The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 670. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18th, 1873. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Business Announcements.

BRIAR ROOT AND MEERSCHAUM PIPES.

HORN SNUFF BOXES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

"MELVIN'S NOTED EDINBURGH MILD and BITTER ALES are as good Ales as can be purchased, . . . and we do not wonder at the immense sale of these Ales."—(See "Innkeeper's Trade Circular" for Feb., 1868.) 494

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

EDUCATION.

BLACKHILL GRAMMAR SCHOOL, now open, conducted by J. G. WYLIE and Miss HARTON. Reading, Writing, Mathematics, and Modern Languages.

Music and Needlework.

N.B.—Private Teaching. 208

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

Valuations effected for Probate, &c. 227c

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES, price Sixpence per Bottle.

Names of Colours.—Magenta, Mauve, Violet, Puce, Purple, Canary, Cerise, Scarlet, Orange, Blue, Drab, Green, Crimson, Brown, Black, Lavender, Slate, Grey.

May be had at the
"GUARDIAN" OFFICE, CONSETT.

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

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

TERMS—CASH. 879a

WILLIAM WILKINSON,
IRONMONGER & HARDWAREMAN,
CATCHGATE,

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

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

Hardware and Fancy Goods in all its different branches.

OBSERVE THE ADDRESS—
OPPOSITE THE TOWN HALL, CATCHGATE.

GROCERY AND ITALIAN WAREHOUSE.

TO CONNOISSEURS IN TEA.

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

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

J. W. DAVISON,
CABINET-MAKER, FURNITURE BROKER, IRONMONGER, &c.,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT, AND
CATCHGATE, NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, in all its different Branches.

IRON BEDSTEADS, very Cheap.

MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, FLOCKS, RABBIT DOWN. HARDWARE GOODS.

MANGLING and WRINGING MACHINES.

PAPER HANGINGS. PARAFFIN LAMPS.

PARAFFIN and BENZOLINE OILS, Best Quality.

FURNITURE DELIVERED FREE. 880a

THE TEST OF TWENTY YEARS
HAS FULLY PROVED THAT
THE PATENT LEVER WATCHES
MADE BY
JOHN D. CARR,
20, HIGH STREET, GATESHEAD,
ARE THE
FIRST TEMP KEEPERS ON RECORD,
WHILE THEY ARE ALSO
CHEAPER IN PRICE.

Buyers of the above, within a radius of twelve miles, are allowed third-class railway fare 725a

Business Announcements.

BIRD'S EYE RETURNS.

DICKINSON,
TOBACCO MANUFACTURER,
22 AND 24, RIGG MARKET,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 225

NOTICE.

FARMERS, GARDENERS, and others may be supplied with GAS LIME on easy terms, at the SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY'S WORKS, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

M. HICHLEY, Secretary.
August 5th, 1870. 775a

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

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

BIBLES, Hymn Books, Ledgers, Day Books, and Memorandum Books of every description. School and Prize Books. Periodicals, Weekly and Monthly, of all kinds. All kinds of Tin and Hardware Goods, Jewellery, &c.

Memorial Cards and Raffle Tickets on the shortest notice. Pictures Framed neatly and cheaply.

Agent for the *Consett Guardian*, advertisements for which are received and inserted at moderate charges.

ESTABLISHED 1844.

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

WISHES to call attention to the high position the North stands in as manufacturers,
AND WHY NOT IN BOOT TOPS?
And begs to say that the want experienced to get first class Tops made to measure can be supplied by him on the shortest possible notice; also with MILLER'S PATENT GUSSETS, which all ought to wear.

Agent for HOWE'S and WESTMORELAND'S MACHINES.
Do. MACHINE TWIST at 1 THREAD.
Do. MORRIS and YEOMAN'S NEEDLES.

SUPERIOR WATCHES, CLOCKS, CHRONOMETERS, ENGLISH AND FRENCH CLOCKS.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Silver Patent Lever Watches	1 10 0	to 3 7 0 0
Gold Patent Lever Watches	10 10 0	to 40 0 0
Geneva Silver Watches.....	2 2 0	to 5 5 0 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. 892a

GEORGE HOBSON,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL MILLER, and SEEDSMAN,
GROCER, DRAPER, & PROVISION MERCHANT,
HARPERLEY STREAK & WATER CORN MILL,
NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN,

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

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

Fine SEED PEAS, SEEDING TARES, SEED BARLEY &c. &c., on hand. 145b

WILLIAM RAW,
AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,
DURHAM ROAD, BLACKHILL,
COUNTY OF DURHAM.

VALUATIONS MADE FOR PROBATE AND LEGACY DUTIES.

Agent to the Liverpool, London, and Globe Fire and Life Insurance Company.

All Orders attended to with care and punctuality

EMIGRATION AGENT. 27

RUPTURES.

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

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

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

A Descriptive Pamphlet, gratis.

The prices are arranged on the lowest possible scale. The Truss can be forwarded by post on receipt of the size round the body, and Post Office Order payable at Rochdon, to WEST AND LOVE, Surgical Instrument Makers, 49, Middle Street, Brighton, from whom only the Truss can be obtained.

A Descriptive Pamphlet, gratis.

A Single Truss ..... 7s. 6d. Postage Free.
A Double Truss ..... 10s. 6d. Do.

TRUSSES, BELTS, AND ELASTIC BELTS.
Instruments for the Treatment of Deformities of the Spine, Chest, and Limbs, and every description of appliances for Invalids. 718d

Business Announcements.

A WORD ABOUT INDIAN TEA.

ENGLISH enterprise, capital, and industry have made India the Finest Tea Garden in the World, and now the years the Old People have said they could not get the Strong Fine Tea of the Olden Times. It is clear to us that either the Tea Planters of the Chinese have become exhausted, or that the strongest desire of this peculiar people has been to obtain quantity rather than quality. It is plain to the most superficial observer, that ever the Finest Chinese Teas are quantity rather than quality. It is plain to the most superficial observer, peculiar to the Chinese. It is well for the lover of this refreshing beverage, that the Cultivation of Tea in India has become a fixed and successful success. Years ago, we commenced to combine the Chinese and Indian Teas. This method resulted in a success. You may have some idea of its properties, when we state that last year we sold 112,035 pounds of Tea to a delighted people.

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

WILLIAM STEWART, THE TEA DEALER,
CENTRAL ESTABLISHMENT, 83, GRAINGER STREET,
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT, 33, SANDHILL, } NEWCASTLE.
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT, 32, MOSLEY STREET,
SUNDERLAND BRANCH CORNER OF FREDERICK ROAD HIGH STREET. 644

CONSETT STEAM PRINTING WORKS.

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

EVERY description of LETTER-PRESS PRINTING executed in the first style of typography, with accuracy and despatch, on the most reasonable terms.

SHOW CARDS, BUSINESS CARDS, CONTRIBUTION CARDS, and TICKETS of all kinds.

WEDDING CARDS, FUNERAL CARDS, and MOURNING CARDS.

PAMPHLETS, CLUB RULES, AUCTIONEERS' CATALOGUES, and REPORTS, and RULES of Public Institutions and Societies.

PROGRAMMES, BOOKS OF WORDS, and CONCERT BILLS in the most approved styles.

BALANCE SHEETS, INVOICES, and DELIVERY NOTES.

HAND BILLS POSTING BILLS, PLACARDS, and WINDOW BILLS, of all sizes, in black and coloured inks, executed in a bold and effective style.

CIRCULARS, LETTER HEADINGS, and ORDER NOTES.

SERMONS, LECTURES, and all kinds of BOOK WORK neatly and quickly executed.

CHEQUE BOOKS of all descriptions made to order and CLOTH and PARCHMENT TALLIES.

LITHOGRAPHING and ENGRAVING.

BRASS and ZINC WINDOW and DOOR PLATES.

BOOKBINDING in all its Branches.

A large Supply of LEDGERS, DAY BOOKS, MINUTE BOOKS, and every variety of STATIONERY

THE COLLECTING and DEPOSIT BOOKS.
OVERSEERS' HIGHWAY RATE BOOKS and HIGHWAY RATE RECEIPT BOOKS.
POOR RATE BOOKS and POOR RATE RECEIPT BOOKS.

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

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

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

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

PROPERTIES of every description disposed of at reasonable terms.

Houses wanted in town and country to rent and purchase.

Estates managed and collected wherever situated.

Loans on property effected. 684c

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

A LSO, Fresh RABBITS always on hand. Wholesale and Retail FRUIT and POTATO Merchant. Fresh BUTTER, EGGS, and CHEESE.

Licensed Dealer in TOBACCO. 623c

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

BUSINESS for many years successfully carried on by Mr. JOHN ROUTLEDGE, and fitted by good workmanship, punctuality in the execution of all orders, and moderate prices, to merit public support. 490

WALTER PROUDLOCK,
SHAKESPEARE TAVERN, SHAKESPEARE STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE (adjoining Gallery Entrance to Theatre Royal), late of the High Bridge, WISH having entered the above, where he hopes by keeping a good selection of Ales, Wines, Spirits, &c., to merit a share of public patronage. Well-aired Beds for country friends. Marquess Ales on draught. 974c

THOMAS WOODS,
Bandmaster and Professor of Music,
WESTGATE ROAD TERRACE,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

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

Superior Instruction given, and Music arranged for Bands, Full Scores, Parts, Quartets, Duets, Trios, Quintets, Sextets, Septets, Octets, Nonets, Dectets, Full Bands, &c.

Prize Lists & Testimonials sent on application.

Agent for the celebrated Musical Instrument Makers, *Besson and Co., of Euston Road, London,* whose Instruments he will supply on the same terms as if obtained from the Firm. Illustrated Catalogues free. Letters allowed to remain unpaid for. Where several Instruments are required, Full Particulars of which, with detailed Price Lists, will be sent on application. 425c

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

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

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

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

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

For Terms, &c., apply to

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

NEWSPAPERS! MONTHLIES!! BOOKS!!!

MR. HENRY POSTLE

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

Orders given for new Books, Periodicals, &c., will be punctually attended to. 494

LEATHER AND CLOTH BOOKS MADE TO ORDER.
NEWCASTLE.

JOHN BARCLAY,
(Successor to J. McMurdo)

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

GENTLEMEN'S LEATHER BOOTS AND SHOES, All Kinds.
LADIES' LEATHER BOOTS AND SHOES, All Kinds.
BOYS', GIRLS', AND CHILDREN'S LEATHER BOOTS AND SHOES, All Kinds. 2d

V. R.

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

The latest Parisian and London mode of coiling the hair, also Berthe Dorsets. Frizettes made to suit any fashion.

C. HOUGIER,
29, GREY STREET, NEWCASTLE, Proprietor.
WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE, YORK. 726c

Business Announcements.

B. MOODY,
WATCHMAKER, ROCHESTER. 706b

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

THOMAS ROWE, BAKER & CONFECTIONER
LEADGATE AND CONSETT.

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

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

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

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

MCEWAN'S CELEBRATED EDINBURGH ALES AND INDIA PALE ALE,
Are daily rising in public estimation.
Newcastle Stores and Offices—
FOUNTAIN HOUSE, Charlotte Square.
843 JAMES C. MCINTOSH, Agent.

IMPROVED CONCRETE FLOORING.

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

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

CONCRETE FLOORING for COACH HOUSES, STABLES, KITCHENS, and OUT-HOUSES, done by experienced Workmen. Is not affected by Damp or Frost, more durable than Wood and not

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, 35, CLOSE.

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

STARTLING ANNOUNCEMENT.

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

TO PARTIES FURNISHING.

VISIT ALEXANDER MOLTENI'S NOTED
FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT,
76, *PILGRIM STREET, NEWCASTLE,*
WHERE a large and excellent assortment of NEW and SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, &c., is always on hand to select from.

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

All Orders punctually attended to. 172d

NORTHERN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital (fully subscribed).... £2,000,000.
Accumulated Funds..... 1,241,000.
Annual Revenue..... 413,000.

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

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

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

LEVER AND GENEVA WATCHES at All Prices.

GOLD AND PLATED JEWELLERY in great Variety.

GOLD AND SILVER ALBERT CHAINS of the latest Style.

WEDDING RINGS.

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

Jewellery neatly repaired, and done on the most reasonable terms.

Poetry: Original and Select.

GLENCOE.

Wild in thy solitude,
Grand in thy wretchedness,
Bleak in thy latitude,
Barren Glencoe.

Proudly thy rocks on high,
Piercing thy cloudy sky,
Tempests in scorn defy,
Noble Glencoe.

Red in historic fame,
Dire death thou dost proclaim,
Blood stains time awful name,
Blood-red Glencoe.

Rings yet the mournful knell,
O'er work we shrink to tell,
Foul as the breath of hell,
Hideous Glencoe.

Deep, dark, and desolate,
Bleak, bare, and isolate,
Fearful to contemplate,
Fearful Glencoe.

Stern in thy rock pride,
Foulness thou will not hide,
But spread it far and wide,
Famous Glencoe.

Grandly to human eyes,
Cloud-capped they turn to rise,
Braving the very skies,
Lonely Glencoe.

Loudly thy thunders speak,
Rolling o'er crag and peak,
Lit up with vivid streak,
Fearful Glencoe.

Dashing in fakey foam,
Down from thine mountain home,
Darkly thy waters roam,
Dismal Glencoe.

Deeply thy shadows fall,
Black is thy midnight pall,
Gloomy Glencoe.

Deep thought thou dost inspire,
Kindling poetic fire,
Moving all to admire,
Mighty Glencoe.

Many there be who may be in
Thee in thy majesty,
Hymn'st forth the Deity,
Solemn Glencoe.

W. S.

Hebburn New Town.

A SUNDERDAND LAWYER ON HOME RULE FOR IRELAND.

On Monday night a crowded and enthusiastic meeting of Catholics was held in the Workmen's Hall, Monkwearmouth, on the occasion of the presentation of a purse containing 60 guineas to the Rev. Father Connolly, who is removing from the mastership of Sunderland to another sphere of labour. Mr. John McGuigan occupied the chair, and Mr. Most made the presentation.

The Rev. Father Connolly, in responding justified the Irish Native Members in bringing matters from the sad state of affairs on the Continent, which had arisen from the domination of the foreign clergy from politics. After thanking the people for their kindness and expressing his great regret at having to leave them, the gentleman said he felt amidst the most enthusiastic cheering.

The Chairman said he was glad they were present had gained the affections, even of the Protestant community, and the gentleman he had now to introduce to them was a Protestant, and also a truly honest lawyer—Mr. Robson. (Loud cheers.)

Mr W. W. Ronson, who was received with great cheering, said that while standing there as he did to join cordially in the wealth of the departure of Father Connolly, he knew they had known him much longer and more intimately than he had. Many of them had known him in those spiritual and sacred relations in which he was at last but a stranger, for he could not claim to be more than a visitor at the gate, one who only stood in the court of the Gentiles. (Cheers.) But he had known Father Connolly long enough to make him heartily sorry that he was going to the south, and to wish success to him better. And he could assure him, in the words of the old Scotch song that wherever his lot may be cast, he would "still tell o' auld Sunderland." (Loud cheering.) They were not to be afraid of a long lecture, for he would merely touch upon a subject which was impossible to treat—the question of Home Rule for Ireland. (Loud cheers.) The first question was—Where was Ireland? (Laughter and hear, and laughter.) Those who thought that Ireland was simply a great island on the other side of St. George's Channel were grossly mistaken. Probably one-half the Irish people might be called the Chinese of the Western Hemisphere; but he would rather liken them to the clumsy people of the old dispensation. (Hear, hear.) There was an Ireland in England, Ireland in America, and wherever the English language was spoken—wherever the Irishman went, he carried Ireland with him in his heart. (Loud cheers.) Altering one word of a couplet of that great Irish poet, he would say—

"Still to his country he turns with ceaseless pity
And draws at each remove a lengthened thong."

(Cheers.) Having answered the question, what is Ireland? he next asked, what is Home Rule? but at that time of night he felt compelled to put off the answer, like the conclusion of Dr Proudy's sermon, until a future opportunity. (Laughter.) For the present he would only say that, according to his view, there was nothing more thoroughly and truly English that the principle of Home Rule. (Loud cheers.) As he understood it, it was a principle that would thoroughly counteract the fatal system of centralization, sinking and destroying independent nationalities. It meant, in his view, nothing more than in two words—local government—just what Englishmen desired and struggled for in their own affairs. The abhorred rule from Whitehall, and well might Irishmen also object to being ruled in Westminster. We could not have a perfect Irish Home Rule Act of Parliament could theoretically bring England with Ireland and God forbid that we should ever do make Ireland part of England, as Poland had been made part of Russia. (Cheers.) It was a thing which could not be done in the 19th century, a thing to which the English people would never consent for sooner than that they would say to the Irish people, "Go where you like, and do what you choose." We had now a Parliament and an Irish Executive in Dublin Castle, and in the name of reason and justice why not an Irish Parliament on College Green? (Loud cheers.) He would not detain them longer on that question, which might have more fitting opportunity for dealing with the question at greater length. It was a question he knew of which they were enamoured, and had no doubt they would be like Susan in "Pinafore," when she had "no more arms on the shoulders of Corporal Trim—no offence to Corporal Connaughty, who was at the platform—(laughter)—and said, "I could hear Trim talk so for ever." (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

The Rev. Messrs. Ryan, Green, and others also delivered addresses, and the enthusiastic meeting gathering closed with the usual complimentary votes of thanks.

The friends of Mr Henry James Cochrane, who it will be recollected was recently fined £100 by the Lord Chief Justice for a contempt of Court, published in the *Cheltenham Chronicle*, have subscribed the whole of the amount. The total amount subscribed is £182, and the list is now closed.

Markets.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

The *Mark Lane Express* says:—During the past week copious rains have fallen, which after the long and fine period of preparation of the soil for autumnal planting, and a good deal of this work has already been successfully done; as it is to be hoped that the opportunity will not be lost, as much depends on early planting, and a thorough fall of the ground before the frost. The late gatherings in many cases show much better condition than those more hastily got up. But samples, after such changes, exhibit a considerable difference at the object glass, and much wheat presents no hand with very little chance of a speedy and remunerative placement. Most of the barley too is stained, and fine coloured parcels have become scarce and remain dear, while inferior have been giving way. Some of the oats, beans, and peas, however, are remarkably good and heavy. As we feared, it is not so in Germany, and prime qualities from this cause are likely to remain dear, as in spite of our recent decline there has been little reduction in the German markets. Indeed, during the past week more firmness has generally been evinced both in London and the country, some parcels actually rise. The crisis, however, in America not having yet passed over, and our imports although having been liberal, we cannot on present prices look for an immediate or large advance. Stocks have been gradually accumulating, and the shipments are expected to be large before winter, as supplies to the United States arrive freely, and the condition is excellent, while rates have further declined from monetary pressure. Under the present prices, and for the moment, certainty of a large deficiency here, and the damage to the potato crop, and prevent any large or permanent reduction. Moreover most grain and flour is dear, and is likely to continue so just in proportion as they succeed will the labouring classes become more liberal consumers. Paris notices a decline to flour of 1f., but not in wheat. New York was 2c. per bushel lower. Belgium and Holland were unaltered. Hamburg was is to 2s decline.

CORN MARKETS.

Dublin Corn and Provision Market, Saturday.—The following were the prices quoted at our market day:—Oats, 7s 6d to 9s 6d; barley, 8s 6d to 10s 0d beans, 11s 6d; peas, 9s 9d/10 9s per bolly. Flour, 26d to 3s; mutton, 9d/d to 1s; veal, 10d to 1s; lamb, 10d to 1s per lb. Chickens, 1s/6d to 2s 6d; ducks, 2s 6d to 3s 3d; hens, 1s 6 to 2s each; geese, 9s 6d to 10s each; pigeons, 1s. 3d; rabbits, 3d per couple. Butter, 1s 7d to 1s 9d per lb.; eggs, 9 d/d 8 d per doz; 6d per quart; damsons, 8d per lb; apples, 2s to 3s; pears, 2s per peck; onions, 1d/1s 3d per peck. Potatoes 8d per stone.

Newcastle Corn Market, Tuesday.—Arrivals into Newcastle for the week ending October 13th:—Coast, and rail—Wheat, 6,114 qrs.; barley, 488 qrs.; malt, 3,000 qrs.; oats, 4,359 qrs.; rye, 60 qrs.; beans, 96 qrs.; peas, 135 qrs.; flour, 3,665 sacks. Foreign—Wheat, 3,533 qrs.; barley, 60 qrs.; oats, 3,068 qrs.; flour, 170 sacks. At this day's market there were a small supply of wheat from the growers, but a good coastwise and fair foreign arrivals. The trade ruled dull, and although there was a fair demand for fine samples for Tuesday's prices were with difficulty maintained. In malting barley there is a fair inquiry, principally very fine corn, but good and medium lots, but now, owing to large arrivals, rule is per qr. lower. Beans and peas, little doing, and prices unchanged. Flour and bags, offered freely, and prices unchanged. Foreign and English and foreign.

Hexham Corn Market, Tuesday.—Fair supply of wheat at to-day's market, and a good demand for fine samples, but there was a quick demand at previous rates. Barley an average supply, and not a good colour, and a reduction of 1s per boll. Oats a good show at former prices. Beans and peas unaltered.

Darlington Corn Market, Monday.—There was wheat made from 15s to 16s; old do 16s to 16s 6d; new white, 16s to 16s 6d; red do, 16s 6d to 17s per qr. Barley, 8s 6d to 10s 6d, according to quality. Dark long, 2s to 3s 6d; short grain, 4s to 6s 6d per bushel. Beans, 9s to 12s 6d per boll.

London Corn Market, Monday.—Arrivals of British—Wheat, 8,447 qrs.; barley, 3,665 qrs.; oats, 2,088 qrs.; flour, 18,416 sacks. Foreign—Wheat, 39,039 qrs.; oats, 4,490 qrs.; barley, 15,502 qrs.; flour, 2,439 sacks and 6,810 barrels. Market quiet and little business doing, prices of wheat 1s lower. Barley lower and 1s cheaper. Oats and beans unaltered. Indian corn 1s to 2s lower on week. Flour extremely dull; American 6d cheaper, Barley dull, but unaltered. Old Russian oats fully 1s lower. Arrivals of wheat and beans are pretty unchanged.

CATTLE MARKETS.

Newcastle Cattle Market, Tuesday.—The supply of cattle at this market was limited to 650 beasts, 5,252 sheep from foreign, and 664 beasts and 350 pigs were from Ireland. This show of stock presented fair and exhibited a fair quality of beasts, but the sheep were not up to the average, and with that of last week. Respectingmarket, there is no improvement to notice. Some of the largest, finest and most weighty from foreign, in the middling and inferior sorts, were difficult to dispose of, and prices, therefore, are lower. Scotch and Irish, in the middling and inferior sorts, were dull of sale, and prices are lower. The supply of beef compared with last week was limited, and the demand for the best breeds, the falling off in the numbers and the weight being favourable for slaughtering, caused the best trade to be in a more active state to-day than for some weeks past, prices advanced about 2s/ per stone on the rates of this day a month, and a fair good clearance was effected. The number of sheep was large, and the quality of the best breeds was very good, but the best qualities of both weight and fatness were not the general request at last week's market, and the trade was dull, and prices declined 2s per stone with a middling demand. The supply of pigs was limited, and the quality of the best breeds was very good, but the demand was middling and prices declined 2s per stone.

Newcastle Hay and Straw Market, Tuesday.—On Tuesday 23 tons 5 cwt. of hay and 2 tons of straw were sold. Hay, new, £3 15s to £4 5s; old, £4 5s to £5 5s per load. Straw, £1 5s to £1 10s per load.

Newcastle Potato Market, Tuesday.—The supply of potatoes at to-day's market was plentiful and the demand was dull. Prices—Scotch, 6s to 7s per cwt.; Irish, 5s 6d to 6s 6d per bag.

Newcastle Hay and Straw Market, Tuesday.—On Tuesday 23 tons 5 cwt. of hay and 2 tons of straw were sold. Hay, new, £3 15s to £4 5s; old, £4 5s to £5 5s per load. Straw, £1 5s to £1 10s per load.

Beef, 4d to 5d; mutton, 4d to 5d; veal, 4d to 5d; lamb, 5d to 6d per lb.

Tuesday, the attendance on 'Change at Middlesbrough was larger, than on the previous market day, but the business done was small. The settled tone did not appear to have any material influence on business. The demand for iron was fair to brisk, prices were firmly maintained, and the tendency was in favour of ironmasters. All are fast the demands of consumers are making the most of the present prosperous times by selling coal in preference to the North Yorkshire collieries, who do not possess blast furnaces and collieries declare that the prices they obtain are not remunerative. Inquiries for the North Yorkshire fashion of ironmakers

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

The victory of Captain Heyter at Bath, by a larger majority than the Liberals could have expected, has revived the drooping spirits of the party, and given some check to the triumphant pæans of the Conservative Press, which is now obliged to confess that the Conservative reaction is not a general national movement without any exceptions. On the other hand, some of the Conservative organs console themselves for the Bath defeat by ironically congratulating Mr. Bright that the attack of my physicians has spared him the necessity of defending at Birmingham the Government to which he belongs not against Conservative, but Liberal criticism. And perhaps the issue of such by-elections as these at Bath, Taunton, and Hull is held of far less consequence by ministers than the question whether the independent action of the extreme sections of their own party will not leave them in a minority at the general election. Meanwhile, we are about to have the triennial election of School Boards, the order regulating the same having been published in the *Gazette*; and at these bodies one important political question will be directly raised—namely that of primary education—while the fact that these Boards are renewed triennially, and that the expenses of election are paid out of rates, will naturally draw popular attention to similar provisions with regard to Parliamentary elections, and give a precedent which democratic agitators will not fail to make the most of. The ballot in schools, heard election was the precursor of the ballot in Parliamentary and municipal elections; and the ultimate failure of the former scientists who have experimentally tried previously to being applied to Parliamentary and municipal elections. It is, no, Mr. Gladstone is rather inconsistent in extending the life of the present Parliament to six years, and preventing the country from expressing its political mind by means of the new machinery of the ballot.

The good people of Frome ought to be very much obliged to Mr. Donald Nicoll, the prince of our city tailors, for the regard he professes for their peace and quietude. Mr. Nicoll has announced himself as a candidate for representing the borough in Parliament on the Liberal side when the general election comes; and he now protests against the action of Mr. H. C. Lopes, now Mr. P. for Launceston, in canvassing the borough of Frome. The former gentleman objects both to the premature disturbance of the peace of the town, and to the professed conversion of Mr. Lopes to Liberal principles. The latter point is too personal a one for me to say anything about it; but certainly, if candidates could agree to restrain themselves from canvassing for some few months in prospect of a general election. It would be well for the peace of the country. But I am afraid there will be more or less of a political ferment in most of our boroughs and many of our counties during the coming session, and that people will be thinking more about electing a new Parliament than about the work being done by the present one.

The trial of Marshal Bazaine has excited but very little interest here at present, which may perhaps be accounted for by the dreary formal proceedings which have occupied the first few sittings of the court; but usually, if the trial of the Emperor and Empress's Marshal were a more lively affair, I think that in very few people's minds it would compete in interest with the Tichborne trial, the course of which is every now and then relieved by episodes that cannot fail to attract everybody's attention. The last of these was the examination, cross-examination, and re-examination of Captain Brown by Dr. Kenealy and Mr. Hawkins. It is first both by those who believe in the Claimant and those who do not that Brown's evidence will have a great effect one way or the other. The extent of time taken in examining the witnesses by both sides shows the importance attached to his evidence by the defence and the prosecution alike. Brown's testimony will doubtless bring a number of other witnesses on the field, and cause a further lengthening out of the protracted case; but from the odd ends of testimony which Dr. Kenealy has been lucky calling—army, Wapping, Australian, and Chillian witnesses being mixed up in such a perhaps be concluded that the evidence for the defence is arriving towards its close. There will then be herculean tasks for counsel and judge to analyse all the voluminous and contradictory testimony that has been adduced. This labour must take weeks, not to speak of the deliberations of the unhappy jurymen, who are supposed to weigh all this mass of testimony thoroughly and impartially.

The Middlesex magistrates appear determined not to allow the renewal of the Licensing Committee days. On Friday they decided by 79 to 70 against granting to Mr. John Banne, the present lessee of the gardens, a combined music and dancing licence, this licence for music only being granted. At the same time, the magistrates refused an application of Mr. Besley that they would re-hear the case of the Cleveland Music Hall, the licence of which establishment had been withdrawn on the previous day. No doubt, there is individual hardship caused by these decisions; and it is certainly a great anomaly that a place like the Alhambra, for which dancing was long ago established, can continue to perform *bonâ et libitum* under the identical licence of the Lord Chamberlain. But still the recent strictness of the Middlesex magistrates with regard to the granting of licences to places of amusement, combined with the effect of the Licensing Act upon public houses, has tended wonderfully during the last few years to improve the appearance of London at night with respect to public order. The streets, they say, market and some other thoroughfares, are crowded as much as ever they were in the small hours of the morning; and the inhabitants of certain of our suburbs are no longer disturbed in their slumbers at unearthly hours by the strife of cabs and the shouts, yells, screams, and laughter of drunken rioters going home from gardens, over which scarcely any supervision was exercised a few years ago. The improvement is very great, and our magistrates cannot do better than continue their strictness.

Perhaps no place in London is thoroughly combines instruction with pleasure, as does the Polytechnic. Science is there presented in her most wonderful and attractive forms, and at the same time the most utilitarian objects are discussed in such a manner as to fill them quite a charm to the dullest. For instance, at the present moment Professor Gardner is delivering a lecture on "Soap" from the cook to the chemist, which cannot fail to interest both old and young. By the light of the Professor's expositions, it really seems wonderful that we have as yet advanced generally so little towards the consumption of pure, sugar refined without bleach, lime, or other foreign substance. The lecturer draws particular attention to Finzel's pure crystal sugar, which appears to be extensively used in the North of England, though it is little known in London. This sugar is prepared in small crystals which appear to me to be far purer than the finest loaf sugar. In fact, it is put forward at the Polytechnic, as the most perfect form of sugar prepared for the table. It is nearly transparent, of great strength; and being as cheap as ordinary loaf sugar, I would certainly recommend any of your housekeeping readers who have not tried this sweetener to procure a specimen of it.

There has been a vigorous discussion going on as to whether there shall be a *reredos* to St. Paul's Cathedral or not. I sincerely hope there shall be not, but I fear the eyes will have it. I look upon church bells as worse than useless in a place like London, where there are clocks in every house, and one to be seen at every point of the street. It was all very well to have church bells in days when clocks were extremely rare, and when people were really called to church by the bells; but *tempora mutantur*, and we don't want bells now. The noise of church bells constitutes a most inharmonious discord of sounds in London as it is, and matters will be made far worse if there is to be a *reredos* at St. Paul's, and perhaps at a dozen other churches following in the wake, and the word "wake" is horribly suggestive of another signification.

Mention of St. Paul's reminds me that the mortal remains of Sir Edwin Landseer are now added to the national associations of that fane. The funeral was as quiet one, and scarcely more marked in its character than that of any ordinary gentleman, except for the public interest that the procession excited as it wended towards the Cathedral on Saturday morning. His Majesty and the Prince of Wales were represented in the procession, and ten mourning coaches carried the President and Council of the Royal Academy from Trafalgar Square; but there was no ostentation in the funeral itself.

SHOCKING ASSAULT ON AN INFANT AT DURHAM.

On Monday, at the Durham Borough Police Court, a painter, named William Jordan, who hails from Knaresborough in Yorkshire, was placed in the dock before Messrs. Fisher (Mr. Alderman Fowler) and J. B. Chapman, Esqs., to answer a charge of indecent assault on an infant named Alice Shellwood, aged ten months, the daughter of Mr. Wm. Smallwood, landlord of the Horns Tavern, Millburngate, in that city. It appears that the prisoner had been lodging at the above public-house, and on Sunday afternoon, he took the infant from its nurse under a pretence of keeping it quiet, and went into the tap-room with it. Shortly afterwards Mrs. Smallwood had her attention attracted by hearing the child crying and breathing heavily, and on going into the top room she found evidence of the horrible crime. The prisoner had attempted to ravish the child, the latter from him, and then threw at him a dish, which struck him on the head, inflicting a very serious wound. He then got out of the house, and P.C. Wealley having been called in, found quite an indications on the body of the child of a most revolting crime having been attempted. Information was given to the police, who found the prisoner at the Infirmary Hospital, to which institution he had gone on leaving the Horns public-house to get his head dressed. He was committed for trial at the assizes.

DURHAM SESSIONS.

The General Quarter Session at Durham were held during the week before John Lloyd Wharton, Esq., M.P., Chairman, and a bench of magistrates.

MONDAY.

Mary McDonnell (22), single woman, charged with unlawfully wounding Hugh Brannon. The parties quarrelled while in a public-house, in Grange Road, Jarrow, on Saturday night, the 13th of September last, and the prisoner threw Brannon down and kicked him several times.—The jury found him guilty, and he was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

John Brown, 63, labourer was indicted for unlawfully wounding Mary Brown, his wife, at Whitburn, on the 6th of September last. Mr Blackwell was prosecuting. It appeared that the prisoner had been drinking, and on being charged before the magistrates, that his wife while there fell on the floor on the night in question, but he could not say whether or not her head hit the table, and this statement he had afterwards repeated.—The prisoner was found guilty, and the Chairman said it appeared that on the night in question he struck his wife a severe blow, from the effects of which she would have died but for the intervention of Providence, saved from the crime of murder. The prisoner was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

Henry Armstrong, 16, and James Cushley, 16, labourers, were charged with stealing two purses, three sovereigns, and other articles, from the person of Michael Rogerson, at Heworth on the 29th of September. They were found guilty, and Cushley was recommended to mercy on account of his having been sentenced to six months, and Cushley to two months' hard labour.

Thomas McDonald and Jamie Hughes surrendered to answer a charge of having on the 13th of August last, and at this latter fellow, with intent to defraud their employers, the Consett Iron Company, at Eden Colliery, near Holmeley, on the 16th of July. They were each charged in a second and three down in the public-house at Mr. Tennick's, at the Railway, on the 30th of August. The prisoners pleaded guilty, and were each sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

William John Dunn and John William Weatherston, shipwrights, surrendered, and pleaded guilty to charges, the former with obtaining 18s 8d, and the latter 21 18s 6d by false pretences from Messrs. Neville and Co., shipowners, Hebburn, on the 16th of August. Mr. Black appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Bedlington for the defendants. The latter was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, and the former to one month.

WEDNESDAY.

Susannah Craggs, 36, married, was sentenced to six months' hard labour for stealing six shovels, the property of Matthew Robinson, labourer, residing at a colliery in the vicinity of Bishop Auckland.

Richard Lydon, charged with unlawfully wounding Charles Rendall, at Jarrow on the 29th September, was found guilty, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

Philip Hancock, 24, pitman, charged with attempting to obtain by false pretences a quantity of goods from Messrs. Forder and Co., drapers, of Sunderland, to defraud the Consett Iron Company, Limited, on the 15th September, was acquitted.

James Thompson, 17, was pleaded guilty to obtaining by false pretences a shirt, and fined to defraud James Thompsch, batter, Delves Lane, Consett, on the 26th of August, and was sentenced to nine months' hard labour.

A Baptist Missionary Conference was held on Tuesday at Nottingham at which it was resolved to raise £10,000 in the country to assist in and extend the society's operations abroad. In the evening a great public meeting was held, when addresses were delivered on missionary labour and enterprise.

NORTH OF ENGLAND IRON TRADE.

MR. RUPERT KETTLE'S AWARD.

The following is the award of Mr. Rupert Kettle, upon the points submitted to him at the sitting of the North of England Iron Trade Arbitration Board, at Durham, September 8, 1873:—

In deciding as arbitrator, the difference now submitted to me, I have to deal directly with the Ironmasters' employers and workmen in the great North of England iron trade, upon a matter which raises questions affecting indirectly the future relations of capital and labour throughout the iron trade of the whole kingdom. I have therefore felt bound to give in writing the reasons upon which my award is based. That my meaning on all points may be clear, I must make a short preparatory statement of the circumstances which have proceeded and led up to the difficulty I am now called upon to solve.

In the year 1871, by the advice of Mr. Thomas Hughes, and in fullest confidence and good faith on both sides, the employers and workmen in the North of England iron trade determined that their future wages should be regulated by a scale which should rise and fall with the selling price of iron. A similar arrangement had worked satisfactorily for several years in South Staffordshire, but in that district it had been for some time abandoned. The difference between the system of Staffordshire and that of the North of England was that, in the former, the wages were based upon the price officially declared by the Masters' Association at each quarter day, whilst the system in the latter provided that wages should be based upon the average selling prices, as appeared by the returns made monthly, starting from an agreed datum price. The arrangement so made continued in operation, until the month of July, 1872, when in consequence of what had taken place in Staffordshire—and, I am ashamed to say, under the threat of a strike, a threat actually carried out—the masters yielded an advance of 12½ per cent., plus 5th sliding scale price; and so, in fact, the system broke the system down.

In January, 1873, it was resolved that the sliding scale system should be fully considered by the Board, and that falling agreement as to the permanent terms it should take, the matter should be referred to the arbitrator. An arbitration meeting was held at Saltburn in April last, and having resumed my former position, as arbitrator the matter was referred to me. The price of iron had by that time gone up to a point which would have made the sliding scale, if it had been in operation, overtake the extra rise 12½ per cent. At the time when our Saltburn meeting was held, both the iron and the labour markets were in an excited state, and the future condition of the iron trade appeared to be very uncertain. The full force of the very high prices of fuel was felt, and the makers of finished iron, who depended upon others for pig iron and coal, looked with great anxiety to the future.

I thought it best for the interest of both parties that the sliding scale, of which I myself never approved, should not be again adopted without the consent of both masters and operatives; and I awarded accordingly. I had then cast upon me the duty of anxiously considering, apart from the sliding scale system, under the altered condition of affairs, particularly in relation to the effect of the high price of coal, was a fair rate of wages. I thought both employers and workmen required at the time above all things a policy which would restore, if possible, a sense steadiness to the iron trade. I thought this policy would be promoted by giving to the men a fair share in the general prosperity, without fixing wages at a point so high as to clash the interests of their labour. With this view I awarded the men a less advance than the latest returns of the selling prices of finished iron by the public accountant appeared to satisfy. The effect of my award, practised, to doubt, with other circumstances, had resulted, as appears by the returns made up for the purpose of this arbitration, in six months of good average trade. I think, then, that I may claim that in my decision promoted, as I had hoped it would, steadiness of trade.

I had the discomforts of this, another period when the rate of wages is to be fixed, the same anxiety for the future of the iron trade has grown up; and in fully considering the subject with the ironmasters of other districts, the employers came to the conclusion that the rate fixed at Saltburn must be altered, and that the interests of the trade required the reduction of wages to the extent of 7½ per cent. This reduction the men agree to. The difference referred to me. As the claim for a change is on the part of the masters, it is their duty to satisfy me that such change is required.

These arguments were relied upon at the Arbitration Board to establish the masters' proposition:

I.—That in consequence of the high price of coals and pig iron (the price of which depends so much upon the price of coal) they are unable to sell their iron with a profit with the present rate of wages.

II.—Though this argument is not so much insisted upon as the first.) That the rise of wages in the finished iron trade has been greater than in any analogous industries, except the coal trade.

III.—That it is expedient to lower wages, as an indication to coalowners to reduce coal, and so to bring iron down as a price that will enable manufacturers to deal.

(I.) Upon the first of these arguments, I would only repeat what I said at Saltburn, when the argument upon the price of coal were properly urged against the continuance of the sliding scale, and also in relation to the rate of wages. I then expressed my opinion, and gave my reasons for it, that the question of raw materials is part of the mercantile hazards in ironmaking, the risk of which must be taken by the employer as a capitalist. If by this forethought and the proper estimates of commercial risks, the employer makes a good investment of his capital in raw materials, the workman has no right to share his gains. On the other hand, if by undue bad purchases or loans to purchase at the right time, from the person of the coming market, he cannot call upon the workmen to participate in his losses. From the first establishment of the iron trade, up to the present date, the employers have acknowledged for the whole of this trade. In the old iron-making district, with very few exceptions, the cause of trade was for the iron manufacturers to purchase quantities of mines, and to work the land down in the block, to hold and use and hold as part of his stock-in-trade. The value of mines was not at all times and to all times clearly known with their requirements; but as the process of mercantile business in iron-making, the risk of which must be taken by the employer as a capitalist. If by this forethought and the proper estimates of commercial risks, the employer makes a good investment of his capital in raw materials, the workman has no right to share his gains. On the other hand, if by undue bad purchases or loans to purchase at the right time, from the person of the coming market, he cannot call upon the workmen to participate in his losses. From the first establishment of the iron trade, up to the present date, the employers have acknowledged for the whole of this trade. In the old iron-making district, with very few exceptions, the cause of trade was for the iron manufacturers to purchase quantities of mines, and to work the land down in the block, to hold and use and hold as part of his stock-in-trade. The value of mines was not at all times and to all times clearly known with their requirements; but as the process of mercantile business and mechanical laws were officially fixed at the commencement of each quarterly accounting, their relative values were publicly known. In the Staffordshire district it was the practice to purchase coal and iron

Wanted.

WANTED, immediately, respectable LADS for the PRINTING BUSINESS.—Apply at the Office of this Paper. 262d

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WANTED, immediately, a WOOD WAGGONMAN. Constant employment will be given to a man of steady habits.—Apply to C. WATSON, Timber Merchant, Blackhill Saw Mill. 341d

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WANTED, to be known by every Lover of a Pipe of Good Tobacco, that S. WALKER, Hair Dresser and Stationer, DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL, has just received a beautiful assortment of MEERSCHAUM AND BRIAR ROOT PIPES, also, Fancy CLAY PIPES of every description. Real Meerschaum Pipes, from 2s. 6d. each; Briar Root Pipes, from 3d. each. Also, a Choice Stock of TOBACCOS and CIGARS of the Finest Flavour.

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. John Murray.

MR. JOHN MURRAY, Instructed by Mr. SAMUEL MACE (who is declining Horse Keeping), will SELL BY AUCTION, at CONSETT, on MONDAY, November 3rd, all his valuable HORSES, DOG CARTS, GIGS, RIDING SADDLES, BRIDLES, HORSE CLOTHING, WHIPS, SINGLE and DOUBLE HARNESS, &c. Parties having extra Horses or Conveyances can have them entered at the Sale on application to Mr. MACE or the Auctioneer. Entries close on Saturday, 25th October.

Sale to commence at One o'clock. 345d

By Mr Joseph Oley

DERWENT COTE HOUSE NEAR EBCHESTER

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

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

KNITSLEY MILL.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION at KNITSLEY MILL, near CONSETT, on MONDAY, October 27th, 1873, all the FARM STOCK, FARM IMPLEMENTS, POULTRY, HAY, CORN, TURNIPS, &c., belonging to Mr. JOHN RITSON who is leaving the neighbourhood.

MR. JOSEPH OLEY, Auctioneer,

Comprising 1 Black Draught Horse, 8 years old; 1 Bay Draught Horse, 9 years old; 1 Brown Mare, served, by "Honest Tom," 9 years old; 1 Brown Mare, 7 years old, an excellent Hack; 1 excellent Hack, 9 years old; 2 Grey Horses, aged; 3 Milch Cows, in Calf; 2 three-years-old Half-bred Heifers, very fresh; 6 two-years-old Half-bred Heifers; 1 Yearling Stirk; 4 Finger Calves; 1 Long Cart; 2 Dung Carts; 1 Iron Wheel Plough; 1 Iron Double-mould Plough; 1 Scuffler; 1 pair Four-bull Harrows; 1 pair Iron Zigzag Harrows; 1 Cumberland Clod Crusher; Double Turnip Drill; large Wood Roller; Turnip Cutter; Combined Reaping Machine, by Samuelson; 2 long and 3 short Ladders; 2 sets of Cart Harness 2 sets of Plough Gears, nearly new; Milk Pad; 2 sets of Milk Barrels; Cow Bands, Cow Tubs, and Pig Troughs; Hay Rakes and Forks; 1 American Hay Rake, nearly new; Grapes and Shovels.

The Poultry comprise 47 Geese, 30 Hens, 13 Turkeys; and 8 Ducks; also, 3 Hives of Bees.

The Crop comprises 2 long Stacks of Barley; 1 Stack of Oats; and a Stack of well-won Hay, containing about 20 tons; 1 acre of Turnips, yellow tops; a large plot of Cabbage; and 9 beds of Scotch Cabbage Plants; with part of the Household Furniture, including two cases of Stuffed Birds.

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

N.B.—Knitsley Mill is within 10 minutes walk from Knitsley Station on the Lanchester Valley Line. 338d

By Mr. William Raw.

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

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

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

LOT 2.—All that adjoining HOUSE and SHOP, being No. 40, Durham Road, and adjoining Lot 1, containing Front and Back Shops, Front Parlour, and Kitchen behind on the ground floor, and Four good Bedrooms on the second floor; together with Large Yard, Washhouse, and other Appurtenances. Also, an excellent GARDEN adjoining, containing about 274 Square Yards, also fronting a Street 30 feet wide on the North, very good Building Site, and now in the occupation of Mr. D. Brannigan as tenant thereof.

LOT 3.—A GARDEN containing about 294 Square Yards, situate behind Mr. Huddleston's Shop, No. 36, Durham Road, now in the occupation of J. Lamb, as tenant thereof.

N.B.—The Auctioneer can with confidence recommend the above as First Class Openings for Business, as there is no Empty House throughout than Blackhill, Consett, and neighbourhood. On application the tenants will show the Premises, and further particulars can be had on applying to the Auctioneer.

Sale to commence at Three o'clock p.m.

Office, Blackhill, Co. Durham,
October 18th, 1873. 343d

To Lend.

TO LEND, £100 and £350 on approved Freehold or Copyhold Security.—Apply to JOSEPH HOWARD, Sharebroker, Consett. 277d

Lost.

LOST, between Shotley Bridge and Blackhill, a LOCKET containing two likenesses. Whoever returns the same to 53, Durham Road, Blackhill, will be suitably rewarded. 343d

To Let.

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

TO LET by TENDER, the PUBLIC BATHS, CONSETT. Particulars on application to the Secretary of the Consett Co-operative Store. Tenders sealed and marked "Tenders for Baths," received up till the 21st inst. The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender. 314d

Contracts.

THE CONSETT IRON COMPANY, LIMITED, are prepared to receive TENDERS for the EXCAVATING, EMBANKING, RAIL-LAYING, MASONWORK, and BRICKWORK required in the erection of their NEW BRICK WORKS, near CONSETT IRON WORKS.

Plans and Specifications can be seen and all particulars obtained on application at CONSETT IRON WORKS.

Tenders to be sent in not later than Noon, on WEDNESDAY, 29th October.

The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender. 339d

For Sale.

FOR SALE, Six HIVES of BEES.—Apply to J. E. HENDERSON, Clough Dean, Lintz Green. 342d

BERKSHIRE PIGS FOR SALE. Several Young Sows.—For particulars apply to GEO. WAUGH, Low Waskerley Farm. 345d

FOR SALE, a good strong PONY, about 14 hands high, quiet in all harness; also, a COUP CART and HARNESS, nearly new.—Apply to Mrs. BOWE, Victoria Street, Consett. 349d

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

PHOTOGRAPHIC BUSINESS FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD, on account of removal, the PHOTOGRAPHIC BUSINESS at present successfully carried on by R. S. WATSON, Tantobie. Cameras, Lens, and every requisite for doing a first-class business. The Negatives, numbering about 1,000, from small to whole plate optional. Also, a first-class MAGIC LANTERN for pictures, 8 feet; also, a HARMONIUM, Seven Stops, must be Sold.—Apply to R. S. WILSON, Tantobie. 324d

Public Notices.

NOTICE TO QUIT.

DANIEL HARRIS,

HAVING RECEIVED

NOTICE TO QUIT

THE SHOP

8 and 9, TIN MILL PLACE, BLACKHILL

IS NOW CLEARING OUT

ALL

HIS VALUABLE STOCK,

AT

20 PER CENT. BELOW COST PRICE,

WITHOUT RESERVE.

Sub-Soil Ditch Bill For Parpoutin.

Business Announcements.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS ARE TO BE HAD AT

THOMAS SWAINSTON'S,

THE READY MONEY TEA DEALER,
12, MIDDLE STREET CONSETT.

LIST OF PRICES.

SUGARS.
Good Sugar ..... 3d per lb.
Sparkling do. ..... 3½d „
Lump do. ..... 4½d „

COFFEES.
Fine Plantation Coffee (mixed).... 1s., 1s. 2d., and 1s. 4d. per lb.

SOAPS.
Good Pale Soap .... 3d. per lb. or 3s. 4d. per stone.
Best do. ..... 4½d. „ or 4s. 6d. „
Good Mottled do. ..... 3½d. „ or 3s. 9d. „
Best do. ..... 4½d. „ or 4s. 6d. „

PROVISIONS!
Kneading Butter ..... 10d. per lb.
Fine Sweet Butter ..... 1s. and 1s. 2d. „
Finest Kiel and Irish do. ..... 1s. 3d. „
Good Lard ..... 6d. „
Pure Bladder do. ..... 8d. „

NEW SEASON TEAS.
Good Strong Congou Tea ..... 2s. 8d. per lb,
Fine Flavoured do. ..... 3s. 0d. „
A choice combination of fine Teas ..... 3s. 4d. „
Our finest Tea is delicious and highly recommended ..... 3s. 8d. „

SUNDRIES.
Good Rice ..... 2d. per lb. or 2s. per stone.
Best do. ..... 2½d. „ or 2s. 6d. „
Fine New Gooseberry Jam (in 7lb. Jars) 5½d. per lb.
English Condensed Milk ..... 9d. per Tin.

PROVISIONS!!
Good American Bacon ..... 6d. to 7d. per lb.
Fine Old Irish do. ..... 8d. per lb. or 8s. 6d. per stone.
Hams of the finest quality ..... 9d. per lb.
Dutch Cheese ..... 7d. „
Finest American Cheese ..... 8½d. „
Derby and Cheshire Cheese of the finest quality.

One Trial is solicited, to prove the quality of the above-mentioned Goods, which will bear comparison with any in town or country in respect to quality and price.

THOMAS SWAINSTON'S,

THE READY MONEY TEA DEALER,
12, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT. 198d

ARTIFICIAL TEETH, Quality and Construction unsurpassed, fixed with every recent improvement in Gold, Silver, Coralite, and all pure material known to the profession. Mineral Teeth from 6s. each. Scaling, Stopping, &c. Children's Teeth regulated, and every other operation in Dental Surgery skilfully performed.—DE LACY, Dentist. 70, Grainger Street. 98f

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

NOTICE.
WILLIAM BIGGINS,
SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,

WISHES to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has REMOVED from Raglan Street, to No. 2, TRAFALGAR STREET, CONSETT.

W.B. can supply any sort of Carriage, Gig, Van, Cart, or Pit Harness on moderate terms.

Collieries contracted for if desired. 88d

COALS! COALS!! COALS!!!
BROOMHILL COLLIERY, NEAR EBCHESTER STATION.

HENRY RITSON
BEGS to inform the public that he has re-commenced Selling UNSCREENED BUSTY COALS at the above Colliery at Ten Shillings per Ton, or 2s. 6d. per Tub of 6 cwt.; and at Carr House depot as above.
July 31st, 1873. 129d

NEW ARRIVALS of BERLIN, PARISIAN and LONDON, and YORK GOODS in fashionable High Combs, Ornamental Hair Twists and Coils. French Pans and Brushes, Berlin Ivory Fans, Rimmell's Perfumery, Rare Honeycomb Sponges, &c., &c. First-class Artists at counter and in rooms.

29, GREY STREET.
C. ROUGIER, PROPRIETOR.
Wholesale Warehouse, York. 173d

JAMES MILLER,
PLASTERER, &c.,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE,

BEGS to tender his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally for their kind favours bestowed on him for the last seventeen years he has been in business, and begs to state that he has declined business on account of ill health, and also informs them that he has DISPOSED of his entire Stock-in-Trade and Goodwill to MESSRS. EDWARD AND DAVID ORMEROD (his Successors), late of Darlington, and hopes they will merit their patronage and support. J.M. also gives Mr. Edward Ormerod full authority to collect and receive all his out-standing Debts and Accounts, which will be duly settled for, on receipt of the same, by the said Edward Ormerod.

Dated this Twenty-sixth day of July, 1873.
JAMES MILLER.

EDWARD AND DAVID ORMEROD,
CONTRACTORS FOR
PLASTER AND CEMENT WORK,
CONCRETE FLOORS, AND PAVEMENTS,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT. 89d

THE NORTH OF ENGLAND
VALDE TRAVERS PAVING COMPANY
LIMITED.

THE ASPHALTE manufactured from the Valde Travers Rock is superior to all other Asphaltes in not being affected by temperature, but equally alike in Summer and Winter. It becomes and remains intensely hard when laid down. It is of very great durability, not liable to crack, as is present (after a little wear and tear) that rough unsightly appearance of surface which is so frequently observable in concrete pavements.

The Valde Travers Rock far excels everything else for Roadways,—Footpaths,—Courtyards,—Railway Platforms,—and Piers;—for Roofs and Floors of every description, in Churches,—Cemeteries,—Mansions,—Houses,—Public Institutions,—Workhouses,—Hospitals,—Prisons,—Factories,—Warehouses,—Cow Byres,—Stables,—Piggeries,—Dog-kennels, &c.,—because it is perfectly free from Vermin, Impervious to damp and vermin, and also possesses the highest sanitary advantages. It can be laid down in various colours. The prime cost is a little higher than other materials; but that outlay is more than compensated by its far greater durability. Town Corporations will find its adoption the cheapest kind of pavement for Public Thoroughfares; especially for Footpaths.

The Company undertakes contracts for ordinary CEMENT CONCRETING in all its branches, or any of the above applications; and they manufacture crushed pottery and other hard materials (superior to Guinea Stone) in large quantities, for building and other purposes, for sale per ton.

For terms and conditions of contracts for Asphalting or Concreting, &c., apply at the Offices of

THE NORTH OF ENGLAND
VALDE TRAVERS PAVING COMPANY
(LIMITED),
21, COLLINGWOOD STREET,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 205

JOHN PARKER,
CLOCK AND WATCHMAKER,
JEWELLER, &c.,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT. 288d

A PRACTICAL WORKMAN ON THE PREMISES.

ADOLPHUS MAY,
PRACTICAL CLOCK AND WATCHMAKER,
JEWELLER, &c.,

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

THOMAS LONGSTAFF,
WINE, SPIRIT, AND ALE MERCHANT,
"MASONS' ARMS,"
FRONT STREET, LEADGATE,

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

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

Public Notices.

REDUCTION OF PRICE IN COKE.

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

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

DRAWING, MATHEMATICS, MECHANICS, &c.

TO MANAGERS AND SECRETARIES OF MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.

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

JOHN ATCHISON & CO.'S
CELEBRATED
SCOTCH AND INDIA PALE ALES.

OFFICE AND STORES—LISLE STREET, NORTUMBERLAND STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

JOHN BORTHWICK, AGENT.

JOSHUA LAX,
FURNISHING IRONMONGER,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE,

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

LAWRENCE'S
CRYSTAL PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES.
Guaranteed to preserve the sight. Every pair warranted perfect. 238d

LANGDALE'S PURE LINSEED AND COTTON CAKES;
ALSO
COMPOUND CAKES,
LINSEED MEALS AND FEEDING MEALS
of all descriptions;
Sold by guaranteed Analysis.

MANUFACTURED BY
S. LANGDALE,
THE WALKER OIL AND CAKE MILLS,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 247d

Public Notices.

THOMAS CRESSWELL,
THE NOTED BOOT AND SHORMAKER,
HAS COMMENCED BUSINESS IN
DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL,

and hopes by supplying a good article at a moderate price, together with strict attention, to merit public support.

REPAIRING DONE ON THE PREMISES. 342d

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

ENTIRE CHANGE OF COMPANY!

MONDAY, October 20th, and during the week, Mr. EDWIN FORREST & Miss EMMA WOOD, Comic Duettists.

Mr. AND Mrs. WESTON,
Negro Comedians.

Mr. JOHN KAVANAGH,
a Real Comic Vocalist.

Mr. AND Mrs. CLOSE,
Irish Duettists.

FRIDAY, October 24th, being for the BENEFIT of JOHN KAVANAGH, the Proprietor will give a Pair of handsome (Framed) PICTURES to the Best CONCERTINA PLAYER. 340d

MR. NICHOLAS MORGAN, author of "Phrenology and how to use it," etc., will give a series of his wonderful demonstrations of PHRENOLOGY and MESMERISM in the TOWN HALL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE, on SATURDAY, MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, October 18, 20, 21, 22, and 23. An interesting blending of science and hilarious mirth is characteristic of Mr. MORGAN'S entertainment. It is suited to every capacity and taste. Go and see it, and laugh and get fat. A large number of

COSTLY GIFTS

will be given away every night. Doors open at half-past seven o'clock to begin at eight. Admission—Front seats, 1s; second do., 6d; juveniles half price. 346d

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.

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

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

THE CONSETT GUARDIAN
AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER,
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER OF 40 COLUMNS,
PRICE ONE PENNY.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AFTERNOON
AT FRONT STREET, CONSETT,
where Advertisements are received up to Nine o'clock that morning.

AGENTS FOR THE *GUARDIAN*.

Allandale Cottages	Mrs Harbottle, newsagent.
Andrew's House	Mr Robt. Stokel, newsagent.
Annfield Plain	Mr Thomas Lamb.
Bantling Castle	Mr Thomas Lamb.
Blackhill	Mrs M. Murray, stationer.
	Derwent Street.
	Mr W. Nicholson, newsagent.
	Derwent Street.
	Mr John Proud, newsagent.
	Mr. S. Walker, newsagent, Derwent Street.
Bradley Cottages	Mr Henry Postle, newsagent.
Broomhill	Mr Wm. Charlton, innkeeper.
Burnhope	Mr Wm. Gray, grocer.
Burnopfield	Mr Wm. Hopper, newsagent.
Burnopfield Colliery	
Byermoor	Mr Robt. Stokel, newsagent.
Castleside	Mr Lawrence Hall, newsagent.
Catchgate	Mr Wm. Coward.
Causey Row	Mr Robt. Stokel, newsagent.
Clow Dene	Mr Robert Stokel, newsagent.
Collierley Dykes	Mr Wm. Coward, newsagent.
Consett	Mr G. Akinshaw, newsagent, Shakespeare Street.
	Mr Thomas Batey, newsagent, Front Street.
	Guardian Office, Front Street.
Cornsay	Mrs Myers, newsagent.
Craghead	
Crookhill	Mr Henry Postle, newsagent.
Crookgate	Mr Wm. Hopper, newsagent.
Cutlers' Hall	Mr John Proud.
Derwent Cottages	Mrs Harbottle, newsagent.
Dipton	Mr Wm. Coward, newsagent.
Dewlais Cottages	Mr Wm. Coward, newsagent.
East Castle Colliery	Mr Thomas Lamb.
Ebchester	Mr G. Moody, grocer.
	Miss Rutherford, grocer.
Edmondbyers	Mr L. Hall.
Esh	Mr J. Robson, Witton Gilbert.
Flint Hill	Mr Wm. Coward.
Friarside	Mr W. Hopper.
Gibside	Mr W. Hopper.
Greencroft	Mr T. Thompson, newsagent.
Greencroft Cottages	Mr T. Thompson, newsagent.
Hamsterley	Mr Wm. Hopper.
Happy Land	Mr T. Thompson, newsagent.
Harperley	Mr W. Hopper.
Hare Law	Mr Thomas Lamb.
Havanna	Mr Joseph Whaley, newsagent.
Healeyfield	Mr L. Hall.
Hedleyhope	
Highgate	Mr John Proud, newsagent.
Hill Top	Mr Wm. Coward.
Hobson	
Iveston	Mr T. Thompson.
Kip Hill	Mr Joseph Whaley.
Kyo	Mr Thomas Lamb.
Lanchester	Miss Mitcheson, newsagent.
Leadgate	Mr Henry Postle, newsagent.
Lintzford	Mr James Hood.
Lintz Green	Mr J. Hood, stationmaster.
Lintz Colliery	Mr Dankin Stobbe, newsagent.
Linda Colliery	Mr Thomas Lamb.
Loud	Mr Thomas Lamb.
Marley Hill	Mr Robert Stokel.
Medomsley	Mr Peter Gibson, shoemaker.
Milkwell Burn	Mrs Armstrong
Muggleswick	Mr L. Hall.
Nicky's Cottages	
Oakhill	Mr Joseph Whaley.
Pontop	Mr Wm. Coward.
Satley	Mr Wm. Craggs.
Shield Row	Mr Robert Stokel.
Shotley Bridge	Mr Lewis, newsagent.
South Medomsley	Mr Wm. Coward.
South Pontop	Mr Thomas Lamb.
South Moor	
Stanley	Mr Joseph Whaley.
Street Gate	Mr Robert Stokel.
Sunniside	Mr Robert Stokel.
Tanfield	Mr Robert Stokel.
Tanfield East	Mr Robert Stokel.
Tanfield Lea	Mr Robert Stokel.
Tantobie	Mr Robert Stokel.
Tow Law	Mr Wm. Allison, newsagent.
	Mrs Barlow, newsagent.
	Mr John Dodd, stationmaster.
Waskerley	Mr Robert Stokel.
White-le-Head	Mr Robert Stokel.
Witton Gilbert	Mr J. Robson, stationmaster.

AGENTS WANTED IN SEVERAL DIRECTIONS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications should be written legibly, on *one side* of the paper, and must be accompanied with the name and address of the writer, not for the purpose of publication, but as a security against imposition. Our correspondents are also requested to forward short pithy communications, which will always have preference to long rambling digressions.

☞ In consequence of the great increase in the circulation of the *Consett Guardian*, it is necessary to commence to print the newspapers at an earlier hour. Advertisements intended for insertion should be received at the office not later than ten o'clock on Friday morning.

EDITORIAL NOTICE.

Letters from "Anatomist" and "Inclined Plan" with other items are held over.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18TH, 1873.

PUBLIC MEN ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

We are now in what the *Saturday Review* once called "the silly season," a saturnine, sharp, and severe epithet which took hold of the public mind, and has been echoed ever since, with very little reason to support it. We venture to think that the autumnal recess possesses characteristics of which the country may well be proud. The activity of public life, the deep interest which our statesmen, as well as our writers and the more thoughtful portion of the community, take in important national topics; the vast variety of political and social problems which press for a solution—these things are quite as prominently brought before the public during the Parliamentary recess as during the session. The recess is emphatically the time for congresses, on ecclesiastical, political, and social subjects; it is the season for sports and pastimes, for agricultural competitions and shows, for athletic contests, and for innumerable gatherings for almost every imaginable purpose. No doubt, in connection with all this activity there is a good deal of trotting out of personal hobbies, the arising of crotchets, the advocacy of strange and impracticable schemes. But we submit that the present season, on the whole, gives a fairer opportunity for the outlet of national opinions and the display of national characteristics than does the Parliamentary Session. While Parliament is sitting, the Great Briton becomes unwontedly political. The Legislature devotes itself to the discussion of great national questions from the opposite points of view of two great political parties, the Ministerial and the anti-Ministerial, whatever party may be in power. It is during the recess that social and domestic problems and theories can be best discussed—by the people, for the people, and among the people The Social Science Congress at Norwich is but one out of many illustrations of this position, but it is the one that most readily occurs to any one who may just now devote himself to the study of our national and social characteristics. Take this Congress as a whole, and it is one of which the country may well be proud, many more important topics are here discussed by men and women of varied attainments, and the opinions here enunciated are canvassed throughout the land. If the Association for the Advancement of Social Science were legislative as well as deliberative, could the resolutions arrived at be embodied in law, we should soon see the importance of this Social Science Parliament. It may be said, that, as the Association has no executive power, as it merely affords an opportunity of propounding views and discussing opinions, its deliberations are of little value. But this is a mistake. The opinions here enunciated are echoed throughout the country; they are canvassed and criticised; they permeate society; they tend to form a national opinion, and we must remember that, as Lord Palmerston said, "opinion is stronger than armies." National opinion is the precursor of national law, and thus the Social Science Congress exerts always an indirect and sometimes a direct influence on the course of legislation. Nor must we fail to take an account of the extra-parliamentary utterances which abound at this time of the year. Statesmen on the platform have frequently far less influence on the public mind than they have in the Legislature; but there are many peers of the realm or members of the representative branch of the Legislature who really exert more influence on the mind of the nation by their extra-parliamentary than by their Parliamentary utterances. But, in any case, what may be called our supplementary Parliament, our recess speeches, are extremely valuable as tending to keep up an interest in public affairs at a time when otherwise it would flag. There is one undoubted fact, and it is one on which we can felicitate ourselves. No other nation in the world, judging by our public meetings of various kinds, has anything like the vitality and activity of public opinion that we have.

Local and District News.

WESLEYAN METHODIST FOREIGN MISSIONARY SERMONS.—On Sunday, sermons were preached in the Wesleyan Chapel, Consett, by the house of Mr. Fuller, of Blackhill, and collections were taken on behalf of the mission fund.

INDIGESTION, loss of appetite, nervousness, tic or neuralgia, ague, debility, spasms, and all derangements of the stomach, are speedily removed by Parr's well-known remedy, "Todd's Quinine Wine," which, through its perfect purity, palatableness, speedy efficacy, and consequent economy, has obtained the universal approval and unqualified confidence of the medical profession, and an unprecedented amount of public patronage. The genuine is manufactured only by Joe Todd, Chemist, Carlisle, and bears his name on the Government stamp.

PRESENTATION TO MR. MARK HALLIDAY AT WHITE-LE-HEAD.—On Monday the 6th inst., a large party of workmen connected with the Tanfield Moor Colliery, and other friends, met at the house of Mr. John Nicholson of White-le-Head, to present Mr. Mark Halliday, late overman, with a testimonial in the shape of a beautiful gold lever watch, guard, and a purse of gold. Mrs. Halliday was also presented with a splendid tea and coffee service and a gold dress ring. Mr. Matthew Foggan presided, and in an appropriate speech opened the business of the evening, and called on Mr. John Stevenson to make the presentation to Mr. Halliday, and Mr. George Bullerwell to Mrs. Halliday, both of whom very suitably made the presentations.—Mr. Halliday feelingly responded.—The evening was pleasantly spent. The gold watch and guard were from the establishment of Messrs. Bunn and Dich, Grey Street, and the tea and coffee service from Messrs. Stevenson, Newcastle.

BENFIELDSIDE CRICKET CLUB.—The annual supper in connection with the Benfieldside Cricket Club took place at Mrs. Jameson's Blackhill, on Saturday night. There was not a large attendance of the members. Ample justice having been done to the good things provided by the worthy hostess, Mrs. Jameson, the cloths were removed, and Mr. J. Lax, Shotley Bridge, a gentleman who has always taken a warm interest in the club, was voted to the chair, the vice-chair being occupied by Mr. Henry Hudson, Shotley Bridge. The usual loyal and patriotic toasts having been given, the Chairman proposed the toast of the evening, "Success to the Benfieldside Cricket Club," and in doing so spoke a few words of encouragement to the members of the Second Eleven.—The Vice-Chairman responded, and in the course of a few remarks said that during the past season the Club had played eight matches, in four of which they had come off victorious.—The Vice-Chairman next proposed the health of the President of the Club, Mr. Henry Hudson, to whose kindness the Club owed its present position.—The toast was drunk with musical honours.—Other toasts followed, the remainder of the evening being spent in harmony.

THE UNITED METHODIST FREE CHURCH CONSETT MISSION.—At the Autumnal Session of the Newcastle District of the United Methodist Free Church held at West Hartlepool, the Rev. R. Dymond reported the condition of this mission to be in general prosperous and healthful. It has six stations—Leadgate, Dipton, Benfieldside, Catchgate, and Westwood. The total number of sittings was 620; 111 members, 417 scholars, and 69 teachers. Four chapels were projected, the plans for three of which had already been prepared. A general feeling was expressed that this action was precipitate, and that it would be better to proceed with one chapel only at once. Upon the whole discussion the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1. "That this meeting greatly rejoices in the improved condition of the circuits in the district without exception, as indicated in the reports presented by the representatives, and earnestly pressed, upon the ministers, office bearers, and members to especially exert themselves during the remainder of the Conference year, that with a view to the statistics, when gathered, sustaining the encouragement manifested by this meeting."

2. "That this meeting expresses its gratification that the Consett Mission continues to prosper, trusts that it will receive adequate support from the circuits of the district."

3. "That the following gentlemen be the Consett Mission Committee: The Revs. W. Reed, E. Boaden, J. Kendall, R. Abercrombie, E. Wickham, J. Dymond, and Messrs. G. Fletcher, G. Luckley, Ald. Green, Ald. James, G. Pliender, — Kirkley, — Davidson, and the Secretary of the District."

4. "That it be an instruction to the above committee especially to examine the various sites for chapels, to inquire into the respective claims of the several places in order in which the chapels should be built, and that it be urged upon the committee to proceed with the erection of the chapel only as soon as possible."

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TOW LAW LOCAL BOARD.—The monthly meeting of this Board was held in the office on Tuesday last. Present: Messrs. A. Reid, (chairman), W. Ridley, D. Thompson, M. Thompson, H. Budd, G. Hillett, M. R. Teasdale, A. Robinson, and R. Ridley. Mr. Jos. Ridley signed a declaration of qualification on taking his seat as a member. Street gas.—It was determined that in future the street lights should be rented by metre, the Board to find their own lamplighter. On the report of the Surveyor, a contract for keeping in repair the highways by Mr T. Carrick was signed and sealed. It was reported that Mr. J. Leadbitter, of Wolsingham, had given notice to the members of the Board contrary to the Board's directions. It was resolved that unless remedied immediately, proceedings should be taken against him. The Surveyor having reported in favour of widening Bridge Street and giving an estimate, it was resolved to ask for tenders for doing the same. A communication from the Local Government Board was read relative to seven fever cases in Manchester Union, and three cases in Wolsingham district, parts of which are in the Local Board district. The Clerk had applied to the registrars for information as the localities. Wolsingham registrar only had replied, and there were two fatal cases within Tow Law district. One case had arisen in Weardale and been removed to Tow Law, and two had arisen in Smith's Buildings and been removed to Grove Road, and in both cases secondary causes of disease were believed to exist. A report had been made accordingly. A plan for alteration of premises for H. Hele was approved. The Inspector's report was read, and two cases complained of by stopping up drains, one had been partially remedied; orders were given for putting them in repair. The audit was reported to be fixed for November 13th, advertisements having been given for the appointment of a Medical Officer; the only applicant being Dr A. Reid, and there were produced diplomas of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, and of the Royal College of Physicians, London. He was therefore appointed subject to the approval of the Board in London. Notice having been given to leave the present office of the Board, it was left with the Clerk and a Committee to report another. This being the last meeting of the year, Mr. George Elliott was appointed returning officer. Mr W. Ridley, D. Thomson, and A. Robinson, being the retiring members.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE COUNTY COURT.

MONDAY, October 13th.—Before E. J. MEYNELL, Esq., Judge.

FOSTER *v.* RIDLEY.—A CURIOUS DISPUTE BETWEEN A PUBLICAN AND A GOOD TEMPLAR.—Thomas Foster, publican, Tanfield, sued Edward Ridley, miner, of the same place, for the sum of 20s., value of a terrier dog, alleged to have been destroyed by defendant. Mr. Granger, solicitor, of Durham, defended. Plaintiff stated that on the 23rd July last, the defendant came to his house, and told him he would have to fasten up his dog, as it had bitten his child. Plaintiff fastened it up, and went to work, but on returning home he found that his dog had been released by the servant girl. From what he heard, plaintiff went to defendant's house in company with a police-officer, and charged him with killing the dog. Defendant denied all knowledge of the dog, but on a search being made it was found in a privy adjoining his house, having apparently been strangled by a cord, a piece of which still remained round the animal's neck.—Cross-examined by Mr. Granger: Plaintiff had access to the privy.—William Bell said that on the 23rd July, about one o'clock, he saw Mrs. Ridley take the dog off the road and take it into the house.—P.C. John Raine stated that he went to Ridley's house, and on asking him and his wife about the dog they denied having seen it. Witness told Mrs. Ridley that she was seen to take it into her house, and she then said that she had done so, because it was a terrier of this town, and bit children. She found the dog as above described. On telling defendant that the dog had been found he said he would have to prove that he put it there.—Defendant was then sworn, and positively denied having destroyed the dog.—Plaintiff informed his Honour that he had subpœnaed a witness who saw defendant kill the dog, but the witness could not attend. His Honour said plaintiff could not produce any evidence to prove that defendant had killed the dog, and he would therefore be non-suited. Plaintiff might, however, bring a fresh action if he thought proper.

THE ANNFIELD PLAIN BAKERY.—Plaintiff in this case is a butcher residing at Dipton, and the defendant keeps a public-house at the same place, the cause of action being the wrongful detention of a barrow, which plaintiff alleges belongs to his property. From plaintiff's statement it appears that he lent a barrow to a man named Henry Johnson, a tripe-preparer, who formerly carried on business at Mr. Clarke's premises. The man, he said, since left the neighbourhood, and Mr Clarke now refused to give it up unless plaintiff paid him some money Johnson was owing him.—Defendant, in reply to Mr. Granger, said when Johnson left with the tripe shop he said the barrow was his own. Johnson owed him three weeks' rent.—For the defence, a man named Henry Bates was called, and stated that he carried the barrow for Johnson.—Mr Clarke found the wood, and said that the barrow could be used by himself (Clarke) and Johnson.—His Honour (to plaintiff): How long is it since you lent the barrow to Johnson?—Plaintiff: About half-a-year ago.—His Honour: What is it worth?—Plaintiff: Fifteen shillings.—His Honour: Was it in good repair when you lent it?—Plaintiff: Middling.—His Honour: Then you gave Johnson for the plaintiff for 1l., which amount would be rendered to 1s. in the vent of the barrow being given up in fourteen days.

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GOOD TEMPLAR FRUIT BANQUET AT CONSETT.

On Monday evening, a fruit banquet was held in the Primitive Methodist Chapel, Consett, in connection with the "Rosebud" Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars, and which may be looked upon as a success, inasmuch as the Chapel was well filled with a very respectable company, chiefly Templars.

Mrs. SOUTHRON, W.C.T. of Blackhill Lodge, was in the chair, who, in her opening address said they had met together to bring before the consideration of the audience the effects of Good Templarism, and with a desire to promote the best interests of the cause. It was well known that the objects of Good Templarism were total abstinence and the suppression of the liquor traffic; and they thought it was that the drink was taken from off the face of the earth. They would rather convince men that drink was an evil than act otherwise, but if men would not be persuaded, they would have to bring about more stringent measures. Their cause was progressing, and consequently they took encouragement.

Mr. WILLIAM BELL, L.D. of the "Rose of Derwent" Lodge, was the next speaker. He remarked that in opening a new lodge of Good Templars considerable expense was incurred, and it was to help the "Rosebud" lodge of Consett, which had been established, and was in existence, out of its early pecuniary difficulties that the fruit banquet was got up. As Good Templars, they were engaged in the temperance cause—a sort of crusade against the greatest evil in the country; at least he did not know of a greater. The temperance cause at present presented a better aspect, and was on a better footing, than it ever had been during the last twenty-six years; and this was due to Good Templarism. From those people who said there were more intemperate advocates of the liquor traffic, that is, persons who exaggerated the evils of intemperance; but he had never seen one, and he thought he never should, as the man who would do that exaggerate the evils of drunkenness in our towns and cities. The speaker then referred to the inequality of voting. In towns working men were allowed to vote for Members who had a stake in the country: the British public were more liberal, and without a tail. Most people know that the horse naturally ought to have a long tail. Travellers stated in Arabia the owners of horses never cut their tails, so that the horses have very long ones. But in England they had advanced in civilisation, and cut their horses' tails. Suppose a person had been a long journey with a horse on a fine day, and when he arrived home he went to put the horse into a sweating, into a field. Flies would very soon be nearly all over its body, and, as its tail had been cut, it would not be able to extricate itself from the flies, and, as the only resource would be to scamper about the field to show the pain it was in. The horse represented the British public, and the flies the publican. The public were not permitted to send men to Parliament who would vote for the public good; they could only show signs of the pain they were in by existing laws, but were not permitted the power to free themselves. The speaker then referred to the illustrating how the proverb "Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging, and he that drinketh thereof is not wise."

The Rev. Mr. MORRIS, of Consett, said he was a temperance man, but not a Good Templar; and he was there that night as a learner, desiring to learn from the speeches as much of the order of Good Templarism as possible. He was at one with them in the aim of Good Templarism. It had appeared that when a person entered the lodge they would like him to enter conscientiously; and it was because he was not clear on two or three points that he had held aloof from the Good Templar movement. He hoped they would not understand him as speaking against the order, for he believed that the work the Templars were superseded the work which the various other temperance societies had done. He thought there was a great deal in the knack. The Good Templars seemed to catch men well, they were good talkers. The speaker then referred to the knack they had in drawing people in. A minister, who was preaching the other day about success, said he stood by a riverside and saw a gentleman trying to catch fish with a fishing rod, but he never saw him bring any fish out. He went a little further down the river and saw a boy with a rough stick, a piece of string, and a pin, and he succeeded in catching what he heard, plainly. The reason was, the boy had the knack, while the gentleman had not. The Good Templars had the knack in drawing men into their ranks, and he hoped they would go on successfully.

The Rev. T. SOUTHRON afterwards addressed the meeting.

Mr. Christopher Stelling, G.W.A. of the "Rose of Derwent" Lodge, gave a recitation, entitled "Oh, why should the spirit of mortals be proud," and Mr. Isaiah Pratt sang a melody. Mr. A. S. Coates, W.T. of the "Rosebud" lodge, sang with the effect "Beautiful snow." He also received an encore. Mr. Jonathan Stephenson accompanied Mr. Coates on the harmonium. A Good Templar choir was present from the "Rose of Derwent" Lodge, and sang some of the choruses, the rendering of which were loudly applauded. Mr. C. Stelling accompanied the choir on the harmonium.

THE ANNFIELD PLAIN TRAGEDY.

On Thursday, William Thompson, miner was brought up, remanded at Lanchester Petty Sessions, before Mr. Kearny (chairman), H. Smith, A. Town, and T. Greenwell, Esqs., charged with the wilful murder of his wife, Jane Thompson, at Annfield Plain, on the 4th inst. Prisoner was again undefended. The following evidence was adduced:

Edward Johnson, who was accommodated with a chair while giving evidence, said: I am a pitman and reside at Annfield Plain. The deceased, Jane Thompson, was my daughter. She was turned twenty years of age. The deceased was married to a man named Henry Atkinson. I understand that they went to Crook. The deceased was also married to William Thompson, the prisoner. The prisoner and deceased lived with me at Annfield Plain. On Saturday morning, the 4th inst., I was at my house at Annfield Plain. Prisoner came to my house in order to catch the seven o'clock trains for Newcastle. They returned between seven and eight o'clock the same night. "I was in the house at the time. Prisoner was drunk. The deceased was also sober. When the prisoner came into my house he put his jacket off. He was dressed in a pair of light trousers, blue jacket, and striped waistcoat. They had their tea. I had a little short one before we had supper. We had supper about eight o'clock. We all had supper together. The deceased had a child two years and nine months old. It is her first child. The prisoner was the father of it. After we enjoyed ourselves of what we had, I left the house in order to go to Dodds' public-house to get a quart of beer. Mrs Dodds lives about 100 yards from Johnson's house. The deceased had left the child in the house. They appeared to be on good terms. There had been no quarrelling going on between them before they went to Newcastle, and I witness to Alexander Thompson's house at Dipton. Prisoner said to me, "Now, here's a man (meaning me) knows what kind of a wife I have." I said to him, "You have done a bad job to-night." He said, "Yes, Tom, I have been very unlucky." On leaving his brother's house, prisoner bade his brother and his sister-in-law good night, and said, "I will never see me nearly more." On the road to Dipton I took no notice of what prisoner was doing. The last place he struck the deceased, and I replied that the last place he struck her was at the door, and she was down the row, and he ran off.

The case was proceeding when our parcel left.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications should be written legibly, on *one side* of the paper, and must be accompanied with the name and address of the writer, not for the purpose of publication, but as a security against imposition. Our correspondents are also requested to forward short pithy communications, which will always have preference to long rambling digressions.

☞ In consequence of the great increase in the circulation of the *Consett Guardian*, it is necessary to commence to print the newspapers at an earlier hour. Advertisements intended for insertion should be received at the office not later than ten o'clock on Friday morning.

EDITORIAL NOTICE.

Letters from "Anatomist" and "Inclined Plan" with other items are held over.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18TH, 1873.

PUBLIC MEN ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

We are now in what the *Saturday Review* once called "the silly season," a saturnine, sharp, and severe epithet which took hold of the public mind, and has been echoed ever since, with very little reason to support it. We venture to think that the autumnal recess possesses characteristics of which the country may well be proud. The activity of public life, the deep interest which our statesmen, as well as our writers and the more thoughtful portion of the community, take in important national topics; the vast variety of political and social problems which press for a solution—these things are quite as prominently brought before the public during the Parliamentary recess as during the session. The recess is emphatically the time for congresses, on ecclesiastical, political, and social subjects; it is the season for sports and pastimes, for agricultural competitions and shows, for athletic contests, and for innumerable gatherings for almost every imaginable purpose. No doubt, in connection with all this activity there is a good deal of trotting out of personal hobbies, the arising of crotchets, the advocacy of strange and impracticable schemes. But we submit that the present season, on the whole, gives a fairer opportunity for the outlet of national opinions and the display of national characteristics than does the Parliamentary Session. While Parliament is sitting, the Great Briton becomes unwontedly political. The Legislature devotes itself to the discussion of great national questions from the opposite points of view of two great political parties, the Ministerial and the anti-Ministerial, whatever party may be in power. It is during the recess that social and domestic problems and theories can be best discussed—by the people, for the people, and among the people The Social Science Congress at Norwich is but one out of many illustrations of this position, but it is the one that most readily occurs to any one who may just now devote himself to the study of our national and social characteristics. Take this Congress as a whole, and it is one of which the country may well be proud, many more important topics are here discussed by men and women of varied attainments, and the opinions here enunciated are canvassed throughout the land. If the Association for the Advancement of Social Science were legislative as well as deliberative, could the resolutions arrived at be embodied in law, we should soon see the importance of this Social Science Parliament. It may be said, that, as the Association has no executive power, as it merely affords an opportunity of propounding views and discussing opinions, its deliberations are of little value. But this is a mistake. The opinions here enunciated are echoed throughout the country; they are canvassed and criticised; they permeate society; they tend to form a national opinion, and we must remember that, as Lord Palmerston said, "opinion is stronger than armies." National opinion is the precursor of national law, and thus the Social Science Congress exerts always an indirect and sometimes a direct influence on the course of legislation. Nor must we fail to take an account of the extra-parliamentary utterances which abound at this time of the year. Statesmen on the platform have frequently far less influence on the public mind than they have in the Legislature; but there are many peers of the realm or members of the representative branch of the Legislature who really exert more influence on the mind of the nation by their extra-parliamentary than by their Parliamentary utterances. But, in any case, what may be called our supplementary Parliament, our recess speeches, are extremely valuable as tending to keep up an interest in public affairs at a time when otherwise it would flag. There is one undoubted fact, and it is one on which we can felicitate ourselves. No other nation in the world, judging by our public meetings of various kinds, has anything like the vitality and activity of public opinion that we have.

Local and District News.

WESLEYAN METHODIST FOREIGN MISSIONARY SERMONS.—On Sunday, sermons were preached in the Wesleyan Chapel, Consett, by the house of Mr. Fuller, of Blackhill, and collections were taken on behalf of the mission fund.

INDIGESTION, loss of appetite, nervousness, tic or neuralgia, ague, debility, spasms, and all derangements of the stomach, are speedily removed by Parr's well-known remedy, "Todd's Quinine Wine," which, through its perfect purity, palatableness, speedy efficacy, and consequent economy, has obtained the universal approval and unqualified confidence of the medical profession, and an unprecedented amount of public patronage. The genuine is manufactured only by Joe Todd, Chemist, Carlisle, and bears his name on the Government stamp.

PRESENTATION TO MR. MARK HALLIDAY AT WHITE-LE-HEAD.—On Monday the 6th inst., a large party of workmen connected with the Tanfield Moor Colliery, and other friends, met at the house of Mr. John Nicholson of White-le-Head, to present Mr. Mark Halliday, late overman, with a testimonial in the shape of a beautiful gold lever watch, guard, and a purse of gold. Mrs. Halliday was also presented with a splendid tea and coffee service and a gold dress ring. Mr. Matthew Foggan presided, and in an appropriate speech opened the business of the evening, and called on Mr. John Stevenson to make the presentation to Mr. Halliday, and Mr. George Bullerwell to Mrs. Halliday, both of whom very suitably made the presentations.—Mr. Halliday feelingly responded.—The evening was pleasantly spent. The gold watch and guard were from the establishment of Messrs. Bunn and Dich, Grey Street, and the tea and coffee service from Messrs. Stevenson, Newcastle.

BENFIELDSIDE CRICKET CLUB.—The annual supper in connection with the Benfieldside Cricket Club took place at Mrs. Jameson's Blackhill, on Saturday night. There was not a large attendance of the members. Ample justice having been done to the good things provided by the worthy hostess, Mrs. Jameson, the cloths were removed, and Mr. J. Lax, Shotley Bridge, a gentleman who has always taken a warm interest in the club, was voted to the chair, the vice-chair being occupied by Mr. Henry Hudson, Shotley Bridge. The usual loyal and patriotic toasts having been given, the Chairman proposed the toast of the evening, "Success to the Benfieldside Cricket Club," and in doing so spoke a few words of encouragement to the members of the Second Eleven.—The Vice-Chairman responded, and in the course of a few remarks said that during the past season the Club had played eight matches, in four of which they had come off victorious.—The Vice-Chairman next proposed the health of the President of the Club, Mr. Henry Hudson, to whose kindness the Club owed its present position.—The toast was drunk with musical honours.—Other toasts followed, the remainder of the evening being spent in harmony.

THE UNITED METHODIST FREE CHURCH CONSETT MISSION.—At the Autumnal Session of the Newcastle District of the United Methodist Free Church held at West Hartlepool, the Rev. R. Dymond reported the condition of this mission to be in general prosperous and healthful. It has six stations—Leadgate, Dipton, Benfieldside, Catchgate, and Westwood. The total number of sittings was 620; 111 members, 417 scholars, and 69 teachers. Four chapels were projected, the plans for three of which had already been prepared. A general feeling was expressed that this action was precipitate, and that it would be better to proceed with one chapel only at once. Upon the whole discussion the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1. "That this meeting greatly rejoices in the improved condition of the circuits in the district without exception, as indicated in the reports presented by the representatives, and earnestly pressed, upon the ministers, office bearers, and members to especially exert themselves during the remainder of the Conference year, that with a view to the statistics, when gathered, sustaining the encouragement manifested by this meeting."

2. "That this meeting expresses its gratification that the Consett Mission continues to prosper, trusts that it will receive adequate support from the circuits of the district."

3. "That the following gentlemen be the Consett Mission Committee: The Revs. W. Reed, E. Boaden, J. Kendall, R. Abercrombie, E. Wickham, J. Dymond, and Messrs. G. Fletcher, G. Luckley, Ald. Green, Ald. James, G. Pliender, — Kirkley, — Davidson, and the Secretary of the District."

4. "That it be an instruction to the above committee especially to examine the various sites for chapels, to inquire into the respective claims of the several places in order in which the chapels should be built, and that it be urged upon the committee to proceed with the erection of the chapel only as soon as possible."

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MESMERIC AND PHRENOLOGICAL ENTERTAINMENT.—In another column Mr. Nicholas Morgan announces that he will appear in the Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, several nights beginning on Saturday in his instructive and amusing entertainment. Mr. Morgan is so well known and justly appreciated by our readers that it would be almost superfluous to do more than draw attention to his advertisement. Should this, however, catch the eye of any one who does not know Mr. Morgan, we earnestly recommend such an one to go and see him, and indeed we remind all persons of his wonderful capacity, and that a great treat awaits them.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Weakness and Debility.—Unless the blood be kept in a pure state, the constitution must be weakened and disease supervene. These wonderful Pills possess the power of removing or neutralising all contaminations of the blood and system generally. They quietly but certainly overcome all obstructions tending to produce ill health, and institute regular action in organs that are faulty from irritation or debility. The dyspeptic, weak, and nervous may rely on these Pills as their best friends and comforters. They improve the appetite and thoroughly invigorate the digestive apparatus. Holloway's Pills have long been known to be the surest preventives of liver complaints, dreadful dropsies, spasms, colic, constipation, and many other diseases always hovering round the feeble and infirm.

TOW LAW LOCAL BOARD.—The monthly meeting of this Board was held in the office on Tuesday last. Present: Messrs. A. Reid, (chairman), W. Ridley, D. Thompson, M. Thompson, H. Budd, G. Hillett, M. R. Teasdale, A. Robinson, and R. Ridley. Mr. Jos. Ridley signed a declaration of qualification on taking his seat as a member. Street gas.—It was determined that in future the street lights should be rented by metre, the Board to find their own lamplighter. On the report of the Surveyor, a contract for keeping in repair the highways by Mr T. Carrick was signed and sealed. It was reported that Mr. J. Leadbitter, of Wolsingham, had given notice to the members of the Board contrary to the Board's directions. It was resolved that unless remedied immediately, proceedings should be taken against him. The Surveyor having reported in favour of widening Bridge Street and giving an estimate, it was resolved to ask for tenders for doing the same. A communication from the Local Government Board was read relative to seven fever cases in Manchester Union, and three cases in Wolsingham district, parts of which are in the Local Board district. The Clerk had applied to the registrars for information as the localities. Wolsingham registrar only had replied, and there were two fatal cases within Tow Law district. One case had arisen in Weardale and been removed to Tow Law, and two had arisen in Smith's Buildings and been removed to Grove Road, and in both cases secondary causes of disease were believed to exist. A report had been made accordingly. A plan for alteration of premises for H. Hele was approved. The Inspector's report was read, and two cases complained of by stopping up drains, one had been partially remedied; orders were given for putting them in repair. The audit was reported to be fixed for November 13th, advertisements having been given for the appointment of a Medical Officer; the only applicant being Dr A. Reid, and there were produced diplomas of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, and of the Royal College of Physicians, London. He was therefore appointed subject to the approval of the Board in London. Notice having been given to leave the present office of the Board, it was left with the Clerk and a Committee to report another. This being the last meeting of the year, Mr. George Elliott was appointed returning officer. Mr W. Ridley, D. Thomson, and A. Robinson, being the retiring members.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE COUNTY COURT.

MONDAY, October 13th.—Before E. J. MEYNELL, Esq., Judge.

FOSTER *v.* RIDLEY.—A CURIOUS DISPUTE BETWEEN A PUBLICAN AND A GOOD TEMPLAR.—Thomas Foster, publican, Tanfield, sued Edward Ridley, miner, of the same place, for the sum of 20s., value of a terrier dog, alleged to have been destroyed by defendant. Mr. Granger, solicitor, of Durham, defended. Plaintiff stated that on the 23rd July last, the defendant came to his house, and told him he would have to fasten up his dog, as it had bitten his child. Plaintiff fastened it up, and went to work, but on returning home he found that his dog had been released by the servant girl. From what he heard, plaintiff went to defendant's house in company with a police-officer, and charged him with killing the dog. Defendant denied all knowledge of the dog, but on a search being made it was found in a privy adjoining his house, having apparently been strangled by a cord, a piece of which still remained round the animal's neck.—Cross-examined by Mr. Granger: Plaintiff had access to the privy.—William Bell said that on the 23rd July, about one o'clock, he saw Mrs. Ridley take the dog off the road and take it into the house.—P.C. John Raine stated that he went to Ridley's house, and on asking him and his wife about the dog they denied having seen it. Witness told Mrs. Ridley that she was seen to take it into her house, and she then said that she had done so, because it

LITERARY SELECTIONS.

Very few persons have sense enough to despise this.

TOO SEVERE BY HALF.—A paper prints the following of one of the great statesmen of Great Britain: "Lord Chesterton is a sort of patrician cump, running with milk and water. He has that kind of amiably insipid garrulity which is considered odd, disagreeable in a pretty girl; but which needs particularly sharp lips and cutting eyes to give it any charm. He would be invaluable in a female society; he shines with a cold and moony lustre at quarter-sessions and at kettledrums, but in the hot, and crowd, and strong-appetited parties, where beauty, and men are struggling for mastery, we should imagine that his medicine is likely to get out of order, and that some heavy plebeian heels will tread rather roughly on his delicately-varnished boots."

THE END UP.—We saw Jake pulling up a box the other day, containing some articles which he intended sending by express. Before the nature of the contents was known it was essential that the box should not be inverted on the passage. So we ventured the suggestion to Jake that he should paint on the box "This side up, carefully, and open the cover. A few days after we met Jake.

"Heard from your goods, Jake? Did they get there safely?" "Every one to the d——l," replied Jake, sullenly. "Lost the bull tail!" Hang the Express Company." "Did you put on 'This side up,' as we told you?" "Yes, I put it on far they paint it on, on the cover." "No, I put it on the bottom tew—confound 'em!"—*Editor's Drawer, in Harper's Magazine.*

HOW TO END THE NIGHT IN A STATION.—An Irish inhabitant ordered a glass of whisky, and received in it a half pint of whisky. "Where's your bottle?" asked the barman; when he had filled the pewter measure. "Mewelf is no bottle," was the reply; "I only carry it inside of me." The man of whisky stared, but produced the vessel. The labourer drained it to the last drop. He came back in about an hour for a half-pint of whisky. "I'm very lonesome," said he; "give me another to keep him company." Another was given him, and he drank it. At the close of each succeeding afternoon, he came again to the whisky seller. "Them two-half is gurrer," he said; "raisin a disturbance inside of me let me have another pint to separate them." He drank it, and then ended his night in a police station.

THE RECLUSE OF THE OLD WATER TOWER:

A ROMANCE OF OLDE CHESTER.

CHAPTER IX.

There are few English persons who have not, at some period of their lives, read or heard of the Chester Rows. These row-like colonnaded promenades or arcades, that run completely through the first story floor of the houses, forming the principal streets. To understand properly their unique singularity, the reader must picture to his mind a street, all the houses in which have had their first floor windows and walls destroyed, as also all the party walls that separate one house from another. Throughout the length of the street, there remain a series of iron or stone pillars, upon which rest the higher parts of the building, and between each strong support of this kind, is generally a handsome railing standing about two feet high. Having these columns or pillars, the promenade becomes a kind of elevated piazza, at the back of which is a row of very fine shops, below, on a level with the street, is a second range of shops. At varying distances are stone steps, leading from the street to the covered footway above.

The origin of these local peculiarities of Chester is lost in the mists of a very remote antiquity, but it is generally conceded by historians that they are the work of the Roman soldiery, the Chester contingent having been a very superior body of troops. It is a strongly probable that during the early occupation of Chester by the Romans, the lower part of the rows formed the ordinary street level, and that partly as a military occupation, and partly, also, as an additional means of internal defence, the dwellers were excavated to their present underlying depth.

It will thus be seen that in addition to its outer walls, or general fortifications, Chester possessed a second line of defence, in the Chester Rows, which supposing the walls to have been carried by assault, would still enable the citizens to hold out. Beaten in the streets, they could easily take refuge in the upper rows, and thence, safe from their heights dead death and destruction, the defenders themselves being comparatively well sheltered.

One evening, about an hour after midnight, the constable on duty in Watergate-row, on going his rounds, found a poor woman lying in the sheltered corner of one of the stalls that front the shops in that locality.

The poor creature lay huddled up with a baby lying as near as she could get to the friendly shelter of a thick brick pillar, that, in a small degree, broke the force of the whistling wind.

It was in the early part of the month of December, and winter having set in with unusual severity, the night was intensely cold, and few citizens could be found in the houses on such a night as that was, when the poverty of the wretched outcast must have been great indeed. Rudely shaking the forlorn sleeper, and applying his lighted lantern to her face, the watchman exclaimed, "It's a woman, and a baby, too, for all the world as if some body's poor child; but she ain't a young woman—she's nigh fifty, if she's twenty. Here, missus! do you hear, my good woman? rouse up, or I shall have to take you to the watch-house for it's against all our city laws for beggars to sleep in that outrageous fashion." And somewhat roughly he shook her, but her slumbers were so sound that they called all his efforts to awaken them nothing, and he, with a puzzled air, but with a merry twinkle in his eye, "well, there ain't no accounting for nothing—taxe alone taste. I aint a'bin, by many degrees, the most friendly-thought-up fellow in England, and I've roughed it, too, in the five countries, when I was a soldiering there, but blarm me if I could sleep like this here woman. A top a footo her. All that I hope is just this here—no much harm to be done, she's a decent woman and finds no blankets on her, she won't take a very wickest cold, or feel any the worsers for her partially elegant bed."

Again shaking the sleeping woman, still even less ceremony and more roughness than before, he succeeded in awakening her. He then assumed an appearance of fierceness, and looking mightily important, demanded who she was—at she was—where she was going—and what she was doing there?

To all these questions the poor woman replied, that she was an unhappy wanderer, who was absolutely destitute, without friends—money—or a home, therefore compelled to sleep where he had found her.

Now, the constable was by no means a hardhearted fellow, and he had, as we have seen, had served with the English army in the low countries, and with them had suffered defeat at Walcheren; and whose, for his gallant services and long service, had been promoted to the rank of sergeant, and with a magnificent pension of sixpence a day.

So he said to the woman, "It's too late for me to find you a bed, and I don't care to take you before the watch-house, though you ought to do what you can, seeing's my watch-house shall have the use of it, and when I've looked you in it, you'll be very nice and comfortable."

The distressed woman expressed her gratitude and thanks by simply inclining her head, and this done, when the aged guardian moved in the direction of the Watergate, she followed him closely, still saying nothing, and scarcely heeding that the wind—which that almost without ceasing, fell from his right.

By this time they had passed out of Watergate-row, and having descended the steps at the bottom, were in the street, when the thinly-clad woman, by her increased shivering, showed how much keener was the street temperature to that of the row.

Continuing their walk along the Watergate flags, they in due course approached the city gate of that name, beneath the shade of which was fixed the constable's watch-box. Unlocking the door, he hurriedly thrust in the woman, telling her at the same time not to spare the bread and cheese that were lying on the seat, for they were heartily at her service. Then bidding her good night, he quickly locked the door, and put the key in his pocket, he resumed his duties. His heavy footsteps were heard echoing in the silent streets as he slowly paced his beat, alternating the performance by repeating at intervals his sing-song cries of "Half-past one; and a fine frosty morning. All's well."

For in this manner, and in the absence of the night and supernumerary inspectors, the sleeping citizens knew that in their public servants they had got full value for their money, and did not employ a lazy set of somnolent ne'er-do-wells, who drank deeply all day, and slept soundly all night.

Now at the time we are referring to, there existed in Chester a society of dissolute young men, whose midnight orgies were something unusual even in those days of universal intemperance. This choice society was known to fame and infamy as "The Desolate Fowls." In their daily and nightly intercourse, they recognised each other by certain signs, grips, and pass words, that were known only to the initiated.

On the night in question, a band of these roysterers was returning from their nocturnal carousal, when they espied the constable talking to the woman. Stealthily gaining the Watergate, they, from its concealment, the night, watched his proceedings without themselves being seen. When the officer of the law had departed, two of the number, without noise, removed the holdfasts that held the watch-box down for a few hours afterwards, the conscientious guardian of the night, had alface that was ochred like a North American Indian, and was clad in garments that appeared to have been devised for one whose face was reversed, and whose body had changed places with the front of his body. The revellers left him asleep, "where he lay like a warrior taking his rest, with his martial cloak around him."

Wearied and worn out by her harassing life, the woman slept on in blissful ignorance of the practical joke that had been played her. It was fortunate that the constable had taken the key for had any one been left unlocked, a descent from her elevated dormitory might, and doubtless would have been, attended with very serious consequences.

Five—six—seven—were sounded by the public clocks, and at length, just as the dawn broke, the sleeper awoke, and began to look around her. The constable did not come to release her. The contracted space in which she had slept had numbed her limbs, and she was perplexed by a feeling of the box swaying to and fro in the morning breeze. Somewhat alarmed, she attempted to stand up and look from the window in the side-holes, but the moment she touched the floor the box gave a sudden jerk, and she was pitched violently against the door, and the next instant there came a equally strong rebound, and she was precipitated to the floor. A second attempt was crowned with better success, and she then, to her surprise and alarm, ascertained the true position. She continued in the utmost perplexity and fear, the voice which sounded so highly familiar to her ears told that steps were being taken for her rescue. The watch-box was paid out, and the violent bumping of the watch-box against the iron railings conveyed to her only too painful intelligence, that she was once more a denizen of the earth and safe on terra firma.

Who is inside the watch-box? Is it the constable?" inquired the speaker.

His surprise was very great to hear the reply given in a woman's voice. She quickly, however, gave the required explanation, and a key having been obtained, the door was unlocked, and the woman stepped forth in the midst of a motley group that had assembled.

Amongst them stood one man, who, when he saw the woman emerging from the watch box, gave a violent start, and uttered some inarticulate cry like a sound, that was loud enough to be heard by all around, but not explicit enough to be understood.

That man was The Recluse, who chanced at that time to be taking an early stroll on the city walls, and he it was who first saw the singular object that emerged from the watch-box.

The sound as it soon escaped from his lips, than the woman who was searching for the owner of the voice, whose previous utterances sounded familiar on her ear, turned in the direction whence the sound proceeded, and at the moment the Recluse had turned his back upon the little crowd. All was their hurrying away fast as his legs could carry him.

The woman, who had not heed of the curiosity that was evinced by the others, but fixed her eyes on the retreating figure of the Recluse. In all the world there was but one man who could own that peculiar form and walk—for though the Recluse of England there was but one voice that could give utterance to the well-remembered tones that had just greeted her ears. So she strode after him, whom she knew to be intuitively her long lost husband.

Just as he was about leaving the city walls by the steps nearest to the Water Tower, she approached him closely, so closely that, as he avoided observation, he quickened his pace, and as she hastened not, he altered not his course, steadily pressing on, and seemingly only anxious to put as great a space as possible between himself and the woman, whose emotions had been his ruin, and was now his temptation.

His pressed on, and the woman followed his steps as though she had been his own wasted shadow, in other spots, but upon his face. Not a word passed between them, so much skill or more scholar-ship could truthfully read.

It was not love, and it was not hate; it was not confidence, and it was not fear; it was not pity, but it was a mixture of all these compounded—for it was not pleasure, but it was in a strangely developed and non-natural manner, a blending of each and of all of those contending passions; and so, after hours of wandering, the Recluse, for the first time, that no human skill could tell, since love began or hatred ended—then pity ran its gentle course, or, here boundless contempt showed its cynical form, or, perchance, the other hand, love conquered, and forgiveness, intercession, tearing sad or heartbreaking grief. He dared not to turn his head, for he knew that if he met the gaze of his wife, his resolution would have triumphed and all recollection would have been obliterated in the whirl. But how could he act?

So she called after him by his name, and her voice had in it a varying ring of agony, that sounded like the knell of despair in the hearts of hope. Still he neither paused nor, but quickened his pace, till he nearly died. The breathless woman prevailed in speak: "Husband—husband—will you not speak to me—will you not at least hear my justification—my good for or evil?" she piteously entreated. Then she turned a deaf ear to her wild imploringe, and still pressed onwards, increasing the distance between himself and the unhappy woman, his partner.

Exhausted by the pace he was at length compelled to rest himself for a brief interval against the stump of a large tree that formed an impromptu seat. The wretched wife approached him, and in instant he penitently grovelling in the dust at his feet, and pourtraying his forgiveness in heartrending words of sorrow. Still he was immovable in his resolution, and replied not; but quickly strove to leave her. The superior instinct of the woman made her anticipate his movement. She defeated it by firmly grasping his right hand, which she devoured with her ravenous kisses and moistened with her tears, that now fell in copious torrents, dimming her eyes, and choking her utterance.

"Sir Jennings, will you not forgive me? say that I have won your pardon—your pity, if not your forgiveness—and I will bear myself from you, like unto a branch from yonder tree, and never again will I intrude upon you either my story of sin and shame, much less my presence, that so greatly troubles you." And she kissed his hands—kissed his arms—kissed his feet—not once or twice, but hundreds of times—and he had been less than a man, or greater than a man, had he not been affected by her earnest pleadings. Somewhat irresolute, his hand looked down upon the woman, but there was a strangeness in his face that bespoke of varying passions contending within him for the mastership of his soul.

At length, after making a vigorous effort to suppress the workings of emotions, and to appear wardly calm, he said, "Woman! this interview has gone far enough—too far, indeed, for my future peace and your happiness. It is time it was ended for ever! Your request is taken place. You did—wrong to seek it, and it was my misfortune to be unable to evade it. No good can come from it. A blighted, blasted tree, can never put forth green leaves. An ivy trunk, the old stump to arise again in life and beauty, as my withered, desolate heart, to hold the seeds of joy—love—peace—happiness. Let the interview be ended—and if you would, indeed, show your repentance, let it not be sought to be renewed. You were my wife once—you are so no longer. My heart, that twenty years ago was overflowing with love for you, is now a withered dried-up stream, a barren of gladness, as the deserts of Arabia are sterile of verdure."

He paused, and nothing was heard but the sobbings of the miserable wife, as she lay grovelling at his feet. He continued—"The world may still hold you to be my wife, which, in law, I believe I am, for I have taken no steps, and shall take none, to obtain a divorce. My heart and soul revolt against your wifedom, and cannot hold such spurious love, that was freely spent upon another. I see the gate open, shame has brought you to. It has clad you in rags and dishonour, but it has clothed me in blood, and men do hunt me as a wild beast. They do not know my deadly wrong—they can never know the full extent of that villain's baseness. It has ended now. I see you are steeped to the lips in the deepest poverty. Well, it shall never be said of the old house of Jennings, that one of its sons left his wife to perish of starvation. I will make provision for your future maintenance, and may Heaven give you true repentance, to wash out with your tears, your every great wrong to me."

"But husband—dear, dear husband—hear me—do not turn a deaf ear—do not spurn me from you. I admit my guilt—I avow my shame—but if my sins have been great, my punishment has been greater. Upon me Heaven's heaviest thunderbolt of vengeance has fallen; for on earth there is not can be no crime of baseness so utterly black and dishonouring, as for a wife to leave her true husband and children for another. Forgive me—forgive me—husband—dear, dear husband! I have had the best and faithfullest of men. See me as I am! look upon me in my rags and misery! raise your eyes, and behold my filthy garments—they are as nothing when put than the Evangelical Church, that has the commandment of obedience to secular authority is an emanation of the devil. will of God. Many of the priests in Prussia subject to your Holiness disown, to my regret, the Christian doctrine in its true respect, and place my Government under the necessity, supported by the majority of my loyal Catholic and evangelical subjects, of exerting my obedience to the laws by worldly means. I willingly entertain the hope that your Holiness, upon being duly informed of the position of affairs, will use your authority to put an end to the agitation carried on amid deplorable distortion of the truth and abuse of religious institutions. For a religion of Jesus Christ has, as fattest to your Holiness being God, nothing to do with these intrigues any more than fair truth, to whose banner invoked by your Holiness I unreservedly subscribe. There is even more expression in the letter of your Holiness which I cannot pass over without contradiction, although it is not based upon the previous information, but upon the belief of your Holiness, namely, the expression, 'Why do you call it an Orphan Asylum belongs to the Pope.' The Evangelical creed which, as must be known to your Holiness, I like my ancestors and the majority of my subjects, professes, does not know any Pope as the head of the Church, or any other mediator than our Lord Jesus Christ. The difference of belief does not prohibit me from living in peace with those who do not share mine, and offering them assistance in the question of my personal devotion and esteem, I am, &c.

(Signed) "WILLIAM."

SIR WILLIAM FERGUSON OF AN EFFICIENT WATER SUPPLY.

At the opening of the Session of the British Association at King's College, London, on Tuesday, the 5th inst., Sir William Ferguson, the new president, delivered his inaugural address, in which, after some introductory remarks, he said:—As educated persons, we require to animal life and nourishment, they talked and wrote about the four elements. The purest water might be defined as that which held least saline animal, vegetable, or earthy matter in solution. Emphasis though so highly of this feature that its attainment in medicine he bordered the bulk of the potion of distilled water. yet in that water she probably lost regarded as the most valuable animal or vegetable material which no natural spring water, however pure, could be compared with. He said this gathered hundreds of thousands of miles to pastes of our cities where the fluid should be found. Such water was not in accordance with the sciences of combination and analysis, appreciated of the efficacy of saline, especially of those combined by moisture in the bowels of the earth. Distilled water was the purest and most integrated waters as curative agents in certain forms of disease, when combined with the physician, whom he favored distilled water as the purest fluid for the human body, yet the same must be taken of the purest water for ordinary drinks. That in Africa, Arabia, and India, where the sun's power was almost intolerable, to drink distilled, or distilled water was indispensable. parties would drink their fluid or specially refrigerated, to which, chemical matter, earthy or saline matter was the ingredients of water, and the purest water was a matter of expression, she could arrive, and a question of the kinds of water, had been published as essential objects to be attained, and the most valuable supply. He then supposed a point of absolute purity was given to the need of the poor, and the necessity of working out the social problem who had to drink water and bread—as far as physiologist inspiration could, down the intestinal canal and into the blood, and fancy from their knowledge the effluents thereof. Could pure water be recognised beyond the teeth in this down ward course? Mucus, saliva, tonsillary secretions, mucus again, and gastric juice, and pancreatic, and biliary, all joined the in. Cadence of disciple meal. But suppose that the drinking man indulged in the luxury of a bit of beef or mutton, with some of the usual adjuncts—potatoes, turnips, greens, cabbages, peas, or beans—what was the fate of the pint of pure water which was taken at the same meal. Could he trace its fate? Here vegetable and animal matter were joined with pure water, to an extent a thousand times beyond the imagination of the pure water theorist, and the bread and water system was philosophy itself compared with this! He supposed other cases in different classes of society, and he asked, as to the grouse and venison eaters, supposing them to be pure water drinkers, what became of the water as soon as it was swallowed? What about the pleasing adjuncts to these delicious articles of food, and what (to those who were always referring to salts in waters) about the common salt which was consumed. Its quantities so palpably larger than those pointed out by other chemists as called saline waters? What could the stomach say of the refreshment in diet of the savage who preferred animal food in a putrid state to that which was fresh killed, and never drank water, or any other kind, as chance might put in his way? He fancied that the pure chemist was often taken for a medical man, and he feared that many of the professional affected about the merits of the pure chemist, too frequently jumbled up chemistry and physiology, so that the characters of each seem to suffer. He asked if they were not in reality testimonies about the water they drank? While, perhaps, no doubt considerably influenced by the opinions of the doctors, haggled over this feature, the more important one of ample supply, for all the purposes of man was overlooked. Although the purity of drink was essential to existence, how small in proportion was that compared with the requirements for sanitary purposes otherwise, such as cleansing, washing, &c. Of the manufacturers and Peoman's stomach, the requisite quantity of wholesome water was so small that the trouble and cost of purifying by filtering and otherwise would be as nothing compared with the advantage of having what might be called a superabundance. Of that superabundance was what the simple housewife called soft, the water desideratum would be fulfilled. He had heard on the best authority that in Glasgow alone, with a population of nearly half a million, where a large and wise expenditure had been incurred, there had been a saving of about £40,000 a year for soap, owing to the softness of the water from a certain reservoir, which, however, was formed by the watershed of the district in which it lay. The good folks of Glasgow tapped the side of one of the most beautiful and classical of Scottish lochs, and brought the water through a minute zenith 40 miles long to place it at public disposal. The loch was none the worse, and the benefit to the citizens of the second city in the kingdom was, perhaps incalculable. It seemed almost by instinct that in the husbeast of our cottages, and in most of our moderate unpretending dwelling-houses, there was a desire to have a supply of rain water. The pump or the kerner supplied from a spring must be resorted to for water to drink, but the small quantity that was be caught from a tile, or slate roof was eagerly sought by the judicious housewife. The supply of this soft quite domestic purposes better than the brightest from well or spring. Largely would this little luxury was indulged in—for the water-but abounded in every district—it was curious how this sort of intention had been neglected by many who have catered for the supply of water on a large scale. There were many who approved the project of increasing the supplies of Manchester, Birmingham, and other midland towns, including London, from the natural lakes of Cumberland and Westmoreland. But might not something be done, less expensive, yet equally effective? Natural lakes, of sufficient bulk, were not to be found in many districts, but might not artificial lakes be constructed, which would largely supplement our present resources? In most of the upland districts in this country there were spaces, hollows, ravines, and valleys where—as much of the summer's rain as was needful—the water might be dammed up, and lake above lake might be made to appear on the landscape. This was no new proposal, and it had been acted upon in countries of much less historical interest. Irrigation was never equal to that we had, and the custom prevailed to a considerable extent in this land. Look to the rainfall of a season in this country, and consider, for a moment, how little, of this gift from heaven was actually used by man. Of all the necessaries of life, this was the one which came upon us in this island most bountifully, and yet how much it was neglected. Instead of letting the floods dangle and be lost, as they did, destroy vegetable and animal life, endanger man himself, and finally flow uninterruptedly to the sea, might not much of this flood be impounded on our watersheds, and there form artificial lakes for supply? Such lakes, which would be ample supplies of the best water at every season of the year, and even keep in fair volume some of those primitive streams which doubtless were the first sources of the originally settled on their banks? It was distressing to see, in some of our large towns, to what condition these once fair streams had been reduced; the water was taken off where—until the head of the river had been dried, and then let on again in every imaginable stage of pollution. Under such circumstances, the water that taken from the stream might be supplemented by the larger stores, or better still, these stores might be relied upon for the whole supply. Large towns in large communities. He had seen several severe droughts in this country, and had occasionally wondered what might be the result to animal life—man and beast—if the general distress should continue a few days or weeks longer. This involved a great hygienic question; and, interested as they were in it professionally, taught as all were in virtues of water—home-distilled, natural-filtered, home-filtered, natural-filtered—looking to the value of water to man as regards his internal and external bodily wants, he did not know any point of hygiene of more interest. Such, sheep, and cattle can be brought in reasonable quantity—and they could be brought in any quantities, thousands of miles, but water could not be fetched such distances in sufficient quantity at reasonable terms. And there he could not but again express his opinion that the basic professional question medical men might or grievous in making trivial and questionable objections to the quality of water when there seemed a fair prospect of getting that which was most desirable for man—a never-flowing quantity of which might give a perpetual running, day and night, well-nigh free from the fear of heaven.

The sale of Church property in the Roman Catholic diocese has already commenced.

NEWS CHAIN AGAINST A LANDLORD FOR WAGES.—At the Bishop Auckland County Court on Tuesday, Mr. William Bird, landlord of the Black Boy Inn, New gate Street, Bishop Auckland, was sued for £2 2s. 6d., wages which he was alleged to have been deposited in the hands of Mr. Bird, who had been made the stakeholder for a wager. The plaintiff was John Marshall, a tailor living at Bishop Auckland. It appeared that Mr. Bird had a bet in the Bishop Auckland's house with a man named Scaife that the horse Cushmere had run nearer 11½ times than 2. The bet was 20s. to 2s. and he paid the money, to Mr. Bird; and expected Hunter would have the money and pay the plaintiff. Hunter would not pay the money to the plaintiff as he had not won nothing about it; and hence the present action. It was now admitted that Hunter had won the bet, but it was contended that as Bird had been duly notified to pay the money to the plaintiff until he asked for it again. The 2s had been paid into court. His Honour dismissed the case.

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BENFIELDSIDE LOCAL BOARD.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the members of this Board was held in the Board-room, Town Hall Buildings, Shotley Bridge, on Wednesday afternoon, Mr. John Annandale, in the absence of Mr. Charles Wilson, presiding. Mr. Henry Carse, Mr. William Wilson, and Mr. James Annandale, jun., were also present. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read over, they were confirmed and signed.

DEPOTS FOR SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND BENFIELDSIDE STATIONS.

The Chairman said he was engaged in collecting statistics as to the probable traffic which would be likely to come to the above stations in case depots were erected. He thought that it would be as well to continue the matter standing for the subject; in order that the matter might be brought forward at a future meeting.

Mr. Carse said it would be as well to present a numerously signed memorial to the directors.

THE BRIDGE AND FOOTPATH NEAR BENFIELDSIDE STATION.

The Surveyor (Mr Smith) intimated that the above work had been completed. The footpath, however, had been made rather low at one end of the crossing.

Mr. Carse said nothing more would, in all probability, be done to the footpath until another nuisance arose by the footpath getting out of repair.

THE ASHPIT QUESTION.

The Inspector (Mr Osborne) submitted the following report to the Board:—

Gentlemen,—During the past month I have inspected the whole of your district, likewise prepared a schedule of ashpits as requested by your Sanitary Committee. The state of the district, so far as ashpits are concerned, is good, except a few places where it is inaccessible for carts. I have endeavoured to get a man to borrow them out but have not succeeded.

Mr. Jas. Annandale said that each load of ashes removed by the Inspector had cost the Board 3d, over and above what had been paid by the tenants themselves. It was therefore desirable that charges for removing the ashes had been fixed too low.

The Inspector said that next month it would cost more to cart the ashes.

Mr. Carse observed that at the last Board meeting he dissented from the motion that was then carried on the ground that the charges for cleaning out the ashpits were too low. Had the Board charged 6d per load for the ordinary ashpits, and 9d in cases where the ashpits were not easy of access, he thought it would have about met the case. However, as the members comprising the Sanitary Committee were not present, he thought the consideration of the subject had better be postponed for another month.

The Clerk said, with regard to the Consett Iron Company's ashpits, which required attention, it would be monstrous if the Board had to clean them out. He did not believe the Company would ever request such a thing. He had no doubt that if the matter was brought under the notice of Mr. Jenkins, the latter gentlemen would immediately take steps for the removal of the ashes.

It was decided to postpone the consideration of the question of removal of ashes until next meeting.

PLANS.

Plans for a United Methodists Free Church at Blackhill were passed, subject to the substitution of a water-closet instead of a privy for the scholars attending the Sunday School.

OAK STREET, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

Mr. Westgarth's tender was accepted for the formation of Oak Street, Shotley Bridge.

DURHAM ROAD, MOOR HILL.

The Chairman said that only one tender had been received for the levelling of the footpath in Durham Road, Blackhill.

The Clerk observed that, with reference to the above road, a letter had been sent to the Local Government Board, of which the following is a copy:—

Blackhill, Co. Durham, September 22nd, 1873.

Sir,—I write to you on my own behalf and several other owners of property in this Local Board district of Benfieldside, and we will feel very much obliged if you will kindly let us know if the Local Board have power or is it equitable for the said Local Board to act according to the notice served by several of the owners of property at Blackhill, in this district. I enclose you one of the notices, and explain to you the facts of the case. Blackhill is an important village, and the main road is called Durham Road. The property is chiefly shops and places of business built on the Shotley Bridge and Durham turnpike road. All the property was built when the road was of the Telford system, and flagged in front of their respective property at the owners' expense, varying from 6 feet 6 inches, to 4 feet 6 inches in width. Since then the Trustees have been removed, and the Local Board keep in repair the said road. Between five and six years ago, the Local Government Act was adopted in this district, and the flagging had been done from eight to over thirty years. About two years ago, the Local Board put in a kerbstone and channel of a road Durham Road as far as any property was built; this kerbstone put in by the Local Board is in a straighter line than the old kerb, and it varies from one to three feet wider from the property, and in some instances the whole of the ancient flags, and if the flags were taken up and lowered to the new kerbstone, it would very much damage several parties' property, as it would be lower than their shop door ways into their shops and cause steps. We think it is very unreasonable, and little like improvements when a road board takes up the flags that are laid down in front of the property on the main road, and lay with ashes in front of shops after the flags have been laid from eight to over thirty years, and before the adoption of the Local Board. Is the Board justified in removing the owners' flags (which they have put down at their own expense so long ago) and cover the flags over with ashes in front of their business premises in the main road in Blackhill? I may just say that the Lowlands Local Board, one and a half miles from Blackhill, on the road to Shotley Bridge and Durham turnpike road, has flagged in front of all the property built on the said road out of the public rates. You will greatly oblige by kindly letting us know if the Local Board can act according to the notice served.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) William Raw.

The following is a copy of a letter sent by the Clerk in answer to the above:—"I am in receipt of your letter of the 27th ult., enclosing a copy of a letter sent to the Local Government Board by Mr. Raw in reference thereto I beg to say Mr. Raw is quite correct in stating that the flagging, which he alleges the owners put down in Blackhilling Road, was taken up and relaid with fresh flags. He is also correct in saying that all the property was flagged, and he should have stated the flags which were laid down varied considerably in elevation above the main road, so as to form a continuous walk for foot passengers. To remedy the irregularities of the footpath, the Board about two years ago put down a kerbstone and channel along the Durham Road, forming a pathway of greater breadth, and in a line of greater regularity, except about mid-street, at an elevation which would cause the least alteration in the existing approaches to the houses. As the houses were built very irregularly, it was impossible to have a pathway on a level with all the doors. The Board having completed the kerbing and channelling, expected that the owners would relay their flags up to such kerbing, and in the parishes immediately adjoining Mr. Raw on both sides have done so. He not having done so, his flagging is a foot or more short of the kerbing, and is about nine inches higher, and there is no approach whatever where the owners have not relaid the flags, which, in the opinion of the Board, are highly dangerous. The Board have not put down flagging in any part of the district at the expense of the ratepayers, as their only object is to have it put down by the owners as private improvements; and in this part of the district they have given plenty sufficient notice of the Board's intention to level the path, and to have everything for laying their flags at a proper level and width. If the owners do not think it worth while, the Board proposes to take up the present flagging and level with ashes, but not relay. The flags will be left for the owners to relay at their own expense. The dangerous state of the present pathway has alone caused the Board to interfere. If they are acting illegally or unreasonably, they will be glad to receive and act on the instructions of the Local Government Board. The Local Authority has not at anytime repaired the flagging or footway, and it seems competent for the Board to have given compulsory notice to the various proprietors to have flagged to the present lengthone at their own expense. The Board was, however, willing to compel what can now be done voluntarily if the owners think proper, and the more extreme step would no doubt have been more strongly objected to." There had been no reply to the above letter, and there the matter rested. In this case there were a few obstructive people, but he thought that if the owners who objected to level their flags saw that the Board only wished to improve the footpath, and make it safe to the public, they would no longer hesitate.

Mr. Carse said if the Board put in kerbing and channelling opposite his house he would be most happy to make a cement footpath at his own expense. He considered that the Board had acted fairly in the matter. They could not be expected to flag everybody's property out of the public rates.

The minute relating to the levelling of the footpath was ordered to be continued.

THE SURVEYOR'S SALARY.

Mr Smith, surveyor, reports as follows:—

Gentlemen,—I have no special remarks to make about the roads. The quantity of limestone ordered to be delivered we have had delivered. We have also had portions of the quantity ordered to Medomsley, for the Lobley Hill Road. The order for whinstone has been partly executed and laid upon the following roads, a small portion on the Durham Road at the entrance to the Benfieldside Burn Quarry, also the road leading from Shotley Bridge to the Slonks trough, the rest has been laid on to Slonks to the Scotsmoss Road. A small portion of Durham Road is unbroken, but the contractor has got additional hands and expects to have it ready when required.

ROAD AND HIGHWAY COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The following report was read:—

The Highway Committee have examined the Blue Bridge and find it in a very bad state, and will require Mr Wilson's immediate attention; an arch to be turned and a new beam at south end is required. The Committee also recommend that a stone pier be built the opposite side of the other side, as the rock was in a rotten state; this would shorten the beam. Mr Wilson must be at the expense, and must also make the railing good from the Blue Bridge to Shotley Grove Road. Also that the dangerous portion of Medomsley Edge Common Quarry be protected by taking up some large stones in the middle of the road at the side of the rock, there to form other stones to form a barricade. The Elm Park Road culvert to have four feet added to it, and the wall to be built up against the bank. This will give the tenants a better fall for the water to keep the channels clear. If necessary, if the Board takes this view of the case, for the Surveyor to make a survey and a plan for the Board's inspection at next meeting. The Highway Committee have gone into the repairs of the outlying roads, and recommend that a rate of 3s in the pound be laid for the money expended during the last three years. The Finance Committee have made an estimate for the General District Rate, and find that it will require a rate of 1s 4d in the pound on houses, and 4d in the pound on land. They recommend that the Board pass the same.

SANITARY COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The following report was also read:—

We have paid attention to the nuisances in Wood Street, mentioned in last month's report of the Inspector. The principal nuisance is caused by offensive matter from an ash-pit, coming through the boundary wall, in the entry, into the pantry of the adjoining property, to the great injury of the occupiers of the pantry. The Clerk of the Board can readily explain the circumstances of the case. A probable but uncertain remedy would be, to remove the inside of the ashpit, and the surface of the adjoining yard or else, if will be needful to build a new ashpit, or the pantry. The present condition must not be allowed to exist, being injurious and dangerous to the health of the occupiers of the property. The houses adjoining Walton Row has had attention, and the Surveyor has prepared a plan, of the alterations of the ash-pits, and other arrangements, which have directed are to be commenced, without waiting for the plans to pass the Board, believing that you would prefer that no time should be lost in abating a dangerous nuisance. We would venture to suggest to the Board, that the parties who have to carry out their improvements at Blackhill should be reminded of the necessity for proceeding without delay. With regard to the Privy Street at Shotley Briggs, on recurring to the former proceedings, we find that the Board approved of our suggestions to carry out improvements; but when the property owners protested against incurring the cost, the Board yielded to their wishes, and did not urge that our suggestions should be enforced. We think the Sanitary Committee have nothing further to suggest. In accordance with our request, the Inspector has prepared a schedule of the ash-pits in the township, which we find will prove valuable, as a basis for carrying out a useful system. This subject will continue to have the attention of the Sanitary Committee.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Dr. W. M. Renton reported as follows:—

Gentlemen,—The following table represents the number of cases of Zymotic Disease which have occurred in your district during the last quarter, together with the number of deaths from each cause:—

	No. of Cases.	Deaths.
Scarlatina	5	1
Enteric Fever	20	4
Measles	41	nil
Continued Fever	16	1
Erysipelas	10	nil
Small-pox	2	1
Total	94	7

Strange to say, Shotley Bridge has not contributed a single instance of the above. Most of the cases mentioned in the returns have been confined to the outlying parts of Blackhill. Enteric fever, however, seems to have entered itself in that street called Bottle Bank, the whole of the cases having occurred in this locality. Here, every encouragement is held out for the origin and fostering of this or any other epidemic disease, especially the centre block of houses of the street, where the density of the building and habitation has increased of late months. The construction and situation of the houses reduces their ventilation, and amounts of daylight admitted into them itself. The dwellings are in a most crowded condition there being an average of eight persons in each house, and in one instance I counted no less than fifteen people in a room in Long's house. When I entered home I saw the deceased standing against the bed, holding his bowels. I said, "James, what is the matter with you?" He replied, "I was going round the corner to draw some water, and when I got to the door I was knocked down with a stone." He then said, "Pull my trousers off." I did so, and got him into bed as soon as I could.

Bridget King, married woman, Bottle Bank, Blackhill, was next examined, said in answer to questions put by the Clerk, she stated that she did not know McCohen until he was taken into custody by the police. She did not see him throw a stone at the deceased. Witness never told Mrs. McCutchen that McGee threw a stone at the deceased.

Mrs. McCutcheon: Didn't you tell me that McGee threw a stone at my husband?

Witness: No.

The Clerk: Did you ever see McGee that day?

Witness: No.

By the Bench: She was in Mrs. Loag's house at half-past ten o'clock. She did not see anybody throw a stone that night, nor did she hear of any person receiving any blow.

John Teasdale Clarke, surgeon, Blackhill, said he attended the deceased from the 28th September, until the day of his death, on the 4th October. When he came to see him he was suffering from intense pain in the bowels and vomiting. He complained of a pain a little below the navel, where he said he had been struck. Witness made a post mortem examination of the body, and he attributed the cause of death to inflammation of the bowels, caused by the injury he had received.

Supt. Oliver said this was the whole of the evidence.

The magistrates said the circumstances and evidence in the case, although extremely suspicious against the prisoner, did not warrant them in sending him for trial for striking Mrs. McCutchen's death. At the same time, if McGee did throw the stone which caused the poor man's death, it would be for ever a matter of regret to him that he had caused the death of a poor human creature, whom he had sent to his grave prematurely.

McGee: I know nothing about it.

McGee was then discharged.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A FITMAN AT BRANDON.

At an early hour on Tuesday morning, a pitman named George Milner, twenty-three years of age, residing at Brandon, near Durham, expired from the effects of an injury received on Friday last. On Friday Milner was employed at a pit belonging to Messrs Straker and Love, at Brandon, when a large piece of stone fell from the roof and fractured his spine. He was attended by Dr. Hewison, of Brandon, but, as already stated, he succumbed to the effects of the injuries he received on Tuesday morning. Deceased leave a widow and one child.

THE RECENT CUTTING AND WOUNDING CASE AT CONSETT.

ACTION FOR DAMAGES.

An action, arising out of the late cutting and wounding case at Consett, in which plaintiff claimed £50 for damage sustained, came before the County Court Judge (E. J. Meynell, Esq.) on Monday. Plaintiff's wife named Sarah, who is residing in Nile Street, Consett, the defendants being Bridget McConnon, wife of Patrick McConnon, draper, Consett, and Edward O'Neil, brother of Mrs McConnon, Blackhill. Mr. Hunter appeared on behalf of plaintiff, and Mr Granger defended.

Mr. Patrick, in opening the case, said on the 11th of August Mrs. Cregan had been to Saltburn with the Consett Iron Company's trip, and on returning to Consett about eleven o'clock at night she saw Mrs McConnon standing at her own door. As soon as the female defendant observed Mrs. Cregan she left her door, walked a few yards in advance of the plaintiff, and then suddenly turned round and asked Mrs. Cregan why she had struck her child. Before she had time to reply, Mrs McConnon seized her by the bonnet, and struck her a violent blow on the head with a bottle which she had in her hand. Mrs McConnon then shouted to her brother, Edward O'Neil, and Michael McConnon, a brother of Mrs. McConnon's husband, that she had "got hold of her now," and they immediately, afterwards, Michael McConnon (who had since absconded) struck Mrs Cregan on the back of the head with a weapon. She was knocked down, and while on the ground Edward O'Neil kicked her repeatedly on the face and mouth. Her clothes were saturated with blood, and she was confined to her bed for three weeks after the assault.

Sarah Cregan, plaintiff in this case, was then sworn, and said:—On Monday, the 11th of August, I was with a cheap trip to Saltburn. I had a boy eleven years of age with me. I returned to Consett a little before eleven o'clock at night. In coming from the station, I had to pass the defendant's door. On getting near to McConnon's house, I saw Mrs. McConnon standing at her own door. As soon as she saw me she walked about twenty yards before me, in the direction of my house, and then suddenly turned round and asked me why I struck her child the previous day. I asked her what time to tell her that I had not done so before she struck me on the head with a weapon. She then pulled my bonnet off, and she shouted on two men to come, as she had "got hold of me now." Patrick McConnon then struck me with a bottle, then came up and struck me on the head with a weapon. He struck me thrice on the back of the head and face. My head was cut. I was knocked down, and while I was on the ground Edward O'Neil kicked me three or four times.

His Honour (interrupting): Was Patrick McConnon there?—Plaintiff: No.

Plaintiff (resuming): My bonnet, which was destroyed, cost 10s 6d. She wore a "Dolly Varden" shawl, which cost £1 5s, and it was completely spoiled. Her dress, which cost £1 1os, was also destroyed. Dr. Stevens and Mr Butler, surgeon, had attend her since the assault. At the time of the assault she and her two children were receiving parish relief. Prior to the assault plaintiff occasionally went out to work as charwoman, and received 2s a-day and her food. During illness, a woman named Mrs Parkinson waited on her. She attended on plaintiff night and day for three weeks, and charged £1 a week for it.

Mr. Granger: You were with an excursion train that day?—Plaintiff: Yes.—Mr Granger: Where was the trip to?—Plaintiff: Saltburn.—Mr. Granger: Who went with you besides your boy?—Plaintiff: A man named Pattinson.—Mr Granger: Didn't you go to Saltburn in company with McGough?—Plaintiff: I did not leave the house with him.—Mr Granger: Did you keep company with Gough that day?—Plaintiff: No.—Mr. Granger: Did you and he have a squabble on the sands?—Plaintiff: What!—

Mr Patrick: I cannot see what this has to do with the case.

His Honour: Nor I.

Mr. Granger: I am going to show that the woman received ill-usage. (To plaintiff:) Did you and he ever have a squabble?—Plaintiff: I decline to answer that question.

His Honour: Did you and McGough quarrel on the sands?—Plaintiff: No.

Mr. Granger: He didn't knock you down and give you a gentle kick or two? (Laughter)—Plaintiff: Never.

His Honour: Did anybody?—Plaintiff: Never.

Mr. Granger: When you got to Consett what house did you go to?—Plaintiff: Armstrong's public-house.—Mr. Granger: What had you there?—Plaintiff: One glass of beer.—Mr Granger: Had you some rum?—Plaintiff: Can you prove that?—

Mr. Patrick: Answer the question.—Plaintiff: I had not.

Mr Granger: How long were you in Armstrong's?—Plaintiff: About ten minutes.—Mr. Granger: It was when you came out of Armstrong's that you saw Mrs McConnon?—Plaintiff: Yes.—Mr Granger: Had you any quarrel about the child?—Plaintiff: The day before.—Mr Granger: Where was she standing?—Plaintiff: At her own door.—Mr Granger: You said in your examination that Mrs. McConnon walked about twenty yards in front of you?—Plaintiff: Yes.—Mr. Granger: She then turned round and caught you by the bonnet?—Plaintiff: Yes.—Mr Granger: Did she walk towards you?—Plaintiff: Yes, but I do not know for what purpose.—Mr Granger: Did she return before she reached Nile Street?—Plaintiff: She went in to Shepherd's Alley.—Mr Granger: She went in the same direction as you were going?—Plaintiff: Yes.—Mr. Granger: Didn't you see her door before she moved?—Plaintiff: No, she went before me.—Mr. Granger: Did you not ask her what she was laughing at?—Plaintiff: No.—Mr. Granger: Did you not say you would give her something to laugh at?—Plaintiff: I spoke to her at all.—Mr. Granger: Did you slap her with your open hand on the face?—Plaintiff: No.—Mr. Granger: Did you suffer anyone to strike her?—Plaintiff: I did not.—Mr. Granger: Where was she standing?—Plaintiff: Opposite to her own door.—Mr Granger: Did you not strike her with your open hand on the face?—Plaintiff: No.—Mr. Granger: Did you suffer anyone to strike you?—Plaintiff: On the head and face.—Mr. Granger: How long have you been receiving parish relief?—Plaintiff: Six or seven months.—Mr. Granger: Your health has prevented you working all the time?—Plaintiff: Yes.—Mr. Granger: How did you spend so much expensive articles of dress?—Plaintiff: Because I worked for them.—Mr. Granger: Where did you get the bonnet from?—Plaintiff: From Mr. Shaw's.—Mr. Granger: Did they give you a bill?—Plaintiff: No.—Mr. Granger: Did you pay for the shawl?—Plaintiff: I paid for it by instalments.—Mr. Granger: Where did you get the 25s. shawl?—Plaintiff: I bought it of Mr. Graham, a traveller.—Mr. Granger: Where are the articles?—Plaintiff: At home.—Mr. Granger: Had you paid for the dress?—Plaintiff: Yes.—Mr. Granger: Ready money?—Plaintiff: No.—Mr. Granger: Do you ever remember coming to an arrangement with McConnon to take £10, and that McConnon should pay all expenses?—Plaintiff: Yes.—Mr. Granger: You agreed before the magistrates to withdraw the charge?—Plaintiff: Yes.

His Honour (to plaintiff): What expenses do you refer to?—Plaintiff: I don't know; I never asked him what expense.

Mr. Granger: Did McConnon not offer you £5 at first?—Plaintiff: No.—Mr. Granger: Did you not refuse £5, and say you would take £10?—Plaintiff: Yes.

His Honour: He offered you £5, and you said you would take £10?—Plaintiff: Yes.

Mr. Granger: Did you mention anything about the articles that were spoiled?—Plaintiff: No, sir.—Mr. Granger: The next morning didn't you go to McConnon and ask him for the £10?—Plaintiff: Yes.

His Honour: Did you get the money?—Plaintiff: No.—His Honour: What did McConnon say?—Plaintiff: He said he would not give me the money until his brother turned up.—His Honour: When had he to pay according to the agreement?—Plaintiff: Next day.

Mr. Granger: Was anything said in the agreement when the money had to be paid?—Plaintiff: Next day.—Mr. Granger: Did you say to him, "When are you going to give me the money, brother-in-law?"—Plaintiff: Yes.—Mr. Granger: Did he say that he would certainly give you the money on the terms agreed upon?—Plaintiff: No.—Mr. Granger: Did you say "I made a mistake not to get it then?"—Plaintiff: Yes.—Mr. Granger: Didn't McConnon say there was no mistake about the money, and that he would give it you according to the bargain?—Plaintiff: He said he would write for his brother.—Mr. Granger: Did you use any abusive language?—Plaintiff: No.—Mr. Granger: At that time you were out of bed?—Plaintiff: Yes.—Mr. Granger: Do you remember going into Murray's back door and getting a little whiskey?—Plaintiff: Never. I have not been in it since I got the injuries.—Mr. Granger: You didn't say anything about "getting the money out of the pack?"—Plaintiff: No.—Mr. Granger: Were you in christening Mrs Crossing's house since then?—Plaintiff: Yes.—Mr. Granger: You were rather enjoying yourself?—Plaintiff: No; not in the least.—Mr. Granger: Were you not dancing?—Plaintiff: No.—Mr. Granger: Did you see a woman named Ellen Close there?—Plaintiff: Yes.—Mr. Granger: Didn't she say to you, "There is the dead woman?"—Plaintiff: No; I was not in an hour altogether.—Mr. Granger: Didn't you reply, "I am the dead woman, and I will make the b——s pay?"—Plaintiff: Never.

Mr. Patrick: When you were at Lanchester and made the arrangement had you any attorney employed?—Plaintiff: No.—Mr. Patrick: Was my friend, Mr. Granger, employed by the other party?—Plaintiff: Yes.—Mr. Patrick: Did they or any other attorney employed to defend them?—Plaintiff: Yes.—Mr. Patrick: Did anybody say they would be answerable for the money?—Plaintiff: Yes; Mr. Jenkins.—Mr. Patrick: Did Mr. Jenkins say he would see the money paid next day?—Plaintiff: Yes.—Mr. Patrick: Did you ask him for the money next day?—Plaintiff: Yes.—Mr. Patrick: Did he give you the money?—Plaintiff: No.—Mr. Patrick: Was the money ever offered to you?—Plaintiff: No.

Mr. Granger: Did Sergt. Potter offer you the money?—Plaintiff: Yes; that was after I had put the matter into Mr. Patrick's hands.

Mr. Granger said Mrs. McConnon's husband had paid £10 into court.

His Honour said he could not see how Mrs. Cregan could now ask for greater damages, having previously accepted the damages at £10.

Mr. Patrick said, after His Honour's expression of opinion, it would be a waste of time to carry the case further.

His Honour then entered judgment for the defendants. Plaintiff would get the £10 paid into court, and he would not allow any costs against her.

DEATH OF ANOTHER DEFENCE WITNESS.—During Friday's sittings of the Tichborne Trial it was mentioned in court that the witness Bingley, who was examined on Wednesday, had died suddenly after leaving Westminster.

DYER'S STITCHES.—The B st and Cheapest in the World (vide Lancet). 30 per cent saved. Lowest Prices: Aluminium, 18s. to 25s.; Wrought Steel Silver, 25s to 36s; Dutto Hunting Case, 45s; Ladies' Elegant Silver (small size), 36s; Hunting Case, 42s; Gent's Splendid Silver Lever, 45s; Hunting Case, 70s to 135s; Ladies' Fashionable Gold Watches 65s; Ditto Hunting Case, 118s; Gents' Splendid Gold Lever, 90s; Hunting Case, 95s. Every kind of First Class Gold and Silver Watches kept in Stock at Lowest Wholesale Cash Prices. All watches warranted to perform from one to five years each, by Printed and Stamped Warranties, signed George Dyer, Watchmaker, and Orders sent safe per Post to all parts of the world. Post Office Orders Payable Regent Street; Bankers, Union Bank of London. Dyer, Dyer Smith and Wade, 91 Regent Street, London, W. 40d

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

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

BIRTHS.

Templetown.—On the 11th inst., the wife of Mr. Wm. Wake, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Collierley.—At St. Thomas's, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Hurd, Vicar, Ralph Watson, of Lanchester, to Mary Margaret, eldest daughter of the late Mr Henry Watson, chemist and druggist, of Annfield Plain.

Stanhope.—At the Primitive Methodist Chapel, on the 11th inst., by Mr. Wm. Watson, of Sidehead, to Miss Emma Hodgson, of Lovel Gate.

On the 11th inst., by the Incumbent, of St John's Chapel, to Miss Jane Ann Wadson, of Short Thorn.

Wolsingham.—At the Roman Catholic Chapel, on the 16th inst., Mr. Patrick Cushlow, of Tow Law, to Miss Lottie Diamond, of Walker-on-Tyne.

At the same time, on the 13th inst., Mr. William Johnson, of Frosterley, to Miss Jane Wall, of Stanhope.

On the 11th inst., by Wallace Kentigern, to Miss Mary J. Welsh, of Daddrywhold.

On the 13th inst., Mr Robert Scott to Miss Elizabeth Spoor, both of Stanhope.

DEATHS.

Consett.—At Albert Place, on the 14th inst., aged 26 years, Ann, wife of Wm. Cook.

At Rutson Row, on the 15th inst., William, infant son of William Bowey.

At Princes Street, on the 16th inst., aged 3 months, Annie Spencer, son of James Casey.

At Blackhill, on the 18th inst., aged 2 years, Ellen, daughter of Hugh Mc Connon.

At Sidehead, on the 16th inst., aged 25 years, Mary Ann Pallister, wife of the late Stephen Pallister.

At Rutson Row, on the 18th inst., aged 3 years, Alfred Bellingham, son of Mr. Thomas Bellingham