water in the hold. Shortly after the vessel was hove upon her port beam-ends, and her deck cargo shifted. On the afternoon of the 19th the water reached as high as the cabin deck, and the vessel rolled so fearfully that she was in danger of capsizing. Captain Harrison, therefore, ordered the foremast to be cut away, and this having been done she righted, but so deep was she that the crew had to go aft for shelter. Early the following morning the ship was found to be breaking to pieces, and the crew set to work to repair the longboat, which had been stove in the storm, and make other preparations for leaving the waterlogged ship. About ten o'clock in the forenoon the longboat was launched, but so badly did it leak that two hands with buckets had to bale. The only other available boat on board was a skiff. This boat was manned by the mate and four hands, while the captain and seven men took the longboat. The whole provisions for these thirteen men consisted of about four stones of biscuit and twenty gallons of water. On leaving the ship a course was shaped for St. John's (N.F.) For five days the two boats stood to the westward, and all the time a strong breeze was blowing. On the fifth day a barque was seen in the distance, and the skiff was sent to intercept her, but a fog came on and the boats were lost to each other. The longboat was shortly afterwards picked up by the Caledonia, steamer, M'Donald, from Boston for Glasgow. The captain of the steamer on learning that the skiff was missing, altered his course and made search for the boat, and although the weather remained very foggy, he found the missing boat about five in the afternoon, and took its crew on board.

CONSETT AND KNITSLEY HIGHWAYS.

A meeting of the ratepayers in the township of Conside and Knitsley, who are outside the district of the Consett Local Government Board, was held on Wednesday evening in the house of Mr. Richard Murray, Consett, to take into consideration what steps should be taken for the further management and maintenance of the outlying highways. A large number of owners and occupiers were present, and on the motion of Mr. T. Dolphin, seconded by Mr. A. Maxwell, Mr. Carr, Dyke Nook was called to the chair.

Mr. J. Dolphin said that at the last meeting of Consett Local Board a letter had been ordered to be written to the Home Office respecting the matter that had brought them together that night. He suggested that a messenger be sent to Mr. J. Elliott, the clerk to the Board, requesting him to attend that meeting. This having been done, Mr. Dolphin, in the meantime, brought the whole case before the meeting. Before the adoption of the Local Government Act, he had written to Sir George Grey, the then Secretary of State, as to how such adoption would affect the ratepayers in the outside of the defined boundary, and if they would be liable to maintain the roads as usual. The reply was to the effect that the township would be liable to maintain their highways. The Local Board had been acting upon that all along, but now they had shut them out, and wanted to throw the highways upon the outsiders. A township meeting was then held, and Mr. Elliott, who was assistant-overseer as well as clerk to the Board, was requested to write to the Home Office, stating their position. At a subsequent meeting, the reply from the present Secretary of State was read, after which he (Mr. Dolphin) wrote to the Home Office, stating that in accordance with a suggestion contained in a letter from Mr. Tom Taylor, a meeting of the ratepayers of the excluded part of the township had been held, at which it was resolved to form that part of the township into a district for separately maintaining its own highways, and he had been requested respectfully to solicit information from the Office on the means that should be adopted for carrying the resolution into effect. First, as to whether the owners and occupiers in the excluded part could of themselves appoint a surveyor, and levy rates for the necessary maintenance of their own highways separately; and, secondly, if the excluded part of the township could not be administered independently for highway purposes, and should be required to be included in the highway district adjoining, what means must be used for effecting that union, Conside and Knitsley township having been included in Lanchester Highway District previous to the adoption of the Local Government Act in a part of it? Mr. Tom Taylor, in reply, said he was directed by the Secretary of State to state that the owners and occupiers in the excluded part have the power of appointing a surveyor and levying rates for their highways, and drew his attention to the Amended Act, 24 and 25 Vic., cap. 61, sec. 9, sub. 2, which was as follows:—"It shall be lawful for a meeting of ratepayers of the excluded part to decide that such excluded part shall be formed into a separate highway district, and thereupon the excluded part shall, for all purposes connected with highways, surveyors of highways, and highway rates, be considered and treated as a township maintaining its own highways." Mr. Dolphin then pointed out to the meeting that the question before them was to consider whether they would put themselves under the management of Lanchester Highway Board, submit themselves again to the Local Government Act, or taking their roads under their own management and appointing a surveyor. He favoured the latter course, which was adopted.

Mr. Elliott having entered the room during Mr. Dolphin's speech, stated that the letter had not been written, and after hearing their decision thought it would be needless writing to the Home Office.

The defined boundary of Consett Local Board was named, and Mr. Dolphin remarked that if the whole township had been taken in at first, it would saved all that bother.

Mr. Elliott: The township would have been a defined boundary.

Mr. Dolphin: I suppose not.

Mr. Elliott: They have taken the ecclesiastical boundary at Iveston.

After some further conversation, Mr. Thomas Dolphin asked what Mr. Elliott supposed the necessary rate would amount to, but Mr. Elliott could not tell, and after a deal of discussion and explanations, Mr. Little proposed, and Mr. Taylor seconded, that Mr. Thos. Dolphin be the surveyor, which was carried without a dissentient.

Mr. Taylor: What is the salary to be?

Mr. J. Dolphin: Not much, if the roads are in good order.

Mr. Seymour proposed that the salary be £10 a year; the collecting of the rates to be also his duty.

Mr. S. Temperley seconded the motion.

Mr. Little thought it was too small, and proposed that the salary be £12; but no one having seconded it, the motion was carried.

Mr. Reid (to Mr. Elliott): Is it legal for surveyors to collect the rates?

Mr. Elliott: I know nothing in the Act to the contrary.

Mr. T. Dolphin: What should the rate be for the year?

Mr. J. Dolphin: Suppose that the roads take £10 a mile, the rate would not be above 10d. in the pound.

Mr. T. Dolphin: I think it should not be less than 1s.

In answer to Mr. J. Dolphin, Mr. Elliott said there was a balance in hand from the highways, and there was also a balance from the Stockton and Darlington Railway.

It was eventually arranged to make two rates of 6d each in the year, after which the meeting dispersed.

LEADGATE LOCAL BOARD.

On Wednesday afternoon, the above Board held its usual monthly meeting in the Board-room, Leadgate. The members present were—Messrs. J. Calvert, J. Parker, J. Jopling, D. Balleny, W. Cheesman, and J. Davison.

On the motion of Mr. Balleny, seconded by Mr. Cheesman, Mr. Calvert was called upon to preside over the meeting in the absence of the Chairman, whereupon the minutes of last meeting were read by that gentleman, and after confirmation were signed.

ENCROACHMENTS.

The Clerk intimated that he had written to the North-Eastern Railway Co., informing them that their encroachments upon the highway near Leadgate would have to be removed, the Board urging the requirement of the Lanchester Common Act, which did not permit of the highways being less than 60ft. wide. He added that the Board did not wish to give unnecessary trouble to public companies or private individuals. He had also written to Mr. J. Murray reminding him of his (the Clerk's) former communication regarding the removal of a wooden erection which was an encroachment upon the same highway, and stating that unless the orders were attended to, the Board would take proceedings against him. The Clerk had not received a reply from either party.

SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

The Chairman read over the report of the Surveyor of Highways, which stated that the improvements upon the roads at East Castle Colliery had been proceeded with, and was almost completed. There were not any upon the highways calling for special remark, but material had been provided for the ensuing season. According to instructions received at last meeting he had written to the North-Eastern Railway Co. and Mr. J. Murray, relative to the removal of encroachments upon the highway. He had received no reply, but observed that some action had been taken by the parties. The pay-bills for the month were as under—

Medomsley	£38 13 5
Iveston	23 18 8
	£62 12 1

THE INSPECTOR'S REPORT

was next read over, which showed that the Inspector had visited the greater part of the district, and found it clean and satisfactory; nothing, in fact to complain of. The poultry nuisance had been much abated, and he asked the Board to give the delinquents another month to allow them to get them all disposed of. What is called the "Mountsett" bank sewer was completed, and most part of the branches connected therewith were laid in; and the channelling connected with the hydrants of the cottages in Leadgate belonging to the Consett Iron Company was also finished. Bills amounting to £16 17s. 11d. were handed in.

A few of the members remarked that the chickens were a long time in being fit for sale, after which the report was adopted.

LIGHTING.

The Chairman afterwards read the agreement between the Shotley Bridge Gas Co. and the Board for lighting the district, which was similar to that read at the Consett Local Board last week.—The agreement was signed.

HIGHWAY RATE.

A conversation ensued as to the advisability of making a highway rate, when it was agreed that the Clerk and the Highway Committee arrange the matter, and that a meeting of the Board be called on the 28th inst to confirm the rates.

FINANCE.

Bills amounting to £96 12s. 5d. were ordered to be paid, and cheques were signed for the same, after which the Board adjourned.

THE COUNTESS OF DERWENTWATER.

This remarkable case continues to excite more and more attention, and it now constitutes the principal topic of conversation in this part of the country. No steps have yet been taken to remove her from her present position. The public feeling is strongly in favour of her claim being fairly considered by the authorities. From the lineage of the family, it would appear that the claim put forth by the Countess is at all events deserving of the most careful investigation. The genealogy of this illustrious and unfortunate family will be perused with great interest. It will be found, so far as we are aware, in accordance with historical documents. We may explain that it is compiled from the wills and family papers in the possession of her ladyship:—

GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY.

Title	Born	Died.
Francis, First Earl	1624	1697
Edward, Second Earl	1645	1705
James, Third Earl	1689	Beheaded in 1716
John, Fourth Earl	1713	1798
James, Fifth Earl	1743	1816
John James, Sixth Earl	1764	1833
John James, Seventh Earl	1851	1854
Lady Amelia, Countess	1830	the present claimant

Her ladyship is in possession of the fifteenth stock table from 1014, of the lineage of Radclyffe of Waldsteine-Waters, the Anglo-Saxon name for Darwent-Waters, now called Walla-Craig. We may mention as an interesting historical fact, that the first Radclyffe was called "The Emancipator of Children," as he succeeded in getting a law passed to prohibit English parents from selling their children. This was before the Danes invaded this country under Sueno, in the year 1013. It may also be stated that there is a dinner-bell at Keswick, which belonged to the Radclyffe, Knight of Waldsteine-Waters, and which bears the date 1000.

The table given above goes back to the time of Sir Francis Radclyffe, the only surviving son and heir of Sir Edward Radclyffe, of the Isle of Darwent, Cumberland, and Devilstone (or Dilston), in Northumberland, who in the year 1688, was created by James II., the Earl of Derwentwater, with the following baronial honours and titles:—Radclyffe, Knight of Walsteine-Waters, Keswick, who had the beautiful motto "Our country, our King, and the truth;" Knight of Agremont; Baron of Cockermouth; Knight of Allerdale; Baron of Skipton; Baron of Castle Rigg and Tallentire; Earl of Sussex and Fitzwalter; Viscount Radclyffe; Lord of Tynedale; Baron of Devilstone; and Baron Langley.

Sir Francis, the First Earl of Derwentwater, was born in 1624, and married Catherine of Meldone, by which they had the following issue:—Edward, the Hon. Thomas (who died unmarried), the Hon. Francis (who died unmarried), the Hon. William (who died in the church), the Hon. Arthur (who died in the church), and four daughters who died in nunneries.

Edward, the second Earl, married Lady Mary Tudor, in 1687, and had issue:—James, Lady Maria Tudor Radclyffe, the Hon. John (who died unmarried), the Hon. Francis Edward (who died unmarried), and the Hon. Charles (who married the Countess of Newburgh, whose family is now extinct.) The Hon. Charles was, as well as his brother, the third Earl, executed on a charge of high treason. Lady Maria Tudor Radclyffe was unmarried.

James, the third Earl, the unhappy victim of political strife, married Anna Maria Webb, in 1712, and had issue:—John, and Lady Anna Maria. The latter married Robert, the eighth Lord Petre, and had issue one son and three daughters. The third Earl was beheaded in the year 1716, on account of his favouring the cause of the Stuarts, and refusing to take the oath of allegiance. His body, however, was secretly brought to Dilston Castle, and placed in the family vaults, by the side of the remains of his illustrious ancestors. The estates of the family were at that time confiscated, and in this way has arisen the present claim of the Countess of Derwentwater. Her ladyship says:—"The estates are generally believed to have been confiscated; but, under the marriage settlement of 1712, James, the third Earl, had only a life interest in them, and, therefore, they descended to his son John, who was in possession for a period of sixteen years.

John, the fourth Earl, married Elizabeth Arabella Maria, Countess of Waldsteine in her own right, in 1740, at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, and had issue:—James, the Hon. Sigismond, the Hon. Charles, John James, Lady Arabella, the Hon. Ferdinand, Lady Anna, the Hon. George, Lady Maria, the Hon. Alexander, and Lady Louisa, all of whom died young, except the eldest and John James. The fourth Earl died at Frankfort in 1798, at the ripe age of eighty-six, and he it was who was falsely reported in London to have been killed by a fall from his horse. His death occurred at a time when the Continent of Europe was ablaze with the wars of the First Napoleon, and this unsettled state of things gave opportunity clandestinely to convey the heart of the fourth Earl to the family vault at Dilston, where it was placed beneath the coffin of his father. It is said that the urn containing his heart has been recently disturbed, and this has caused much uneasiness to the present Countess.

James, the fifth Earl, married Eleanor Graffinn Mourarieff, and he died without issue, shortly after the battle of Waterloo.

John James, the sixth Earl, married Amelia Anna Charlotte, Princess Sobiesky, at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, on the 4th of June, 1813. The ceremony was performed in the German, French, and English languages. They had issue:—John James, Lady Elizabeth, (who was born in 1817, and died in 1818), the Hon. Francis, (who was born in 1820, and died in 1824), the Hon. Eugen, (who was born in 1824, and died in 1829), the Hon. Albert, (who was born in 1827, and died in 1829), and Lady Amelia Matilda Radclyffe, the present Countess of Derwentwater, who is at present setting forth her claim to the estates of her ancestors. It may be interesting to state that the sixth Earl was born at Alston, in the year 1764. He died at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, in 1833, and the mother of the present Countess died in 1835.

John James, the seventh Earl, died unmarried in 1854, and, by a will in the possession of the present Countess left all his estates and effects to her as the only direct surviving representative of the family.

Lady Amelia Matilda Radclyffe, the present Countess of Derwentwater, was born at Dover, on the 2nd of April, 1830, and is, therefore, thirty-eight years of age. Her ladyship looks considerably older, but this may be attributable to her vicissitudes and anxiety of mind.

It must not be supposed that the representatives of the family ever relinquished the hope of recognising the estates since their confiscation. Indeed, it would appear that they would have been formally claimed long ere the present time had the heirs of the Radclyffes been prepared to take the oath of allegiance. But this they refused to do. However, the present Countess is actuated by more loyal feelings towards our Royal family, and, therefore, has she claimed the rich possessions of her ancestors. While owning the power of the Crown to confiscate the estates on account of the conduct of the third earl, she denies, as the lands are governed by the law of entail, that such confiscation should have continued after his execution in the year 1716. Believing that she is the heiress by entail and the general heiress, she has made her claim, and is doing what she deems best to enforce and substantiate it. Many will be startled to learn that not a few representatives of the family were, notwithstanding their exile, born in this country. For instance, John James, the sixth Earl, was born at Alston, and the story of his birth, as related by the Countess, is exceedingly romantic. His mother, travelling incognito, came to England and found her way to the neighbourhood of Dilston. Driving along the highway one day, the carriage, by pre-arrangement, was made to break down as if by accident, while near Alston. The neighbours rushed to assist the strangers, and the Countess was conveyed to a small inn in the village. Here, in a room known as the Earl of Derwentwater's the sixth Earl first saw light. As already stated, the present Countess was likewise born in England,—namely, at Dover. Her ladyship was educated abroad, but she has spent much of her time in this country. Frequent have been the visits paid by her to Dilston Castle. Indeed, she has a most thorough knowledge of the estates. She always, up to the present time, visited the abode of her ancestors in disguise, but many of the people in the neighbourhood now recall occasions when they were honoured by visits from a lady whom they now recognise to have been the Countess. She made herself know to none at the time, but informed several that the rightful owner of the Dilston estates would ere long appear in their midst. And now that the Countess has made her remarkable claim, the inhabitants of the district appear most desirous that it should be impartially considered by the Government.

Cleveland Iron Trade.—The attendance on 'Change at Middlesborough on Tuesday was pretty numerous. Manufacturers have to congratulate themselves on more encouraging prospects, and several excellent orders are in anticipation. During the week there has been the average number of shipments for the Continent, and a few to Scotland. There is no material change to report on the position of the manufactured iron trade. Pigs are in fair request, the official quotations remaining at, No. 1, 46s.; No. 3, 43s. 6d.; No. 4, 42s. The shipbuilding yards are very well employed, and as a consequence, the demand for shipbuilding iron is considerable. Bar and angle iron do not realise the demand or prices that manufacturers could wish for; but good hopes are entertained of a favourable change. Foundries are pretty well employed. Coal and coke trade dull.

DEATH OF RICHARD HILL GEE, ESQ.

It is to-day our mournful duty to record the death of Richard Hill Gee, Esq., of The Lodge, Lanchester, who expired at his residence on Saturday last. Mr. Gee had been unwell for some few weeks owing to a fall in his stack-yard, caused by his feet getting entangled amongst some straw-ropes, and had, it was thought, quite recovered, when he was attacked by intermittent fever by which he was confined to his bed some days. The immediate cause of his death, however, was an attack of paralysis, under which he expired in about two hours. He leaves a widow and a ne children to mourn his loss. Mr. Gee was chairman of the Lanchester Board of Guardians, to which office he was elected on the 17th of October last, on the occasion of the death of the Rev. Joseph Thompson, of Satley. He was treasurer of the Lanchester Savings Bank; and also chairman of the Lanchester committee to secure the election of Mr. George Elliott the Conservative candidate for North Durham. The interment of deceased was arranged for Wednesday, and at ten o'clock that morning, the mournful cortege left The Lodge, for Newcastle. The inhabitants of Lanchester in respect to deceased closed their shops, and the blinds of the houses were drawn down, while a number walked in procession for a considerable distance. The interment which was of a private character took place at Jesmond cemetery, Newcastle, in the afternoon, the Rev. M. Cherrington, curate of All Saint's, officiating. The plate on the coffin bore the following inscription:—

RICHARD HILL GEE,
Died
10th October, 1868,
aged 67 years.

Mr. Gee was a native of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and served his apprenticeship with Mr. Armorer Donkin, a celebrated attorney in that town. He was at one time coroner for Newcastle. Mr. Gee, however, preferred a country life, and purchased land in this district. He afterwards removed to Lanchester where he has resided for the last eight years. "He was a man, take him for all in all, we shall not look upon his like again."

MR. GLADSTONE AT WARRINGTON.

The Right Hon. Wm. E. Gladstone and Mr. R. Grenfell, the Liberal candidates for the South-Western Division of Lancashire, commenced a series of political meetings by addressing their constituents at Warrington and its neighbourhood, on Monday, in the Town Hall. The meeting was densely crowded. The right hon. gentleman and his colleague met with a most enthusiastic reception. Mr. S. Rigby, who presided, briefly opened the proceedings. Mr. Gladstone, after the applause has subsided, proceeded to express a sanguine hope, from the reception which he had met with at Warrington, he and his colleague would be triumphantly returned by the free votes of the people. Hitherto the Government, although a minority in the House of Commons had enjoyed two out of the three seats which belong to this division. South Lancashire might well not be satisfied, although the Government ought; but they had wantonly tried to engross the seats of both divisions, and the Liberal party had with confidence accepted the challenge. He trusted that the campaign which opened that day would be crowned with success, but as they were in for it, he hoped that the battle would be fought with true Lancashire spirit, but with good humour, and a determination to win. Paying a high compliment to the cheap press, which, inestimable to the people, the Liberal party had after many efforts secured for them, he urged them, on this occasion, not to forget the debt they owed to it. The Reform Bill, no doubt, conferred a great extension of the franchise, but its details had been preversely constructed to restrict that right, and he should take the first opportunity to remove them. (Loud cheers.) The right hon. gentleman then proceeded, in considerable detail, to condemn the Government for the extravagance of their public expenditure since they had been in office. He repeated his charge that the permanent expenditure of the country had been increased by three millions without making any calculation for the Abyssinian war, the total charge for which was estimated at the close of the war at five millions. It was believed, however, that it would be much more, and he thought the Government ought to have been acquainted with the true cost, unless they had been guilty of gross blundering or negligence. The public might be told that the reason of this increase was the inefficient condition of the army and navy; but there was nothing the public ought to be more guarded against than complaints from the mouths of the Government of the inefficiency of the public service. Unfortunately, the public never found it out until there was a permanent augmentation of the expenditure. The right hon. gentleman next referred to the question of the Irish Church, contending that the Liberal party were not actuated by any factious motives in the course they were now pursuing, but only by a desire to do justice to Ireland, and remove a great anomaly. They had made an appeal to the people of England, and fairly, openly, and in the face of day, to abolish the Church of Ireland as an establishment. With every consideration that equity could give in the arrangement of the measures necessary for the execution of their designs to abolish along with it every other grant that involved the State in Ireland in the responsibility of connection with any particular religion, and to establish no other Church and no other form of religious teaching in its place. After they should have done all that equity and indulgence could require in winding up this great scheme of policy, that was the design which they had laid before the country, and which the country could and did understand. There was no other scheme before the public but merely a multitude of misty, foggy, and vaporous declarations, which, as far as they had any meaning, were all in conflict.

Mr. Grenfell subsequently addressed the meeting, and a resolution supporting the two candidates was adopted.

LIVERPOOL.

On Wednesday evening, Mr. Gladstone, accompanied by Mr. Grenfell, his fellow candidate in the Liberal interest for the representation of South-West Lancashire, delivered an address in the Amphitheatre at Liverpool Mr. W. G. Hornby presided, supported by the Liberal candidates for Liverpool, Birkenhead, South-East Lancashire, Stoke-upon-Trent, &c,

The Chairman having briefly opened the proceedings, Mr. Grenfell first addressed the meeting, and was very warmly received; but Mr. Gladstone, on rising, met with a most tremendous ovation. The right hon. gentleman, after a few words of warm commendation of the principles and zeal of his fellow candidates, said that he had only recently fully vindicated the financial policy of the Liberal party, and substantiated his charges of needless extravagance against the present Government. He sarcastically denounced in its original shape, the Reform Bill saying it was the worst ever intronuced, and one deserving the censure of Parliament; for under the name of progress, it was really a measure of reaction, and whilst professing to enlarge the influence of the excluded classes it really narrowed and restricted it. He reviewed with ridicule the rapid and extraordinary changes through which the Bill had to pass, and insisted that it was with no honest intention of enlarging popular influence that the present Government addressed themselves to the question of Reform. He pointed out his objections to the Bill as it now stood, especially denouncing the restrictive operations of the ratepaying clauses, and also the representation of minorities which was now generally regarded as a common nuisance in the places in which it was to be applied; but, in fact, out of the ten principal points of the Bill, nine were carried against the Government, and the whole relic upon which they could claim to be its authors, was the personal payment of rates. He had read with infinite amusement the speech of the Prime Minister at the Edinburgh banquet, in which he laid down five great principles as the basis of the policy of the Conservative party in dealing with the question of Reform, but he was glad to find that the education of the Conservative party had been so far complete that every one of those principles had been abandoned. The personal payment of rates, to which the Government had clung with such tenacity, was the sting of the Bill. It did not matter in the least who paid the rates really as long as they were paid in some one's name, and he believed it would lead to a great increase of corruption by an arrangement between the landlords and the occupiers. The whole of the clauses with respect to the payment of rates and the compound householders would require to be remodelled, and it would be the first duty of the new Parliament to take them in hand. The right hon. gentleman then proceeded to the question of Ireland, which he argued imperatively required dealing with at once. Hitherto they had tried a policy of coercion and class ascendency, and although as regards the former policy, its stringency had been greatly modified of late years the latter policy was still prevailing in full force, but the time was now come when they must pay the full debt that they owed to Ireland, and attempt to govern on the principles of perfect equality, generosity, and justice. The right hon. gentleman, having spoken an hour and three-quarters, sat down amidst tremendous cheers.

A resolution expressing confidence in Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Grenfell, as the Liberal candidates for the division, was passed by acclamation.

Charlotte Marr, six years of age was severely scalded by the upsetting of a pan of boiling water in the house of her parents in Newcastle, on Saturday last. She was immediately taken to the Infirmary, where she died on Tuesday morning.

Correspondence.

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

THE ALLEGED CASE OF DRUNKENNESS AT STANHOPE.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—I am sorry to trouble you with a letter, but I think it quite right to do so, in vindication of my own character. I find a statement in your impression of the 29th August, to the effect that I was brought up at the Stanhope Petty Sessions, charged with being drunk and riotous, at Stanhope, on the 1st August, and you further state that as it was the first offence I was discharged on payment of costs. Now, sir, I beg to inform you that the whole affair is without foundation, as I was never before a bench of magistrates in my life for being drunk and riotous: moreover, on the 1st of August I happened to be about thirty miles from Stanhope. As the circulation of such a report has been the cause of a good deal of trouble to myself and friends, I hope you will kindly insert this in your next, and thereby endeavour to undo the mischief the report has caused.

Yours faithfully,
AUGUSTUS WELCH, watchmaker.

Stanhope, Oct. 8th, 1868.

Local Police Courts.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE PETTY SESSIONS.

MONDAY, Oct. 12.—Before A. TOWN, and R. WALLIS, Esqrs.

BREACH OF THE BEERHOUSE ACT.

Patrick Daley, beerhouse-keeper, Blackhill, was charged by P.C. Firn with opening his house in prohibited hours on Sunday the 27th ult. The officer stated he visited defendant's house on the day in question when he found two men in drinking a quart of ale. Fined 20s. and 6s. 6d. costs.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.

Peter Campbell, Blackhill, labourer, was charged by P.C. Firn with being drunk and disorderly in the streets at that place on the 27th ult. Fined 2s. 6d. and 6s. 6d. costs.

William Maughan of the same place was similarly charged by P.C. Firn on the 26th ult. Fined 2s. 6d. and 6s. 6d. costs.

ASSAULTS.

Patrick McCabe, Blackhill, charged *Thomas O'Brian* with unlawfully assaulting him on the 25th ult. Fined 10s. and costs.

James Salter, of Consett, labourer, was charged by James Balentine with assaulting him at Consett, on the 25th ult. By the consent of the Bench, the case was compromised.

VAGRANCY.

James McLean, tramp, was charged by P.C. Thompson, with being found wandering and begging in the streets at Consett on the 11th inst. Committed to gaol for 14 days.

DRUNK AND RIOTOUS.

William O'Brian, Consett, navvy, was charged by P.C. Alderson, with being found drunk and riotous in the streets at that place on the 18th inst. Fined 5s. and costs, or in default to be sent to gaol for seven days. He went to gaol.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, Oct. 15th.—Before M. KEARNEY (chairman), E. T. SMITH, Esqrs., and Major JOICEY.

REFUSING TO QUIT AND ASSAULTING A LANDLORD AT DIPTON.

Francis Nugent, Charles Nugent, Peter Nugent, Wm. Thompson, James Mealy, Philip Burdy, and *John Savage*, were charged with refusing to quit the house of Robert Clark, the Fox Inn, at Dipton, on the 2nd inst. They were also charged with assaulting Robert Clark. Burdy was the only person who appeared to answer the summons. It appears that the defendants work at White-le-Head Colliery, and on the night of the 2nd inst. they were drinking in the house of the complanant. At a quarter to 12 o'clock Mr. Clark told them that they would have to go out, but only Burdy obeyed the command, and he afterwards returned again. The landlord attempted to eject some of them, when the whole party started to their feet and struck and kicked him in a most brutal manner. The father and the mother of the landlord went to his assistance, but they were also very roughly used, and Mr. Clark's father bled all night from the injuries he had received. Information was given next morning to Sergeant Brown, who served all the men except Savage with summonses, but they had since absconded. Burdy was acquitted of any participation in the assault, but fined 5s. and costs for refusing to quit. Savage had not been served with a summons. The other men were fined 5s. and costs for refusing to quit, and 10s. and costs for the assault on Mr. Clark.

TRESPASSING IN SEARCH OF GAME AT THE BROOMS.

George Reed and *Michael Attey*, two respectable looking men, miners, were charged, Reed with trespassing in search of game, and Atty with using a dog for the purpose of killing game. Mr. Geo. Salkeld appeared for the defendants. John Hutchinson, gamekeeper, said, on the 18th of September he was proceeding over the Greencroft estate, when he heard the report of a gun, and on looking into the adjoining field he saw two men ranging about for game. They proceeded over the fields past Iveston, scarcely missing a field until they arrived at a place called Broom's Gill, where Reed fired at and killed a partridge which fell close to witness's feet. Witness went to Reed and told him he was doing wrong, when he said he had received leave from Mr. Cawthorne and Mr. Marriage to shoot game over their farms, and held a game license. While they were talking Attey made his appearance with a setter dog, said he would find the dead bird which Reed had shot, and then commenced to range round the bottom of the field with the dog. The case was heard last week and adjourned to find if Mr. Cawthorne, who was stated to have given Mr. Reed leave to shoot over his farm, had the power to do so by his lease. This was now produced and it was found that the game was strictly preserved on Mr. Cawthorne's farm. Mr. Joseph Davison, of Greencroft, holding the right to shoot the game. There was another charge of trespassing on the Greencroft estate in search of game against the defendants, but it was not gone into. The defendants were fined 40s. including costs.

Michael Atty was then charged with committing an assault on John Hutchinson, the witness in the last case. The assault took place after the hearing of the charge of poaching at last court, and appeared to be a most unjustifiable affair. Atty was fined 10s. and costs.

WIFE BEATING AT LANCHESTER.

James McCullock was charged with assaulting his wife Rosanna McCullock on the 12th inst. The case was fully made out, and the prisoner was fined 20s. and costs, or two months' imprisonment. He went to gaol in default.

A FARMER CHARGED WITH SHOOTING FANCY PIGEONS.

William Swinburn, farmer, residing at Waggon Hill, near Dipton, was charged with shooting two fancy pigeons, the property of John Armstrong. Mr. George Salkeld appeared for the complainant. The parties reside near each other, and on the 12th of October the mother of the complainant saw a flight of pigeons belonging to her son leave their dove cot. In consequence of upwards of twenty couples of fancy pigeons having been lost by her son, and the defendant having been reported to have been in the habit of shooting them, she watched them, and saw them settle on a wall. She then saw the defendant approach them with his gun over his arm, he took deliberate aim, and brought down two of the birds, the remainder flying away. She went to where the birds were lying, and saw the defendant in the act of picking one of them up. She charged him with shooting her son's pigeons but he denied the charge. The evidence of this witness was confirmed by the testimony of a son of her's who saw the transaction. The complainant said he valued one of the pigeons, a blue and white chequered dragon hen, at over £1. The defendant now denied the charge and said he had fired at some crows. He attributed the present proceedings to some private spite arising out a prosecution he had commenced against the complainant's mother for allowing her cow to stray. The magistrates found the charge proved, and ordered the defendant to pay 5s. each for the two birds he had shot, and the costs of the case.]

USING THE KNIFE AT STANLEY.

John Chator, a pitman of somewhat diminutive appearance, was charged with stabbing Stephen Bell at Stanley on the 12th inst. Mr. George Salkeld appeared for the defence. The prosecutor stated that he was drinking in the house of Mr. Forster, on the night of Friday the 11th inst. About one o'clock on the morning of the 12th he went out of the public house. He had not seen the prisoner when in the house, but on coming outside he saw the prisoner who came up to him and made a stroke as if about to strike him. Bell put up his hands to keep Chator off him, when they closed and Bell tried to throw him down. In doing so he tripped, and Bell felt Chator strike him on the back with something, and he cried out that he was struck. As Bell was getting up Chator struck at him and hit him on the temple causing the blood to flow. He felt he was stabbed and he gave information to P.C. Raine, who came up, of what had occurred, and was afterwards attended by Dr. Sennar of Stanley. This gentleman, on examining Bell, found a wound of three quarters of an inch in length in his back, penetrating to the bone, and evidently produced by a sharp instrument. The other wound was only a slight one. Bell had suffered considerably from loss of blood. P.C. John Raine proved finding the complainant bleeding profusely from the back. He afterwards apprehended the prisoner, who denied the offence and stated that he had not had a knife in his pocket since he was a boy.—Mr. Salkeld reserved his defence, and the prisoner was committed for trial at the sessions on Monday next, bail being refused.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Dyspepsia, Jaundice.—These complaints are the results of a disordered liver, which secretes bile in quality or quantity incapable of digesting food. Digestion requires a free flow of healthy bile, to insure which Holloway's Pills and Ointment have long been famous, far eclipsing every other medicine. Food, irregularity of living, climates, and other causes are constantly throwing the liver into disorder, but that important organ can, under all circumstances, soon be regulated and healthily adjusted by Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which act directly upon its vital secretion. The Ointment rubbed on the skin penetrates immediately to the liver, whose blood and nerves it rectifies. One trial is all that is needed; a cure will soon follow. 50

Local Literature.

[*We are not responsible for the opinions expressed by our contributors.*]

IS FREETRADE A BENEFIT TO BRITISH WORKMEN?

No writer in modern times has made such a careful analysis of the effects of a Freetrade policy on the prosperity and wealth of nations as John Stuart Mill, yet this profound and able writer is compelled to decide that a freetrade policy has its limits and is not applicable under all circumstances. "The only case," says he, "in which, on mere principles of political economy, protecting duties can be defensible, is when they are imposed temporarily (especially in a young and rising nation) in hopes of naturalising an industry, in itself perfectly suitable to the circumstances of the country"—Principles of Political Economy, p. 556. Thus we perceive that the principles of freetrade are not at all times and places, and under all circumstances, calculated to prove advantageous to nations. Even Sir Robert Peel himself after he had become a strenuous advocate of a freetrade policy had to set it aside when he deemed it to be necessary to put an export duty on our coal in order to economise its consumption. Dr. Buckland and Mr. Warburton had concurred in their opinion as to the exhaustibility of coal in England, and as their opinion weighed much in the estimation of freetraders, Peel discovered that protection if judiciously used might, in this instance, be a benefit to the nation. Such was the policy of Sir Robert Peel in 1842 with respect to the importation of coal, and why he should swerve from that policy in 1860 and give France the benefit of English coal without imposing a duty upon it, is one of the mysteries which frequently associate themselves with the policy of all great minds. No greater blunder was ever committed by a British House of Commons! There is not, even at the present time, any branch of English industry that so imparatively calls for protection as that belonging to the produce of coal. Our ablest geologist and engineers admit that coal is an exhaustible commodity in England. Every ton exported is so far a diminution of the capital on which England relies; and is also a diminution of the productive and manufacturing power of England, and so far accelerates the term of her prosperity and greatness. The French Treaty of 1860 gave France a vested right in English coal, and made her a copartner and co-pirictor in the first element of our commercial and manufacturing prosperity. No English product is so closely allied with the present and future greatness of England as coal, yet our freetrade policy forbids us to prolong that greatness by economising the mineral wealth with which an all-wise providence has entrusted us.

When Sir William Armstrong, in his inaugural address to the members and associates of the British Association, discused the important subject of the probable duration of our English coalfields, he touched a cord which vibrated not only through that assembly, but through the heart of our true-born Englishmen. He gravely informed the members of that association that the entire available coal existing in these islands had been calculated to amount to 80,000 millions of tons, which, at the present rate of consumption—allowing a continued yearly increase of two millions and three quarters of tons,—would only last two hundred and twelve years. Similar testimony from previous and subsequent investigations on the probable duration of our coal measures, by Buckland, Ansted, and Jevons has singulrrly strengthened Sir William Armstrong's estimate. With such statements before us, can it be considered prudent to allow a freetrade policy to denude England of one of her own principal sources of wealth and manufacturing prosperity? No man knew better than the Emperor of the French people that coal was a mighty engine for war, and that for commercial purposes it was a mightier engine for peace. He knew that it is the source of England's greatness, that it is the power that commands wealth and ascendancy in Europe. Wisely and sagaciously, therefore, he obtained a right of ownership of English coal. The English Government of 1860 by conceding free export of coal to France cheapened coal to Rouen and Havre and made it dearer to our own manufacturers. What advantage accrued to England from this blunder of the freetrader? Has it cheapened coal to the English consumers? Has it stimulated our manufacturing industries? Facts could be brought to show that England has lost more than she has gained by her acceptance of the French Treaty. The coal trade of England no doubt received a stimulus from the influence of the commercial treaty with France. A greater area of coal has been worked, but the increased consumption has cheapened coal in France and made it dearer to the consumer in England. In short, we taxed Englishmen and freed the Frenchmen from the burden. The free exportation of coal to France has been a benefit to the coal owners of England, but no permanent benefit has been bestowed on any other portion of the community. What did France give us in return for our generous conduct? Well, she allowed her wines and silks to be freely sent to England, but she refused to admit the silk manufacturers of England on similar terms. The silk manufactures of England when exported to France had, for a certain period of time, to be loaded with a 30 per cent. duty, and what was still more galling to English manufacturers of silk, France continued her export duties on the raw material. This is certainly carrying out a freetrade policy with a vengeance. But what did it avail English workmen that the wines and silks of France were freely admitted into English ports? The wardrobe of workmen's wives in England is seldom graced by the presence of silks, nor is her husband's larder often replenished with wine. Wines and silks are unseemly things in in the dingy domicile of an English labourer, where rags, hard crusts, and water make up the complement of his humble fare.

From what has been stated it is evident that neither absolute protection nor absolute freetrade can prove at all times and under all circumstances a benefit to nations and industries either in their infantible condition or even in their more matured forms of existence. Every nation and every branch of industry is governed by surroundings that require the delicate touch of philosophic minds when a freetrade or protective policy is contemplated. Perhaps no raw material is so essential to the manufacturing prosperity of England as coal and cotton. With respect to coal we see how it has fared at the hands of freetraders; and, with respect to cotton, had its culture in our Indian Empire been sheltered by protection and freed from the fiscal exactions of the East India Company the Hindoo would have been master of our English cotton markets at the present time. The three provinces of Coimbatore, Dharwhar, and Candeish are, if properly cultivated for the produce of cotton, capable of producing more than is now grown in the United States. Indian cotton soil under native cultivation is practically inexhaustible. Indeed the province of Guzerat has produced cotton in the same fields centuries after centuries, and could alone supply England with all she requires. How American cotton became king may be briefly stated. Soon after the spinning-jenny and spinning-frame had been invented by Hargraves and Arkwright, the demand for raw material increased to an unprecedented extent. America had certain facilities for supplying the demand and she, accordingly, was not slow in attempting to make the most of our natural resources. Up to this period of time the artificial restrictions of the East India Company were still in vogue and gave a preponderance of natural advantages to America. Had the cultivation of cotton been encouraged and protected in India, America would never have become the leading producer of cotton for European markets. But the policy of the East India Company made natural competition impossible. It was shewn that the East India Company charged 1s. per pound in London for cotton, of which sum ¾d. was handed over to the real cultivator. The nett cost of the production of Indian cotton is variously stated by good authorities at 1½d. to 2½d. per pound, including the land-tax or rent. Now the American cotton, which was virtually grown rent free, was at least 4d. per pound, and was also produced by slave labour. The monopoly freight charged by the East India Company up to 1833 amounted 7½ per pound, thus making the price of their cotton 1s. in London. The open trade freight which the American cotton paid, was under 1d. per pound, making a total cost in Liverpool of 5d.; therefore, a premium profit of over 6d. per pound was thus, by the impolicy of the East Indian Company, offered for the production of American slave-grown cotton. It was thus that American cotton became king in Europe.

This brief outline of American supremacy in cotton, together with the relation of facts bearing on our coal resources at home, sufficiently prove that both freetrade and protection are necessary for certain branches of industry in certain stages of existence. Had the culture of cotton in India been protected in its infancy from the keen competition of the foreigner, and from the monoplizing spirit of the East India Company, the sons of Great Britain might at this day have been supplied with cotton produced by their Hindoo brethren in India, and slavery in America might thus have been nipt in its bud. Thus would the production of one of our staple articles of trade have become an integral part of British industry.

I have yet to make a few more remarks on Freetrade policy as applied to the supply of food to Englishmen. John Stuart Mill affirms that, "that country is the most steadily as well as most abundantly supplied with food, which draws its supplies from the largest surface." Granted, but why not thoroughly cultivate our own land in England and thus make our own landed property one of the most favoured parts of that area from which Englishmen draw their supply of food! Englishmen can produce their bread and beef at home provided those accursed laws connected with the tenure of land, the relations of landlord and tenant &c., were so made as to give full scope to capital and labour in cultivating the land. The land-laws of England are truly of a protective nature; they protect the interests of the landowner, and keep in obeyance the industrial development of the nation. Towards the close of the eighteenth century England produced all the corn necessary for her people, and could also afford to export upwards of one million quarters to foreign nations. Porter, in his "Progress of the Nation," states that, even at this period when England was in a position to produce more food than she could consume, wheat was only 37s. the quarter. Such was the condition of England with respect to the home supply of food previous to the French Revolution of 1793. Since that memorable period the population of the United Kingdom has more than doubled its number, but a proportional increase of home-grown food is not to be discovered in agricultural statistics, although prices in general have kept to a remunerating point. For this effect produced there is no doubt a cause, but it cannot be said that that cause is to be found in the influence of a freetrade policy. The repeal of the corn-laws was undoubtedly a great advantage to British workmen. Freetrade in corn made our supply of food less precarious, and extended the area of our markets. So far then, freetrade in corn has been a benefit to England; but, remember, it only proved a timely palliative for the undue pressure of population on our home supply. This concession to a freetrade policy does not weaken the argument in favour of a home supply. It is acknowledged on all hands that home-trade is less precarious and more remunerative than foreign trade. If our foreign supplies of breadstuffs were exchanged for English manufactures, the loss to England might be material diminished, but, when millions of hard cash are annually sent abroad for the purchase of a great proportion of our food, we diminish the productive power of our nation, and strengthen that of the foreigner. If the representative of British produce be sent abroad to purchase the produce of foreign nations, we certainly deprive ourselves of the power that employs our labour and circulates our commodities. The evils resulting from such a policy were keenly felt by England during the Peninsular war when a large quantity of English currency was sent abroad to supply the wants of our armies. It is then the wisest policy for a nation to keep within its own limits all the essentials that give motion to its labour and real capital. Were the people of the United Kingdom to awaken from their political slumbers some fine summer's morning, and find that 15,000,000 acres (this being the estimated quantity capable of cultivation in the United Kingdom) of cultivated land had been added to the present area, with what amount of astonishment would they gaze upon the additional monuments of wealth presented to their view? What a number of towns and villages would be scattered over this area of cultivated land, intersected by its network of railways, and graced by its prosperous manufactories! What an increased demand would be created for home productions of every class? and what a number of the real producers of wealth would be added to our present population, thus securing the real foundation of our prosperity, augmenting our national wealth, and making stronger our national unity!

JOHN PARKER.

Consett.

Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The *Mail* of this evening (October 11) says that the French Committee for the abolition of slavery has sent an address to the Government at Madrid, soliciting the emancipation of the slaves in the Spanish Colonies.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 9.—A telegram received here from Charleroi states that a strike has taken place at the Mambourgh Colliery. Troops have been asked for, and have proceeded at once to Charleroi.

SPAIN.

DEMONSTRATION IN FAVOUR OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

MADRID, Oct. 8 (8 p.m.)—A great demonstration has been made here to-day in favour of religious liberty and equality. A numerous procession passed through the streets, accompanied by bands of music, and preceded by an illuminated transparency bearing the inscription. "Down with the Concordat," "Down with the Tyrants of Rome," "Long Live Rome Liberated." The entire city was illuminated this evening.

The Ministry has been formed, and the following are the names of the members of Cabinet:—Marshal Serrano, President; General Prim, War; Admiral Topete, Marine; Senor Fiquerola, Finance; Senor Alloa, Justice; Senor Sagossa, Interior; Senor Ayale, Colonies; Senor Laizgorila, Public Works; Senor Moreno Benitez has been raised to the Governorship of the Capitol. The Junta has assured working men out of employment that work shall be provided for them immediately.

OUTRAGE BY A STEET MOB.
IMPORTANT PROCLAMATIONS.

MADRID, Oct. 9 (8 p.m.)—The Secretary of the ex-Prime Minister, Gonzales Bravo has been dangerously wounded by a mob in the street. General Prim has made a speech from the balcony of his house blaming this outrage, and strongly recommending the people to forget by-gone wrongs.

MADRID, Oct. 10 (10 p.m.)—General Prim has visited the various quarters of the city, and inspected the citizen soldiers. Senor Madoz, who recently resigned his post as Governor of Madrid, has been re-appointed. All the provinces have now recognised the Government. Several Councillors of State have resigned. The Government has taken energetic measures to prevent and punish all revolutionary excesses in the provinces. The *Gazette* publishes the official recognition of the Revolutionary Government by the United States of America.

The Junta at Madrid has informed the provincial Juntas that the Democratic party, at the instance of Senor Rivero, have decided to support the Government. The Junta has completed the declaration of rights published yesterday, by issuing a statement favouring the abolition of capital punishment, and upholding individual liberty and the inviolability of domicile and private letters. With a view to succour the classes in distress, the Junta has opened subscriptions to a loan of 10,000,000 reals, guaranteed by municipal bonds, and to be redeemed by the sale of land belonging to the municipalities. Twenty capitalists of Madrid subscribed 50,000 reals each yesterday.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The Junta at Seville, has given Mr. J. Cunningham, the United States consul at Seville, leave to build a Protestant church.

MADRID, October 12.—Several decrees of Marshal Serrano are published to-day, reorganizing the *personnel* of the presidency of the Council of State, and accepting the resignation of several Councillors of State.

A decree signed by General Prim has also been published, by which all officers in the Spanish army retain their former grades, or the higher grades to which they had been called. Another decree of Gen. Prim reduces military services of the Spanish soldiers by two years.

In consequence of a popular manifestation, in which the mob burnt the Concordat in front of the palace of the Papal Nuncio, the French Ambassador waited upon Marshal Serrano to know if the representatives of foreign powers could reckon upon their personal safety being respected by the people. Marshal Serrano replied in the affirmative, and offered to place a guard of soldiers before the houses of the foreign representatives, assuring the French Ambassador at the same time that the manifestation was solely made in favour of religious liberty.

Manifestoes have been posted in various parts of Genoa inviting the Italians to follow the example of the Spaniards. An attempt on the part of the municipal authorities to get hold of these documents has led to some disturbances. Several persons have been arrested. Some refugees from Rome were amongst the number.

PARIS, Wednesday.—The *Gazette de France* says that the Bishop of Tarragona has pronounced against the Government, and taken the field at the head of 2,000 men.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—General Lersundi, Captain General of Cuba, has issued a proclamation acknowledging the Spanish Provisional Government.

MADRID, Oct. 13.—The body of Senor Vallin, who was shot during the first days of the rising at Montoro, has been brought here, and interred with much ceremony, three Ministers being present on the occasion. Marshal Serrano, in his speech over the grave, said Vallin was assassinated whilst carrying out a most difficult mission which had been entrusted to him. The speaker was interrupted by some persons present, who cried out, "Vengeance, vengeance!" Marshal Serrano said, "Let us leave the work of punishment to the justice of Heaven." He further enjoined all parties to be united. The speech was much applauded.

Senor Lorenzana, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, has sent a circular to the representatives of foreign Governments at Madrid, officially informing them of the formation of the Provisional Government.

MADRID, Oct. 13 (evening).—The Government recognises the Greek Dynasty, which was elected by universal suffrage, and which the previous Spanish Government had declined to recognise.

Several English, French, and German banking houses have offered to advance important sums to the Provisional Government.

MADRID, Oct. 14.—The *Gazette* of to-day contains an important preamble to the new finance measures of Senor Figuerola. The Minister decrees the abolition of the octroi duties throughout Spain and the adjacent islands. To replace this source of income, which was estimated to produce about 200 millions annually, a poll tax is to be imposed upon persons of the age of 14 years and upwards, the said impost to be classified according to the value of the houses they inhabit, and the grade of their families. The poor will not be subject to the tax.

The resignation of the Spanish Ambassador at the Court of Florence has been accepted, and Senor Valeto the minister at Lisbon has been recalled.

AUSTRIA.

PRAGUE, Oct. 12.—A large gathering of the people was held yesterday, and it was found necessary to call in the military to disperse them. Several persons were wounded, but by the evening quiet was restored. Baron von Koller, the new Governor of Bohemia, issued a proclamation to-day, wherein he called upon the people to preserve peace and order. The Governor says that it will be his task to restore order and quiet under the laws, and if necessary he will have recourse to armed measures to effect that object. He expresses at the same time a hope that when the public mind has become tranquil the present course of legal resistance will be abandoned, and an understanding with the Government be sought upon a constitutional basis.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 9.—An Imperial ukase permits soldiers to return to their homes in such numbers as may be considered convenient by the military authorities; the furlough to last from the 13th instant to the 13th of April next year.

The Russian papers publish advices from Syria stating that an Englishman had there been arrested on the charge of exciting the people to sedition against the Porte.

GREECE.

ATHENS, Oct. 19.—Joseph Karamo is in this city. Fears being entertained by the French Government on account of his hostile disposition towards Turkey, the French Admiral has been ordered from Smyrna to the Piræus.—M. Coumondouros, the chief of the late Cabinet, against whom judicial proceedings have been commenced, has succeeded in escaping from the country.

INDIA.

BOMBAY, Sept. 26.—The situation in the Agra Valley remains unchanged. The enemy is actively fortifying the pass into the Terra Valley at the head of the Agra Valley. Independent Swattees are stated to have sued for terms. The British camp is very healthy.

A gentleman has just returned from Zoulla, bringing the latest news from Abyssinia. Everything was quiet in Tigre and along the Egyptian border. Kassa was vigorously conducting experiments in gunnery. Wagshum Gobazze had been proclaimed Emperor of Abyssinia. Theodore's eldest son had rebelled against Gobazze, with whom Kassa was on the best of terms.

It is stated that Shere Ali Khan, the ruler of Cabul, has deputed an agent to maintain friendly relations with the British Government. The news of Azim Khan's flight to Turkestan and the dispersion of his forces is confirmed.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

HONG KONG, Sept. 4.—Intelligence from Japan announces Prince Mimbutam has been recalled from Paris as successor to the Prince of Mito. Joda had left the Southern Coalition. The native Christians who were said to have been condemned to death by drowning, have been sentenced instead to hard labour for a term of years. Osaka and Nee-o-Gata have been opened as ports of entry.

An attempt has been made at Wuchang to outrage and burn alive a large party, including ladies and children.

The Cheefoo gold mines continue to attract much attention; but the reports regarding the yield are conflicting.

It is reported that the Neinfei rebellion is suppressed.

ROUMANIA.

GALATZ, October 10.—M. Arion, member of the Roumanian ministry has arrived, and has made a strict investigation into the last outrages against the Jews. The latter are now completely satisfied, and have drawn up addresses of thanks to the Government, which are to be published in European journals.

SERVIA.

SEMLIN, Oct. 12.—Prince Karageorgewich was confronted the day before yesterday, and to-day, with the witnesses to prove his complicity in the murder of Prince Michael of Servia. His guilt is believed to have been completely established.

HAYTI.

The news from Hayti continue to be of an exciting character. President Salnave had given permission to the country people to pillage any town in the hands of the insurrectionists. The former had taken advantage of this and surrounded Jacmel, and threatened if the insurrectionists did not immediately surrender it, they would burn the town and the inhabitants. If this was accomplished Jacmel would be sacked and pillaged to an awful extent. The greatest consternation prevailed among the people who were trying to leave the place. Nessage Saget was still in possession of St. Marc, and the Government troops were expected to make an attack upon it shortly. It was reported an insurrection had broken out among the planters at Maya Gulf, Porto Rico.

AMERICA.

NEW YORK, September 30 (noon).—A Republican procession in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, was assailed by a Democratic mob yesterday, and seven persons injured. Numerous important disturbances are reported from other localities.—Twenty soldiers were killed and thirty injured by a railway accident near Lynchburg, Virginia.—A large body of Indians are menacing the Pacific Railway, on the Arkansas frontier. A force of cavalry is going in pursuit.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29 (noon).—It is reported that North-Eastern Texas is infested by Guerillas. Confederate General Hindman has been assassinated at Arkansas.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—An Irish republican meeting has been held at the Cooper Institute, in favour of General Grant as President. Senator Conness, Generals Burke and Kierman, and other prominent Fenians, were among the speakers.

A block of bonded warehouses in Brooklyn, has been burned, and the loss is estimated at one-and-a-half million dollars.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—Governor Gary with 12,000 Republican soldiers and sailors, walked in procession at Philadelphia on the 22nd ult., and indorsed the candidature of Grant and Colonel Fox in New York. The same day General M'Clelland was serenaded by a vast Democratic multitude. A bill to prevent negroes holding office has been defeated in the Georgia Legislature. The Lousiania House of Representatives unseated two Republicans, and gave their seats to negroes. It is reported a large body of Missourians arrested four persons implicated in the murder of Mr. Mason, Registration Officer for the State of Arkansas, and hanged them. A motion to prohibit absolution to Fenians, introduced into the Catholic Synod, was lost.

NEW YORK, October 12 (midnight).—The State elections in Ohio and Indiana, which took place yesterday, have been carried by the Republicans.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—The returns from Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Indiana, are incomplete, but they show that the Republicans out-carried the entire State ticket. The elections have passed off quietly with the exception of some local rioting at Philadelphia.

BEASTLY CONDUCT IN A RAILWAY CARRIAGE.—At the Bishop Auckland Police Court on Monday, Richard Longley and Stephen Barlon were brought before the magistrates, charged with indecent conduct in a railway carriage. It appears that the two men got into a third class carriage at Durham station to proceed to Bishop Auckland. There were three females and several other passengers in the same compartment. Soon after the train left Durham the prisoners commenced to conduct themselves in a most indecent and beastly manner, to the annoyance of the whole of the passengers, using foul language, and exposing their persons, and daring anyone to interfere with them. On nearing Bishop Auckland Station, they both got out, and were attempting to make off, but Mr. Gallon, a gentleman of Bishop Auckland, who was in the train, and had been an unwilling witness of the whole proceedings, put a policeman on their track, and they were apprehended. Longley struck the officer, but assistance was at hand, and they were taken to the station. Mr. Gallon appeared as a witness to prosecute, and laid the facts before the magistrates, who said they never had a case of the kind brought before them, and committed them each to Durham for one calander month, and Longley to an additional seven days for assaulting the officer.

On Tuesday night, a man named Francis Cunningham, glass maker, residing at 36, Academy Hill, South Shields, attempted to commit suicide by swallowing a portion of a package of Gibson's vermin killer while he was in a state of intoxication.

The manufacture of the new Atlantic telegraph (by the firm of which Mr. George Elliott, the candidate for North Durham, is a member) which is to be submerged between Brest and a suitable terminus on the shores of the State of New York is progressing satisfactorily.

Robert Daniels, a clean, intelligent looking lad of twelve years of age, was on Monday brought before the Bishop Auckland magistrates, charged with robbing the till of his employer, Mr. J. Cleminson, at Bishop Auckland. He was sentenced to one month in the Durham House of Correction, at the expiration of which term to be sent to a reformatory school for two years.

Markets.

THE CORN TRADE.

The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the corn trade for the past week says: The rains have effected a marvellous change on the root crops, and we may still if it should continue mild, have a fair supply of turnips for winter store, with a good bit of grass. Some farmers who were forward have commenced wheat sowing with every prospect of a strong plant before winter. The wheat trade has been inactive during the week, and a few note decline of 1s. per qr. but with the deliveries falling off and foreign arrivals less than expected. Millers' stocks must be getting low, and only a moderate demand would renew the lost activity. Mark Lane with present weekly supplies is in no position to meet a strong force of country buyers.

CORN MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—There was a good supply of wheat both from the country and the coast, but a small arrival from abroad. The trade ruled dull, and where business was done a decline of 1s to 2s per qr. on the rates of this day week had to be submitted to on English and 1s on foreign. Malting barley was in good demand, and the little offering found buyers at extreme rates. Fine malt rather dearer. Beans and peas unchanged. Oats the turn lower. Flour dull at barely previous rates.

DARLINGTON CORN MARKET, Monday—Best red wheat made from 13s 5d to 14s 6d; secondary qualities ranged from 12s 6d to 13s 6d. Barley in rather small supply. Sales made at 11s 0d to 11s 6d per boll of two bushels. Oats sold at from 30s to 36s per qr. Beans, 54s to 60s per qr.

DURHAM CORN AND PROVISION MARKET, Saturday.—The following were the prices current at our market this day:—Wheat, 10s 0d to 13s 6d; oats, 7s 6d to 8s 6d per boll. Beef, 6d to 8½d; mutton, 6d to 8d; veal, 8d to 8½d; pork, 7½d to 8d per lb. Chickens, 1s 3d to 2s 0d; ducks, 2s 0d to 2s 6d; hens, 1s 0d to 1s 9d; geese 6s 0d to 8s 0d. Butter, 1s 4d to 1s 7d per lb; eggs, 10 to 12 for 1s. Plums, 0d; damsons, 0d per quart. Apples, 8d to 1s 4d; pears, 0s 0d to 2s 0d; onions, 1s 8d to 2s 0d per peck. Potatoes 8d to 9d per stone.

HEXHAM CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At our market to-day we had an average attendance, with a large supply of wheat, which sold slowly at 1s per qr. decline on last week's rates. Barley small supply, quick sale at 1s per qr. more money. Oats a fair supply, dull sale at late rates.

LONDON CORN MARKET, Wednesday.—The sale of wheat, either English or foreign, was of a most limited character, and prices unaltered. Barley, beans, and peas firm, and oats rather dearer.

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The show of stock presented for sale exhibited an increase of 382 beasts, but a decline of 2,360 sheep and lambs, as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, that of cattle varied considerably, while there was no improvement to notice in sheep and lambs. The supply of beef comprised 1,450 head. For the best class there was little or no change, but for the middling sorts trade was in a stagnant state, and prices receded fully 6d per stone from the rates of this day se'nnight, with a heavy finish, and part remained unsold. The number of sheep and lambs was 13,440. The mutton trade ruled somewhat inactive, and the tendency was in favour of the buyer, and part remained unsold. Lambs sold slowly, and prices underwent little or no change from last week, and part were left over. Pigs—722 were shown. The pork trade was less active than last week, yet prices did not recede to any extent and nearly all changed owners

Prices:—Prime heifer, 8s 3d to 8s 6d; secondary sorts, 7s 0d to 7s 3d; inferior sorts, 5s 0d to 6s 0d; first-class oxen, 7s. 9d to 8s 0d; middling, 6s 0d to 6s 6d; cows, 5s 0d to 5s 6d; pork, 4s 9d to 6s 9d; small dairy-fed, 7s 6d to 8s 6d per stone of 14 lb; sheep, good vendable mutton 6½d to 6¾d; middling 5d to 5½d; tups, ewes, and inferior 4½d to 5d; lambs 4½d to 6½ per lb., sinking offal.

DARLINGTON CATTLE MARKET, Monday.—There was a very large supply of fat cattle. Everything but the very finest qualities made rather less money. Best ox and heifer beef sold at from 7s 6d to 8s 3d; secondary qualities, 6s 9d to 7s 6d. Other sorts of cattle in fair supply, and sold at previous rates. Of sheep and lambs there was a very heavy show, and the sale was not very brisk. There was a decline in prices, 6½d per lb., even with the best qualities, not being often made. 6d was the ruling figure, while for secondary sorts the price ranged from 5d to 6d. Lambs, from 5½d to 6½d. Veal, 6½d to 7d. Pigs in fair supply, and sold at late rates.

WAKEFIELD CATTLE MARKET, Wednesday.—Beef 7s 6d to 8s 8d per stone of 14 lbs; mutton 5½d to 6½d per lb. Trade slow, and at the close part left unsold. Beasts 1,010, sheep, 7,1000, lean stock 112, pigs 1,050 in fair demand.

LONDON CATTLE MARKET, Thursday.—No variation from Monday's rates, trade for all heavy sheep especially. The supply of calves short, but in excess of the demand for middling quality. Veal difficult of sale. Nothing in pig market.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET, Tuesday.—There were 134 carts of hay, 42 carts of straw in the market.

Prices: old land Hay, £6 0s 0d to £7 15s 0d; this year's growth, £5 15s 0d to £7 0s 0d; new land Hay, £6 0s 0d to £7 0s 0d; this year's growth, £6 0s 0d to £7 0s 0d; clover hay, £0 0s 0d to £0 0s 0d per ton. Wheat straw, 1s 3d to 2s 0d; barley straw, 1s 9d to 2s 0d; and oat straw, 2s 0d to 2s 6d per thrave.

GLASGOW PIG IRON MARKET, Thursday.—Market closed sellers 53s 0d; buyers 53s 11d, cash.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

CONSETT—On the 12th inst., the wife of Mr. Hunter, Knitsley Lane, of a son.

At 294, on the 14th inst., the wife of Mr. J. Parry, of a daughter.

At 8, Dickinson's Houses, on the 15th inst., the wife of Mr. T. Henderson, of a daughter.

At 55, Dickinsons's Houses, on the 16th inst., the wife of Mr. J. Dennison, of a son.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE—On the 7th, inst., the wife of Mr. Seed, of a daughter.

BLACKHILL—At Durham Road, on the 12th inst., the wife of Mr. Ridley, draper, of a daughter.

At Christopher's Houses, on the 14th inst., the wife of Mr. Patterson, of a daughter.

CUTLERS' HALL—At Baxton Burn Cottages, on the 9th inst., the wife Mr. Hetherington, of a son.

On the 16th inst., the wife of Mr. Thompson, of a son.

EDDYS BRIDGE—On the 14th inst., the Mr. J. Osborne, of a son.

ALLANSFORD—On the 12th inst., the wife of Mr. Anderson, of a son.

MEDOMSLEY—On the 11th inst., the wife of Mr. Veitch, of a son.

LINTZ GREEN STATION—On the 12th inst., the wife of Mr. A. Simpson, platelayer, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BENFIELDSIDE—At St. Cuthbert's Church, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. F. Steggall, Mr. Edward Lovat, to Annie, second daughter of Mr. William Moore, Esq., of Derwent Brewery, Blackhill.

DEATHS.

CONSETT—At Victoria Street, Margaret Rippon, aged 18 weeks.

BLACKHILL—At Lovat's Houses, on the 8th inst., Sarah, wife of Mr. Gleghorn, aged 27 years.

On the 13th inst., Terence Glancy, innkeeper, aged 45 years.

On the 13th inst., John, son of Mr. Johnson, Blackfine, aged 20 years.

On the 13th inst., William, son of Mr. Mills, Blackfine, aged 5 years.

CROOKHALL—On the 11th inst., aged 79 years, Mrs. Margaret McIver.

LEADGATE—At No. 80, on the 11th inst., aged 57 years, Mrs. Isabella Bates.

LANCHESTER—At the Lodge, on the 10th inst., aged 67 years, Richard Hill Gee, Esq.

On the 10th inst., aged 3 years, Mary Annie, daughter of Mr. Sadler, station-master.

On the 13th inst., aged 68 years, Elizabeth, widow of the late Mr. George Minns.

STANHOPE—On the 2nd inst., aged 79 years, Mrs. Parmerley.

WOLSINGHAM—At Redgate toll-bar, on the 11th inst., Mary, wife of Mr. John Milburn, tollgate keeper, aged 48.

NEWCASTLE—At Blandford Street, on the 10th inst., Mr. Samuel Jopling, aged 69, son [illegible] of the late Mr. Anthony Jopling of Iveston, [illegible] ar Lanchester.

MANCHESTER—At his residen[illegible]e, Fairfield Road, Droylsden, Osmund Hou[illegible] Syms, formerly master of the Consett Iron [illegible] Boy's, Schools, aged 52.

Poetry: Original and Select.

THE ORPHAN GIRL.

'Tis many years since she was left
Alone on life's tempestuous sea,
A poor, frail, tender bark, bereft
Of almost every earthly stay;
A mother's love, a father's care,
Are blessings she can never share.

Her mother's gentle warning voice
No more her child's footsteps shall guide,
Ne'er will she share her youthful joys,
Or kindly soothe when she is tried;
Life, like the sea-storm, has an end,
Though vast concerns on it depend.

Thus like a wand'ring star she roams,
Without a certain dwelling-place,
While others boast of happy homes,
And speak of household kindnesses;
How strange our lots are so diverse
On this terrestrial universe!

Sometimes upon the mountain top,
Radiant with hope's coruscant beams,
She stands, and sees her troubles drop,
And vanish like some midnight dreams—
Beholds an unbeclouded sky,
And streams of joy soft-gliding nigh.

Her pathway there is strewn with flowers,
Is gilded with the sun's gold rays,
Merrily, gaily, glide the hours,
And these to cheery, gladsome days;
But ah! how briefly do they last!
How soon her path is overcast!

Life's sunny moments quickly pass,
Displaced by those of sombre hue,
And plunged again in deep distress
These cheering scenes fade from her view;
Dark, threat'ning storms before her lower,
'Neath which she sinks devoid of power.

The storms break o'er her lovely head,
Furious the adverse winds do blow,
Vainly she looks around for aid,
Despairing, cries, "Where can I go?
Where can I find a shelter-home,
Oh, where, but in the silent tomb?"

Alas! few heed the orphan's wail,
And fewer still vouchsafe relief,
Well may her lonely spirit fail,
And long this alien world to leave:
To sooth the orphan in her care
Is noble, virtuous, and fair.

But there is One, who, though unseen,
Where'er the orphan goes attends,
And through life's ever-changing scene
He, mindful of her wants, befriends;
Though all that breathe his goodness share,
The orphan is his special care.

Bright angel-armies at his word,
On outspread pinions earthward fly,
Glad to maintain a watchful guard,
Impervious when the foe is nigh;
Her in their wondrous arms they bear,
Till she their peerless glory share.

Then when mysterious all appears,
Cheer up, bright visions beam afar,
There is a world undimm'd by tears,
Or aught that blessedness can mar—
It is a rest divinely sweet,
A home where kindred spirits meet.

May the sweet hope of perfect bliss
In that eternal world above,
Diffuse a sunshine over this,
And fill thy soul with joy and love,
Till the last earthly moment come,
When God doth call thy spirit home.

Leadgate. J. W.

Varieties.

"How do you and your wife get on?" "Oh, rather badly; she gave me her hand a while ago, and I thanked her; she gives it to me now every time I speak, and I'd thank her not to."

A Kippered Divine.—It is said that Dr. Chalmers once received at his table a distinguished guest from Switzerland, whom he asked if he would be helped to "kippered salmon." The foreign divine asked the meaning of the uncouth word "kippered," and was told that it meant preserved. The poor man in a public prayer soon offered a petition that the distinguished divine might long be "kippered to the Free Church of Scotland."

A Matter Requiring Supreme Indifference.—Sheridan had a great dislike of anything like metaphysical discussions, whereas Tom, his son, had a liking for them. Tom tried one day to discuss with his father the doctrine of necessity. "Pray, my dear father (said he), did you ever do anything in a state of perfect indifference; without motive, I mean, of some kind or other?" Sheridan, who perceived what was coming, and by no means relished such subjects, from Tom or from anyone else, replied, "Yes, certainly." "Well, then, my dear father, tell me what it is that you can do with—mind—total, entire, thorough indifference?" "Why, listen to you, Tom!" The rebuff so disconcerted the querist, it is said, that he never troubled his father again with any of his metaphysics.

Extracts from Punch.

"Largest Circulation in the World."—The Elephant's.

Why are Cards like the Opposite House?—Because they are over the Whey.

A Satisfactory Telegram.—General Prim has been received with acclamations. General Tranquillity reigns in Spain.

A Dangerous Colour.—It is possible that the irritation which exists in Ireland can in any measure be occasioned by orange socks?

The Weather in Germany.—We understand it has lately been so hot at the gambling places that a large number of people have burnt their fingers at the tables.

Literary.—*Over Head and Ears*—a good Novel with a good title. But is Mr. Dutton Cook prepared for all the imitations which such a capital heading is sure to suggest? For instance, *Up to the Eyes, Out at Elbows, Shoulder to Shoulder, From Top to Toe, At Arm's Length, Neck and Neck, &c.*

Extracts from The Tomahawk.

"Pauca Verba."—Some Bath chaps have been introducing pigs' heads into their ritualistic pageants. They would do much better if they studied Bacon, or emigrated to the land of Ham.

At the Church Congress.—The Archbishop of Dublin descended to punning about *noes* and *nose.* Rather undignified for a prelate. He will be known henceforth as the Archbishop of Dublintender.

Extracts from Fun.

Speaking Feelingly.—What Britannia has really ruled this Summer.—The *Roast.*

Who Wants a Seat?—We hear that by the outlay of a trifling sum with a well-known firm of opticians at Malvern any aspiring politician may take his choice from an assortment of "pocket *Burrows.*"

Important to Aeronauts.—Who says that man will never have the power to fly?—A scientific friend of ours has so far solved the problem as to be able with the greatest ease to "skim over"—a newspaper.

"I'd choose to be a Daisy, if I might be a Flower." Sweetly sentimental, no doubt, but still far from being properly acted upon, judging from the number of people we see daily converting themselves into laughing-"stocks."

Extracts from Judy.

Hearts and Devices.—Valentines!

Base Inhospitality.—Turning out your toes.

The Terminus of the Bourbon "Line."—*Pau!*

"Hunting Parties."—Mothers with daughters to marry!

Monetary Intelligence.—"Spanish *Bonds*" have fallen!

Pot-house language may (with *Judy's* permission) be termed a "Ta-vernacular."

Most Horrible.—*First Editor (in Carriage).* How's your Circulation? *Second ditto.* Oh! capital. How's yours? *First ditto.* Well, not so good as it might be. The fact is, I want some good fresh blood; and I mean to have it, too. There's plenty to be got. Good bye! [Lady of full habit changes her carriage.]

A Lesson in Pronunciation.—We were astonished the other day to read that the Revising Barristers for the county of Anglesey announce that they will visit Beaumaris for the purpose of revising the lists for the parishes of Llanddanielfab, Llanfairpwllgwyngyll, Llanfairyewmma, Llanfitrangellsailwy, and Llanfitrangelesaifiog! We would suggest that after the lists are revised the Barristers should revise the names of the places themselves. They evidently need it; and we regard them as a barefaced attempt on the part of the Welsh to break our anglicized jaws.

A Long Robe.—The reporter of a Wiltshire paper has just treated us to lengthened sweetness long drawn out. Describing a pic-nic at Wooton Bassett, he wrote:—"The beautiful costume of the ladies of North Wilts, contrasting, as it did, with the verdant aspect of the beautiful meadows around, and extending to the distance of several miles over a rich pasture valley to Broad Hinton hills, conveyed to us an indescribable and pleasing effect." We were aware that the fashion was recently to wear long dresses, but this is the first instance reported of a dress "extending to the distance of several miles."

Spirit of the Press.

THE REPRESENTATION OF OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

We sincerely regret to hear it stated that Sir Wm. Heathcote is about to retire from the representation of the University of Oxford. Though a Conservative, he is a Conservative of so high-toned and earnest a character and so lucid an understanding, that it is impossible to listen to him without respect, and difficult to listen to him without profit. Party feeling has left his mind almost untouched, and of political acrimony he seems to have never heard. His judgments—often, in our opinion, of course, mistaken—always give the impression of being formed directly on exigencies. If he had ever had the energy and wish to take the rank of a leading statesman, we know no man who could have led the Conservative party with so much dignity, and who would have raised their reputation higher in the national opinion. He will be a loss to the House of Commons not easily replaced. When he rose every one listened, as to the voice of the most impartial of Conservatives and the mildest and wisest of country gentlemen. It will be a glorious opportunity for Oxford to redeem her reputation. To return Mr. Gladstone once more, at the very moment when he is leading the attack on the Irish Establishment, would be a most noble act of penitence and amendment—a true conversion. But this is probably too exalted an act of virtue to look for from those alumni of bitter "sweetness" and overshadowed "light." If we ask for the man, on the Liberal side of the House, best fitted to represent precisely the attitude of mind which Sir William Heathcote has taken up on the Conservative side of the House, we should mention Sir Roundell Palmer, and no one could be more deserving of the honour of the University seat. On the Irish Church question he has assumed a position of hesitation and doubt, which we sincerely regret indeed, but which would go far to reconcile all the doubting Liberals and some of the less stiffnecked Conservatives to his election. Scholarly, polished, urbane, he has in their highest form the characteristics of "sweetness and light," which Mr. Arnold holds to be native to Oxford air. He has ecclesiastical sympathies so defined as to recommend him to the clergy, for whom he has done a special service in selecting a beautiful volume of hymns. As a lawyer he is more Conservative than as a politician. He was the first Liberal of Ministerial standing publicly to recommend household suffrage, just as Mr. Henley was the first Conservative. On the whole, the University would receive as much honour as it would confer by returning him to the first Parliament elected under the very suffrage he was so sagacious as to forsee and advocate at a time when the Liberals hesitated to recommend a £7 suffrage, and the Tories stoutly resisted any reduction in any shape whatever. It is said that Mr. Mowbray, the Judge-Advocate, is to be the Conservative candidate. He is a man of no intellectual weight—*Spectator.*

MR. GLADSTONE'S ADDRESS.

If Mr. Gladstone had published his address a fortnight ago, or even a day before that of the Premier's was issued, the *Herald* would have said it was weak, tame, disingenious, and a failure. But as he had a perfect right to do, the Opposition leader preferred to wait and see what Mr. Disraeli would say. Having held back, however, in order to intercept the Conservative manifesto, it was impossible to shirk it. Having pointedly awaited the challenge, he was in a manner forced to accept it. Considered in this light, as the reply of the Opposition leader to the manifesto of the Premier, it must be admitted that Mr. Gladstone's failure assumes the proportions of a catastrophe. So far as it deals with the points raised by Mr. Disraeli, the address is characterised by evasiveness and inaccuracy. As regards the Irish Church question, Mr. Gladstone attempts no reply whatever. If Mr. Disraeli's allegations can be answered, we submit that the leader of the Opposition was bound to repel them, and that he could not afford to allow them to pass unanswered. That he has carefully avoided them—that he does not even make a single reference to the Church of England, to Protestantism or to Roman Catholicism, is, we are bold to affirm, a convincing proof that he dares not, because he cannot grapple with the irrefragable arguments with which the Premier has confronted him. With respect to education, Mr. Gladstone has said that the schools are to afford religious teaching, but the State is to take no cognisance of its character and tendency. Each sect may obtain a grant for its schools and teach religion in its own way, without any check or warrant from the State. What does this amount to in Ireland? That the education and religious training of the great bulk of the youth of the country in the national schools will be in the hands of the Roman Catholic priesthood.

On the subject of education, the *Daily News* thinks Mr. Gladstone speaks in terms which, though guarded as to detail, is satisfactory in principle. The neutrality of the State between various creeds in schools aided by the public money, and the necessity of additional security for the rights of conscience are the guiding rules of educational policy which Mr. Gladstone lays down. The country, we believe, has made up its mind on them; and though Archdeacon Denison may protest, he may be left quietly to the performance of that archidiaconal function. With respect to the whole address, the *Daily News* observes that it differs from Mr. Disraeli's in declaring a policy, whilst the Premier's literary skill was directed to the concealment of the fact that he had no policy to declare. The nation has, therefore, to choose between Mr. Gladstone's policy, and Mr. Disraeli's perplexity, between a master of statesmanship and a master of phrases, between a consummate administrator and a dexterous parliamentary manager, between a man of an earnest purpose and conviction and a man who, with many high gifts, has never treated politics except as a fascinating game of skill or a career of daring adventure.

The *Standard* does not think Mr. Gladstone makes out his case. It was said that Lord Derby's second Ministry reduced the income tax from 7d. to 5d. Mr. Gladstone says that this is a gross falsehood. And why? Because the income tax of the last half of 1857 came in in 1858, so that Lord Derby's Government had the benefit of a half-year's return of the 7d. Has that anything in the world to do with the undeniable fact that they did contrive so to manage the finances as to reduce the burden of the taxpayer by 2d. in the pound. To proceed—Mr Gladstone denounces them for raising the estimates in 1859. Under what circumstances? There was evident, imminent danger, of a general European war; and we found ourselves at that moment without an available navy. The iron-clad ship had become the only possible man-of-war, and it was necessary for us as quickly as possible to build a new fleet, and at the same time to be ready for present dangers. Does Mr. Gladstone deny the necessity, or does he pretend that it could have been met without an increase of expenditure? Would he have dared to leave England absolutely defenceless even at sea? Would he not have been a traitor if he had done anything of the kind? What did he do? He came into office next year, and, independently of the Chinese war, he maintained the Conservative expenditure—rightly, because he knew it to be necessary. This is a sufficient answer to his charge. Again, it is said that the estimates of 1860 were higher than those of 1859. But, says Mr. Gladstone, that was owing to the Chinese war, and the Chinese war came because Lord Derby's Government sent a fleet to convoy and support Lord Elgin. Everyone knows that the Chinese war of 1859-60 was a mere continuance of that of 1857, against which the Conservatives had protested; that if no fleet had accompanied Lord Elgin, his approach to Pekin would equally have been resisted; and, in a word, that the war was the inevitable consequence of Lord Palmerston's previous policy, and that in ascribing it to the Conservatives Mr. Gladstone is deliberately contradicting his own positive knowledge.

MR. ROEBUCK'S LAST SPEECH.

There is no danger, says the *Telegraph*, that Mr. Roebuck will subside into anybody's political pet; he will probably remain "Tear'em," as he once called himself, to the end of the chapter. He defends himself for his action while he sat on the Sheffield Trades Union Commission; and probably even his enemies could not point to anything that was indefensible or actually wrong. Yet his speeches in the House, and his questions as a commissioner, certainly gave everybody the idea that he was an enraged denouncer, not only of Broadhead and his immediate tools, but of all the Sheffield artizans as probable accomplices of the notorious conspirator. He now says that Sheffield working men are on their trial; but at that time he spoke as if they ought to be hanged. He is now quite willing to give trades unions coercive powers for collecting subscriptions from their members; but he has in his head an odd notion, that when a union does anything illegal, all its coercive powers should be immediately withdrawn. Mr. Roebuck adds, "I am a lawyer;" and surely he ought to know that if a man does anything illegal, he ought to be punished positively, and not by indiscriminately withdrawing his acknowledged rights. The regulation which he suggests would be absurd, as a law that a man who beat his wife should henceforth have no right to sue in a civil court. If the members of a trades union, collectively or individually break the law, let them be prosecuted collectively or individually; but the mere withdrawal of their power to get in sums of money which have been duly subscribed, would have been a very illogical and illusory substitute for the regular punitive action of the law.

The vintage throughout Portugal is very abundant.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

A Japanese Imperial decree, forbidding Christianity, has been posted on the gates of Yokohama.

Serious outrages on missionaries at Wuchang, China, have taken place, calling for the immediate interference of the British Government.

There is a rumour at Berlin that King George of Hanover, in the next session of the British Parliament, will take his seat in the Lords as a prince of the blood royal.

The Germania with the German expedition to the North Pole, arrived in the Weser at half-past three on the afternoon of the 9th inst, all well. All the ships in the harbour were decorated with flags.

Another Eruption of Mount Vesuvius.—Vesuvius is again in a state of volcanic activity. On the night of the 9th inst., there were frequent loud reports. Steam and lava flowed towards Atrio del Cavallo. A fresh eruption is considered probable.

The Spectroscope.—This instrument, invented by Mr. Huggins, enables the astronomer to tell whether a star approaches or recedes. Sirius, one of the brightest of stars, is approaching our solar system at the rate of nearly thirty miles a second.

Several correspondents write to the papers describing the appearance of a very brilliant meteor. It is described as much resembling the comet that was visible in London a few years since. It came like a huge ball of fire, as if the whole place was ablaze. It measured from 12ft. to 16ft. in length. The body was one mass of brightness, and the tail had as many colours as the rainbow. It lasted fully half a second.

Dreadful Murder near Brighton.—A shocking murder has been perpetrated near Brighton. A shepherd and his son having £3 (wages) in their possession, were on their way home waylaid by thieves. Both father and son were shot with a gun and beaten on the head. Next morning the bodies of the murdered men were found. One of the murderers has been identified by a broken gun found near the body. The police are in pursuit.

The Meeting of Parliament.—Rumour as to the meeting of Parliament is getting very positive indeed. For some time past it has been dead against an early meeting. Several papers have stated authoritatively that the Premier intended that there should be no meeting until 1869. The *Court Journal* confirms this in even more positive terms than has yet been used. "Parliament," it says, "will not be assembled this year. This, our readers may be assured, we give on the best authority. The promise of Mr. Disraeli has been relied upon, but that was made in connection with different circumstances of the case Parliamentary, and is no longer applicable."

Shocking Death through Falling among Melted Iron.—The coroner for West Cumberland on Saturday last opened an inquiry into a very shocking accident, which has resulted fatally to a man named James Marshall, 59 years of age. The deceased was employed as night watchman at the Northside Iron Works, Seaton, and some time ago he was testing the heat in one of the furnaces, when a quantity of the metted iron burst from the furnace. The deceased endeavoured to escape from it, and in doing so fell backwards among the melted iron, and was shockingly burnt. He was attended by a medical man, but he expired on Saturday morning. A verdict of "Accidental death" was returned by the jury.

Lord Albert Clinton.—To young gentlemen beginning life the story of Lord Albert Clinton, as revealed in the Court of Bankruptcy on Saturday, may be recommended as an exhibition of those things which they ought to avoid. The bankrupt told the court he "had done nothing for years beyond getting into debt." He had £900 a year when his father died, and £10,000 under the marriage settlement. He has now succeeded in reducing his income to £100 a year; he has spent the £10,000, and he owes £30,000 beside. The present age of this intelligent young scion of a noble house is twenty-three. He has "seen life"—so much so that he lately passed five weeks in intimate observation of existence in Whitecross Street.

An Amusing Practical Joke.—The *Figaro* publishes an account of a practical joke which unlike most practical jokes, has the merit of being amusing. An enthusiastic sportsman went to a breakfast given in sign of the commencement of the shooting season. The talk was of game, when suddenly in rushed a servant exclaiming that a hare had been seen moving about the lawn. Out went the enthusiastic sportsman, gun in hand, fired at the hare, and missed him. The hare, stretching his nose, stood up on his hind legs, presented a horse-pistol at the enthusiastic sportsman, and fired in return. No one was hurt; but the enthusiastic sportsman was naturally astounded, until it was explained to him that the hare was a performing animal which had been hired from a neighbouring show. The sportsman's charge had, of course, been tampered with by the confidential servant.

A Hackneyed Subject.—It sometimes would appear that Pope's aphorism is reversed, and that the proper study of mankind is *woman.* We counted no fewer that three articles in a late number of a popular journal devoted to this one theme, and penned with caustic earnestness of purpose that suggests a division of the sexes beyond the pale of ritualism. Nor have women themselves ceased to damage their own cause. All the folly, in fact, of both sexes has exercised itself on the position of women. Lecturers, male and female, discuss woman, her nature, and her mission, as though she were some abstract animal instead of being half the human race; while not a few trancendentalists despise a partnership of rights to assert an aptitude for universal dominion, and would reduce man to the servitude of which Cuddie Headrigg was so sensible, who had all his life been trodden down by women. "There was first my mither, then there was Leddy Margaret, didna let me ca' my soul my ain; and now I hae gotten a wife, and she's like to tak the guiding o' me a'thegither." Jenny only anticipates much feminine pretension of our age in her reply, "And amna I the best guide ever ye had in a' your life?"—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

A Mystery.—We have been informed of a very suspicious occurrence in the neighbourhood of Kates Bridge. It appears that the daughter of a farmer in that locality was receiving the addresses of a young man, the son of a neighbouring farmer, but her parents who were strongly opposed to their intercourse—had frequently chastised her severely, and sent her away from home for a time. Immediately after her return, however, the correspondence was renewed, and her parents finding them together one evening, took her into the house and gave her a severe beating. She escaped from the house, and was returning to her lover, when she was again taken into the house and the door closed. Loud screams and cries were heard issuing from the dwelling for some time, but the neighbours on going to the door found it securely barred, and on at length forcing it open they found the father and mother looking very excited, and a rope with a noose at the end of it suspended from a pole which crossed the room. The man got into a terrible rage at his door being forced and peremptorily ordered them out. Next day the younger children of the family, in reply to the queries of their schoolfellows, said the young man need not come to look for their sister any more, as their father and mother had hung her up, and then carried her away out. The parents deny all knowledge of their daughter's whereabouts; and the utmost vigilance of the police has hitherto been unable to discover any traces of the missing girl, although more than a fortnight has elapsed.—*Newry Reporter.*

The Overland Mail.—By the mail delivered on Saturday morning we have papers delivered from Bombay to the 15th, and from Calcutta to the 10th ult. The *Times of India* says:—On the Huzara frontier matters remain *in statu quo,* but the advance of the British force will probably be made in a few days. The rebellious son of the King of Ava will probably be detained as a prisoner at Calcutta or Benares. The *Bombay Gazette* of the 15th ult. says that the march of the Indian forces is intended chiefly against the tribe called the Hussunzies, and the Black Mountain would be the scene of the operation. The march will be made in two columns, one under Brigadier-General Vaughan and the other under Brigadier-General Bright, and the total strength of this force would be 6,500 men (a smaller number than was expected), in addition to whom, however, there would be a garrison of 1,600 men in Hazara. Oghee the scene of the late attack by the tribemen, was to be the principal depot for stores. The march was not expected to be of long duration. It was considered probable that the tribemen will retire as our forces advance, notwithstanding that they have been constructing rude fortifications at various places. The Commander-in-Chief had complimented the 20th Punjaub Native Infantry very highly on "the admirable march effected by that regiment, during the most inclement weather"—in a time of great heat—from Lahore to Abbottabad." The distance traversed was 232 miles, and the time occupied by the march was only eleven days. A report has reached India from Central Asia that the party in the Kanat of Bokhara opposed to the Russians threw the Emir into prison, and that the Russians were advancing to the capital to release him. A telegram, dated Bombay, Oct. 8, says that the resistance of the hill tribes is coming to an end, and some of the beligerents are endeavouring to make terms with the Government.

A boy of sixteen, apprenticed to a gilder in Paris, has hanged himself with his waistcoat, because he objected to run errands.

Advices from Melbourne mention the bankruptcy of Mr. John Anderson, formerly a squatter, with liabilities £300,000, and assets stated in his schedule at only £8!

Old Age.—At a village near Liskeard are living two sisters, in the enjoyment of perfect health and vigour, aged respectively 93 and 89. They recently lost two brothers, one aged 100 and the other 93.

Ornithology.—A correspondent sends the following:—"Last week a brace of white varieties of the common partridge *(tetrao perdix)* were shot within ten miles of Birmingham. One of the birds managed to escape, although badly wounded; but the other was sent to a taxidermist in Birmingham, for preservation. To the ornithologist the capture of these birds is rendered far more interesting from the fact that for the last three seasons this particular brood has consisted of several white varities, which, according to the Darwinian theory, must constitute a new species, 'like producing like.'"—*Leeds Mercury.*

The South African Gold Fields.—The latest advices from Natal do not bring any new material facts regarding the gold discoveries, as no steps had yet been taken for testing the general character of the quartz reefs that seem to abound in various directions. According to the latest intelligence the pioneering party were returning, having been interfered with by the Caffres at the instigation of the authorities in the Transvaal republic. They were bringing with them gold dust and a waggon load of rich quartz. Meanwhile, some minute specimens had been found on the river Amahlongwa, which is only 38 miles from Durban, and the general character of these discoveries was attracting increased attention.

Story of a Parrot.—One day in wandering through Madrid, the Duke Albuquerque then a little boy, was much attracted by the tricks of a parrot which hung in a rude cage under a shed of which a barber had made his shop. He was very anxious to take the bird home with him, and the servant who accompanied him found the barber willing to give the parrot in exchange for a douro—about two rupees. It was quite another affair, however, when they entered the Alcanisces palace. When the duke learned the price his son paid for the parrot he became enraged, and he accused those in attendance on the boy of dishonouring his name. The barber was commanded to the mansion. "My honest friend," said the old duke to him, "there has been some mistake in the terms arranged with you by my servant; he offered you a douro as the price of your bird, but in his hurry he quite forgot to tell you that this douro was to be paid you every day during your life." In fact, from that time to the end of the fortunate barber's days, he received his money with regularity. It is recorded of him that he trained many other parrots on speculation, but never again educated a bird of such lucky omen.—*Madras Standard.*

Mr. Disraeli's Election Address.—Mr. Disraeli has issued a long address to the Bucks electors, from Downing Street. He first reviews the conduct of affairs since the accession of the present Government to office, in 1866, speaking of reform, foreign affairs, the Abyssinian war, the Navy, the Fenian conspiracy in Ireland. On the Irish Church question he says, that Government offered, and will offer, an uncompromising resistance to the recommendations of Mr. Gladstone for a change of the fundamental laws of the realm, and to the proposition of a dissolution of the union between Church and State. The severance of religion from political authority would lower the character and duties of Government, and tend to the degradation of society. If a numerical test is accepted, its application cannot be limited to Ireland. The spoliation of the Irish Church would not be without its effect in Great Britain. Confiscation is contagious, and when once a community is seduced into plundering, its predatory acts have been seldom single. The stronghold of our spiritual freedom is through the religious liberty which all Her Majesty's subjects now happily enjoy. Owing to the Christian Church having accepted the principles of the Reformation, and recognising the supremacy of the Sovereign as the representatives of the State, not only in matters temporal, but in matter ecclesiastical.

A Poor Little Street Arab.—A sharp-looking boy of twelve, Samuel McLeigh, whose head barely reached above the dock, was charged at the Bradford Borough Court, on Monday, by Police-constable Gawthorpe, with stealing a sack, the property of Messrs. G. Hattersley & Sons, Keighley. The lad had offered the sack for sale at a marine-store on Church-hill, and this led to his apprehension. He was found living in a rude hut on the banks of the Canal, not far from the Midland station, amid a heap of old building materials; he had built a fire-place in the hut, had a good fire, and endeavoured to make himself at home, sleeping there at nights. He had no parents, and had resided with his brother, Robert, an intelligent boy of fifteen, who worked at Messrs. Wade's mill, and earned 9s. a week, the prisoner having also worked there as a half-timer, and received 2s. a week, until about three weeks back, when he left his work and his brother and took up his abode in the hut. The boy Robert told the story of their troubles in such a simple unaffected style as to cause great sympathy in the court, stating that he attended the Sunday school at the Parish church, and had supported his erring brother as long as he would stay with him. The prisoner, who wept while his brother was giving his evidence, was ordered to be sent to an Industrial School, until he was sixteen years old, Mr. John Gurney telling him that if he was careful he would make a fine boy.

Friendly Societies.—The annual report of Mr. Tidd Pratt, the registrar, on Friendly Societies in England, has been issued. He has again most urgently to call attention to the modern burial societies. Unlike the original local friendly society, mutual and not speculative in its character, burial societies have been established by parties not members of them, as insurance offices, the persons concerned in their establishment receiving large salaries for conducting them, and having well-paid agents and collectors in the principal towns and parishes of the kingdom. Through these agents several burial societies have obtained a very large number of insurers, who generally have no form of policy given to them, but merely a card on which their weekly payments are entered; and in case of dispute arising they are usually compelled by the rules to refer it to arbitration, to be held at the town (often very distant from them) where the society is established. The registrar gives a list of ten burial societies, whose last annual reports show that the number of insurers was 486,612, and their gross receipts in the year £94,323; but the expenses of management amounted to £36,301, and the payments for deaths were £63,384, these two items making together £100,687, so that the year's payments for deaths and expenses of management were more than the whole amount of receipts from the members in the year. The amount of funds in hand was only £67,267, about 2s. 10d. per insurer, but the amount insured must exceed £1,500,000. The Report of the Royal Liver Society, Liverpool, for the year ending July, 1867, states the year's receipts at £146,247; the expenses of management were no less than £54,983, and the amount paid for deaths and sickness were £69,873, so that to every 20s. paid for relief of members the cost of management and collection was 15s. 9d. Every one of the eight or nine committee men receive no less than £520 a year, or £10 a week. The Victoria Legal Society, also at Liverpool, shows in its account for the year ending May, 1868, the receipt of £32,954 in the year, payments for funerals £12,608, and expenses of management £15,385, this last item exceeding the payments for benefits. These twelve burial societies (and there are many others) consist of more than a million insurers, and the amount of their insurances cannot be less than £3,000,000; but the whole of their funds and property amount to about three quarters of a single year's premiums. The registrar states that the monthly payments usually required by burial societies would give the parties insuring with the Post-office a larger sum at death (with Government security) than such societies promise to pay. Thus, a person thirty years old, paying 1d. per week, secures the payment at death of £6 in the Royal Liver Society, £7 in the Victoria Legal, £8 in the Loyal Philanthropic, and £8 6s. 8d. in the Post-office. The registrar believes that a bill will be laid before the new Parliament authorising the Postmaster-General to grant life-assurances as low as £5. He calls upon noblemen and gentlemen not to allow their names to appear as patrons or trustees to friendly societies without ascertaining that they are safe and conducted with economy. It would be far better that the working classes should invest in the savings banks than they should insure their lives in an insolvent or ill-managed burial society. By insurances at the Post-office they can obtain, with the guarantee of the Government, an annuity in old age, or a payment at death; and if they desire also to insure medical attendance and payments in sickness these benefits can be secured in local friendly societies. The statistics for 1867 show that the registrar certified the rules of 1,134 friendly societies in England, and 137 co-operative societies. Notice of dissolution was received from 185 friendly societies. At the end of the year the registrar sent out 23,174 forms of annual returns to show the amount of the funds of friendly societies, but only 11,408 were filled up and returned in the following six months. These 11,408 returns are from societies having 1,647,814 members and £7,095,537 funds, but a considerable number of the societies do not state the number of members.

The elections to the vacant open Demyships and Exhibitions at Magdalen College, Oxford, terminated on Saturday afternoon. Amongst the successful competitors for Classical Demyships was Mr. William Henry Priddex, from Durham School.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken off your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist, and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately; it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It has been long in use in America, and is highly recommended by medical men; it is very pleasant to take; it soothes the child; it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and see that "Curtis and Perkins, New York and London" is on the outside wrapper. No mother should be without it.—Sold by all medicine dealers at 1s. 1½d. per Bottle, London Depot, 205, High Holborn. 393

"Luxuriant and Beautiful Hair is the distinguished badge of Youth." Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Restorer or Dressing never fails to quickly restore *Grey or Faded Hair* to its youthful colour and beauty, and with the first application a beautiful gloss and delightful fragrance is given to the Hair. It stops the Hair from falling off. It prevents baldness. It promotes luxuriant growth; it causes the Hair to grow thick and strong. It removes all dandruff. It contains neither oil nor dies In large Bottles—Price Six Shillings. Zylobalsamum (Mrs. S. A. Allen's) far excels any Pomad, or Hair Oil. To those whose hair is naturally dry, requiring frequent dressing, its cheapness and great value will be proved. Its early use on children's Hair will insure an abundant and bountiful supply *from Youth to Old Age.* In large Bottles—Price Three Shillings. Sold by most Chemists and Perfumers. Depot, 266, High Holborn, London. 394

A Roman Scandal.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* has the following:—An extraordinary story, and one which we are most unwilling to credit, is told to us by our correspondent at Rome. He says:—"I was mistaken in informing you that Mons. Villanuova-Castellacci had resigned his post of Vicegerent of Rome; it appears that he was dismissed by the Pope. The cause was a great scandal which came to light in a certain convent which at present I will not name. Nearly the whole of the nuns, who are very young, were found to be as nuns should not be. As the rules of the convent are very strict, the affair was kept very close. At length, search revealed a subterraneous passage communicating with a monastery of Belgian monks. The passage terminated in an ancient Roman vault, the last vestige of a pagan temple, in which the nuns professed to practise mystic austerities. Monsignor Castellacci was blamed by the Holy Father for having failed to discover this secret communication, and for defending the nuns, particularly the abbess, though she was in the same condition as too many of her flock. I have been at pains to ascertain the truth of this story, and I relate only what is stated by several Roman prelates.

Extraordinary Discovery of a Woman's Body.—The remains of a human body, which there is no doubt is that of a woman, have been discovered near Ludlow, Salop, under circumstances which have given rise to a suspicion of foul play. A labourer in search of his master's pigs, was walking through a wood in a lonely neighbourhood, about two miles distant from the town, when his attention was drawn to a female's garment, lying upon the ground and very much torn. A little further on he saw a thumb, with a portion of the flesh adhering, and lying about in different directions, as if torn to pieces and scattered, he found a skull and various other bones of a human skeleton, some with pieces of flesh hanging to them, but for the most part bare. A heap of clothes showed where the body had originally rested, and the skull lay apart from the trunk about a dozen yards, whilst the ribs and portions of the spine were found nearly twenty yards off in another direction. Among the clothes were a black imitation seal skin jacket, a gingham dress, in the pockets of which was a purse with a small sum of money, a brown crinoline bonnet of fashionable make, and a brown pair of stays, in which a portion of the body remained. Near the stays the hair of the deceased, which the police described as being "living fire in quality and of a light brown colour," was picked up in a state of perfect preservation. The remains were found near a ditch, and there are indications which show that the body when entire had lain in this ditch, and had been rooted out and devoured by pigs. The turnpike road is 400 yards distant from the place where the discovery was made, and there is no footpath near.

Election Riot at Blackburn.—On Saturday the Liberal party in Blackburn held a great demonstration in favour of the candidates of their party at the forthcoming election. A procession, comprising some 4,000 persons, was formed, and party colours were freely carried. The procession, headed by Messrs. J. G. Potter and Montague Fielden, the candidates, marched through the principal streets of the town, accompanied by bands of music playing local party tunes. When the procession reached the part of the town chiefly inhabited by the workpeople of the Conservative member, Mr. Hornby, several fights took place. Early in the afternoon, as a portion of the procession was passing along King William Street, a lad riding on a pony down the street, carrying out meat, was set upon by a number of Irishmen because he displayed a little orange and blue riband on his pony. He and the pony were beaten with bludgeons, with which the Irish were armed, and the lad was seriously injured This was the signal for a general row. One man was picked up in the streets quite dead, and another was taken to the police office with his leg broken and other parts of his body injured. A little boy was nearly trampled to death in the crowd, and he lies in a precarious state. When the crowd had been driven away by the police, and whilst the procession was still in the streets, a band of some 2,000 roughs paraded, armed with sticks, marched to some of the branch reform clubs and smashed in the windows. The windows of several private houses were also smashed when it was known that the occupants were sympathisers with the Radicals. Several of the borough police are seriously injured, having been struck with sticks and stones.

A Successful Experiment.—The *Civil Service Gazette* has the following:—"There are very few simple articles of food which can boast so many valuable and important dietary properties as cocoa. While acting on the nerves as a gentle stimulant, it provides the body with some of the purest elements of nutrition, and at the same time corrects and invigorates the action of the digestive organs. These beneficial effects depend in a great measure upon the manner of its preparation, but of late years such close attention has been given to the growth and treatment of cocoa that there is no difficulty in securing it with every useful quality fully developed. The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homœopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. Far and wide the reputation of Epps's Cocoa has spread by the simple force of its own extraordinary merits. Medical men of all shades of opinion have agreed in recommending it as the safest and most beneficial article of diet for persons of weak constitutions. This superiority of a particular mode of preparation over all others is a remarkable proof of the great results to be obtained from little causes. 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. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame." 374

Railway Time Tables.

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

STOCKTON AND DARLINGTON RAILWAY.

GOING EAST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

STATIONS.		A.M. 1, 2, 3.	A.M. 1, 2,	P.M. 1, 2.	P.M. 1,2,3.
Benfieldside	dep.	7·3	11·10	3·40	6·10
Cold Rowley	„	7·10	11·20	3·50	6.20
Burnhill Junction	„	7·17	11·30	4·0	6.27
Tow Law	„	7·32	11·45	4·10	6.45
Crook	arr.	7·40	11·55	4.25	....
	dep.	7·45	12·30	5·20	....
Bishop Auckland	„	8·10	12·55	5·30	....
Darlington	„	9·0	1·50	7·0	....
Stockton	„	9·35	2·25	7·32	....
Middlesbro'	„	9·50	2·35	7·42	....

GOING WEST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

STATIONS.		A.M. 1, 2, 3.	A.M. 1 & 2.	P.M. 1 & 2.
Middlesbro'	dep.	6·23	9·10	2·10
Stockton	„	6·35	9.20	2·22
Darlington	„	7·20	10·30	3·10
Bishop Auckland	„	7·50	11·0	3·40
Crook	arr.	8·10	11·25	4·10
	dep.	8·13	12·5	4·35
Tow Law	„	8·23	12·15	4·50
Burnhill Junction	„	8·35	12·28	5·5
Cold Rowley	„	8·42	12·35	5·15
Benfieldside	arr.	8 50	12·45	5.25

CONSETT BRANCH.

UP TRAINS.—WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS.		1, 2, G. A.M.	1 & 2. A.M.	1, 2, G. P.M.
Newcastle	dep.	6·10	10·20	5·10
Scotswood	„	6·17	10·26	5·18
Swalwell	„	6·23	10·32	5·23
Rowland's Gill	„	6·31	10·39	5·31
Lintz Green	„	6·37	10·44	5·37
Ebchester	„	6·50	10·56	5·50
Shotley Bridge	„	6·55	10·59	5·55
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	„	7·1	11·3	6·1
Knitsley	„	7·11	11·12	6·11
Lanchester	„	7·19	11·21	6·19
Witton Gilbert	„	7·28	11·30	6·28
Durham	arr.	7·40	11·42	6·40

DOWN TRAINS.—WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS.		1, 2, G. A.M.	1 & 2. P.M.	1, 2, G. P.M.
Durham	dep.	8·10	12·13	7·55
Witton Gilbert	„	8·24	12·23	8·6
Lanchester	„	8·35	12·33	8·17
Knitsley	„	8·46	12·42	8·27
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	„	8·58	12·53	8·38
Shotley Bridge	„	9·3	12·58	8·43
Ebchester	„	9·7	1·1	8·46
Lintz Green	„	9·18	1·10	8·55
Rowland's Gill	„	9·23	1·15	9·0
Swalwell	„	9·32	1·24	9·8
Scotswood	„	9·39	1·30	9·15
Newcastle	arr.	9·50	1·40	9·25

MARKET TRAINS ON SATURDAYS.

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

UP TRAINS.

STATIONS.		GO. A.M.	RETURN. P.M.
Newcastle	dep.	8·0	3.50
Scotswood	„	8·7	3·57
Swalwell	„	8·13	4·3
Rowland's Gill	„	8·21	4·11
Lintz Green	„	8·27	4·17
Ebchester	„	8·40	4·30
Shotley Bridge	„	8·45	4·35
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill)	arr.	8·55	4·45
	dep.	9·0	5·10
Knitsley	„	9·11	5·21
Lanchester	„	9·24	5·34
Witton Gilbert	„	9.36	5·46
Durham	arr.	9·50	6·0

DOWN TRAINS.

STATIONS.		GO. A.M.	RETURN. P.M.
Durham	dep.	7·50	4·0
Witton Gilbert	„	8·3	4·13
Lanchester	„	8·15	4·25
Knitsley	„	8·28	4.38
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill)	arr.	8·40	4·50
	dep.	9·30	6·16
Shotley Bridge	„	9·35	6·21
Ebchester	„	9·40	6·26
Lintz Green	„	9·49	6·35
Rowland's Gill	„	9·56	6·42
Swalwell	„	10·7	6·53
Scotswood	„	10·13	6·59
Newcastle	arr.	10·25	7·11

TOWNS AND VILLAGES ADJOINING THE CONSETT BRANCH

OF THE NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY

and their respective Distances from the nearest Railway Station on that line.

	STATIONS.	FARES. 1		2		Gov.	
	NEWCASTLE						
	SCOTSWOOD	0	7	0	6	0	3
1	SWALWELL	1	0	0	10	0	4½
2	ROWLAND'S GILL	1	8	1	4	0	7½
3	LINTZ GREEN	2	1	1	8	0	9
4	EBCHESTER	2	8	2	2	1	0½
5	SHOTLEY BRIDGE	2	11	2	4	1	1½
6	BENFIELDSIDE	3	1	2	6	1	2½
7	KNITSLEY	3	9	3	0	1	5½
8	LANCHESTER	4	0	3	0	1	8½
9	WITTON GILBERT	4	0	3	0	1	9
10	DURHAM	4	0	3	0	1	11

Allansford	2 miles from either Nos 5 or 6.
Annfield Plain	3 miles from No 8, and 4 miles from No 3.
Andrew's House	2½ miles from No 2.
Bantling Castle	3½ miles from No 4.
Benfieldside	1 mile from No 6.
Berry Edge (now Consett)	1 mile from No 6.
Billingside	2 miles from No 4.
Blackhill	(Benfieldside Station in centre of Blackhill).
Bradley Cottages	1½ mile from No 4.
Burnhope	2 miles from No 8.
Burnopfield	1½ mile from No 2.
Byermoor	2 miles from No 2.
Burnopfield Colliery	2½ miles from No 2, and about the same distance from No 3.
Butsfield	3 miles from either Nos 7 or 8
Blanchland	9 miles from No 5.
Castleside	3 miles from No 6.
Catchgate	3½ miles from either Nos 3 or 8.
Causey	3½ miles from No 2.
Clough Dean	2½ miles from No 3.
Collierley Dykes	2½ miles from No 4.
Colpike Hall	1½ from No 8.
Consett (late Berry Edge)	1 mile from No 6.
Cornsay	3 miles from No 8.
Cragghead	4 miles from No 8.
Crawcrook	3 miles from No 2.
Crookgate	1½ mile from No 2.
Crookhall	2 miles from No 6.
Derwent Cottages	2½ miles from No 5.
Derwent Cote	2 miles from either Nos 3 or 4.
Dipton	2 miles from No 3.
Dowlais Cottages	2½ miles from No 3.
East Castle Colliery	3½ miles from No 4.
Ebchester	½ mile from No 4.
Edmondbyers	6 miles from either Nos 5 or 6.
Esh	1 mile from No 9.
Fellside	2½ miles from No 1.
Flinthill	2½ miles from No 3.
Friars' Side	2 miles from No 3.
Gibside	1 mile from No 2.
Greencroft	1 mile from No 8.
GreencroftCottages	2½ miles from No 8.
Greenhead	2 miles from No 5.
Greenside	2 miles from No 2.
Hamsteels	2 miles from No 8.
Hamsterley	1 mile from No 3.
Happy Land	3 miles from No 4.
Harperley Mill	4 miles from No 4.
Hare Law	3½ miles from either Nos 3
Healeyfield	3½ miles from No 6.
Hill Top (near Dipton)	2 miles from No 3.
Hill Top (near Esh)	2 miles from No 9.
Hobson	(or Burnopfield Colliery).
Holmside	3 miles from No 8.
Iveston	3 miles from either Nos 4 or 6. and 3½ from No 8.
Kyo	3½ miles from either Nos 3 or 8
Knitsley	½ mile from No 7.
Lanchester	Close to Station.
Langley	2 miles from No 8.
Leadgate	2 miles from either Nos 4 or 6
Lintz Colliery	1½ mile from No 3.
Lintz Paper Mill	½ mile from No 3.
Lintz Green	1 mile from No 3.
Lizzie Colliery (or South Pontop) at Annfield Plain.	
Loud	4 miles from Nos 3 or 4.
Marley Hill	3½ miles from No 1.
Medomsley	1½ mile from No 4.
Mountsett	2 miles from No 3.
Muggleswick	5 miles from either Nos 6 or 7.
Minsteracres	6 miles from either Nos 5 or 6.
Newbiggin (near Lanchester)	1½ miles from No 8.
Newbiggen (near Blanchland)	1½ miles from No 5.
Newlands	3 miles from No 4.
Oxhill	4 miles from No 8, and 5 miles from No 3.
Pickering Nook	2 miles from No 3.
Pontop	3 miles from either Nos 3 or 4.
Rowley	3½ miles from either Nos 6 or 7.
Satley	4 miles from either Nos 7 or 8.
Shield Row	5 miles from No 2.
Shotley Bridge	1 mile from No 5.
Shotley Spa	1½ mile from No 5.
Shotley Field	2½ miles from either Nos 5 or 6.
Slaley	9 miles from either Nos 5 or 6.
Snows Green	½ mile from No 5.
South Derwent Colliery (Annfield Plain).	
South Medomsley Colliery (Pontop).	
South Moor	3½ miles from No 8.
South Pontop Colliery (or Lizzie) Annfield Plain.	
Spen (Garesfield)	2 miles from No 2.
Stanley	4½ miles from No 3.
Sunniside (near Marley Hill)	3 miles from No 1.
Swalwell	Close to No 1.
Tanfield	3 miles from No 2
Tanfield Lea	3½ miles from No 2.
Tantobie	3½ miles from either Nos 2 or 3.
Waskerley	4 miles from No 6.
Waskerley Park (near Shotley Bridge)	2 miles from No 5.
Whickham	1 mile from No 1.
White-le-Head	3 miles from No 3.
Witton Gilbert	1 mile from No 9.
Whittonstall	1 mile from No 4.
Winlaton Mill	1 mile from No 2.
Winlaton	2 miles from either Nos 1 or 2.

*The Stations are all numbered and the distance to the village from the nearest Railway Stations is easily found, thus, supposing the party wishes to know to which Station he ought to book for Annfield Plain, he will find on reference that Annfield Plain is about 3 miles from No 8 (Lanchester Station), to which station he should book if coming from Durham and about 4 miles distant from No 2 (Rowland's Gill Station), to which he should book if coming from Newcastle.

☞ We shall be glad to receive corrections of the above list from any of our correspondents.

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Saturday, October 17th, 1868.