The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 619. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} SATURDAY, October 26th, 1872. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Business Announcements.

B. MOODY
WATCH-MAKER, EBCHESTER.
708b

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

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

SCRIBBLING PAPER AT SIXPENCE PER POUND.

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

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

JOSEPH WHALEY,
NEWSAGENT AND BOOKBINDER,
HAVANNA,
GENERAL DEALER in HARDWARE and JEWELLERY. Clocks, from £1 2s.; Iron Beds; China; Pictures framed in any style. N.B.—Clocks and Watches neatly repaired. Clubs for Hardware, &c.
Agent for the *Consett Guardian.* 905b

EDUCATION.

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

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

PIANOES.

AGENTS for John Brinsmead and Sons' Broadwood's, Kirkman, Hopkinson, and Alison's Pianofortes. The Largest Stock of Pianoes and Harmoniums in the North of England. Alexander's Harmoniums, from 6 Guineas to 150 Guineas; Pianofortes, from 6 Guineas to 255 Guineas. Alexander's Harmoniums, 4½ sets of Reeds, 29 Guineas. 973b
CAULFIELD BROTHERS,
GRAINGER STREET WEST, NEWCASTLE.

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

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

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

Business Announcements.

BIRD'S EYE RETURNS.

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

P. OSBORNE,
AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER,
FRONT STREET,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE.
Valuations effected for Probate, &c. 227c

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

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

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

THOMAS LAMB,
STATIONER, BOOKSELLER, PRINTER, AND BOOKBINDER,
ANNFIELD PLAIN,
BIBLES, Hymn Books, Ledgers, Day Books, and Memorandum Books of every description. School and Prize Books. Periodicals, Weekly and Monthly, of all kinds. All kinds of Tin and Hardware Goods, Jewellery, &c.
Memorial Cards and Raffle Tickets on the shortest notice. Pictures Framed neatly and cheaply.
Agent for the *Consett Guardian,* advertisements for which are received and inserted at moderate charges.

SUPERIOR WATCHES, SHIP CHRONOMETERS, ENGLISH AND FRENCH CLOCKS.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Silver Patent Lever Watches	3	10	0	to	27	0	0
Gold Patent Lever Watches	10	10	0	to	40	0	0
Geneva Silver Watches..........	2	2	0	to	5	5	0
Geneva Gold Watches	5	5	0	to	30	0	0
Ship Chronometers	27	0	0	to	40	0	0

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

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

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

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

THE TEST OF TWENTY YEARS
HAS FULLY PROVED THAT
THE PATENT LEVER WATCHES
MADE BY
JOHN D. CARIS,
20, HIGH STREET, GATESHEAD,
ARE THE
BEST TIME KEEPERS ON RECORD,
WHILE THEY ARE ALSO
CHEAPER IN PRICE.
☞ Buyers of the above, within a radius of twelve miles, are allowed third-class railway fare 235a

Business Announcements.

ESTABLISHED 51 YEARS.
JOHN WILSON AND SON,
WORSTED AND YARN MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALE HOSIERS, AND HABERDASHERS, BLANKET AND FLANNEL MERCHANTS,
25, DEAN STREET, AND 14 & 16, ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCHYARD
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. 704

A WORD ABOUT INDIAN TEA.

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

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

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

WILLIAM AYNSLEY,
GROCER,
TEA DEALER, AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
BUTTER
BACON,
AND
CHEESE FACTOR, &c.,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,
AND
FRONT STREET, LEADGATE.

Sole Agent for W. & A. GILBEY'S SPIRITS & WINES.

PICKLES, SAUCES, FANCY BISCUITS, &c.
408c

CONSETT STEAM PRINTING WORKS
ROBERT JACKSON,
PRINTER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER, BOOKBINDER, &c.,
GUARDIAN OFFICE, FRONT STREET, CONSETT,
AND DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL.
EVERY description of LETTERPRESS PRINTING executed in the first style of typography, with accuracy and despatch, on the most reasonable terms.
SHOW CARDS, BUSINESS CARDS, CONTRIBUTION CARDS, and TICKETS of all kinds.
WEDDING CARDS, FUNERAL CARDS, and MOURNING CARDS.
PAMPHLETS, CLUB RULES, AUCTIONEERS' CATALOGUES, and REPORTS and RULES of Public Institutions and Societies.
PROGRAMMES, BOOKS OF WORDS, and CONCERT BILLS in the most approved styles.
BALANCE SHEETS, INVOICES, and DELIVERY NOTES.
HAND BILLS POSTING BILLS, PLACARDS, and WINDOW BILLS, of all sizes, in black and coloured inks, executed in a bold and effective style.
CIRCULARS, LETTER HEADINGS, and ORDER NOTES.
SERMONS, LECTURES, and all kinds of BOOK WORK neatly and quickly executed.
CHEQUE BOOKS of all descriptions made to order
TEA PAPERS, TOBACCO PAPERS, and CLOTH and PARCHMENT TALLIES.
LITHOGRAPHING and ENGRAVING.
BRASS and ZINC WINDOW and DOOR PLATES.
BOOKBINDING in all its Branches.
A large Supply of LEDGERS, DAY BOOKS, MINUTE BOOKS, and every variety of STATIONERY
THE FOLLOWING ARE KEPT IN STOCK:—
OVERSEERS' COLLECTING AND DEPOSIT BOOKS.
HIGHWAY RATE BOOKS and HIGHWAY RATE RECEIPT BOOKS.
POOR RATE BOOKS and POOR RATE RECEIPT BOOKS.

Business Announcements.

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

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

GEORGE NOBLE,
JOINER, HOUSE CARPENTER, CARTWRIGHT, AND UNDERTAKER,
LEADGATE. 306c

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

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

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

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED HAT SHOP IN NEWCASTLE.
THOMAS COCHRANE is now selling the BEST SILK HAT in the Trade at 10s. 6d.
THOMAS COCHRANE,
19, GRAINGER STREET,
(CORNER OF NUNS' STREET)
118a NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE.
ESTABLISHED 1836.

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

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

JUDKIN'S IMPROVED GAS REGULATOR.
SECURED BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
Under the direct Patronage of Her Majesty and the Hon. Board of Ordinance, and adopted by the Crystal Palace Company, and all leading Firms in Great Britain.
THE great saving effected by this Regulator is in consequence of its so regulating the pressure through the main pipe leading from the meter, that whereas the pressure from the street may vary from 1½ to 3 inches, the Regulator keeps the pressure at about ½ to ⅝ of an inch column of water which is the most economical burning point. It is self-acting. For instance, if 50 lights are burning, and 49 are turned out, the extra pressure on the one left will cause it to flare and whistle—blackened ceilings testify to this—whereas with a regulator this is entirely obviated. The light is more pure by perfect combustion, and the regulators being most simple in their construction are not liable to get out of order, and when properly fixed require no attention whatever.
TESTIMONIALS AND PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO—
JUDKINS & Co.,
16, LUDGATE HILL, & CRYSTAL PALACE,
SYDENHAM, LONDON. 188c
Sole Agent for the North:—W. B. CHERRETT, West Hartlepool.

HARDY BROTHERS,
TIMBER MERCHANTS AND SAW MILL OWNERS,
STEPNEY AND NEW BRIDGE STREET,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE,
IN returning their sincere thanks to the Trade for past favours, take this opportunity to intimate that they have made extensive additions to their Premises, and have erected new and improved Machinery so as to enable them better to meet the increasing requirements of their business.
They are now in a position to supply Builders and Contractors with every description of well-seasoned Machine-made Joinery on the shortest notice.
SAWING, PLANING, AND MOULDING EXECUTED.
Windows, Doors, Door Frames, Stairs, Skirtings, Flooring, and other Joiners' Fittings.
A large Stock of Architraves, Mouldings, Spoutings, &c., &c., always on hand. House and Shop Shutters, Shop Fronts, Counters, Shelving, Fittings, &c. Vineries, Greenhouses, and Conservatories made to order.
Dealers in Chimney Pots, Sanitary Pipes, Slates, and Plaster Laths, Plasterers' Hair, Lathwood, &c.
HARDY BROTHERS,
GENERAL CARRIERS.
Cart and Heavy Waggon Work done, Spring Waggons and Covered Vans for Removing Furniture and other valuables. Fire Wood and Coals supplied in any quantity.
Orders addressed to HARDY BROTHERS, Box, Quayside, promptly attended to. 976b

Poetry: Original and Select.

TOM WEST.

By the Rev. E. J. Brailsford.

At home, his work done;
Tom West filled his cozy arm-chair,
With a face that one reads,
Like a book of good deeds,
Broad and fair.

His face showed his craft;
All black as the wing of a crow,
But the thoughts in his eyes,
Bright as stars in the skies,
Made it glow.

A sweep? Not at all;
A broad-shouldered man and so stout
Would have something to do,
Could he enter a flue,
To get out.

Tom worked in the pit,
Had worked—man and boy—fifty year."
He had carried his lamp,
Spite of foul air and damp,
Scorning fear.

His trust was in God,
In Him who has numbered our hair,
Who can see in the dark
And has promised to mark
Every care

One day, half-way up,
Tom's voice deeper grew as he spoke,
"With a lad by my side,
In the shaft dark and wide,
The cage broke.

One hand clutched the rope,
My left grasped the lad—no light weight—
We looked down, held our breath,
Why, to drop would be death,
Sure as fate.

"Thank God! I held on,
Both stood with our comrades again;
Not a shout, not a word,
But our hearts might be heard
Beating then."

"Tom West, were you scared,
Hung down by one hand in the pit?"
"Is a bird in its nest,
Or a babe?" said Tom West,
"Not a bit!"

Ah! Tom this deed
Tells workers with pick or with pen,
That before setting sun,
Noble deeds may be done,
By strong men.

Strong men, save the lads!
From ignorance, folly, and crime:
Ye may hope these to win,
If ye'll only begin,
When there's time.

Strong men, lift them up!
From pits where death lurks for his prey;
To the firm rock above,
Let your faith and your love,
Lead the way!

—*City Road Magazine.*

Varieties.

Extracts from Punch.

The Spaniard's epitaph.—*Insurgam.*

Inscription for study doors.—"No admission, even on business."

The Largest in the World.—Instrumental music is said to attain to the highest perfection in the "Organ Mountains."

Gentle Paternal Satire.—*Irate Parent.*—"O! yer don't want to go into business, don't yer! O! yer want to be a clerk in the post-horfice, do yer! Post-horfice, indeed! Why, all *you'er* fit for is to stand outside with your tongue hout, for people to wet their stamps against!"

Catechism under Difficulties.—*Free Kirk, Elder* (preparatory to presenting a tract to Highlander with pipes.)—"My friends, do you know the chief end of man?" *Piper* (innocently.)—"Na, I dinna mind the chune! Can ye no whustle it?" !!

Perilous Position.—Mr. Irving has been loudly and deservedly praised for his performance of the principal part in the play now on the stage at the Lyceum. Care must be taken not to heap too many encomiums on this excellent actor, in the character of *Charles the First*, least he should lose his head.

Pity the Poor Garotters!—*Joe Huggins.*—"O please, sir, don't! Mr. Peter Taylor says as I'm delicate, and a coward, and didn' ought to be flogged!" *Mr. Bull.*—"Ah, indeed! Your friend, Mr. Peter Taylor, should have reminded you of that before you throttled the old gentleman. Let him have it soundly, warder."

The Ballot for Ever!—The ballot is now an institution. At both Pontefract and Preston experience has shown us that it can by no means insure secresy, except secresy in bribery and being bribed. If the Liberals ever want to repeal the Ballot Act, they will have to unite; for the Conservatives will be sure to combine in upholding it.

Extracts from Judy.

The best thing for a *fresh* cold—Get it cured.

A seasonable tip—The best wine is—other people's.

A school board that is never elected—A black board.

If a man has but one eye, let him get a wife, and she will be his other I.

Odger's plea for the post of liberation leader—My aw's (Miall's) given up.

Never marry a woman till you know where her dress ends and her soul begins.

In what case is it absolutely impossible to be slow and sure?—In the case of a watch.

The husband who devoured his wife with kisses found afterwards that she disagreed with him.

"Mrs. Toomuch, where's your husband?" "He's dying marm, and I don't wish anybody to disturb him." A very considerate woman that!

A youth with a turn for figures had five eggs to boil, and, being told to give them three minutes each, boiled them a quarter of an hour altogether.

An affectionate watchmaker may call his wife "My little jewel;" but she ought to call him "My little jeweller."

"I've just laid out a thousand pounds in jewellery for my dear wife," said a fond young husband. "Your *dear* wife indeed!" sneered an acrimonious old bachelor.

Extracts from Fun.

A stage study—Gauze and effect.

What coin should last longest?—One's last shilling.

A Word Edgeways.—Now that beef and mutton bid fair to reach famine prices, we may fairly expect that less will be heard of "the use of the knife"—from our judges.

A Terrible Tale.—The liner of the good old times has been fairly outstripped in the race for news;—in nearly every provincial paper you may find accidents—by machinery.

The Aisle of Man.—The Archbishop of Westminster has issued an edict that in future there are to be no female voices in the church choirs of his diocese. This is manning the service with a vengeance. Mr. Whalley, whose singing is so popular at St Stephen's, Westminster, may now, perhaps, be prevailed on to sing at St George's.

A Drop too Much.—The Chatham Board of Health has instituted a prosecution against the L. C. and D. Railway, for not preventing the dripping of water from their bridges over the streets. Quite right! a line that can't keep its own head above water over the heads of other people. The company will have to eat the leek, and stop the leakage, we hope.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

The Duke of Edinburgh bringing down a tiger in the jungle seems to have been nothing compared to the Prince of Wales "dropping" that famous Chillingham bull. It is amazing to read the rapturous gush over this moderate and perfectly safe achievement. The *Daily Telegraph* for example indulges in more than a column of inflated and bombastic writing on this subject, beginning much further back than that period "when wild in wood the noble savage ran" in these islands—in fact, going back to a time when man had not been created. After a column of fine writing, with the longest possible words, showing, or attempting to show, that "Nature, that great, old pre-Adamic Goddess, is dying fast," we come upon the droll anti-climax:—"The strife is between Mr. Odger and the Gorilla, and Mr. Odger will win the day." And then comes a fizzgig as a wind-up. The wild bull of Chillingham, which fell to the rifle of England's future King, is an epic in himself—a poem in one short canto, telling of days earlier than all history, pointing back to a time when the foundations of the earth were barely laid, &c., and so on. How England's future King must have laughed continually if he read this rhemontade, knowing, as he did, that the "epic poem in himself" was a quiet, respectable, well-behaved *pere ill famille*. The Prince knows full well that he ran no danger, and that had the epic poem assumed a threatening attitude, some attendant sportsman would very soon have brought him to the end of his one short canto.

Doubt may have given place to certainty before this communication reaches the printer's hands, but it is doubted in well-informed circles whether Sir William Gomm will accept the office of Constable of the Tower, rendered vacant by the death of Sir George Pollock. Sir William is eighty-eight years of age, and exceedingly infirm. Failing him, the appointment, it is alleged, will be offered to Lord Napier of Magdala. Another military rumour is to the effect that two additional field-marshals will shortly be made, and that the more than nominal distinction will be bestowed on his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and Lord Strathnairn. The late Prince Consort was a field-marshal, it will be remembered; and although he never smelt powder, his fulfilment of the *administrative* which are considered to belong to the office was most exemplary. In these days of military reality it would be well to keep in view the efficiency of the army before everything. If field-marshals are necessary, they ought to be up to their work.

The details of the French treaty have hitherto, and very properly, been kept secret; and although its main features may be known, or pretty accurately guessed, it will be well to suspend judgment on it till the facts are before the country. But it is certain that the Manchester Chamber of Commerce knows enough of these facts to lead to very serious objections to parts of the treaty. It is said that this treaty favours the endeavour of Mr. Thiers to throw back France under a protective policy; but I believe this will be found to be partly right and partly wrong There is no doubt that the treaty does to some extent favour the policy of the President, but not to the extent that he wishes; it really curbs him, and confines him within far narrower limits than he desires. The full text of the treaty is almost hourly expected, and it will be read with deep interest in commercial circles.

At present nothing is being said about the contemplated elevation of the Lord Chief Justice of England to the peerage, but there is nevertheless no scarcity of rumours of further legal changes. It is declared at the clubs that Baron Channel is about to retire from the Court of Exchequer, and Mr. Justice Byles from the Court of Common Pleas; and a more distinguished judge than either—I allude to Mr. Baron Martin—is said to be on the retiring list. I do not share the common opinion that the Bar is deficient in the material requisite to form judges. The judicial faculty is, I take it, the very first thing that comes to a barrister, and every additional days' experience strengthens that faculty. I may add that amongst the dozen names that have have been canvassed, those of Mr. Archibald and of Mr. Mannisty, Q.C., have been brought conspicuously in connection with the vacancies in the Exchequer and the Common Pleas.

The conflicting decisions under the Licensing Act, the opposing opinions of lawyers on some of its clauses, and the general uncertainty on the part of public and publicans as to what it really does enact in some respects, induce me to put faith in a rumour which reaches me that early in next session a Commons select committee will be appointed to inquire into the operation of the Act, preparatory to Mr. Bruce bringing in an Amendment Bill, to alter, not the principle of the measure, but some of its details.

There is shortly to be effected a great improvement on the western approach to St Paul's Cathedral. The ugly dwarf stone wall and the iron railings are to be removed, and the approach thrown open—for example, just like the front of the splendid cathedral of St Gudule at Brussels. When the evening shades prevail, a small iron railing will make its appearance from underground on the principle of some iron shop-shutters, this railing dis-appearing in the morning. The improvement then effected will be immense, but there is a curious fact connected with it. The Commissioners of Sewers (why on earth is the City Board of Works and of Health called by such a stupid title?) are to pay for it. This is all the more remarkable as for a long time past large sums of money have been continuously subscribed for the St. Paul's completion Fund. I wonder what has become or what is to become of that money.

Died on Saturday last at 5 p.m., officially but nevertheless of sheer inanition, the International Exhibition of 1872. It is long since everybody knew that Mr. Cole's last venture (numbers of us would rejoice if it were indeed his *last*) would be a failure. The country pays the piper whether it likes the tune or not; but I may nevertheless remind the reader of these words, that if the International Exhibition had been a private speculation, the promoter thereof would to-day be bankrupt beyond all hope of commercial redemption. If we are to have these big things every year, something must be done to make them pay. South Kensington, with all its errors of omission and commission, and its alleged jobbery and nepotism, has done so much for art, that I for one should be sorry to see it experience a single failure; but there ought to be a limit to Mr. Cole's passion for gigantic hobbies. It is devoutly to be wished that the history of the International for 1872 will undergo a thorough overhauling when a certain vote in supply comes before a "Committee of the whole House" of Her Majesty's faithful Commons. As for the closing of the Exhibition—the ceremony—it was neither more nor less than an enormous yawn of relief. Everybody seemed glad that the hour had arrived for putting up the shutters.

Next year it is anticipated there will be a general rush to Vienna on the occasion of the International Exhibition in that capital, which in many respects will successfully rival the Paris Exhibition of 1867. A meeting has been held at Marlborough House under the presidency of the Prince of Wales; all the space allotted to Great Britain has been applied for; and the Exhibition is likely to prove a grand success.

The latest event of importance in the dramatic world is the production on Saturday night, at the Queen's Theatre, of a new drama entitled "Amos Clarke," by Mr. Watts Phillips, novels and dramatist. The new piece is not only a good and workable drama, and one that will draw houses, but it portrays human passions in a way seldom accomplished by modern dramatists. It accordingly gives scope for really artistic and life-like acting, which is taken advantage of by Messrs. Rignold and Ryder, and Miss Wallis in the principal parts, supported by an efficient and numerous company. The play was enthusiastically received by a crowded house, and both author and principal actors were called forward, the latter frequently. Country visitors to London who like to see scenic effect and stage get-up subordinate to able acting of a good play, and not taking the place of both, should not neglect the Queen's Theatre. In regard to other theatrical items, I may notice that Mr.—American—Clarke will open Charing Cross Theatre with a remarkably strong company, including the inimitable Mrs. Stirling, who has been too long absent from the stage. She will play Mrs. Malaprop in "The Rivals." Mr. John—Bull—Clarke will, with Mrs. C. (*nee* Miss Furtado) appear at Christmas in an extravaganza which Mr. Thirlward is writing for them. Mr. Frank Green, a rising man, has been retained for the pantomine opening at the Vic. This may be regarded in the light of a promotion. He has until the present confined his attention to the theatre at—North Woolwich Gardens. His writing deserves more westerly interpretation. Mr. E. L. Blanchard is of course engaged in the pantomine for Drury Lane. The title is not yet announced.

THE SECRET POISONING AT WEST AUCKLAND.

The extraordinary story of secret poisoning told in the police report concerning the woman Mary Ann Cotton recalls to mind (says the *British Medical Journal*) the blackest days of the sixteenth century, in which Topham flourished and the Marchioness de Brinvilliers plied her deadly arts. Whoever may be the culprit, there seems little doubt that at least five persons have been buried with certificates of death from "gastric fever" who in truth died from chronic arsenical poisoning. In these days, when secret poisoning is generally supposed to be a thing of the past, such a charge, however incredible, should it prove well founded, will naturally excite considerable alarm. The first question which arises is—Is it possible, notwithstanding all the knowledge we possess in modern times of the phenomena and causes of disease, and in spite of the perfection of chemical methods of detecting poisons, that poisoning on a scale such as here represented can be successfully carried on for so many years, and yet avert suspicion and elude detection? The question is one which must be cautiously answered. Ordinary arsenical poisoning presents a train of phenomena which cannot well be confounded with any natural disease, cholera alone excepted. Even here the diagnosis is not a matter of difficulty, as in most cases there are collateral circumstances of such a nature as to call for special attention, arouse suspicion, and to lead to analysis which places the matter beyond all possibility of a doubt. It is otherwise, however, where instead of the usual unskilful administration of rapidly fatal quantities of the poison, it is given with a skilful hand, and in small oft-repeated doses. In these cases death may ensue many days or weeks afterwards under a train of symptoms, which on cursory examination can readily be confounded with gastro-intestinal irritation, or "gastric fever," the result of other causes. Especially is this mistake likely to be made when the poison is so administered at times when such diseases are prevalent, and where even a considerable number of anomalous symptoms would not excite special attention. It is true that a careful investigation of the symptoms would reveal facts which ought to lead to an inquiry, and, suspicion once aroused, would inevitably result in detection. It is indeed always easy for any one, when the whole of the facts concering the accused are brought together in a cumulative manner, to see matter for grave suspicion. Where, however, there are no specially suspicious circumstances, and no apparent motive for crime, a medical man, engaged in large practice might, it must be sorrowfully admitted, readily overlook apparently trivial divergencies from the ordinary forms of disease daily presented to him. It is quite possible, therefore, that real cases of chronic poisoning may and do escape detection.

It is stated that Mary Ann Cotton, between the interval of leaving her third husband and marrying her fourth, acted as housekeeper to a surgeon in Spennymoor, who suddenly dismissed her under very suspicious circumstances.

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

Manufacture of Cocoa, Cacaoine, and Chocolate.—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps & Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston Road, London."—See Article in Part 19 of *Cassell's Household Guide.* 47

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

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

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

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MR. PALMER ON CHURCH REFORM.

On Monday afternoon, the foundation-stone of a church was laid by Mr. C. M. Palmer, at Seaton Burn, where, for a long time past, the need of a church has been very much felt. In addressing the persons assembled together, he said they could not but regret that the weather was so unpropitious; but he had no doubt, however, that in the future, the sun, with its brilliant rays would shine upon all those who came there to offer up their prayer to the Almighty. H was satisfied of this, that from the number he saw gathered around him, that they all had earnest and heart-felt desire to see a house of God erected in that important pit village. He could not over-estimate the interest that he himself took in the ceremony, because it was one of the many Church reforms that he had been most desirous of seeing carried out—the bringing of the Church into the centre of the pit and manufacturing villages. (Hear, hear). They had hitherto been indebted, and he must say, deeply indebted to the Nonconformists, who had followed up with a great amount of energy, of ardour, and sincere religious feeling, the population, whatever it had extended and increased, and increased so rapidly (as he had frequently stated on previous occasions) that the machinery of our old Church could not overtake the increase. (Applause). He was happy, however, to see the Church was one in advance, and, he might say, tending to that reform in the Church of England, which he believed, would eventually bring the Church of England to be, instead of the rich man's Church, the poor man's Church. (Applause). In times past, possibly there may have been some want of energy and interest on the part of the clergy, but of late they could not accuse them of that. Within the last few years they had not only seen the bishops, but clergymen of all degrees in the Church of England, taking a most zealous and earnest part in promoting not only church building, but also in making the Church more in accordance with the feelings and wishes of the people. On every occasion when he read, whether it was the charge of a bishop to his clergy, or the report of the Church Congress, he saw one feeling carried through the whole, and that was that the Church must be reformed internally—as it is being done. The Church must conform itself to the working population; it must conform itself more to the growing intelligence and education of the people; and moreover, it ought, and it is doing, its utmost to bring the laity of the country more in support of the Church. The Church very properly looked to the laity for the funds, wherewithal to erect churches; and, therefore, (as he expressed himself some years ago), the laity should take more interest in all matters connected with the Church. This Church was an advance, and for its erection they were in a great measure indebted to the clergyman to whom was entrusted the charge of the district, and that gentleman had shown an amount of perseverance and industry which did him the greatest credit. (Applause). A church was being established in their midst, where the working man, in going to and from his work, could see it. They would now have a clergyman living among them who would be able to rejoice with them in all that appertained to their social amusements and pleasure, and who would also be able to console them in their sorrows. The establishment of a church, however small it might be in its dimensions, in their midst, was one of the most important works that could be undertaken; and he was sure they would all attach as much importance to the erection of this church as he did; and which showed that the Chuch was extending. There was nothing which induced a man to pay more attention to, and to throw greater earnestness into his work, than to know that it depended upon himself alone, instead of being left to the guidance of a district clergyman, who might be a pluralist, and who might not know the district, and the people; and in the case of Seaton Burn, Mr. Dunn knew that he had all the responsibility of the work, and to him would be awarded all the credit. He hoped the day was not far distant when church patronage, which he had already attacked, would be very considerably modified, so that the proper man might be in the proper place; and not to have family connections thrown into places they were thoroughly unsuited for, and to administer spiritual instruction to people unknown to them. (Hear, hear). To divert a little from questions as to the Church, he wished to make some observations relative to schools, respecting which he knew that a deputation intended to wait upon him. He understood it was the desire of the men that the owners of the colliery should assist in erecting schools for the education of the children of the village. The difficulty hitherto had been in connection with acquiring land. The colliery leases had hitherto enabled them to take land at double the agricultural rent, for the purposes of houses and other buildings; but it had been stated that schools were not part of the necessities of a colliery village, and he thought that was stretching the matter too far, and the sooner it was modified the better. With respect to the site for the church Mrs. Hall had most generously bequeathed it for the purpose, and he had that morning signed a deed conveying the coal under the site. The colliery owners had purchased five acres of land in the village, and he hoped before another year was past, to see erected for the benefit of the people, not only schools but also a proper reading-room. (Applause). It was the desire of the partners and himself that the men engaged at the colliery should have comfortable houses—(applause)—and they had thoroughly carried out that principle in the houses that had been erected at Dinnington; and it was their intention to erect more houses at Seaton Burn, and to make small old-fashioned houses more tenantable, and useful to those men who were not blessed with children. All these matters appertained to the work they had in hand that day, because the promotion of education, the establishment of a reading-room, where men could assemble, and improve their minds, and the providing of better dwellings, all tended to assist the clergyman in his spiritual work. He saw a large number of pitmen before him, and he would give them a little advice before he parted from them. He had not frequently the opportunity of meeting them, and he thought the only opportunity he had had was when they had got into trouble, and then they brought him into it to throw a little oil on the water, and to get them out their trouble. They were now on the highway of prosperity; the pitmen had their high wages, and the coal trade had been prosperous; and he earnestly recommended them to make hay when the sun shone. They should work their proper day's work, and not fancy that this prosperity would last for ever; because he could tell them, from his own experience, that the price of coal, and especially of steam coal, had gone down several shillings per ton in the last week or two. They were now urged to work eleven days a fortnight, but the time would not be far distant when possibly the miners would ask the owners to employ them eight days a fortnight. He did not wish to croak, or to saything disagreeable on such an occasion as this, but he wished them to consider whether it was not obligatory for them to work and save money—money to improve their furniture, to give their wives good dresses, to clothe and educate their children, and also to set aside money for a time when sickness or trouble might overtake them. (Hear, hear). He concluded by expressing his gratification at being among them on this occasion, which was one one of the most interesting in his life. He had frequently promised the same ceremony for Nonconformists, whom he held in the highest esteem, as their work had done great good throughout the country—(applause)—but at the same time he felt deeply attached to his own Church, (Applause). Might God Almighty bless the work which they had that day commenced; might they gather within the walls of the church in large numbers, and might the spiritual instruction which they would there receive tend to their moral and spiritual improvement, so that in the world to come they might have peace and life everlasting. Applause).

Markets.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

The *Mark Lane Express* says:—The past week has been mostly damp and mild, closing with rain. On the lighter soils there has been little hindrance to autumnal sowings, and a good extent of land has had a fair seed-time; but our continental brethren have been more favoured than ourselves, very many places having completed their work in good time and order. But potato digging has been hindered on both sides of the Channel, though much has already been exported from Germany and Belgium for Great Britain. Our country supplies of wheat, if increased, have not equalled those of last year, and to deterioration in quality we must now expect injury in condition from the unusual damp prevailing, as this is further against any immediate improvement in prices. Indeed markets generally may be considered 1s. lower for ordinary qualities; while seed wheat, from its scarcity here, has been sought at Hambro and elsewhere.

CORN MARKETS.

Newcastle Corn Market.—At Tuesday's market there was a good supply of wheat from the growers, a fair quantity coastwise, and a very large arrival from abroad; millers showed very little disposition for business, and on the few sales made a decline of fully 1s per qr. on the rates of this day week was submitted to on both English and foreign. Barley and oats, with large foreign arrivals, were 1s lower. Malt, beans, and peas unchanged. Flour 1s per sack lower.

Hexham Corn Market, Tuesday.—There was a large supply of wheat at market on Tuesday, and a numerous attendance, but there is little business doing, and prices tended downward. There was also a good show of barley and oats, which sold at about last week's rates.

Durham Corn and Provision Market, Saturday.—The following were the prices quoted at our market this day:—Oats, 7s 6d to 8s 6d per boll. Beef, 8d to 11d.; mutton, 8½d to 10½d; veal, 9½d to 11d; lamb, 10d to 11d per lb. Chickens, 1s 9d to 2s 3d; ducks, 2s 6d to 3s 0d; hens, 1s to 1s 9d; hares, to 4s 4s 6d; geese, 7s 0d to 10s each; partridges, 3s 6d to 3s 0d; grouse, 3s 0d to 5s 0d per brace. Pigeons, 1s 3d to 0s 0d; Rabbits, 2s to 2s 8d per couple. Butter, 1s 6d to 1s 7d per lb.; eggs, 6 to 7 for 1s. Onions, 10d to 1s 0d; apples, 2s 0d to 3s; pears, 1s 6d to 3s 0d per peck; potatoes, 1s to 1s 2d per stone.

Darlington Corn Market, Monday.—New wheat made from 13s to 16s; old red, 16s to 16s 6d; old white, 16s 9d to 27s 9d per boll of two bushel. Barley, 8s 6d to 9s 6d per boll. Oats, 3s 0d to 4s per bushel.

London Corn Market, Wednesday.—Very little business doing, and prices the turn in buyers' favour. English and foreign wheat a dull sale. Flour also very dull. Oats and maize 3d cheaper. Barley, beans, and peas are dull.

CATTLE MARKETS.

Newcastle Cattle Market, Tuesday.—The show of stock presented for sale exhibited a decline of 68 beasts and 1,740 sheep, as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, there was a slight improvement to note in cattle, the Irish supplies being remarkably good; while sheep were middling. The supply of beef comprised 1,582 head. There is little or no change to record in the beef trade to-day from that of Tuesday last, as butchers are only purchasing for immediate wants. The number of sheep was 5,100. The finest class of Leicester-Cheviots advanced fully 1d per lb on the rates of this day se'nnight; otherwise the mutton trade was in a sluggish state, with a dull finish. Pigs—912 were shown. The pork trade was less active than last week, without any material alteration in value, and nearly all changed owners.

Prices:—Beasts, prime heifers, 9s 6d to 9s 9d; secondary sorts, 8s 3d to 8s 9d; inferior sorts, 6s 3d to 7s 0d; first-class oxen, 9s 3d to 9s 6d; middling, 7s 9d to 8s 3d; cows, 6s 3d to 7s 6d; pork, large, 5s 3d to 7s 3d; small, 7s 9d to 8s 3d per stone of 14lbs. Sheep, (out of wool), good vendable wedders, per lb., 9d to 9½d; middling 7½d to 8d; inferior, 6½d to 7d per lb.

Darlington Cattle Market, Monday.—Best fat beef was 9s to 10s, secondary sorts 8s 2d to 9s. Of lean cattle the supply was scarcely so large, and buyers acted very cautiously, owing to the prevalence of the foot and mouth disease; there was consequently a slow trade, and on the whole prices were rather lower; a few good animals made £16 to £17, secondary sorts £13 to £15. Sheep were in short supply, and good prices obtained for those of the fattest and best quality; best, 9d to 9½d; secondary sorts, 7½d to 8½d. Pigs keep dead.

Wakefield Cattle Market, Wednesday.—The supply of beef was much smaller than last Wednesday, and there being a good attendance of buyers, trade ruled brisk; the best beef was scarce, and realised 6d per stone more than last week; Inferior qualities also made rather more money. A fair inquiry for mutton, and the best small wethers made ½d per lb more than last week. Store cattle being very dear, trade ruled dull.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

Newcastle Hay and Straw Market, Tuesday.—There were 102 carts of hay, and 42 carts of straw in the market. Prices: old land hay, £4 10s to £5 15s 0d; new land hay, £4 10s 0d to £5 5s 0d; this year's growth, £3 10s to £5 5s 0d; clover hay, £4 0s 0d to £4 10s 0d per ton. Wheat straw, 3s 0d to 3s 10d; barley straw, 2s 10d to 3s 6d; oat straw, 2s. 10d. to 3s 6d per thrave.

Newcastle Potato Market, Saturday.—The supply of potatoes at to-day's market was plentiful, and the demand was limited. Prices:—Scotch, 18s 0d; English 15s per load. Onions, 5s 6d per bag. Disease very bad both in English and Scotch samples. Foreign potatoes, 6s to 8s per bag.

Middlesbrough Iron Market, Tuesday.—To-day, there was a large attendance on 'Change, and the business tone was better than last market day. Prices were a shade firmer than last week. No 8 is still quoted at 105s. per ton prompt delivery, but very little pig iron can be obtained at any price, owing to the makers being in arrears in their deliveries. The shipping season drawing to a close, a good deal of iron is being sent inland. For delivery next year No. 3 is quoted from 90s to 100s per ton. All the makers are as busy as possible, and some of them are working on the contracts which were made after the prices had advanced very considerably. One or two firms are heavily sold over next year. The steady working of the ironstone miners enables owners to supply the Cleveland pig makers abundantly with stone. There is a good supply of coal and coke, and there are indications that prices will be easier. Every branch of the finished iron trade is active. The rail maders are working assiduously on the rail contracts for America and the Continent. The prices for some classes of finished iron are much easier. Engineers and shipbuilders continue busy, but new work comes slowly to hand.

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

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

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

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...Y AND STRAW MARKET, Tuesday.—... of hay, and 42 carts of straw in the ...land hay, £4 10s to £5 15s 0d; new ...to £5 5s 0d; this year's growth, £3 ...lover hay, £4 0s 0d to £4 10s 0d per ...w, 3s 0d to 3s 10d; barley straw, ...t straw, 2s. 10d. to 3s 6d per thrave.

...OTATO MARKET, Saturday.—The ...t to-day's market was plentiful, and ...limited. Prices:—Scotch, 18s 0d; ...ad. Onions, 5s 6d per bag. Disease ...nglish and Scotch samples. Foreign ...r bag.

...GH IRON MARKET, Tuesday.—...s a large attendance on 'Change, and ...as better than last market day. Prices ...r than last week. No 8 is still quoted ...ompt delivery, but very little pig iron ...any price, owing to the makers being ...deliveries. The shipping season draw-...good deal of iron is being sent inland. ...ear No. 3 is quoted from 90s to 100s ... makers are as busy as possible, and ... working on the contracts which were ...ices had advanced very considerably. ...are heavily sold over next year. The ... the ironstone miners enables owners ...veland pig makers abundantly with ...a good supply of coal and coke, and ...s that prices will be easier. Every ...ished iron trade is active. The rail ...g assiduously on the rail contracts for ...ontinent. The prices for some classes ...e much easier. Engineers and ship-... busy, but new work comes slowly to

...BEVERAGE.—CACA'OINE.—The Food ...y a new process to which the nibs are ...ipal part of the oil is effectually removed, ...ll adapted for afternoon or evening use, ... tea, being the result. The flavour of ...ddition, be a great attraction to all.'—...n is labelled, "JAMES EPPS and Co., ...mists, London." Also makers of Epps's ...ca'oine and Condensed Milk). 449b

...SCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—A very ...air dressing called "The Mexican Hair ...g sold by most Chemists and Perfumers ... is fast superseding all "Hair Restorers" ...y restore in every case Grey or White hair to ...by a few applications without dyeing it, or ...reeable smell of most "Restorers." It ...rmingly beautiful, as well as promoting ... spots, where the hair glands are not de-... from Dr. Veresman on every bottle, with ...sk for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," pro-...LLUP, 493, Oxford Street, London.

...'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN ... used when Children are cutting teeth; it ...ufferers at once, it produces natural quiet ...he child from pain, and the little cherub ...as a button." It is perfectly harmless, ...o taste. It soothes the child, it softens the ...in, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and ...medy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether ...hing or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's ...sold by thousands of Medicine dealers in ...rld at 1s. 1½d. per bottle, and Millions of ...y to its virtue.—Manufactory, 493, Oxford ... 662b

FACETIÆ.

THE DOOR-BELLE.—A pretty housemaid.

HEAVY CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE.—Gas bills.

The "coughing hoss" is the Indian name for a locomotive.

If a man has a great many debts, are they very "much to his credit?"

A "HEAD GARDENER."—A maker of artificial flowers for ladies' hair.

Why is a woman like an echo? — Because she will have the last word.

The last novelty in sewing machines is one that will follow the thread of an argument.

Persons in Detroit, U.S., are allured by a sign which reads:—"Fifty cents for dinner and a lunch for your dog."

"Mamma, do you know what the largest specie of ants are? You shake your head. Well, I'll tell. They're eleph-ants."

A stationer, after advertising a variety of articles, gives the following, "N.B.—To regular customers I sell wafers gratis."

The people of Wyoming don't know whether to call their female judge a justicess of the peace, or a justice of the pieces.

A poet in Pittsburgh has sent to a local paper a poem in which he alludes to the dew as "the perspiration of the moon."

The young widow who was buried in grief is now alive and doing well. It is only another instance of premature interment.

A snob once asked an honest labouring man what part he performed in the great drama of life. "I mind my own business and pay my way," was the reply.

"Ef de white folks be as dark as dat out dar," said a negro, who was gazing at some Japanese in California, "I wonder what is de colour ob de black folks?"

A person who came upon a scientific treatise on the "Velocity of Light," says he can understand now how it is that his gas bill runs up so rapidly.

A young lady wrote some verses for a newspaper about her birthday, and headed them "May 30th." It almost made her hair turn grey when it appeared in print "My 30th."

WOMAN AHEAD AGAIN.—Glasier, the aeronaut, has noticed that the voice of a woman is audible in a balloon at the height of about two miles, while that of a man has never reached higher than a mile.

Marriage has come to be looked upon in Indiana, says a paper published in that State, as such a temporary arrangement that justices' fees for the ceremony have been reduced to twenty-five cents for steady customers.

A gentleman named Dunlop remarked that he had never heard his name punned upon, and did not believe it could be done. "There is nothing in the world more easy, sir," remarked a punster. "Just lop off half the name, and it is Dun."

Fond Mother: "John, do look at that child—it has your watch in its mouth, and will swallow it!" John (who is a bachelor brother-in-law, and very fond of babies): "Oh, don't be the least alarmed; I've got hold of the chain. It can't go far."

An elderly millionaire, being pestured with all manner of applications for money, says, "I was good-natured once; but I beg to state, in the most positive terms, that I am now old, tired, very ill-natured, and want that fact generally known."

A wealthy but miserly old man, dining in the City one day with his son at a restaurant, whispered in his ear, "Tom, you must eat for to-day and to-morrow."—"Oh, yes," retorted the half-starved lad, "but I ha'n't eaten for yesterday and the day before, yet, father!"

Frederick the Great was very fond of disputation; but, as he generally terminated the discussion by collaring his antagonist and kicking his shins, few of his guests were disposed to enter the arena with him. One day, when he was more than usually disposed for an argument, he asked one of his suite why he did not venture to give his opinion on some particular questions. "It is impossible, your Majesty," was the reply, "to express an opinion before a Sovereign who has such strong convictions, and who wears such very thick boots."

The two representatives of constituencies who were the worst speakers I ever heard when sober were the late Sir William Guise, M.P., for Gloucestershire, and Colonel Webb, the member for the city. The former, in an after-dinner speech, expressed his satisfaction at having his health proposed "by so respectable an individual" as his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester; and the latter, in a low pothouse, during his canvass, assured half-a-dozen sweeps and tinkers that "his feelings overcame him in having the onerous responsibility of addressing so respectable an assembly." The assembly grinned, and one of them cried "Walker!" —*The Hon. Grantley Berkeley's Life and Recollections.*

There are many Farinas at Cologne, all of whom, of course, claim to be the real manufacturers of the charming perfume named after that city. A French gentleman, who was recently there, being anxious to obtain a few bottles of the celebrated eau-de-Cologne, entered into the handsomest of three fine shops, all pretending to sell the genuine perfume. After making a purchase he conjured the master to say whether he was indeed the real Farina. The shop-keeper seemed greatly embarrassed, but at last confessed that he was not, and that the real Farina kept the shop on the other side of the street. The gentleman thanked him for his candour, and immediately made another purchase at the shop indicated. The next day the Frenchman, happening to pass through the street with a native of Cologne, related his adventure, and was not a little astonished when his friend exclaimed, "The rascal! Why the shop he recommended you to is a branch establishment of his own."

A celebrated physician in Albany, New York relates the following as an item of his experience;—"One stormy night he was awakened from a first nap by the ringing of his office bell. He put his head out of the window, and made the usual inquiry, 'What's wanted?' 'Och, docthor dear, be quick! Me ould woman Biddy is taring bad,' answered a voice below with an unmistakable brogue. 'Who are you?' said the doctor. 'Sure I'm Dinney Sullivan, your honour, and I live in the Bowery; an' ye must be quick.' The place indicated being at a considerable distance, the doctor demurred, and asked him to summon a nearer practitioner. Dinney urged, and finally, as an inducement, said: 'Docthor dear, if you'll only come, I'll gie ye tin dollars, kill or cure.' Tempted by the fee, the doctor assented, and after a disagreeable walk, found Biddy beyond human aid. He prescribed for her as well as he could, and then left her, and the next morning heard of her death. After a time the doctor sent his bill to Dinney who indignantly repudiated it, and was sued in consequence. When the trial came on and the doctor had stated his case, Dinney quietly asked the plaintiff if he had cured 'the ould woman.' He answered in the negative, of course. 'Then, docthor,' he continued, in a boisterous tone, 'upon the vartue of your oath, did you kill her?' The doctor was thunderstruck, stammered, and finally answered once more in the negative. 'Thin, yer honour,' said Dinney, 'the docthor didn't kape his contract—he nather killed nor cured Biddy, and he can't have the dollars.' The court nonsuited the plaintiff, and the doctor acknowledged himself 'so'd.'"

LITERARY SELECTIONS.

Youth endures nothing more easily than poverty, if only a love, either of a heart or of a science, illuminate the dark present.

A man who is lost to honour, and has a corrupt heart, never finds anything worthy in the conduct of his associates; he looks upon every one with a constant peering suspicion.

Be always frank and true; spurn every sort of affectation and disguise. Have the courage to confess your ignorance and awkwardness. Confide your faults and follies to but few.

Occupation, action of any kind, is as opposed to sentimentality as fire to water; and a few years of labour, or study, even a few months or weeks, will bring a young head into the right track.

It is indeed at home that every man must be known by those who would make a just estimate either of his virtue or his felicity; for smiles and embroidery are alike occasional, and the mind is often dressed for show in painted honour and fictitious benevolence.

It is with a good book as it is with good company. Introduce a base person among gentlemen, it is all to no purpose, he is not their fellow. Every society protects itself. The company is perfectly safe, and he is not one of them, though his body is in the room.

THE ELEPHANT AND THE CAMEL.—Elephants have the bitterest enmity to camels. When the camel scents the elephant it stops still, trembles in in all its limbs, and utters an uninterrupted cry of terror and affright. No persuasion, no blows can induce it to rise; it moves its head backwards and forwards, and its whole frame is shaken with mortal anguish. The elephant, on the contrary, as soon as he perceives the camel, elevates his trunk, stamps with his feet, and with his trunk thrown backwards, snorting with a noise like the sound of a trumpet, he rushes towards the camel, which with its neck outstretched and utterly defenceless, awaits with the most patient resignation, the approach of its enemy. The elephant, with its enormous shapeless limbs, tramples on the unfortunate animal in such a manner that in a few minutes it is scattered around in small fragments.

DRESS IN RELATION TO FIGURE.—In adapting the dress to the shape and size of the wearer, a certain knowledge of drawing and of the proper proportions of the figure is of course the chief help. There are, however, a few well-ascertained rules which may safely be taught. One, for instance, is that transverse shapes generally tend to lessen height and increase breadth, while longitudinal forms have the opposite effect. Another well-known rule (which I believe is easily explained by a reference to optical science) is the tendency of light colours to increase apparent size, and *vice versa*. People of more than average size should be cautious about wearing white or very light colours for this reason, although it must always be remembered that proportion and colour impress the eye so much more sensibly than mere scale that this rule is a very subordinate one, and only to be applied after those more important subjects have been thoroughly considered. It should, however, be remembered that more than average size necessarily involves a certain degree of conspicuousness, which makes any peculiarity of dress doubly undesirable in such cases. A small person may wear with impunity both colours and shapes which would be inexcusably striking on a large figure. Nothing goes so far to redeem unusual size as complete repose both in form and colour. Much trimming, loose ends and streamers frills and furbelows, and caprices of all kinds, are apt to become intolerable when magnified, while on a small scale they may please, by a certain fluttering airiness which is in keeping with the impression of a tiny creature. But here also proportion may almost reverse the effect of scale. A short and heavy figure may even more imperatively need quietness in dress than one of twice its actual volume which has run up into slenderness. And this naturally leads me to the second respect in which dress should be adapted to the wearer, namely, character; which indeed is scarcely separable from the form on which it is impressed, and according to which such questions as the last should mainly be decided. — *From "Thoughtfulness in Dress."*

WORDSWORTH AND COLERIDGE.—In this period Wordsworth wrote his one drama, "The Borderers," a performance scarcely worthy of him, which did not see the light for fifty years, and which even now, we believe, is known to the majority of his readers only by name. And up to this time we are not aware that he had done anything which could, by any but the most extraordinary insight, be considered as affording promise of the splendid future before him. He had published a volume of "Descriptive Sketches of Lake and Alpine Scenery," not much above the average of university composition, a few years before; but it would have required the eye of a true seer—one possessed with the very gift of divination—to discern the author of "The Excursion" in those smooth and softly flowing lines. Such a seer, however, there was, enlightened by the kindred gift of genius, as well as by that ardent youthful enthusiasm which so often makes a right guess, though on perfectly fallacious grounds. The name of this first critic who knew how to appreciate Wordsworth, and foresaw his future glory, was Samuel Taylor Coleridge. "Seldom, if ever," he had said some time before, after reading the "Descriptive Sketches," "was the emergence of an original poetic genius above the literary horizon more evidently announced." We are not told how the two poets were brought to a personal knowledge of each other; but in the summer of 1797, Coleridge appeared at Racedown, and their friendship seems to have at once become most warm and close. They plunged into sudden acquaintance, sudden love. There is something very whimsical in Miss Wordsworth's record of the first evening they spent together. "The first thing," she says, "that was read after he came, was William's new poem, the 'Ruined Cottage'" (afterwards embodied in the first book of "The Excursion"), with which he was much delighted; and after tea he repeated to us two acts and a half of his tragedy, 'Orsorio.' The next evening, William read his tragedy, 'The Borderers.'" This was an appalling commencement; but notwithstanding the temptation to smile over such a portentous way of occupying the placid nothingness of an evening "after tea," there is something in the sublime mutual confidence of the two poets, their intense youthful gravity, and superiority to all that is ridiculous in the situation, and their absorbtion in the grand pursuit which was opening before them, which turns the reader's smile into sympathy. Great as their fame is now, and much as they have accomplished no doubt there glimmered before them, in the golden mist of these early days, many an impossible feat and triumph greater than any reality. They exhausted themselves in eager theories, exchanging plans and fancies as they walked with their young heads reaching the skies over the combs and uplands. Half spectator, half inspirer, the deep-eyed rapid girl between them heard and saw, and felt and enhanced every passing thought and scheme; and, with an enthusiasm which borders on extravagance, they all worshipped and applauded each other. "He is a wonderful man," writes Miss Wordsworth of Coleridge. "His conversation teems with soul, mind, and spirit." Coleridge, on his part, describes "Wordsworth and his exquisite sister" with equal fervour. "I speak with heartfelt sincerity, and I think unblinded judgment, when I tell you that I feel a little man by his side," he writes; and adds of Dorothy, "In every motion her innocent soul outbeams so brightly, that who saw her would say guilt was a thing impossible with her. Her information is various, her eye watchful in observation of nature, and her taste a perfect electrometer."—"*A Century of Great Poets. William Wordsworth.*" in *Blackwood's Magazine.*

MYSTERIOUS TRAGEDY IN LONDON.

A melancholy and fatal occurence has just been brought to light in Golden Square, London. It appears that on Thursday last a respectably-dressed lady and gentleman took apartments at No. 18, stating that they had arrived from the Continent, and required the room for a week only. They slept there on Thursday night, had their breakfast in the house on Friday morning, dined at a restaurant in Regent-street, and returned home at 10 p.m. Nothing was afterwards heard or seen of them until 11 o'clock on Saturday morning, when Mrs. Cunningham, the landlady, went upstairs to clean the rooms, and on coming to the door of the apartments of her new lodgers, she was much startled to find it locked, and the key tied to the handle outside. On entering the room, she saw the lady seated in an armchair, with a railway rug partly over her face, and the gentleman stretched on the floor tightly clenching what afterwards proved to be a Bible in his hands. She instantly gave an alarm, when Dr. Slight, of Brewer-street, was called in, and he discovered that the bodies had been dead some time, and a phial labelled "Strychnine" was found on the table. There was also by its side, apparently in a man's handwriting, a note in English, to the following effect: "You will find £3 on the table, which I have left to bury us with; let it be done as quietly as possible; £1 is to be given to Mrs. Cunningham for her kindness to us, and also what remains in the trunks besides." On searching the bodies no papers of any description which will lead to their identity have been found, but from the appearance of the grate in the room there is no doubt a number of papers were destroyed before the terrible act was committed. The bodies were removed on Saturday night to St. James's Workhouse, where they await the coroner's inquest. The man appears to have been about 45 years of age, and the woman 50.

FEARFUL COLLISION ON THE THAMES.

On Saturday afternoon a very alarming collision happened a short distance below the northern outfall of the main drainage at Barking, between a large iron screw steamship called the Sharkee, belonging to the Turkish Government, and the well-known Rotterdam steamer Batavia, Captain Janses. The shock resulted in the sinking of the latter ship and the loss of a great amount of property. The Batavia, which was a paddle steamer, the property of the Netherlands Steamship Company, left the Brunswick Pier, Blackwall, shortly after 12 o'clock, for Rotterdam. She had a general cargo and about 30 passengers on board. She proceeded down the river in charge of a pilot, and on nearing Half-way Reach the Sharkee, which was returning from a trial trip, was observed coming up. It would appear that both vessels were keeping a course in about mid-channel, steaming at their usual rates. The Sharkee came in contact with the Batavia, which was struck on the port side just abaft the foremast and cut down below the waterline. It was soon ascertained that the Batavia was fast filling, and that no time was to be lost in adopting measures for the preservation of the passengers and crew. Boats were lowered, and many of the passengers were got on board the Sharkee. Several, however, were taken out of the water. The Caledonian steam tug also bore down to the spot and rendered great service in saving life, and it is believed that all on board the Batavia were saved, although some of the passengers are reported to be much hurt. In less than ten minutes after the collision the Batavia sunk almost in mid-channel. Some of the passengers are serious sufferers, for in addition to personal injuries they have lost their luggage. A second-class passenger, a German, who was returning to his native country with his wife and family, is stated to have had a large sum of money in a box in the sunken ship. The brokers of the ship have adopted the most prompt measures to protect the property, and means will at once be taken to get the sunken vessel nearer in shore. The Sharkee, which was damaged on her bow, proceeded up the river to the Millwall Docks, and landed those saved from the Batavia.

Sir Thomas Cochrane, admiral of the fleet, expired on Saturday morning at his residence, near Ryde. He was in his 83rd year.

At Portsmouth quarter sessions on Saturday, a Post office clerk was sentenced to nine months hard labour for embezzling savings bank deposits to the amount of £9 15s.

ENORMOUS BRAIN IN A BOY.—A boy, 13 years of age, died in the Middlesex Hospital, a few days since, from injuries caused by a fall from an omnibus. His brain after death, was found to be very large, and to weigh 58oz., about 8oz. above the weight of the average male adult's. He had been a particularly healthy lad, without any evidence of rachitis, and very intelligent.—*British Medical Journal.*

THE WASHINGTON CLAIMS COMMISSION.—The United States and British Commission had a long session at Washington on October 5th, and closed the proofs in a large number of claims, and extended the time for taking testimony in others. The following cases were disallowed: Laurie, Son, and Co. against the United States, No. 321, personal property destroyed by the United States army; Samuel Irwin and Co. against the United States, No. 322, personal property destroyed by the United States army; Edward M'Hugh, against the United States, No. 350, illegal imprisonment by the United States; Elizabeth Sherman, administratrix, against the United States, No. 359, alleged imprisonment of her husband by the United States. The Commission adjourned until October 28.

FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held at Cockermouth on Friday upon the body of a lady killed in a carriage accident near that town on the previous day. The deceased was the wife of Mr. Harvey, a gentleman who has recently returned to England from Malta, and who has lately been staying at the Globe Hotel, Cockermouth, with Mrs. Harvey and her sister-in-law, who is 16 years of age. It appears that it was Mr. Harvey's intention to purchase a residence near Cockermouth, and at the fair held on Monday last week, he purchased two horses. On Thursday morning, his wife and sister went out together in a conveyance, to which the horses he purchased were attached, for the purpose of witnessing a hunt by the Cockermouth beagles. On their return, when the conveyance was proceeding down the road behind Wire End, Mr. Harvey took the reins from the driver, and while he was doing so one of the horses became unmanageable, and at last both of them took fright and darted wildly away. Mr. Harvey, who was seated on the box with the driver, grasped the reins as tightly as he could, but he had no control over the horses, and the reins broke at a sudden turn in the road. The off wheel of the conveyance struck against a stone, and the driver was thrown off the box into the road. After proceeding a short distance Mrs. Harvey was next thrown, or she leapt out of the conveyance, the only remaining occupant of which was Miss Harvey. The horses speedily reached the River Cocker, into which they dashed with the conveyance and galloped up the stream, Miss Harvey, who was still in the conveyance, got upon the box, seized the broken rein, and drew the horses into the by-fall at Southwaite Mill. There the conveyance became firmly fixed, and the further progress of the horses was checked. Miss Harvey then got out of the conveyance, and walked through the river to the bank. She sustained no injury. Mr. Harvey and the driver were both injured, but only slightly. Mrs. Harvey, however, was so seriously injured that she died at five o'clock on Thursday afternoon, after her removal to Cockermouth, from laceration of the brain. She was found lying insensible on the road, and she continued insensible till her death. The deceased was 24 years of age, and had only been married five months.

CLOSE OF THE EXHIBITION OF 1872.

On Saturday afternoon, punctually at five o'clock, at the close of a dark and dreary October day, the International Exhibition of 1872 expired. But it must be confessed (says the *Observer*) that the South Kensington farewell, the valedictory ceremony, the last day in the old home, the latest occasion for worshipping at the shrine of art was not such an imposing ceremony as might have been imagined. Anything more melancholy than the scene it is not easy to imagine. The show did not conclude with a shout, but with a long-drawn sigh. The visitors could have been counted with the greatest ease. Many of the galleries were quite deserted. The cotton and fabric avenues echoed only to the melancholy tramp of a guardian policeman, the whirr of the machinery was hushed, and the silence of the long manufacturing corridor was broken only by the fitful laughter of two boys folding the last copies of "The Key." The only signs of life were visible among the musical instruments and the jewellery, where the last gushing season-ticket holder favoured the company with the latest "Morceau pour le piano," all shakes and twirls, where the little old gentleman like Alex. Dumas was busy superintending the washing of the last watch-chain by electricity; where the awe-struck young ladies were sighing over the Countess of Dudley's jewels; and where an energetic proprietor of musical boxes improved the occasion by catching hold of a stray visitor, and accosting him with the old bazaar jargon, the old touting formula, "Would you like to buy a nice musical box, sir, cheap? Very cheap, I assure you, sir! A great reduction in prices to-day!" We had not been in the instrument room three minutes before we were accosted in this fashion, and we pursued our course after this by the photograph stalls and jewel cases with fear and trembling. The complete nuisance of the bazaar system—if Saturday can be taken as an example—must have spoiled the pleasure of peeping and prying about which belongs properly to visitors at such exhibitions as these. We want to learn and be instructed, not to buy. We want to see what manufacturers are doing not to fill their pockets. Is there anything more profoundly melancholy and pathetic than the appearance of a friend's house, where laughter and revelry have gone hand in hand, at some unfortunate time when reverses have come, and the bit of carpet is hung out of the drawing-room window? The notion of the old home and pleasant scenes under the bitter rod of the auctioneer and the coarse control of the broker, was not disassociated from Saturday's break up. It looked very much as if the carpet was flung out of the commissioner's window, and scenes not unsuggestive of summer pleasures were being rudely trampled on. The picture galleries were denuded of their best treasures, the French gallery was a desert of dirty walls, and everywhere there were these sad stains of the outlines of the frames, and large holes from which the nails had been cruelly wrenched. The public was evidently in the way, and exhibitors seemed in a hurry to pack up and be off. The *bier garten*, where once we smoked in the summer, and which was then so merry and animated, was littered over with packing cases and joints of machinery. Specimens everywhere were ticketed for departure, and round about the galleries wandered just a few art-lovers who were anxious to be in at the death, and to bargain for some object which had caused them delight. Damp without, and depressing within, the scene was anything but enlivening. Wandering disconsolately through half-filled picture galleries, on every side and at every turn a gap, and avoiding the attacks of tradesmen hungry for custom, such of the public as dared to brave the misery of a wretched autumn day saw on Saturday the last of the International Exhibition of 1872.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH COMMERCIAL TREATY.

The following is the text of a circular which has been sent by Earl Granville, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, to the various Chambers of Commerce, explanatory of the negotiations with France, relative to the Anglo-French Commercial Treaty:—

Foreign Office, October 16th, 1872.—Sir,—I am directed by Earl Granville to state to you, for the information of the Council of the Chamber of Commerce, that it would appear that in some instances the points which his lordship desired to bring before the Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, in connection with the commercial negotiations with France, have not been fully understood.

The confidential memorandum which accompanied the letter from this office of the 22nd of August last, stated the limits of the proposed increase of duties in France, subject in all cases to the power of the French Government to add further duties, if by arrangement with other countries they should be enabled to do so, on the produce and manufactures of those countries and of Great Britain equally. Without in any way calling in question the correctness of this explanation of the proposed alterations of tariff in France, or the intentions of the persons who framed the law of the 26th July last (communicated to you in the letter of the 20th of August), it is possible that there may be errors of calculations in respect of compensatory duties and drawbacks, which, if uncorrected, may seriously affect different interests.

Lord Granville does not doubt that these calculations, as well as the question of particular import duties, have received the attention of the Chamber. But in matters of such importance to the commercial interests of the United Kingdom, her Majesty's Government are desirous that there should be no ground for misapprehension. The Chamber is aware that the alteration of tariff is not to be taken by itself alone, but in connection with the stipulation that such new duties, so far as they are differential, shall only have a limited duration; that in all other respects, and in regard to duties on the goods affected by the new tariff after a specific date, both as to commerce and navigation, this country is to receive in France and Algeria most-favoured-nation treatment; and further, that, as far as it is possible to make the provision, such most-favoured-nation treatment is to be secured independent of and beyond the specific stipulations of the proposed new treaty.

Provision will also be made for the satisfactory settlement of questions in regard to mineral oils of British origin, of exemption from the new duties of contract already existing, the bona fide nature of which must be proved before a commission at Paris; and of examination of goods by exports.

In expressing Lord Granville's thanks for very valuable suggestions which have been received from many chambers of commerce, I am to state that the period has now arrived when the negotiations must be brought to a close.

If the Chamber has any further observations to offer on the subjects to which I have now called attention, I am to request that the fact that such observations will be offered, and the particular points to which they will apply, may be notified by Monday or Tuesday next at latest, and that a statement, which shall be complete and final in itself without reference to other papers, may be sent as early as possible next week. It is also requested that the names and addresses of any persons may be given who would be ready to give explanations, either in London or Paris, as may be required, in elucidation of the statement which the Chamber may submit.

A copy of the new tariff above referred to is herewith inclosed. Lord Granville is using his best endeavours to obtain certain alterations in it which have been applied for by different chambers of commerce.—I am, sir, your most obedient, humble servant, (Signed) ENFIELD.

Captain West, of the Two Friends, of Guernsy, arrived in Shields harbour, reports that when off Flamborough Head, during a gale, the crew being aloft reefing topsails, Thomas Tetia, a seaman belonging to Guernsey, fell from the yard into the sea, and was drowned.

COLLISION AT SEA AND LOSS OF EIGHT LIVES.

On Monday night, Mr. Johnson, mate of the barque Caroline Maria, arrived at the Sailors' Home, Shields, reporting that his vessel, which left Gothenburg on Saturday for the Tyne, with iron and deals, had been run into at sea by the screw-steamer Mary, of Leith. The screw struck the barque amidships, and cut her in two. The vessel immediately sank, carrying with her eight of the crew. The captain, mate, and boy were saved by clinging to the spars. The screw afterwards steamed away without rendering assistance. The survivors remained in the water fully six hours, when they were picked up by the schooner Lady Queen, of Peterhead, and brought to the Tyne.

FATAL AFFRAY AT WIGAN.

On Monday night, a carter named Charles Walls, about fifty years of age, and residing in Bottom Croft, Hallgate, Wigan, met with instant death at the front door of the All Saints' Tavern, in a scuffle with a boiler maker, named Samuel Riley. Owing to the illness of the man usually employed as brewer, Riley on Monday stayed from work to assist the people at the tavern, and in the course of the afternoon he and Joseph Walls, deceased's brother, had an altercation, which led to blows. Shortly afterwards Charles Walls met Riley at the same house, and began to take his brother's part. It is said that in the course of the quarrel Walls seized Riley's arm, upon which the latter turned round, and, grasping the deceased, dragged him to the entrance to the house, where Walls fell on his face and sustained injuries which caused death immediately. Deceased has left a widow and four children, two of whom are employed. Riley has been taken into custody to await an inquiry into the facts of the case.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

The Foreign Office issues a letter from Dr. Livingstone to Earl Granville, received on October 19. It is dated Unyanyembe, July 1, 1872, and says that the employment of slaves instead of freemen caused the traveller infinite inconvenience and the loss of quite two years of time, besides imminent risk of violent death. These results were entirely owing to the Banians, who carry on the slave trade in that region, and Dr. Livingstone regrets much that Dr. Kirk viewed his complaint against the Banians as an attack upon himself. He had no intention of giving offence to Dr. Kirk. He requested Mr. Stanley to send back any party of slaves he might meet, and had no idea that this precaution would have the effect of stopping an English expedition sent to his aid. Dr. Livingstone then enters into details as to the course he intends to take. He could wish to retire now, but would be conscious of leaving the discovery of the sources unfinished. With ordinary success he hoped to be back at Ujiji eight months hence. Had Dr. Livingstone known of the Search Expedition, he would have utilised it to explore Lake Victoria, which he has not the remotest desire to go near himself. He is called the Christian among the Arabs, and is on good terms with them all.

ATTEMPTED MURDER IN BARROW.

At the Barrow Police Court, on Monday, a labourer, named Charles Goldsmith, in the employ of the Corporation, was charged with stabbing Saml. Gaul, with intent to murder him, on the previous day. It appears that some time since Gaul lodged with the prisoner, who is a married man, and lives in one of the wooden huts erected on Old Barrow Island. After a time, the prisoner imagined that Gaul was on rather too familiar terms with his wife, and gave him notice to leave. About a fortnight since, however, they seem to have settled their differences, and Gaul again went to lodge with the Goldsmiths. On Saturday night the prisoner and Gaul again quarrelled, and, while drinking together on Sunday evening, the subject was once more broached, and hard words passed between them. Ultimately Gaul went into his bedroom and laid down. Shortly after this the prisoner was seen to leave the room in which he had been seated, with a knife in his hand, and to enter Gaul's bedroom. Sounds of a struggle were soon heard issuing from this room, and on some of the other inmates of the house going to see what was the matter they found Gaul lying on the bed, with a fearful gash in the side of his neck, reaching from the ear downwards, the wound being about 2¼ inches long. Medical assistance was procured, and the wound bandaged. The prisoner was apprehended about a quarter of an hour afterwards. — The case was adjourned in order to see how the wounded man progresses.

The Earl of Shrewsbury's Glamorgan estates were brought to the hammer at Cardiff on Friday. There were in all 53 lots, and the sale realised upwards of £52,000.

THE GALES IN THE NORTH SEA.—DISASTERS TO SHIPPING AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The recent gales which swept the German Ocean have proved very disastrous to shipping. On Friday evening the West Hartlepool barque Palestine was struck by a fearful sea in a storm off the coast of Norway, when on her homeward passage from Nyhamn to West Hartlepool, carrying away a large portion of her bulwarks, and washing overboard John Peacock, the mate, a married man, residing at West Hartlepool. A large fleet of timber-laden Baltic ships have arrived at the Hartlepools since Monday. Many of them experienced fearful passages. The gravest doubts are felt for the safety of the brig William, of West Hartlepool, coal laden, for Gestemunde, and the brig Raisbach, of Whitby, also coal laden, for the Elbe, which sailed five weeks ago, and have not since been heard of. The report circulated early in the week that the new steamer Minnie Irvine, of West Hartlepool, had been lost on her first voyage to Alexandria, and the captain and one man drowned, is without foundation.

EXTRAORDINARY CREDULITY.—An extraordinary case of fraud was under investigation at the Marylebone Police Court, on Saturday. Both the accuser and accused were Frenchwomen, the one named Annette Dussoir, the other Agnes Arnavan. Mdlle. Dussoir arrived in London from France on the 24th of September. She went to a restaurant, where she met the prisoner, who said she was a political refugee. On the 26th she again saw the prisoner, who said she had a letter from the Emperor Napoleon, whom she was to visit, but could not do so because she had no clothes, and the prosecutrix, believing her statement, gave her £3 10s. She said that would not be enough to get her boxes from France. She required 160 francs, and the prosecutrix than gave the prisoner her watch to make up the amount. On Sunday, the 29th, the prosecutrix obtained a situation, but continued to see the prisoner from time to time. The prisoner said she had spoken to the Emperor about the prosecutrix, also to Lord Londonderry, and he had also spoken to the Emperor. On the 4th of October the prisoner sent a letter to the prosecutrix, in which she stated that the Emperor was much pleased with her literary composition, and whatever she asked he would grant, but he thought to start a journal in England and make her editor. She also stated that she was to dine with the Empress, to give her antecedents of the prosecutrix, but could not go because she had no clothing. The prosecutrix, believing that she would be taken into the service of the Empress, sent to France, and received 420f. in French bank notes, which she gave to the prisoner. It appeared that the prisoner had also represented herself as private secretary to the Emperor. When she was arrested a letter was found in her pocket from the Emperor's secretary, refusing to have anything to do with her.—The magistrate remanded her for a week.

Lost.

FIVE SHILLINGS REWARD.

LOST, in or near CONSETT, on Saturday EVENING, the 14th ult., a POCKET'S JACKET and CAP.—Anyone returning them to the Office of this Paper will receive the above reward. 403c

Wanted.

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

WANTED for November Term a PUBLIC-HOUSE, security given.—Apply by Letter, T.W., *Guardian* Office Consett. 382c

WANTED.—A thoroughly Good GENERAL SERVANT, where a Nurse is kept. A Clean, Active, Trustworthy Girl of good character. —Apply at Pontop House, Annfield Plain. 406c

TAILORS WANTED.

WANTED Immediately, a Steady and Efficient JOURNEYMAN TAILOR. Also an APPRENTICE.—Apply to T. LAMONBY, Tailor, Leadgate. 390c

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

For Sale.

FOR SALE, a BYCICLE for £2 10s.—Apply to HENRY PASCOE, Brickworks, Consett. 387c

TWO First-class WAGGONETTES little worse than new, for Sale.—Apply to JAMES HOOD, Light Carriage Builder, Gallowgate, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

TWO First-class WAGGONETTES, little worse than new, for Sale.—Apply to JAMES HOOD, Light Carriage Builder, Gallowgate, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 225c

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

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

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

TO GARDENERS AND OTHERS.

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

FOR SALE,

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

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. A. T. Crow.

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

Sales by Auction every Tuesday.

THE next SALE of HORSES, HARNESS, CARRIAGES, &c., will take place on TUESDAY Oct. 29, 1872. ARTHUR T. CROW, Auctioneer

By Mr. Pattinson.

A Quarterly Sale will take placeat Mr. CLARKSON'S New Inn, West Stanley, on MONDAY NEXT, 21st, 1872, of HORSES, PIGS, HARNESS CARTS, DOGCARTS, &c., &c., GROCERIES, DRAPERIES, FURNITURE, &c., &c.

MR. PATTINSON, Auctioneer.

Sale to commence at One o'clock.

For Particulars, see Small Bills. 388c

By Mr. W. Nicholson.

FORR LANE-ENDS, CASTLESIDE.

MR. W. NICHOLSON

WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on the above Premises on MONDAY, November 11, 1872, a quantity of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FARMING STOCK, FARM IMPLEMENTS. Particulars next week.

Sale at One o'clock.

Trod Beck House, Wolsingham,
October 23rd, 1872. 402c

By Mr. John Jenkins.

FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

MR. JOHN JENKINS is instructed by Mr. T. C. HAWES, to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, November, 1st and 2nd, the whole of his STOCK-IN-TRADE, FIXTURES, and GAS FITTINGS, previous to removing to the New Water Works at Consett.

Particulars in Bills. 414c

SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

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

Also, a good BOILER, now, 6ft. by 3ft., made of Low Moor Plate, with Frame and Door. Any further information can be obtained by applying to the AUCTIONEER, Trafalgar Street Sale-room, Consett.

July 17th, 1872. 214c

By Mr Joseph Oley.

NOTICE OF SALE.

IMPORTANT SALE OF FURNITURE AT SHOTLEY BRIDGE, on MONDAY, November 4th, 1872.

MR. JOSEPH OLEY,

HAS been honoured with instructions from Wm. F. JACKSON, Esq., who is changing his residence, to SELL, a portion of his ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE on the above date, particulars of which will be given in Handbills, and by Advertisement next week. The Furniture will be on view on the FRIDAY and SATURDAY, previous to the Day of Sale from 12 to 4 o'clock in the Afternoon of each day. 404c

Contract.

BENFIELDSIDE LOCAL BOARD.

CONTRACTORS are invited to Tender for the works required in Cutting and Laying a Sewer at Blackfine.

Specifications, Plans, and Sections may be seen and Tenders will be received, at the Office of the Surveyor, Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, from 10 a.m. till 4 p.m. each day up to November 4th, 1872.

No pledge is given that the lowest or any Tender will be accepted.

JOHN SMITH,
Surveyor.

Town Hall, Shotley Bridge,
Oct. 24, 1872. 411c

To Lend.

MONEY.

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

MONEY TO LEND.

BRITISH MUTUAL INVESTMENT CO. LIMITED.

SUMS from £50 to £1,000 to lend on approved Personal Security, and in larger sums on Freehold or other property at low rate of interest. Monthly or quarterly repayments.—Apply to

J. J. BRITTON,
Solicitor,
Newcastle-on-Tyne. 399c

To Let.

TO BE LET, the SINKING of an AIR-SHAFT, and DRIVING of a STONE DRIFT.—Apply at South Moor Colliery. 401c

TO LET, a HOUSE, from 2 to 10 Rooms, with or without Land, situate at Burnhope.—Apply to D. BULMER, Catchgate. 397c

HOUSE AND SHOP TO LET, in VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT.—For particulars apply to Mr. MCGUAN, Publican, Medomsley Road, Consett. 347c

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 and may be entered immediately a very Desirable residence situate at Lanchester. The House contains five rooms with every convenience, suitable for a respectable family. For particulars, apply to RALPH WATSON, Lanchester. 406c

TO LET.—A HOUSE containing TWO ROOMS, with GARDEN and small CLOSE of LAND, if required, at David's Town, near Woodlands, one mile from Rowlands Gill Station.—Apply to W. B. VAN HAANSBERGEN, Esq., Newcastle-on-Tyne. 415c

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

WINTER EATAGE TO LET of 600 or 700 acres (in lots to suit Applicants) on WOODLANDS and SHEEPWALKS Estates, one mile from Knitsley Station.—Apply to W. B. VAN HAANSBERGEN, Esq., Annfield Lodge, NEWCASTLE, or Mr. JOSEPH THOMPSON, Woodlands, County of Durham. 370c

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

Business Announcements.

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

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

369c

NOTICE.

ADOLPHUS MAY,
CLOCK & WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, &c.,
(Late with Messrs. Parker, Front Street, Consett,)

BEGS to intimate that he now intends to carry on Business on his own account, at No. 9, NELSON STREET, Blackhill, Mr. Ainsley's Establishment, Shotley Street, Consett. Experience for the last Two Years in some First-class Establishments. All orders connected with the Trade punctually attended to.

A. M. would especially recommend his style of repairing Jewellery for Elegance and Economy. Workmanship in all kinds of Time-pieces, Watches, &c., warranted equal to the Best in the North of England.

His STOCK consists of Jewellery, &c., purchased off the leading Birmingham Firms, and he would especially invite an inspection of his Gold Albert Chains, Gold Brooches, Gold Ear Rings, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Rings, Ladies' Gold Necklaces, &c., &c., Prices as Moderate as possible.

Country orders punctually attended to.

Consett, July 18th, 1872. 215c

PRICE THREE SHILLINGS, POST FREE.

THE LANCHESTER COMMON ACT with the AWARDED ROADS, QUARRIES, WELLS, WATERING PLACES, &c., set out by the Commissioners by their Award, dated 15th JUNE, 1871; also a note of the various

CUSTOMS OF THE COPYHOLD OF MANORS OF THE SEE OF DURHAM.

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

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

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

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

Mr. JACKSON will be glad to forward copies of either of these editions to Purchasers free of Post. Which Halfpenny Postage Stamps or Post-Office Orders made payable to ROBERT JACKSON, Consett, must be received.

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

Business Announcement.

PRICE ONE PENNY; OR, ON SUPERIOR PAPER, WITH A DIARY, TWOPENCE.

Will be ready on SATURDAY, December, 7th, 1872.

JACKSON'S

BUSINESS AND HOUSEHOLD ALMANACK FOR 1873,

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

JACKSON'S

BUSINESS AND HOUSEHOLD ALMANACK FOR 1873,

Will contain, besides a vast amount of general information,

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

CONTENTS OF ALMANACK FOR 1873.
Lambeth Palace and its Historical Associations—with an Engraving of Lambeth Palace.
Abergavenny Castle—with an engraving.
Death of Richard III—with an engraving of the Battle of Bosworth Field.
Folly Bridge—with an engraving.
Rhembrandt's Mill, do.
The Boundary Stone, do.
Chertsey Abbey do.
Tewkesbury Abbey, do.
Woolwich Dockyard, do.
Brecon Bridge South Wales do.
Chelsea Hospital, do.
Crickhowell, Brecon, do.
WISE MAXIMS AND CHOICE READINGS.—
The Value of Books.
A Capital Story.
Testimony of a Water Drinker.
Good Advice.
Sunday Labour.
The Gospel.
Power of a Mother's Word.
GOLDEN RULES TO BE OBSERVED THROUGH LIFE.—
A Sermon for the Young.
Riddle of Life.
Making most of Life.
Stream of Life.
Ills of Life.
The Bottom of the Ocean.
Spare Moments.
Early Rising.
Lord Chesterfield.
Cruelty of Pride.
How the Gulf Stream regulates the Temperature of Ingeden.
Beware of little expenses: a small leak will sink a great ship.
Economy in a Family.
Savings' Banks in England and America.
Incident of the Franco-Prussian War.
Bonaparte's Error.
Influence of Hope.
Proper use of Hope.
Power of Perseverance.
Benefit of Knowledge.
Greatness of Man.
Enthusiasm of Man.
Contagiousness of Enthusiasm.
TWELVE GOLDEN MAXIMS FOR FAMILIES.
1.—Health must be regarded.
2.—Education must be earnestly attended to.
3.—Amiable tempers must be cherished.
4.—Industrious habits must be formed.
5.—Mutual confidence must be reposed.
6.—A continual desire for domestic tranquillity must be cherished.
7.—The parental character must be highly respected.
8.—Domestic order must be maintained.
9.—The love of home must be fostered.
10.—Sympathy under domestic trials must be expressed.
11.—Sincere prayer must be presented for each other.
12.—The family must look forward to a purer, brighter, nobler world than this.
CURIOSITIES OF SCIENCE.—
Compensating forces in eastern.
Nutriment in apples.
The nine weights.
Invention of the Saw.
The Alpine Tunnel.
For what purpose were the Stars created?
Materials of a Man.
Circulation of the blood in Man.
How the Bee makes honey.
Composition of sugar.
At what season man weighs most.
Filtering water.
Fatal Experiment with lightining.
To tell the approach of storms.
INFORMATION FOR EVERYBODY.—
Summary of the Intoxicating Liquors Act, 1872.
Rates of Inland Postage.
Post Office Savings' Bank.
Eclipses in 1873.
Fixed and Moveable Festivals, &c.
Bill Stamps and Promissory Notes
Principal articles of the Calendar for 1873.
The Queen and Royal Family.
The Ministry.
Sovereigns and Heads of Governments of the Principal States of the World.
Extent and Population of the United Kingdom.
Table of English and Scottish Sovereigns.
Rules for the disposal for the personal estate of a person dying intestate.
Assessed TAXES, Licenses, &c.

TO ADVERTISERS.

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

Consett, 23rd October, 1872.

Business Announcements.

JUST FORFEITED.—First-class Gold and Silver Watches, by the best makers, Gold and Silver Albert, Guards, Wedding and Fancy Rings, at about half the original cost.—J. TAYLOR, Pawnbroker, 19, Broad Chare, Newcastle. 333c

NOTICE.

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

M. RICHLEY, Secretary.

August 5th, 1870. 175a

NOTICE.

FOR
PURE CHEMICALS
AND GENUINE DRUGS,
MAWSON AND SWAN,
MOSLEY STREET,
NEWCASTLE. 221b

NOTICE.

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

BROOKS'S
CHEAP HAT SHOP
IS THE CORNER OF CLAYTON STREET
AND NEWGATE STREET.

SUMMER STOCK REDUCED IN PRICE.

Parties visiting Newcastle, and wanting a Good and Cheap HAT, will find this a favourable opportunity.

Note the Address—

E. BROOKS,
59, CLAYTON STREET, AND CORNER OF
NEWGATE STREET, NEWCASTLE-
ON-TYNE. 317c

PRICE LIST

OF the various descriptions of READY-MADE CLOTHING now in STOCK for Autumn Wear at R. W. SHAW'S Establishments, 22, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT, 13, FRONT STREET, CONSETT, and FRONT STREET, LEADGATE.

TROUSERS.

Men's Black Doeskin Trousers (lined or unlined) 9s. 6d., 12s. 6d., 15s. 6d., and 17s. 6d.

Men's Grey Doeskin Ditto (lined) 10s. 6d., worth 22s.

200 pairs Men's Striped Tweed Trousers (lined). 10s. 6d., 13s. 6d., and 14s. 6d. A beautiful assortment of patterns.

Men's plain Grey Tweed Ditto (lined), 10s. 9d. worth 13s. 6d.

Men's Bedford Cords, any shape, lined or unlined, 9s. 3d. to 14s. 6d.

150 pairs of Men's Drab Moleskin Trousers, 4s. 11d. 5s. 9d., 7s. 6d., to 9s. 6d.

Men's White Moleskin Trs. 7s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.

100 pairs of Men's Drab Moleskins, unlined, with mole pockets, at 9s. 9d., worth 12s. 6d.

Boys' Drab Moleskin Trousers, 3s. 6d. to 6s. 11d. Price according to size.

Boys' Drab Cord Ditto, 2s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.

Boys Partridge Cords, 3s. 11d. for first size, best quality.

Boys Cloth Trousers, all sizes, from 1s. 11d. to 7s. 6d.

TROUSERS AND VESTS.

250 Men's Fancy Tweed Trousers and Vests to match, with single-breasted Vests, at 19s. 6d., worth 24s.

400 pairs of Fancy Ditto, with double-breasted Vests, 21s. and 24s.

Boys' Tweed Trousers, and Vests to match, from 9s. 9d. to 16s. 6d.

COATS.

Men's Black Cloth Coats, round or unbound, fashionable shape, 14s. 6d., 18s., 22s. 6d., and 26s.

Men's Speckled Tweed Ditto., single-breasted, 14s. 6d., 17s. 6d., 22s., and 25s.

Men's single-breasted, silk-mixtures, 26s., double-breasted, 29s.

Blue Diagonal Coats (double-breasted), 28s., 29s., and 33s.

Men's Brown and Blue Beaver Pea Jackets, extra good quality, 27s. 6d. and 32s.

Men's and Youths' Brown, Blue, and Black, Beaver and Melton Pea Jackets, the newest style, double-breasted, with plain backs, at 27s. 6d., 29s. 6d., and 32s. 6d.

Men's Blue Pilot and Nap Jackets, 14s. 6d., 17s. 6d., 19s. 6d., and 22s.

Boys' Tweed, Pilot, Doeskin, and Velveteen Jackets, all sizes, and prices according to size.

A large variety of other kinds of Coats in Stock, too numerous to mention.

OVERCOATS.

Men's Brown Witneys (heavy lined) at 18s. 6d., new worth 24s.

Men's Brown Beaver and Meltons at 26s., 27s. 6d., 32s., and 39s. These are, at the least, 8s. less than they can be made to order for, and are in every respect superior in style.

Men's Blue Melton Overcoats, at 29s., worth 36s.

SUITS.

Boys' Tweed Knickerbocker Suits, 4s. 11d., 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 12s. 6d., to 17s. 6d.

Boys' Velvet Suits, 6s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.

Boys' Blue Satarss, very good quality, with long Trousers, 15s. 6d., to 25s.

Youths' Blue Serge Suits with double-breasted Coats, 24s. to 35s.

Youths' Doeskin Suits, 13s. 6d. to 21s.

VESTS.

Men's Black Cloth Vests, single-breasted 4s. 6d., 6s. 6d., and 7s. 6d.

Men's Ditto, double-breasted, 7s. 6d. and 8s. 6d.

Men's silk mixtures, double-breasted, 8s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.

A large variety of Tweed Vests, from 2s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.

Boys' Black and Brown Velveteens, all sizes.

Men's Drab Moleskin Vests, 3s. 11d., 4s. 6d., to 5s. 6d.

Men's Drab Ditto, with long moleskin backs, 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.

Men's White Moleskin, 4s. 11d. to 5s. 9d.

N.B.—The above goods are quoted at the very lowest possible cash prices, from which no abatement can be made whatever. The increasing demand for R. W. Shaw's Ready-made Clothing is a certain indication that the quality and style of his Goods are in every respect equal to any of the Largest Firms in England.

R. W. S. also begs to announce that he is now SHOWING the LATEST STYLES in MILLINERY, at Luton House, Middle Street, Consett.

R. W. SHAW,
DRAPER, MILLINER, AND CLOTHIER,
LUTON HOUSE, MIDDLE STREET,
CONSETT, 13, FRONT STREET, CONSETT,
AND LEADGATE. 344c

Public Notices.

LINTZ CHURCH.

THE SERMONS on HOSPITAL SUNDAY, October 27, will (D.V.) be preached by the Rev. J. W. MITCHELL, M.A. Vicar of Leadgate. Collections in aid of the Medical Charities of Newcastle, &c. 394c

DIPTON GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE BOOKS of the Company for the Transfer of Stock will be closed from the 25th day of October to the 4th day of November, 1872.

By Order, GEO. LEADBITTER,
Company's Offices, Kyo, Hon Sec.
Oct. 23, 1872. 407c

GRAND CONCERT.

LEADGATE NATIONAL SCHOOL.

THE Celebrated MACMILLAN, the Great Comic Singer, together with the following Ladies and Gentlemen, will take part in the Concert.—Miss Moorhouse, Messrs. Jackson, Swallow, Bell, Moorhouse, Padfield, Tyzick, &c. 418c

WEST STANLEY.

A BRANCH of the NORTH DURHAM PERMANENT BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY has been Established at WEST STANLEY. At the first meeting 50 Shares were entered.

The next SUBSCRIPTION MEETING will be held at Mr. J. CLARKSON'S, Commercial Inn, West Stanley, on MONDAY next, October 28th, at 7 o'clock. Shares, 10s. each. No entrance fees.

GEORGE WINSHIP, Agent.

Head Office, 4, High Street, Gateshead.
413c J. G. SMITH, Secretary.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the CONSETT BRANCH of the BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY, will be held (D.V.) on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 30th October, 1872, at Half-past Seven o'clock, in the CONSETT BAPTIST SCHOOLS.

WILLIAM JENKINS, Esq., in the Chair.

GEORGE EDWARDS, Esq., will attend as deputation from the Parent Society, and several Ministers and Laymen are expected to take part in the proceedings.

A Collection will be made in aid of the funds of the Society. 416c

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 by the previous occupant, upon such occupation must first obtain the consent of the Secretary of the Company before consuming the Gas supplied by the said Company. In default thereof, upon notice 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. 212a

PRIZE ESSAYS ON TEMPERANCE.

THE COMMITTEE of the SHOTLEY BRIDGE DISTRICT BAND OF HOPE have arranged to offer PRIZES for the Best ESSAYS on "Total Abstinence," expressing the sentiment, "My reasons for joining a Band of Hope."

The Essays to be at least Eight Pages of Note Paper, written on one side only, to be sent to the vice-president, EDWARD WARDHAUGH, Jun., Blacksmith, Shotley Bridge, on or before Noon of the 11th November next, and to be composed by some member of a Band of Hope. There will be three Prizes offered, viz.:—1st, 10s.; 2nd, 7s.; 3rd, 4s.

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

The Prizes will be awarded at a PUBLIC MEETING, to be held in the TOWN HALL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE, on MONDAY EVENING, December 2, 1872, of which Notice will be given by Handbills.

398c M. NETTLETON, Secretary.

TOWN HALL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY,
TUESDAY, October, 29th, 1872.

TWO HOURS' GLORIOUS FUN.

The eminent London Star of Comedy and Song.

MISS EMMA STANLEY,

In her Celebrated Entertainment—

THE SEVEN AGES OF WOMAN!

AS given by command before their R.H. the A. Prince and Princess of Wales, in which she will personate 36 Characters, Male and Female, Old and Young, Rich and Poor, which are presented by MISS STANLEY in such rapid succession each appropriateness of Costume, as to strike the beholder with astonishment, and, in many cases, to enforce the this kind of punishmen believe," he writes, "that is hateful to Mr. Bur Government." Falling of these gentlemen, we n indeed must be a good h does not exist. There is flogging mania. The p administered, less often p The sentence of the la only in cases of robbery personal violence. It is that our laws punish severity crimes against p with crimes against the penal servitude is a com a trifling robbery, while may bruise and batter his his child, or anybody el term of imprisonment. are the curse and disgra Tales of cowardly cut common, and that they partly to be attributed outrages are leniently instedd of maudlin scoundrels who not only perhaps disfigure and in would have the punish tended, at the discretion cases of cruel outrage an and we would have such in the presence of such p

Tickets to be had of Messrs. WILSON BROTHERS, and at the Door.

ADMISSION.—First Seats, 2s; Second Seats, 1s; Third Seats, 6d. Children and Schools Half-price to First Seats only. Doors open at Half-past Seven, commence at Eight.

Books of the Words and Songs may be had in the Room, price Sixpence.

Rooms—Crook, Dec. 30; Stanhope, Oct. 31; St. John's Chapel, Nov. 1; Tow Law, Nov. 2. 410c

CONSETT RACES.

THESE Races are fixed for MONDAY, November 4th, 1872, at Two o'clock p.m.

THE INNKEEPERS' STAKES

For Horses which have been regularly worked in harness, the *bona fide* property of Tradesmen. Entrance 10s. each, with £15 added. First horse, £12 10s.; second, £2 10s.. Four years old, 11st; five years old, 11st. 7lbs.; six years and aged, 11st. 10lb. Distance, one mile.

PONY RACE

For Horses not exceeding 14 hands high, 10 stones each, the *bona-fide* property of Tradesmen residing within five miles. Entrance 5s. each, with £7 added. Distance one mile.

HURDLE RACE.

Entrance, 10s. each, with £10 added. Weights, and conditions same as in Innkeepers' Stakes. Distance, about one-and-a-half mile.

CONSOLATION SCRAMBLE

For Beaten Horses for £5.

Three Horses to start for each race or the added money will not be given.

All entries to be made to Mr. MACE, Duke of Wellington Inn, Consett.

Entries close at Twelve o'clock on THURSDAY, November 4th.

Consett, Oct. 25th. 417c

Notices.
Z CHURCH.
Hospital Sunday, October
preached by the Rev. J. W.
ar of Leadgate. Collections
harities of Newcastle, &c.
394c
OMPANY, LIMITED.
Company for the Transfer of
osed from the 25th day of
of November, 1872.
GEO. LEADBITTER,
yo, Hon Sec.
407c
CONCERT.
ATIONAL SCHOOL.
CMILLAN, the Great Comic
with the following Ladies and
part in the Concert.—Miss
Jackson, Swallow, Bell,
yzick, &c. 418c
STANLEY.
the NORTH DURHAM
BENEFIT BUILDING
stablished at West Stanley.
Shares were entered.
IPTION MEETING will be
kson's, Commercial Inn, West
t, October 28th, at 7 o'clock.
entrance fees.
ORGE WINSHIP, Agent.
Street, Gateshead,
J. G. SMITH, Secretary.
REIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.
EETING of the Consett
British and Foreign Bible
ld (D.V.) on Wednesday
r, 1872, at Half-past Seven
British Schools.
KINS, Esq., in the Chair.
sq., will attend as deputation
ty, and several Ministers and
take part in the proceedings.
made in aid of the funds of
416c
AND CONSETT DISTRICT
COMPANY.
EBY GIVEN, that all or any
s entering into the occupation
other building, to which Gas
the previous occupant, upon
t obtain the consent of the
any before consuming the Gas
ompany. In default thereof,
the Gas, without first obtaining
n or Persons will be Prosecuted
The Secretary can be seen
y's Office, Shotley Bridge, to
must be made.
Directors,
M. RICHLEY, Secretary.
ober 9, 1870. 212a
S ON TEMPERANCE.
EE of the Shotley Bridge
of Hope have arranged to
Best ESSAYS on "Total
ng the sentiment, "My reasons
Hope."
at least Eight Pages of Note
side only, to be sent to the
d Wardhaugh, jun., Black-
on or before Noon of the 11th
to be composed by some
f Hope. There will be three
1st, 10s.; 2nd, 7s.; 3rd, 4s.
be signed by the writer, and
warded at a PUBLIC MEET-
the Town Hall, Shotley
Evening, December 2, 1872,
given by Handbills.
NETTLETON, Secretary.
SHOTLEY BRIDGE.
Night only,
October, 29th, 1872.
S' GLORIOUS FUN.
Star of Comedy and Song.
MA STANLEY,
ated Entertainment—
AGES OF WOMAN!
mand before their R.H. the
ncess of Wales, in which she
acters, Male and Female, Old
Poor, which are presented by
such rapid succession and
tume, as to strike the beholder
d, in many cases, to enforce the
be one and the same person!"
of Messrs. Wilson Brothers,
rst Seats, 2s; Second Seats, 1s;
ildren and Schools Half-price
Doors open at Half-past Seven,
and Songs may be had in the
t. 30; Stanhope, Oct. 31; St.
; Tow Law, Nov. 2. 410c
TT RACES.
fixed for Monday, November
o o'clock p.m.
EEPERS' STAKES
ave been regularly worked
fide property of Tradesmen.
with £15 added. First horse,
2 10s.. Four years old, 11st;
lbs.; six years and aged, 11st.
mile.
NY RACE
ding 14 hands high, 10 stones
roperty of Tradesmen residing
trance 5s. each, with £7 added.
DLE RACE.
with £10 added. Weights,
as in Innkeepers' Stakes.
nd-a-half mile.
TION SCRAMBLE
£5.
art for each race or the added
en.
made to Mr. Mace, Duke of
ett.
welve o'clock on Thursday,
417c

Public Notices.

TOWN HALL, CONSETT.

CITIZEN JOHN DE MORGAN will LECTURE on "Monarchy," on Friday Evening, Nov. 1st. Admission, 6d. and 3d. 409c

THE NORTH-EASTERN BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Total Capital	£1,020,000
Cash Capital to be paid up	500,000
Reserve Fund	100,000

Head Office: Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Branches:
Middlesbrough, Consett, West Hartlepool, Jarrow-on-Tyne, Gateshead-on-Tyne, and Cattle Market, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Agents in London.
Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie, & Co.

Every description of Banking business is transacted.

Money is received on Deposit Receipt, and Interest allowed at 1 per cent. under the Bank of England Discount rate; at present the rate allowed is 6 per cent. per annum.

Current Accounts are opened, and interest is allowed either on the daily balance, or on the minimum monthly balance. The rate of Interest allowed on the latter is a half per cent. under the Deposit receipt rate.

Drafts on London, and any part of Great Britain and Ireland, are issued at a charge of 2s. 6d. per £100. Drafts under £20 at a charge of 6d.

Temporary Office at Consett, No. 12, Middle Street.

A. W. GRANGER, Manager.
THOS. L. GLEDSTONE, Assistant Manager.
Consett, 21st October, 1872.

EDITORIAL NOTICE.

Our report of the Lanchester Highway Board meeting is unavoidably held over until next week.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26th, 1872.

VIOLENT CRIMES AND VIOLENT PUNISHMENTS.

What to do with our criminals is as perennial a question as what to do with our paupers. They are both unpleasant questions on very disagreeable subjects, but they cannot be ignored or shirked. The poor, we are told on the highest authority, we have always with us, and the wildest optionist cannot pretend to free us from criminals. How we shall treat them is a question that is just now attracting considerable attention owing to the utterance of what we cannot but call maudlin sympathy and compassion for some of our worst criminals on the part of Mr. P. A. Taylor, M.P. for Leicester. Were this gentleman to utter merely his personal opinions, though those opinions would not deserve to be utterly disregarded, they would not be so important as they are when it is known that he utters the sentiments of many besides himself. A number of ladies some time since issued a protest against the flogging of criminals, on the plea, forsooth, that such punishment tended to demoralize and tantalize these interesting individuals. At the recent Social Science Congress similar opinions were maintained, and we doubt not that many people sympathise with them. But sympathy springs more from the heart than the head; sympathy is simply a Greek word for our Saxon fellow-feeling; and this fellow-feeling is comparatively seldom accompanied by cool judgment. We have no doubt of the tender-heartedness of Mr. P. A. Taylor; but in this matter at least we do not credit him with cool-headed judgment. Alluding to the flogging of a couple of unmitigated scoundrels in Newgate, he speaks of it as a great blunder and a great crime, and as a deed of cold-blooded cowardly brutality which makes him ashamed of the name of Englishman. If we are to believe Mr. Taylor, more important persons than himself are strongly opposed to this kind of punishment. "I do firmly believe," he writes, "that the flogging mania is hateful to Mr. Bruce and the present Government." Failing the expressed opinions of these gentlemen, we may remark that he indeed must be a good hater, who hates what does not exist. There is no such thing as a flogging mania. The punishment is rarely administered, less often perhaps than advisable. The sentence of the lash is now awarded only in cases of robbery attended with serious personal violence. It is a common remark that our laws punish with very unequal severity crimes against property as compared with crimes against the person. Seven years' penal servitude is a common punishment for a trifling robbery, while a muscular christian may bruise and batter his wife, his paramour, his child, or anybody else, for a very small term of imprisonment. Crimes of violence are the curse and disgrace of this country. Tales of cowardly outrages are fearfully common, and that they are so common is partly to be attributed to the fact that such outrages are leniently punished. Now, instead of maudlin sympathy with the scoundrels who not only rob a man, but who perhaps disfigure and injure him for life, we would have the punishmant of flogging extended, at the discretion of our judges, to all cases of cruel outrage and injury to the person, and we would have such punishment inflicted in the presence of such prisoners as the prison authorities might consider likely to benefit by the example. The chief object of all penal discipline should be the condign punishment and reformation of the offender, the repression of the offence, and a warning example not only to the criminal classes, but even to the innocent, or, in other words, the good of society at large. Now we are quite certain that these objects are most likely to be attained by securing the primary object—condign punishment. We may remind the reader that only that punishment is condign, which, as the word signifies, is proportioned to and of a similar character with the offence. The Jewish *lex talionis*, "an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth," was strictly a system of condign punishment; and although under a merciful dispensation that penal code has been abrogated, we have perhaps gone too far in the other direction, and certainly our laws against cruel assaults on women and children are not severe enough. Instead of displaying maudlin and sickly-sentimental sympathy with these cowardly brutes who add fiendish atrocity to robbery, we would have the cat administered, under proper conditions, to wife-beaters and child-torturers, and we are morally certain that the class of criminals would become less numerous, just as garotters have diminished in number since the punishment of flogging has been allotted to them. There is another consideration which ought not to be entirely left out of the discussion on the subject. The maintenance of prisoners is very costly to the country, especially in regard to penal servitude. Flogging would cost little, and, considering the character of those who would undergo it, it would be in many instances better for the country to flog such scoundrels and give them a week's imprisonment, than to imprison them for six months without corporal punishment. Imprisonment means either unproductive, idleness, useless task-work, or unfair competition with honest labour; and if we can at once have less imprisonment and less crime, society would on the whole, be the gainer.

Local and District News.

Allowing Diseased Cattle to Travel by Rail.—On Tuesday, at Hexham (before J. M. Ridley and C. G. Grey, Esqs.), John Owens, cattle dealer, was found guilty of allowing three head of cattle, affected with foot-and-mouth disease, to travel in trucks the property of the North-Eastern Railway Company, and was fined 1s. for each beast so affected and costs.

Conviction of a Beerhouse Keeper for Permitting Drunkenness.—At Lanchester Petty Sessions, on Thursday, before Mr. Kearney (chairman), A. H. Talmadge, and T. Greenwell, Esqrs., John Young, beerhouse keeper, South Moor, was charged with permitting drunkenness, on the 21st inst. The case was proved by P.C. Logan, and defendant was fined 20s. and costs, the magistrates agreeing, however, not to endorse the conviction upon his license.

English United Presbyterian Synod.—At the adjourned Synod of the United Presbyterian Church, held at Birkenhead, on the discussion on the union question, raised by an overture from the Newcastle Presbytery and a memorial from a Newcastle Church, it was decided to appoint a committee to confer with the English Presbyterian committee and report next year.—It was resolved to hold the next Synod at Newcastle,—the Rev. G. Bell to be moderator.

First Case under the New Bastardy Act.—On Monday last, at the Shotley Bridge Petty Sessions, before H. C. Silvertop, and A. Town, Esqs., a young woman named Alice Fowler summoned William Brown, a young man residing at Consett, to show cause why an order should not be made on him for the support of her illegitimate child, of which she alleged he was the putative father. The child was born on the 26th August, and came under the New Bastardy Act, the latter having come into operation on the 10th August.—In answer to the bench the young woman said Brown was a puddler and earned from 11s. to 12s. a day.—Their worship made an order for 5s. a week, together with costs.

Breaking into a Dwelling House.—At the conclusion of the ordinary business at Shotley Bridge Petty Sessions, on Monday, a woman applied for summonses against two young men named John and Edward Christopher, brothers, who live at Blackhill, for wilful damage to her property. It appears that the woman has lived in a house near the quarry at Blackhill for six years, during which time she has paid no rent, nor has she been asked for any, but has paid rates. The Christophers similarly occupy some stables, coach-houses and other out-buildings adjoining the woman's house. A bad feeling seems to have existed between the woman and the Christophers the former having, about five years ago, sued Mr. Christopher for some wages due to her son, and obtained judgment against him for the amount claimed. The money, however, would appear never to have been handed over to the woman by Christopher, and last week the woman seized upon his goods. This latter circumstance having apparently annoyed the Christophers, they proceeded to where the property is situated, and knocked in a portion of the wall near the fire-place of the woman's house, breaking a tea-kettle and spoiling a quantity of flour.—A discussion ensued between their worships and the Clerk as to whether the woman could lay claim to the house. However, as she had paid rates, thereby proving her occupation, they resolved to grant summonses.

Murder in the County of Durham.—On Saturday, an inquest was held at Ferryhill, a few miles from Durham on the body of a man named Robert Brown, a butcher, who was found dying on the roadside on a Sunday evening, about nine o'clock, about half a mile from a village called Woodham. Deceased had been at a public-house at Woodham with a man named James Agnew, an iron-worker. They had had some drink, and left together about seven o'clock. At nine o'clock, deceased was found. Blood was flowing copiously from a wound in his head. Beyond saying "take me home," the poor fellow did not speak, and died soon after. The medical evidence went to prove that death arose from the very severe wound in the head, which had the appearance of being caused by some heavy instrument, such as a large stick, which Brown had with him in the public-house, and which has been identified as his, but which was found at a place at Durham to which it had been taken by Agnew. The medical evidence proved that deceased died from exhaustion caused by loss of blood from the wound in the head, but stated that his body was generally diseased. The jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder against James Agnew."

The Right Hon. John Bright, M.P. at Shotley Bridge.—On Thursday, the Right Hon. J. Bright, M.P., paid a visit to Mr. Jon. Priestman, at his residence, Springfield Villa, Shotley Bridge. Mr. Bright left the same evening.

Leadgate Local Board.—In the District Auditors' Summary of Receipts and Expenditure for the year ended 25th March, 1872, advertised in our issue of the 12th inst., an inaccuracy occurs in the Sewerage account under the head of District Rate Expenditure, which is stated to be £20 9s. 4d. instead of £29 2s. 4d.

Kyo Horticultural Society.—The members of the Floral and Horticultural Society, Kyo, held their annual supper at Catch Gate, on Saturday evening at 7 o'clock. The committee and members sat down to an excellent supper in conjunction with the members of the Lizzie Cricket Club. After supper a ball was held in the Town Hall, Catch Gate. Messrs. Collins, Henry, Seccombe, and Stevens, supplied the music. Harmony and pleasantness prevailed throughout the evening.

Shotley Bridge Wesleyan Sunday School Anniversary.—On Sunday, the anniversary of the above Sunday school was celebrated, when, in the morning and evening, the Rev. W. Gibson preached two sermons to good audiences. The Sunday scholars sang a number of hymns selected for the occasion.—On Monday afternoon, a tea party was held in the school room, and in the evening a public meeting took place in the chapel, which was addressed by ministers and friends. At each of the services a collection was taken on behalf of the school funds.

Savage Assault on a Woman at Consett.—Yesterday (Friday) morning, a married woman named Ellen Bradley, living at Furnace Row, was brought up in custody, before Mr. A. Town, at Shotley Bridge, charged with unlawfully cutting and wounding Margaret Wild, another married woman living at the same place. The women, it appeared, had quarrelled about their children, and on Thursday morning the prisoner struck the other woman on the back of the head with a rolling-pin, inflicting a deep wound. Prosecutrix was unable to attend, and the prisoner was remanded, bail being accepted.

Oxhill Reading Room.—The members of the above institution celebrated their anniversary on Saturday afternoon. About 80 members and friends sat down to a sumptuous repast, provided by the society, and prepared and served up in first class style by their wives. A concert was held in the evening in the school-room, in which the following took part: Mr. Nicholson, Chester Moor; Mr. Amoss, Gateshead; Mr. Conroy, of Towlaw, and Mrs. Coates of London. The palace was filled to over-flowing, and many had to go away disappointed, being unable to gain admittance. After the concert, the ball was commenced and like all the former was a complete success. Mr. George Chaytor was musician, and Mr. George Ayre, of Annfield Plain, M.C.

Tanfield Cricket Club.—On Saturday last, the members of the Tanfield Cricket Club held their annual supper at the house of Mr. T. Foster, Peacock Inn, Tanfield, when upwards of thirty partook of an excellent supper, which was set on the table in complete style by the worthy host and hostess. The chair was taken by Mr. A. Atkinson, the vice-chair by Mr. T. Curry. The tables having been cleared, the chairman read over the reports of the last year's proceedings to the great satisfaction of all present. Then the health of the host and hostess was drunk, and several others. Then songs were sung by Messrs. Curry, Robson, Gibson, Foster, Atkinson, Horner, and others, and the evening was spent in a pleasant manner.

Bursting of a Water Drift.—On Tuesday morning, the people residing in Staffordshire Row, were alarmed at the rapid force with which the water was flowing by their doors and making its way into several of the houses. It appears that the Consett Iron Company have several drifts in the neighbourhood, in which they store all the spare water they can get in case of emergency. One of these drifts is located a little below Consett Terrace, and on the morning in question, the water burst from its resting place with alarming rapidity, made its way into the pipes near the Blast Furnaces, which lead to the pond opposite the old Time Office, which was soon over flooded, and from thence proceeded down between Mr. Cuthberson's house and the Store House, and down by Staffordshire Row, and the road to Consett Hall, making sad havoc of the road. The house of Mr. Robert Scott was completely over-flooded, and presented a strange appearance. The water did not abate its running until Wednesday afternoon. Some of the places where the water made its course have sunk some feet below their usual height.

Game Trespass at Ushaw Moor.—At the Lanchester Police Court, on Thursday, before M. Kearney (chairman), A. H. Talmadge, and T. Greenwell, Esq., Thomas Richardson, a well-known poacher, and William Oysten, blacksmith, Ushaw Moor, were charged with game trespass, on property belonging J. L. Smith, Esq., Flass Hall. Conway, the keeper, said on Sunday he found the defendants ferretting rabbits. They had in their possession five rabbits, a ferret, and several nets. Mr. Granger, of Durham, who appeared on behalf of Richardson, said his client was under the impression that he had leave to get a rabbit, Captain Smith having granted him permission some time ago. Richardson, it appears, had also at one time assisted in apprehending poachers, being, in fact, a late hanger-on of Mr. Smith. Mr. Granger then called a man named Maudlin, who spoke to a conversation which he overheard between Conway and Richardson, in which the former told Richardson that he could get a rabbit for himself when he wanted one.—In defence, Oysten said he was led to go with Richardson because the latter said he had leave from Captain Richardson.—Richardson, who has several times been convicted at Durham and other places, was fined 40s., including costs; Oysten's defence was a probable one, and the magistrates dismissed his case.

Good Templar Entertainment at Consett.—On Tuesday evening, the "Rose of Derwent" lodge of Good Templars held their second temperance entertainment, in the Welsh Chapel, Consett. The attendance was good. Mr. John W. Davison, of Consett, occupied the chair, and said that such entertainments as the one that night was very desirable, it being a social gathering. He thought that when drunkards were reclaimed they ought to get something up to occupy their thoughts and to meet their desires, so as to keep them. They were taking the right step, and he hoped the young would be benefitted. He urged the young to get as often to these meetings as possible, and to try to get others to come so as to do them good. If they could get others to come who did not attend such meetings it might be the means of getting them to sign the pledge. He then called upon Mr. James Batey, who gave a reading entitled "Lost," which was followed by Bro. C. Stelling with a melody. Bro. J. Cook read a reading called "Pledge with wine," after which the choir pleased the audience by singing "The Templars' battle cry." Mr. T. Chapman read "The compensation cry," and Mr. Edmund Dunn sang a melody. Bro. W. Bell, of Consett, then gave a speech in which he gave John Wesley's testimony against the liquor traffic, and gave an instance which he himself had witnessed, of the sad effect which drink had had in causing a young man to enlist, owing to the drinking habits of his father, during the time of the Indian mutiny, to which he went, and died at Calcutta a few days before his regiment left for home. Bro. C. Stelling recited "The boiled black," and Bro. Thomas Batey "The fall of Sennacherib." Bro. W. Pollard gave a very interesting reading "The up-line," and Miss Unsworth sang "The temperance star." The manner in which the audience gave expressions of satisfaction during the recital of the programme was a sufficient indication that the entertainment was good. A unanimous vote of thanks was accorded to the chairman for his services.

The Bishop of Hexham and Newcastle administered the Sacrament of Confirmation at the Catholic Chapel, Burnopfield, on Sunday, to 200 persons.

Some half-dozen of the co-operative stores in the villages west of Newcastle have combined and bought the extensive flour mill of Mr. Annandale, of Shotley Bridge. The mill will turn out from 300 to 350 sacks of flour per week. The stores interested in the purchase are those at Blaydon, Shotley Bridge, Consett, Annfield Plain, and other villages in that district. The mill will, in the first instance, supply the stores with flour, and when that is done will sell to the general public.

United Methodist Free Church, Leadgate.—On Saturday, the members of the above church held a tea meeting in the Temperance Hall, Leadgate, which was well attended by visitors and friends. A public meeting followed, presided over by Mr. Jacob Richardson, when addresses were given by the Rev. Dimond, circuit minister, of Highgate, Mr. Hunter, Mr. Bullerwell, and Mr. Montgomery. The meeting was interspersed with singing, Mr. James Gray, of Dipton, presiding at the harmonium. A vote of thanks to the ladies, followed by prayer, terminated the meeting.

Sudden Death at Dipton.—A melancholy instance of the uncertainty of life occurred at Dipton on Wednesday evening. Mr. Emerson Wilkinson, butcher, of that place, was in his usual good health, and was present and took an active part in a prayer meeting in the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel that evening. After his return home he sat down and complained of a pain in the back of his head, and died instantly. His death is a great loss to the Wesleyans of this circuit, with whom he had been connected for many years, and had acted as class-leader for about 20 years.

Lizzie Cricket Club.—On Saturday, the members of the Lizzie Cricket Club, held their annual supper in the advent of the breaking up of the club for the season. A splendid supper was provided in the Town Hall, Catch Gate, by Mr. Joseph Urwin. After supper the company retired to Mr. Urwin's long-room, where a pleasant evening was spent. Many of those present tested their vocal abilities. Mr. Watson, of South Pentop, contributed very much by giving this well known song "Jenny Nettle." Altogether a pleasant evening was spent, all finding their way home at a seasonable hour.

A Puddler going on the Spree with £40 in his Pocket.—Two puddlers named Patrick Dough and Thomas Creigan, belonging Consett, were brought before the Lanchester bench of magistrates, on Thursday, charged with drunk and riotous conduct. It appears that on Wednesday night, about ten o'clock, the defendant and another man were fighting in Church Street, Consett.—Dough said they were three mates, and had gone to a public house where they got a glass or two together.—The Chairman (Mr. Kearney): And to confirm your friendship you had a little fight outside. As you appear to have been in the lock-up all night, you are fined only 15s. including costs.—Mr. Superintendent Oliver informed their worships that when Dough was taken into custody he had forty-one sovereigns in his possession.

Alleged Disgraceful Conduct of a Publican.—A young man, named Edward Ward, of South Moor, was brought before the Lanchester magistrates (M. Kearney, A. H. Talmadge, and T. Greenwell, Esqs.), on Thursday, charged with drunkenness.—P.C. Logan stated that on the 5th of the present month, he saw the defendant come out of George Oxley's public-house, at Craghead. He was very drunk, and indecently exposed himself near the window. He went into the house again, and on witness going in some time after, he found Ward supporting himself by the table, while another man was pouring beer down his throat. After hearing of the case, the officer applied for a summons against Oxley, for permitting drunkenness in his house. On the night of the 12th inst., he visited Oxley's house, and in one room found sixteen or seventeen men, who were fighting, "hand over head;" while the landlord was standing laughing at the men fighting. The magistrates thought Oxley might be summoned for permitting drunkenness on the 5th, and if the officer thought he had a second case, they would grant another summons.

A Lanchester Innkeeper Charged with Permitting Drunkenness.—George Whinney, landlord of the Blackbull, Lanchester, was, on Thursday, charged before the Lanchester magistrates, with permitting drunkenness in his house. John Dormand, jun., stated that on the 14th of the present month, he was going up the village, he saw a man named George Turnbull drunk in Mr. Whinney's house. About an hour and a half after, as witness was returning from the colliery, he saw Turnbull come out of Whinney's with a lemonade bottle half-full of rum in his hand. Several other men came out of the public-house, along with Turnbull, and as they proceeded down the village they drank the rum.—Mr. Greenwell: When did you first see Turnbull?—Witness: As I passed up the village.—Mr. Greenwell: How could you see him, if you were inside?—Witness: I saw him standing at the bar. He was talking to Mr. Whinney.—Mr. Greenwell: You say you saw him come out an hour and-a-half afterwards?—Witness: Yes, sir. In answer to the Bench, witness stated that the man ought to have been at work at the time he was drunk. It was a custom for their men to get drunk every fortnight, and it was sometimes Wednesday and Thursday before they could prevail on the men to start work. Defendant, in defence, said the men went into the house to seek a tape-line. They commenced to quarrel with some other men, and he ordered them out, and fastened the door. He denied that the men got drink in his house.—Mr. Greenwell (to Mr. Dormand): Did you see Turnbull get any drink there?—Mr. Dormand: No, sir.—Mr. Kearney: After a consultation with his colleagues, observed that the public-houses at Lanchester were well conducted, and he was very sorry to see defendant brought up on such a charge. There was not sufficient evidence to convict, but he would advise Mr. Whinney to be very careful for the future.

A Man Setting Fire to His House at South Moor.—At the Lanchester Petty Sessions, on Thursday, before Mr. Kearney (chairman), Mr. Talmadge, and Mr. Greenwell, a pitman named Owen Sullivan, an Irishman, was brought up in custody charged with attempting to set fire to dwelling-houses at South Moor, on the 12th inst.—Joseph Gray, overman, stated that on Saturday night, about nine o'clock, a person came to his house and informed him that the prisoner had set fire to his house, and if means were not resorted to at once the whole street of houses would be in flames. On nearing the prisoner's house he observed flames issuing from the chimney. The door was locked, and prisoner was inside. Witness sent for a policeman and broke in the door, when he found a bed and other things on the fire.—Mr. Greenwell: Was there anybody in the house with the prisoner?—Witness: No.—Mr. Greenwell: Was he drunk?—Witness: He had been drinking the day previous, and had turned his wife out of doors.—Prisoner: I committed no damage, only to my own property. I only demolished part of my own furniture.—The Chairman: You might have demolished the whole street.—Prisoner: I was partly provoked to it. My wife and myself had some words, and she told me she would sell the furniture and leave me. I went to bed, and when I got up again I found my wife had taken part of the furniture out of the house. This so aggravated me that I seized hold of the bedding and put them on the fire. I also broke part of the furniture and glasses.—Mr. Talmadge: You thought to revenge yourself upon your own furniture.—Mr. Gray informed their worships that there was a quantity of blasting powder in the adjoining houses, and the consequences might have been very serious.—Prisoner had been in custody since the occurrence, and he was discharged with a severe reprimand.

THE "COUNTESS OF DERWENTWATER" COMMITTED FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT.

On the application of Mr. Fenwick solicitor, the Countess of Darwentwater was committed to-day (Friday) at the Newcastle County Court for contempt of court, she having failed to act up to the provisions of Section 19, of the Bankruptcy Act. She was not present. Mr. Fenwick said she had shown such utter defiance to law, that the trustees were justified in making the application. The judge remarked that he had received a letter from the Countess stating that she would not act up to the law.

DEMOLISHING A WINDOW AT BLACKHILL.

At the Shotley Bridge Petty Sessions, on Monday, before H. C. Silvertop (chairman), and A. Town, Esq., a married woman named Mary Ann Duffy and her son, Francis Duffy, were charged with assaulting another married woman named McGee, at Blackhill, on the 5th inst. The defendants were also charged with wilfully damaging a window to the amount of 6s. The magistrates agreed to take the charge of assault first.

Complainant, who lives in Bottle Bank Row, stated that on Saturday night, the 5th inst., she was sitting in her house when she heard a noise outside. She opened the door, and saw the defendants, who had hold of a man. Complainant asked them what they were doing to the man, when the male defendant came up, and after calling her an "old Scotch h——," struck her on the eye. The other defendant then came forward and gave her a blow on the head.

The Chairman: Where were you at the time you say you were struck?

Complainant: On my own door step.

The Chairman: What were the defendants doing to the man they had hold of?

Complainant: They were asking him for some money.

Mrs. Duffy: Didn't I come to your door?

Complainant: No.

Mrs. Duffy: My husband was in her house, and I heard him shout "murder." I went to the door and tried to get in to his assistance, but found the door locked. (To complainant): Wasen't your door locked?

Complainant: No.

Mrs. Duffy: Where did I strike you?

Complainant: On the side of the head.

Francis Duffy: I never saw you at all

Complainant: After you struck me on the eye, didn't you come into my house and sit down, and didn't I put you out with a shove?

Francis Duffy: No; I never saw you.

Robert McGee, son of complainant, said on Saturday night he and his mother were sitting quietly near the fire of their own house when they heard a great noise outside. His mother opened the door and looked out. Witness looked through the window, and saw the defendants, who had hold of a man named Patrick Collins, from whom Francis Duffy was demanding "half-a-shift." Witness heard Francis Duffy call his mother a filthy name. Witness saw the female defendant strike his mother with a weapon which she carried in her hand. Patrick Collins then came into witness' mother's house and sat down and Francis Collins followed him.

Mrs. Duffy: You say I had a weapon in my hand. What was it?

Witness: It was like a rolling pin for rolling bread. (Laughter.)

Edward O'Brien was next called by complainant. His evidence was to the effect that he was sitting drinking in complainant's house at the time the assault was alleged to have taken place. He would swear on his oath that he never saw a blow struck.

Mrs. Duffy, in defence, said she was sitting in her own house, when a little girl ran in and informed her that her husband was being murdered in McGee's house. She ran to McGee's door and found it locked. After knocking for some time at the door it was opened and she got her husband out. She denied ever striking complainant.

The defendants were then charged with breaking twelve squares of glass, value 6s.

Complainant said after she was assaulted, the defendant went to her window and broke ten panes of glass. She sent her little girl to look for the police, and after the latter had examined the window and gone away again, the defendants returned and broke other two panes.

Mrs. Duffy: Did you see me break the window?

Complainant: Yes. You went to one side of the window, and your son to the other side, and you broke them. After the policeman went away, your son came back and put his elbow through the other two panes. He said it was not worth while leaving them two.

Mrs. Duffy: Three of the panes were broken before.

Complainant: Its a falsehood.

Robert McGee corroborated complainant's statement as to the breaking of the window.

Edward O'Brien said he was sitting at one side of the window when it was broken. He could not say who broke the window.

The Chairman: Did you not look through the window?

Witness: No.

Complainant: He will not tell the truth.

The magistrates, after consulting together, said they had agreed to dismiss the charge of assault. In the other case the defendants would be fined 6d. each, 6s. the damage, and costs, 16s. 2d. in all.

On Saturday, William Bell, farmer, near Witton Gilbert, was fined £2 6s. 6d. (including costs), by the Durham county magistrates, for failing to report his cattle suffering from foot and mouth disease.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Rheumatism and Neuralgia.—Though the former disease remorselessly attacks the young and the robust and the latter ruthlessly selects its victims from the weak and delicate, the same medical treatment will infallibly cure both complaints. After the affected parts have been diligently fomented with hot brine, and the skin has been dried, Holloway's Ointment must well and perseveringly be rubbed in for a few minutes twice a day, and his Pills must be taken according to the printed directions wrapped round each box of his medicine. Both Ointment and Pills are accompanied by instructions designed for the public at large, and no invalid, who attentively reads them, can now be at any loss to doctor himself successfully.

Robbery from the Person.—At the Newcastle Police Court on Tuesday, before R. B. Sanderson, Esq., and Alderman Pollard, a woman named Mary Erskine Christie was brought up on remand charged with stealing from the person of a man named Joseph Smart, a purse containing the sum of £3 19s. 6d. and a pawn ticket, value in all £4 2s. Mr. Bush defended.—The prosecutor, a boiler-smith employed by the Consett Iron Company, and living at Blackhill, stated that on the 2nd October he was in Newcastle. About seven o'clock he was met by the prisoner, who asked him to accompany her to her house. He accordingly consented, but on going into a passage in Hanover Square, the prisoner clicked the money out of his pocket, and immediately gave a shout, when two men appeared on the scene, and the prisoner made off. She was apprehended on the 16th inst., by Detective Martin, whilst coming out of the Chief Constable's office, where she had been laying a complaint.—Prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to prison for six months, with hard labour.

The Stolen Will:

A TALE OF DOMESTIC LIFE.

CHAPTER XXXV.

SIR CHARLES TREHERNE WRITES TO DOCTOR BARTON.—BETWEEN LIFE AND DEATH.—THE DREAM ON THE DAY OF THE STORM.—ITS STRANGE CONFIRMATION.—HOW THEY GOT ON AT THE POPLARS.

Day after day Doctor Barton attended upon the fever-stricken girl at Laurel Cottage, and still, to the increased horror of the mistress of the establishment, the malady gave no sign of such improvement as would allow of the patient's removal.

On the contrary, the fever gained a stronger hold upon her as it approached the crisis, and for some days she was utterly insensible to everything that went on around.

It was in vain that at almost every one of the worthy Doctor's visits the mistress of Laurel Cottage urged him to consent to a removal of his patient. It was in vain that she threatened, in a mild way, certainly, to leave the Cottage, and even to shut it up, if the illness of Kate Fairfield continued a day longer. To her entreaties and complaints the good Doctor had only one reply.

"She shall be removed at the earliest possible moment. To remove her now would be to kill her."

In her dire extremity the lady had written to Sir Charles Treherne, relating the painful circumstances, and requesting to be allowed to join him in town:—"Only till this girl's fever abates, or goes away altogether; only for a few days,"—she wrote.

To this letter she received a strange reply from Sir Charles.

"I should advise you," he wrote, "to study a little more the dictates of humanity. You tell me Dr. Barton says that the fever is not contagious. Then what have you to fear? I beg of you, as a favour to me, to do all you can for the poor girl and see her well through her affliction. I am much interested in her. In my name request Dr. Barton to spare no pains, no expense, to restore her to health. And, lest you should be remiss in this matter, I will myself write to the Doctor."

The contents of this letter quite staggered the lady of Laurel Cottage. Sir Charles Treherne actually rebuking her for want of humanity! Sir Charles interested in Kate Fairfield! What next? wondered the lady. And she took especial care to forget the message she was to deliver to Doctor Barton.

Sir Charles Treherne, however, was as good as his word. He *did* write to the Doctor, and he wrote as follows:—

"Dear Sir.—As I take a deep interest in the poor girl now lying ill at Laurel Cottage, I shall be glad if you will pay her every possible attention, and spare no expense in your treatment of her. You must look to me as your debtor. I wish also, that as soon as she is in a fit state to be removed—*not before*—you would see her comfortably placed in a position where her health may be completely restored. It is possible that I shall break up the establishment at Laurel Cottage within a very short period, but certainly not till your patient is thoroughly fit to leave it. I am, dear sir, yours faithfully,—CHARLES TREHERNE."

The Doctor brooded much over this letter. "Why, what does this mean?" he thought. "Why does this wild young scapegrace take such a deep interest in the poor girl? He writes much more like a good Christian than the vagabond I have always heard him pronounced to be! It's another mystery. But at any rate, he shall be obeyed. The poor child shall be removed at the earliest possible moment, but not so soon even then as that heartless creature, her mistress, wishes."

And Doctor Barton went off, for the second time that day to see his patient.

He found her fluttering, as it were, between life and death—a pale, waxen image of humanity just on the debatable ground between this world and the next. Which way should she turn?

"How is she?" asked the lady of the Cottage

Doctor Barton shook his head.

"Now only think if she should die here! What on earth should I do? She has no friends, and how could *I* deal with undertakers and such people?"

"She *has* friends, ma'am," replied Doctor Barton, sternly. "The poor child is not nearly so unprotected as you suppose. "I, for instance, am her friend; and if I were not, she seems to have a most humane and thoughtful friend in Sir Charles Treherne!"

"In Sir Charles Treherne?" echoed the lady. "Dr. Barton, you surprise me!"

"Do I?" said the Doctor. "Well, I confess, I was a trifle surprised when I heard it myself. But for the credit of human nature, I am glad to say that it's true."

"Then you have heard from Sir Charles?"

"I have."

The lady was silenced. She saw that Sir Charles had been as good as his word, and that there was a power greater than herself at Laurel Cottage.

But the knowledge of this fact made her ten times more uneasy. One dominant idea reigned in her mind, and that was to ascertain what Sir Charles Treherne had written to Doctor Barton about Kate Fairfield.

This idea so haunted her that she ceased to think about Grace's removal, and to press the Doctor as she had hitherto done to hasten the girl's departure. Her manner was totally changed, and all she schemed for now was to see the letter written by Sir Charles, or to be informed of its contents.

"There is something—I am convinced there is something," she said, "between him and this strange girl. Doubtless, he has made the Doctor acquainted with the secret; and I must know it."

All this time Kate Fairfield was totally unconscious of the excitement she had caused in the house; unconscious even of her perilled existence; unconscious of everything that was real about her.

She lived in a world of hot feverish dreams—a world peopled by the ghosts and shadows of the men and women and things she had known in her moments of health.

Once she was on the raging sea, with Dudley Wentworth saving her from the wreck, about which the monsters of the deep were starting hither and thither with greedy eyes and eager open jaws, in which the white teeth stood out grim and fearsome. But she was happy—happy in his arms,—even on the frail raft to which his strong grasp held her. But suddenly he was washed away by a great wave, and she was left alone!

Then she started from her bed, with the beads of perspiration bursting from her pale face.

'Dudley! Dudley! dear Dudley!" she cried. "Oh, save me! Save me from this terrible sea!"

And she fell back on her pillow, with the tears flowing like rain from beneath her wan, pinched eyelids.

The lady of Laurel Cottage happened to be in the room, when the poor girl had this delirious dream; and she looked towards the window, and saw as well as heard, that a great storm was indeed raging—a storm that shook the cottage to its foundations, and howled among the trees in melancholy significance.

Then she fell to wondering who "Dudley" could be. And her mind was eased a little by the thought that the unhappy girl had a lover of that name, perhaps. The name was not Charles!

The next day she read in the newspaper an account of that terrible storm—how that the good ships had gone down and the brave sailors had perished, and the rich cargoes had sunk to swell the treasures of the sea.

The girl's dream, then, was a mysterious flash of truth. There had been such a scene—many such, perhaps,—at the very moment when her fever-racked brain conjured up the wreck, and called upon the name of Dudley!

The occurrence so impressed the lady of Laurel cottage that when Doctor Barton made his appearance, she could not help mentioning it to him. Besides, by showing some interest in the girl and her condition, she might make a favourable opening for her intended enquiries about Sir Charles Treherne's letter.

"That was a terrible storm yesterday—Doctor," she said.

"Yes, a very terrible storm, indeed, ma'am," replied Doctor Barton. "Scores of good ships and poor fellows gone to their last accounts I hear."

"Yes; it's very sad," resumed the lady. "And bye the bye, something very strange happened to you patient."

The Doctor was all attention.

"What was that?" he asked.

"Why, she had a dream, I suppose, and talked as though she was actually wrecked. It was, too, at the very worst moment of the tempest."

"Indeed!" said the Doctor, reflectingly. "She spoke of a wreck did she?"

"Yes, and she called upon some one—Dudley, I think was his name—to save her!"

"Ah!" replied the worthy Doctor, sighing heavily. "I can understand that, I think? But it was a strange, ominous coincidence, My experience of cases of the kind, tells me that we may possibly hear something that will give a certain reality to her dream. But I hope not."

"Then she knew some one of the name of Dudley, perhaps?"

"Most likely," replied Dr. Barton.

And he was about to turn away.

"Excuse me," said the lady, detaining him. "But the interest taken by Sir Charles Treherne in the young woman upstairs makes me anxious to know what was the purport of his letter to you about her. Perhaps I can be of assistance in carrying out his wishes. Will you show it to me?"

"I don't happen to have it about me, ma'am," returned the Doctor.

"Then perhaps you will bring it with you when you come again?"

"It would be scarcely professional," returned the Doctor. "You understand me. Without any disrespect, or a desire to conceal anything, I must say it would not be professional."

"You can tell me its purport then?"

"Well, there can be no harm in telling you that it requested me to do what I meant to do without request—that is, all in my power to bring about the recovery of the poor child above."

"Nothing else, Doctor?"

"Nothing else. Yet stay. I may tell you that Sir Charles wishes me, as you do, ma'am, to remove her to other quarters when she is fit to be removed."

"You are sure that is all?"

"I am not quite sure about that. But I have told you all I feel myself privileged to tell you, ma'am."

When the good Doctor returned home that day he took up the newspaper, and read with eager interest the accounts from the various seaports of the great storm.

"That dream of the poor child's," he said, as he perused the lamentable catalogue of disaster, "has affected me strangely. I have known such a dream come true in more than one instance. What if Dudley should have gone to sea—as he has no doubt done—and been wrecked! The dream was a sad omen!"

He did not cease to think of this and to look eagerly at the newspaper day after day, for fuller information of wrecks and drowned men, and survivors.

At length his perseverance was rewarded. He came upon this paragraph:—

"The *Flying Fish*, from Southampton for Callao. Lost with all hands off Penzance."

Then came the names of the passengers and crew, and one of these names was "Dudley Wentworth."

Doctor Barton dropped the paper, and started from his seat in an agony of alarm, the tears falling fast from his eyes, and his tongue moving with failing efforts to articulate. Then he grasped the paper again, and read once more the fatal announcement.

"Her dream, then, was a true one!" he said, "Poor Dudley!"

The good, kind-hearted Doctor sank down in his chair again, and brushing the tears from his cheek, passed some time in deep thought.

"Does *he* know this I wonder!" he said at length "Does that unnatural father who has helped to bring this about, know the terrible blow that is part of the curse that must rest upon him! Will this cloud the happiness"—Doctor Barton smiled grimly—" of his newly-married existence! He should know it. He shall be told."

Without a thought as to where Thomas Wentworth might be at that moment, he started off for the Poplars, with the newspaper in his pocket.

"Your master?" he said to the elevated footman, who opened the door.

"Not at home, sir."

"Where is he then?"

"Can't say, sir. He left here on the wedding-day for Cornwall!"

"For Cornwall! What part of Cornwall?"

"That's what the police want to know, sir" replied the man. "They have been here about him half a dozen times. He's wanted to give evidence in the burglary business, sir."

"Well, then" said the heated Doctor, "when you see him, tell him that his son Dudley has been wrecked and lost."

And the Doctor hurried off in disgust.

Great was the commotion at the Poplars when John communicated the Doctor's news to the female domestics. The cook went off at once into a fainting fit of long duration, while Susan the housemaid, indulged in a temporary outburst of hysterics. When both the women came to, they thoroughly agreed that the wreck was a judgment upon Thomas Wentworth—an agreement from which they derived great and immediate consolation.

It is often a pleasing relief to the human mind to be able to refer calamitous events to a "judgment" upon some one!

"Oh, how I wish I could bring it home to him now!" exclaimed the cook. "I'm sure I'd walk barefoot to the Land's End to be able to tell him of it with my own mouth!"

"And how far, cook," asked the critical butler, "do you think it is to the Land's End?"

"Why, to the end of the land to be sure!" replied the good woman. "But, wherever he may be, I should only be too glad to make a pil——"

The cook hesitated a moment. She knew what she meant to say, but she was not certain as to the termination of the word she had rashly ventured upon.

"Make a pill, cook! Why, what good would that be?" asked John, with an air of triumph.

"Good for you to swallow!" returned the irritated woman. "It'd do *your* stomach good, I know, for I'm sure it's growin' bilious!"

The elevated footman resented this smart repartee by a look of dignified disgust only, and turned to Susan, who, as a really soft-hearted and sentimental girl, was much affected by the sad news about Dudley Wentworth. She was wiping away her tears with her apron, and looking mournfully on the ground.

"The nice, hearty, handsome young fellow!" she said. "With his curly brown hair, and his cheeks like a peach! O dear me! how horrid to think of his being drownded like that!"

"Susan," exclaimed the footman, who scarcely relished these flattering reflections upon another man. "Don't take on so about the young man. It aint proper."

"What ain't proper?" retorted Susan. "Aint it proper for a poor girl to have feelings? Bless his brown face, the poor lost darling! I'm sure I could cry my eyes out about him."

"Regarding brown faces," said John, whose countenance was of the colour mostly associated with "dips", of the most inferior order. "You may brown any face if you put it in the sun."

"Then why don't you put your face in the sun?" interrupted the cook. "I say why don't you? Only mind, I would'nt advise you, John, in case it might melt, or gutter away."

To account for the severe way in which the cook followed up the elevated footman, it must be mentioned that she, like the housemaid, had lately been made to feel the sudden importance of the newly created butler—who since the departure of the bride and bridegroom had taken upon himself a good deal more of the "upper servant" than pleased his companions. This the cook, being a woman of spirit, felt bound to resent, and she had done so upon every opportunity that had occurred of late.

"Leave him to me, Susan," she had said to the housemaid. "He's a usin' you cruelly, with his airs and his ridiculous goin's on. Leave him to me! *I* aint in love with him you know. *I* aint a waitin for his public house And I'll take him down a peg. you may depend upon it. If there's anything I can't abear, it's a upstart: and I'm quite surprised at the fellow,—fancying hisself a Lord Paramount over us in this way, when we know him to have been a little cockney boy with a flat cap and charity breeches on his poor spindle shanks! I say, you leave him to me. I'll manage him."

Susan did leave John to the cook, and she left him in very good hands—the fact being strikingly apparent when, half-an-hour after the conversation about Dudley Wentworth, John came almost confidentially to the cook to show her a letter he had just received from Cornwall.

The three servants pondered long over this letter. It was from Thomas Wentworth, and it contained the singular information that their mistress was ill—so ill that he, the writer, had been sitting up night after night with her, and that she was really not expected to live.

"And what's that to do with us, I wonder!" said the cook. "We shan't break our hearts if she does die, I should think. What would be her death to that of the poor brave boy who has just been lost at sea! Now what on earth can master want to write to *you* of her health for? Does he say anything about the police that have been here after him?"

"Nothing," replied John.

"Well, that's strange. Then I suppose they hav'nt been able to ferret him out, with all their telegraph."

"I suppose not," said the footman-butler."

"But they'll do it now. What address has he put on the letter? You'd better take it to the police station."

"None; only the date."

The cook stared.

"There's another queer thing!" she said. "To write a letter without putting an address to it. It seems to me, John, that he wants to keep her quiet enough, though she's ill."

"But here's a postmark," exclaimed John. "What do you make out that postmark to be?"

The cook looked at the envelope, and then shook her head in doubt.

"I don't know any place of that name," she said. "I suppose it is only part of a name——P-e-n-- You can't read the rest."

"But the police would know?"

"Ah! I dare say they would."

"Then I'll take this envelope to the station."

"As you please, John. Only it appears to me from that queer letter, that master don't much care to be disturbed just now."

"But the murder, cook!"

"Ah, that's true. The wretches ought to be brought to justice. You're right, John, take the envelope."

THE EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE OF FRAUD.

John Dorrington, M.A., Ph.D., F.L.S., &c., *alias* John William Henry Fesenmeyer, Master of Ripley College, Derbyshire, who is charged with obtaining money from various persons by false pretences, was again brought up at Marlborough-street Police-court, London, on Tuesday. The charge against the prisoner was, it will be remembered, that of obtaining money from benevolent persons under the pretence that it was for a lady who was afflicted and in deep distress—the lady in reality being his own sister, who was not afflicted at all. After hearing the evidence of Mr. Charles Reed, M.P., Mr. Lupton, of Bury Farm, Rickmansworth; Mr. Nathaniel Pollard, wine merchant and draper, Epping; Mr. Fredrick Bulmer, of the Money Order Department, General Post-office (who produced eighty-six post-office orders); Mr. Wm. Taylor Rust, superintendent of police, Heanor, Derbyshire; Lord De Saumerez, Admiral the Hon. P. P. Carey, Miss Catherine Burke, Baker-street, Portman-square; Mr. Peter Clayden, baker, of Potter-street, Harlow, Essex; the Rev. David Grigsby, Congregational minister, &c., Mr. Lewis, on behalf of the Charity Organisation Society, asked the magistrate to deal with the prisoner in four cases, and pressed those cases owing to the extent to which the fraud had been going on for years. Mr. Froggatt, who appeared for the defence, asked for an adjournment, which was granted on the ground that the prisoner had witnesses to call.

INCENDIARISM IN DEVONSHIRE.
NARROW ESCAPE OF NINE PERSONS.

The *Western Morning News* says:—"In a secluded spot about a mile to the east of Northmolton are, or at least were, two cottages known as Bendlegate, belonging to the Rev. W. H. Karslake, and leased to Mr. W. Parkin, of Uppacott. One cottage was occupied by an old man named William Bendle, and his wife, both of whom are bedridden, and their grandson; and the other by a labourer named Tamlyn, his wife, and four children. About midnight on Saturday Mr. Tapp, a farmer, was going from Southmolton to Twitchen, when he observed in the bright moonlight smoke ascending in the direction of the cottages. He proceeded to the cottages, and finding them to be on fire hurried off to Uppacott, which is not far distant, and aroused Mr. Parkin and his family. They immediately went to Bendlegate and found the cottages burning fiercely. The inmates, however, were still sleeping, unconscious of their danger; and great was their alarm when awoke. The poor old bedridden couple had to be carried from their beds, and shortly afterwards only the bare walls of the cottages were standing. Most of the furniture was saved, but a part of it, together with a pig and four fowls, was destroyed. A man named George Dunn was present when the fire was discovered, and he was accused of being the cause of it. He vehemently denied the charge, but afterwards began to cry, and stated that a man with whom he had talked set fire to the houses in his presence after lighting his pipe. On Sunday morning Dunn was apprehended, and he then admitted that he set the cottages on fire, but gave no reason for so doing. He was brought before the county magistrates sitting at Southmolton on Monday; Lord Poltimore in the chair. The prisoner, who appears to be half witted, in answer to the usual question, said, 'I have nothing to say, my Lord, only I am guilty, and sorry for it.'—He was committed for trial."

DEFIANCE OF THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT.

On Tuesday, morning at the County Police Court, Huddersfield, two cattle dealers, named Benjamin and David Tweed, of Scammonden, near Huddersfield, were charged with not having used all practicable speed in giving notice to the police that eight milch cows, one heifer, and one calf, which were in their possession, were afflicted with the foot and mouth disease.—Superintendent Heaton stated that on the 14th October, Police-sergeant Corden and Police-constable Green, having received information with respect to the cattle in question, went to the premises occupied by the defendants, and there found ten of the cattle afflicted with the disease, some of them as bad as they could be and others improving and nearly well. There had been great complaints throughout the Huddersfield district for some time that almost every heifer or cow that went into the market either at Huddersfield or Halifax was sure, on leaving, to begin with the disease; and he thought he should be able to show a pretty good reason why the defendants would not wish to give information. Everything had been done by himself and the borough inspector of cattle to purify the Huddersfield market and to prevent the disease being spread, and he had been at a loss to know why there should be so much disease in the locality. The defendants were in the habit of going into the market with their cattle, both at Huddersfield and Halifax, and he had no doubt it was one cause by which so much disease had been propagated in the locality. He and Mr. Asten, a veterinary surgeon, visited the defendants premises and saw the animals, which were undoubtedly suffering from the disease in various stages.—The Mayor of Huddersfield, who was the presiding magistrate, said that it was one of the most glaring cases that had come before them; and the defendants would have to pay jointly £15 and expenses, making the total amount to be paid [illegible]

STORY OF AN ABERDEEN COURTSHIP.

Lord Ordinary Mackenzie had an extraordinary case before him, in Edinburgh, on Saturday. The petitioners, Miss Elizabeth Crombie Duthie, of Aberdeen, and Alexander Duthie, of Edinburgh, asked the Court to interdict Alexander Gray, of Crown-street, Aberdeen, from printing, publishing, or circulating a pamphlet, entitled "(For private circulation) Reminiscences of the Courtship and Marriage between Mr. Alexander Gray, late of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company at Suez, and Miss Elizabeth Crombie Duthie, residing at Broadford-place, Aberdeen." The petitioners set forth that the respondent in or about the month of September, 1870, pretended that he had sustained loss and damage in his character and feelings owing to Miss Duthie having refused to carry out a promise of marriage which he said she had made to him. Gray made a proposal though his agent to the young lady that a money payment should be made to him to cover his pretended disappointment and loss, which should be taken in full satisfaction of all claims by him against her. In order to avoid annoyance, and without in any way admitting the justice of Gray's claim, the complainers paid him the sum of £500 and his agents' expenses. On receiving payment of the money, Gray granted them a discharge of all his pretended claims, and he delivered up the correspondence which had passed between himself and Miss Duthie. This correspondence was, with the mutual consent of the parties, destroyed at the time in the agents' office. On the 5th of the present month, however, Gray wrote to the complainer, Alexander Duthie, the following letter:—"176, Crown-street, Aberdeen, 5th October, 1872.—Sir,—I here beg respectfully to enclose a printed copy of what I think will speak for itself both regarding its nature and mission. I may here add that the only two copies yet sent are the one to you and another to your sister, according to the terms I made in the text until a misprint is corrected, which will be done immediately.—I am your obedient servant, ALEXANDER GRAY." The print accompanying this letter bore the title already given. In this pamphlet, as the petitioners state, Gray falsely, maliciously, and calumniously avers that Miss Duthie is his wife, that he has been lawfully married to her, and that their marriage has been consummated. The pamphlet, it is added, is printed without the name and residence of the printer, as required by law; and as the respondent, Gray, is now clerk to a dressing goods manufacturer at Aberdeen, earns 18s. or 20s. a-week in wages, and has no private means, the complainers submit that they could obtain no redress from him by way of reparation were he to issue the libellous statement complained of.—His Lordship granted an interim interdict, notice thereof to be given to the respondent.

FATHER O'KEEFE EXCOMMUNICATED.

The Dublin correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* telegraphs:—The following are the observations made by Bishop Moran at his confirmation at Callan respecting Father O'Keeffe. They contain what is considered as an informal, but not the less palpable excommunication. "It was," he said, "a cause of the deepest grief to him that those who had caused dissensions in the parish had so far forgotten the principles of their holy religion and the traditions of their country, as to do any act at which the enemies of their faith could rejoice. How could they be so bad as to do anything which could win approbation from the bigoted *Mail*, the still more bigoted *Express*, the defaming London *Times*, and that vilest and most stupid of British prints, the London *Standard*? The obligation of obedience was binding on all—on the most learned and exalted as much as on the humble and unlearned. No (said the bishop); Peter has spoken; Peter has judged and condemned the active cause of all dissensions that have made Callan so sadly famous. The Vicar of Christ, the divinely-constituted centre of Catholic union, the fountain of all jurisdiction in the Church, has suspended the late pastor of Callan from all sacerdotal functions. Opposition is not now merely to the bishop or any delegated authority—it is to the Vicar of Jesus Christ, to the supreme pastor on earth of your souls. Designing men have been working hard to make it appear that these lamentable disturbances are the result of a private quarrel between the late pastor and me; but I never had a private quarrel with him. The question is now narrowed to this—Is the authoritative sentence of the Vicar of Christ to be obeyed by a priest or defied? Are we to see a conventicle—a synagogue of Satan—set up in your midst? Whosoever now shall willingly and knowingly attend mass in the house now darkened by the shadow of the interdict commits a grievous sin, is witness to an appalling sacrilege, and as far as in him lies acts once more the part of those who witnessed with mockery the sacrifice of Christ on the cross. He who knowingly and willingly accepts the ministrations of this suspended priest at his dying hour receives not the strengthening grace to die in peace with God, receives not God's strengthening assurance, but the zeal of his own eternal perdition. Whoever knowingly and willingly approaches the tribunal of penance where this intruder, struck by the censures of the living Peter, fears not to sit, his sins are not forgiven to his soul. The beauty of grace is not imparted; he perpetrates a horrid crime. I trust you are now so fully aware of the nature of the position in which your late pastor has placed himself as no longer to be deceived into opposition to the Vicar of Christ."—Father O'Keeffe, in retaliation, charged his Bishop with being afraid to carry out the threat of actual excommunication; it would be futile, whereas his (Father O'Keeffe's) excommunication of the Bishop in return would be an exercise of real power under the eighth canon of the Fourth Lateran Council. He was determined, he said, to continue the struggle to the very last, and would this week serve a writ upon the Bishop.—The Rev. Mr. O'Keeffe, of Callan, referred on Sunday to observations made by the Rev. Mr. Moran, his bishop, during the week, and denounced the bishop as a slanderer. He quoted the eighth canon of the Fourth Council of Lateran, held in 1215, which enacts that ecclesiastics were not to be accused on light grounds, but ought to be present when they are informed against, to know their accusers and be permitted to reply. The congregations were as large as ever, though great exertions had been made to induce persons to withdraw. The Friary Chapel, where the rival parish priests are installed, was also crowded, and the town is full of police.

Evan Kennedy, the shepherd injured in the Kirtlebridge collision, near Carlisle, died on Tuesday at Dumfries. Two other passengers are in a critical condition.

COMMITTAL FOR WILFUL MURDER.—An adjourned inquest was held on Saturday, at Ferry Hill, Durham, on the body of Robert Brown, a butcher of that place, whose death occurred under very suspicious circumstances. On the evening of Sunday the 6th inst, Brown, accompanied by a man named Agnew, an iron-worker, of Darlington, was seen at Woodham, a village a few miles from Ferry Hill. They had some drink, and left about 7 o'clock, and two hours later Brown was found on the road, about half a mile distant, covered with blood, which had flowed from a wound on his head, and he soon after died. Suspicion attached to Agnew, who was seen the same night in the city of Durham, with a heavy stick called a hedge stake, which was afterwards identified as having been in the possession of Brown, to whom it belonged when the two men called at the public house. The medical evidence was to the effect that the blow on the head which was the cause of deceased's death from the loss of blood and exhaustion, was likely to be cause by a heavy stick.—The jury, after hearing the evidence, returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against James Agnew, who is in [illegible]

RAILWAY ACCIDENT NEAR WIGAN.

On Saturday morning, a serious accident occurred on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, a short distance from Wigan, and though, fortunately, no lives were sacrificed, there was considerable loss of rolling stock, much damage to goods in transit, and no little interruption to the general traffic. A goods train from Bootle to Leeds leaves the first-named place in the early morning, and on Saturday it proceeded in safety as far as Pemberton, between which place and Wigan there is a high embankment and a steep incline. About twenty minutes to six, whilst the train was descending to Wigan, the draw bar of one of the trucks about the centre of the string was loosened, and, falling to the ground, struck against the sleepers, until it had forced the wagon off the rails. As ill fortune would have it, at this very moment another goods train from Salford to Bootle was ascending the hill (both trains were much behind time), and the Salford engine struck the jolting truck with considerable force. The shock threw the engine off the rails, and seriously damaged it, but did no further injury on the up line. On the down line, however, the result was a complete wreck. In all, four waggons were shattered, and their contents, principally butter, bacon, currants, and other groceries, were scattered upon the line for some distance. As we have stated, no one was injured, and a large staff of men were promptly brought to the spot to clear the line. The broken trucks were thrown down the embankment, the broken engine was moved to the shed at Wigan, and about eight o'clock both lines were clear, two passenger and many goods trains having been meanwhile detained.

FATAL RAILWAY COLLISION NEAR SHEFFIELD.—TWO PERSONS KILLED.

A railway accident of a most frightful character occurred on Friday morning on the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway, between Sheffield and Beighton. The immediate scene of the accident was a small station known as Woodhouse Junction, which is situated about six miles from Sheffield. Lately the station has become one of considerable importance, the traffic through it having increased very materially during the past few years. This great increase in the goods traffic, has rendered it necessary that the siding accommodation should be improved, and consequently there are now at this station in addition to the two main lines, three branch lines into which goods trains may be shunted. About six o'clock on Friday morning five goods waggons which had previously been stationed on the main line, were being shunted into one of these lines, in order to make way for a fast goods train which was expected to pass through the station a few minutes afterwards. Instead, however, of the waggons moving on to the branch line, as was intended, they did not swerve from the main line, but, ran backwards along it for some distance. The mistake, unfortunately, remained unnoticed until it was too late. The signalman supposing that the waggons had been properly shunted into the siding, set the signals at all right; and, just at this moment, the express goods train came up at full speed, its progress being accelerated by the very steep incline which occurs at that point. The consequence was that a terrible collision ensued. The engine ran into the waggons smashing the whole of them into splinters. By the force of the collision the engine was thrown down the steep embankment before the engine driver and fireman could make their escape. The tender fell exactly on the top of the engine, crushing the driver and fireman, and killing them instantly. The bodies of the unfortunate men so soon as they could be recovered, were removed to an adjacent public-house. The names of the deceased men are John Hewett, driver, and Robert Beaumont, firemen, both of whom have wives and families residing in Manchester. The permanent way was torn up, and completely destroyed for a considerable distance. The engine was rendered perfectly useless, and the traffic at the Station was completely stopped for several hours.

SHOCKING AFFAIR NEAR WAKEFIELD.

The little village of Walton, near Wakefield, where a fatal affray recently took place between two boatmen, has just been the scene of another most frightful and shocking occurrence. Briefly stated, the particulars are as follows:—Thursday morning, last week, three young men, named George Sefton, William Johnson, and George Stamp, platelayers on the Midland Railway, between Walton and Oakenshaw, were engaged in fog signalling until about half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon. They then went to Walton Station, and received their wages from Mr. Dicken, the station-master. On leaving the station, apparently all good friends, they proceeded to work in the tunnel, near Walton, known as Chevet tunnel. Before going into the tunnel Stamp filled two large lamps with naphtha, which is used in all the tunnels on the Midland system. Johnson took one of the lamps and Sefton the other. Sefton, who had been acting as "ganger" over the other two men from the previous Friday, had not taken more than a couple of strides, when the outside of his lamp, which had been filled to overflowing, began to blaze all round. Sefton placed the lamp on the ballast, upon which Johnson asked him if he might pour a little more naptha upon it, in order to make it blaze harder. Sefton informed him that if he did so he would kick the blazing lamp upon him. Johnson then said to his ganger, "Thou will; where does thou think I shall be to let thee?" Sefton answered, "Teem some on and try me." Johnson then held a lamp over Sefton's, as if in the act of pouring more naptha upon it; but whether he actually did so or only professed, is not known. Immediately Sefton saw what Johnson was doing, he kicked the blazing lamp, and it went upon Johnson. The effect of this rash and unfortunate act it is impossible to describe. In an instant the poor young fellow's clothing was enveloped in flames. Unfortunately Johnson started to run down the line towards the station, and by this means he caused the flames to spread over the whole surface of his body in a few moments. His two companions, who were awe-stricken, had sufficient presence of mind to lay hold of their great-coats, rushed after Johnson, threw them around him, and endeavoured to smother the flames. All their efforts, however, were in vain, and Johnson fell to the ground. He was most horribly burnt, and he was in such great agony that his cries and moans could be heard 300 yards. His trousers were completely destroyed, and his thighs, abdomen, chest, and almost every part of his body were almost burnt to a cinder. A plate-layer's lurry was fetched to the place without delay, and as quickly as possible Johnson was raised from the ground, placed upon the lurry, and removed to Walton station. Mr. Dicken, the station master, wrenched a door off its hinges; Johnson was carefully laid upon it, a special train was provided, and in a short time the poor sufferer was conveyed to Wakefield. He was carried to the Clayton Hospital, where he received every attention from the medical officers; but he gradually grew weaker, and about eleven o'clock on Saturday forenoon he died from the shock. Sefton was at once taken into custody by the West Riding police. An inquest was held on the body on Saturday night at the Talbot and Falcon Inn, Wakefield, before Mr. T. Taylor, when the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against Sefton. The Coroner committed him to take his trial at the next West Riding Assizes at Leeds, but offered to take bail. As Sefton was not prepared with bail, he was removed in custody after eleven o'clock at night. He is 23 years age, and a native of Chester, but for the past eight years he has been working in the neighbourhood of Wakefield. The deceased was a single young man of 23 years of age. He lived with his brother, who is a farm labourer at Walton.

[illegible]

Railway Tim[e]
Showing the time at which the [...] ex[p]ected to arrive at and depart [...]

NOTE.—These Tables are com[piled ...] rities, bu we do not hold ours[elves ...] errors they may contain.

NEWCASTLE TO JARROW [...]
Leaves Newcastle (Week days) [...] 9·0, 10·5, 11·0, 11·35 (*), [...] 4·0, 5·15, 6·15, 7·35, 9·0 10[...]
Leaves Newcastle (Sundays)—[...] 7·15, 8·15, 9·30.
These trains leave intermedia[te ...] Gateshead, 3; Felling, 7; Pe[...] Jarrow, 21; Tyne Dock, 26; [...] minutes after the above times, a[...] about 35 minutes after the time [...]
* First and second-class exp[ress ...] Gateshead at 3 minutes, Jarrow [...] Dock at 18 minutes after the [...] South Shields about 25 minutes [...] Newcastle.
Fares from Newcastle to Gate[shead ...] 2d.; third, 1d.
Felling: First, 4d.; second, 3[...] Pelaw: First, 6d.; second, 4[...] Hebburn, Jarrow, Tyne Dock[...] Shields: First, 9d.; second, 6d.[...]

SOUTH SHIELDS TO JARRO[W ...]
Leaves South Shields (Week [days ...] 8·30 (*), 9·0, 10·0, 11·0, 12[...] 4·20 (*), 5·0, 6·15, 7·30, 9·0[...]
Leaves South Shields (Sunday[s ...] 5·0, 7·20, 8·20, 9·35.
These trains leave intermedia[te ...] High Shields, 3; Tyne Dock, [...] 17; Pelaw, 21; Felling 26; a[...] after the above times, arriving [...] minutes after the times they le[ave ...]
* First and second-class expr[ess ...] Dock, Jarrow, and Gateshead, [...] after the above times, arrivin[g ...] minutes after they leave South-[...]
Fares from South Shields to [...] Dock: First, 3d.; second, 2d.[...] Jarrow: First, 8d; second, [...] Pelaw, Felling, Gateshead, o[...] second, 6d.; third, 4d.

SUNDERLAND TO SOUTH S[HIELDS ...]
Leaves Sunderland (Week days[...] 9·50. 11·0, 12·20, 1·50, 2·[...] 8·50, 10·15.
Leaves Sunderland (Sundays)[...] 4.50, 7·10, 8·10, 9·25.
These trains leave intermedia[te ...] Cleadon Lane, 7: Tyne Dock [...] minutes after the above times, [...] about 20 minutes after the time[...]
Passengers between Sunder[land ...] *carriages* at Tyne Dock.
Fares from Sunderland to [...] second, 5d; third, 3d.; Tyne [...] 8d. third, 6d., High Shields [...] 10d.; second, 8d.; third, 6d[...] second, 1s.; third, 7½d. Retu[rn ...] 2s. 3d.; second, 1s. 8d.; third[...]

JARROW TO SOUTH SHIEL[DS ...]
Leaves Jarrow (Week days) [...] 10·26, 11·21, 12·51, 2·21, [...] 9·21, 11·1.
Leaves Jarrow (Sundays)—6·[...] 7·36, 8·36, 9·51.
These trains leave intermed[iate ...] South Shields 4, High Shiel[ds ...] Cleaden Lane 16 minutes afte[r ...] arriving in Sunderland in abo[ut ...]
Fares from Jarrow to South [...] 6d.; third, 3½d.; High Shiel[ds ...] third, 3d.; Tyne Dock, first, 6[...] Cleadon Lane, first, 10d.; [...] Sunderland, first, 1s. 4d.; [...] Return tickets to Jarrow, firs[t ...] third, 1s. 2d.

NEWCASTLE TO [...]
Leaves Newcastle—Central [...] 6·10 (*a*), 7·0, 8·0, 9·0 (*b*) [...] 1·0, 1·45 (*d*), 2·0, 2·30 (*c*) [...] 5·50 (*d*), 6·10, 6·45 (*e*), 7[...]
Leaves Newcastle—Central [...] (*a*), 8·30, 9.30, 10·5. 1·0[...] 3·0 (*d*), 3·15, 4·0 (*d*), [...] (*d*), 8.0, 8·45, 9·15.
These trains leave intermed[iate ...] Manors 3, Heaton 7, Walker [...] 21, Percy Main 15, and North [...] above times, arriving at Ty[nemouth ...] leaving Newcastle.
a.—This train stops at int[ermediate ...] quired, to set down passenger[s ...] either the 4.38 or 5·58 a.m tra[in ...]
b.—First, second, and gov. [...] North Shields, at 9·15.
c.—First, second, and g[ov. ...] Manors, Heaton, and North [...]
d.—First, second, and g[ov. ...] Manors and North Shields.
e.—The 6·45 p.m. train N[...] stop at all stations on Saturd[ay ...] at 7·20.
f.—The 11·30 p.m. train s[...] when required, to set down p[...]
Fares from Newcastle to [...] 2d.; third, 1½d.; Walker, fi[rst ...] 2d.; Wallsend, first, 6d.; [...] Howdon, first, 8d.; second[...] Main and North Shields, fir[st ...] 4d.; Tynemouth, first, 1s.; [...]

TYNEMOUTH T[O ...]
Leaves Tynemouth (Wee[k days ...] 8·30 (*b*), 9·0, 9·30 (*c*), 10[...] 1·40 (*c*), 2·15, 3·0, 3.30[...] 6·30 (*c*), 7·0, 7.30 (*c*), 8[...]
Leaves Tynemouth (Sunda[ys ...] 2·0, 3·0, 4·0, 5·0, 5.45 ([...] 8·0, 8·45 (*c*), 9·0, 10·0 ([...]
These trains leave interm[ediate ...] North Shields 3, Percy Main [...] Walker 19, Heaton 23, and [...] times, arriving at Central S[tation ...] minutes after leaving Tyne[mouth ...]
a.—Special train stopping [...] stopping also at intermediat[e ...] gers booked to the Central [...]
b.—First, second, and gov[...] Shields, Heaton, and Manor[s ...]
c.—First, second, and go[v. ...] Shields and Manors, arrivi[ng ...] leaving Tynemouth.
d.—The 10·50 p.m. train [...] including Walker on Satur[day ...] Central Station until 11·20 [...]
e.—First, second, and gov[...] North Shields at 10·3.
Fares from Tynemouth t[o ...] second, 2d.; third, 1d.; Pe[rcy ...] 3d.; third, 2d.; Howdon, fi[rst ...] 3d.; Wallsend, first, 8d.; sec[ond ...] first 10d.; second 8d.; thir[d ...] second 8d.; third, 6d.; Ne[wcastle ...] first, 1s.; second, 9d.; third[...]

STOCKTON AND DA[RLINGTON ...]
GOING EAST.—W[...]
STATIONS.

Benfieldside ......dep.
Cold Rowley ...... „
Burnhill Junction.. „
Tow Law .... „
Crook .... { arr. dep.
Bishop Auckland .. „
Darlington .... „
Stockton .... „
Middlesbro' .... „

GOING WEST.—[...]
STATIONS.

Middlesbro' ....dep.
Stockton .... „
Darlington ...... „
Bishop Auckland.. „
Crook .... { arr. dep.
Tow Law........ „
Burnhill Junction „
Cold Rowley .... „
Benfieldside...... arr.

Railway Time Tables,

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

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

NEWCASTLE TO JARROW AND SOUTH SHIELDS.

Leaves Newcastle (Week days)—5·15, 7·0, 7·45 (*), 8·0 9·0, 10·5, 11·0, 11·35 (*), 12·30, 2·5, 3·0, 3·35 (*) 4·0, 5·15, 6·15, 7·25, 9·0 10·40.

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

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

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

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

Felling: First, 4d.; second, 3d.; third, 2½d.

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

Hebburn, Jarrow, Tyne Dock, High Shields, or South Shields: First, 9d.; second, 6d.; third, 4d.

SOUTH SHIELDS TO JARROW AND NEWCASTLE.

Leaves South Shields (Week days).—5·10, 7·0, 8·0, 8·30 (*), 9·0, 10·0, 11·0, 12·30, 1·0 (*), 2·0, 3·0, 4·0, 4·20 (*), 5·0, 6·15, 7·30, 9·0, 10·30.

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

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

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

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

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

Pelaw, Felling, Gateshead, or Newcastle: First, 9d.; second, 6d.; third, 4d.

SUNDERLAND TO SOUTH SHIELDS AND JARROW.

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

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

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

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

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

JARROW TO SOUTH SHIELDS AND SUNDERLAND.

Leaves Jarrow (Week days).—5·36, 7·21, 8.21, 9·21, 10·26, 11·21, 12·51, 2·21, 3·21, 4·21, 5·31, 6·36, 7·56, 9.21, 11·1.

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

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

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

NEWCASTLE TO TYNEMOUTH.

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

Leaves Newcastle—Central Station—(Sundays).—6·10 (*d*), 8·30, 9.30, 10·5, 1·0 (*d*), 1·15, 2·0 (*d*), 2·15, 3·0 (*d*), 3·15, 4·0 (*d*), 5·0, 6·0 6·35 (*d*), 7·0, 7·35 (*d*), 8.0, 8·45, 9·15.

These trains leave intermediate stations as follows:—Manors 3, Heaton 7, Walker 11, Wallsend 16, Howdon 21, Percy Main 15, and North Shields 30 minutes after above times, arriving at Tynemouth 35 minutes after leaving Newcastle.

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

b.—First, second, and gov. (express) stopping only at North Shields, at 9·15.

c.—First, second, and gov. (express) stopping at Manors, Heaton, and North Shields.

d.—First, second, and gov. (express) stopping at Manors and North Shields.

e.—The 6·45 p.m. train Newcastle to Tynemouth will stop at all stations on Saturdays, and reach Tynemouth at 7·20.

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

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

TYNEMOUTH TO NEWCASTLE.

Leaves Tynemouth (Week days)—5·20, 6·40 (*a*), 7·45, 8·30 (*b*), 9·0, 9·30 (*c*), 10·0, 10·45 (*c*) 11·0, 12·0, 12·50, 1·40 (*c*), 2·15, 3·0, 3.30 (*c*), 4·0, 5·0, 5·30 (*c*), 6·0, 6·30 (*c*), 7·0, 7.30 (*c*), 8·0, 9·0, 10·0, 10·50 (*d*).

Leaves Tynemouth (Sundays)—7·35, 9·40, 1·0, 1·45 (*c*), 2·0, 3·0, 4·0, 5·0, 5.45 (*c*), 6·0, 6·35 (*c*), 7·0, 7·45 (*c*), 8·0, 8·45 (*c*), 9·0, 10·0 (*c*).

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

a.—Special train stopping at North Shields at 6·43, and stopping also at intermediate stations to take up passengers booked to the Central Station.

b.—First, second, and gov. (express) stopping at North Shields, Heaton, and Manors.

c.—First, second, and gov. (express) stopping at North Shields and Manors, arriving at Central 20 minutes after leaving Tynemouth.

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

e.—First, second, and gov. (express) stopping only at North Shields at 10·3.

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

STOCKTON AND DARLINGTON RAILWAY

GOING EAST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

STATIONS.		A.M. 1, 2, 3.	P.M. 1, 2, 3	P.M. 1, 2, 3
Benfieldside	dep.	6·55	1·40	4·25
Cold Rowley	„	7·3	1·48	4·35
Burnhill Junction	„	7·12	1·57	4·45
Tow Law	„	7·24	2·9	4·58
				1, 2.
Crook	arr.	7·35	2·20	5.10
	dep.	7·40	2·30	5·20
Bishop Auckland	„	8·5	2·55	5·50
Darlington	„	9·0	3·40	6·40
Stockton	„	9·30	4·10	7·10
Middlesbro'	„	9·42	4·20	7·22

GOING WEST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

STATIONS.		A.M. 1, 2, 3.	P.M. 1, 2, 3.	P.M. 1 & 2.
Middlesbro'	dep.	6·22	12·3	2·33
Stockton	„	6·34	12·12	2·41
Darlington	„	7·15	12·43	4·30
Bishop Auckland	„	7·48	1·35	5·0
				1, 2, 3.
Crook	arr.	8·10	2·0	5·22
	dep.	8·12	2·20	5·25
Tow Law	„	8·23	2·32	5·35
Burnhill Junction	„	8·35	2·45	5·48
Cold Rowley	„	8·45	2·55	5·58
Benfieldside	arr.	8·58	3.5	6·10

CONSETT BRANCH.

UP TRAINS.—WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS.		1,2,G. A.M.	1,2,G. A.M.	1,2,G P.M.	1,2,G. P.M.	1,2,G P.M.
Newcastle	dep.	5·55	10·0	12·40	2·15	5·20
Scotswood	„	6·2	10·7	12·47	2·22	5·27
Swalwell	„	6·9	10·14	12·53	2·29	5.34
Rowland's Gill	„	6·19	10·24	1·1	2·39	5·44
Lintz Green	„	6·25	10·30	1·9	2·45	5·50
Ebchester	„	6·38	10·43	1·19	2·58	6·3
Shotley Bridge	„	6·44	10·49	1·24	3·4	6·9
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	arr.	6·50	10·55	1·30	3·10	6·15
	dep				4·20	
Knitsley	„	7·4	11·9		4·34	6·29
Lanchester	„	7·13	11·18		4·43	6·38
Witton Gilbert	„	7·20	11·27		4·50	6·47
Durham	arr.	7·35	11·40		5·5	7·0

DOWN TRAINS.—WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS		1,2,G. A.M.	1.2 G. A.M.	1,2,G. P.M.	1,2,G P.M.	1,2,G P.M.
Durham	dep.	7·[illegible]0		12·0	3·20	7·55
Witton Gilbert	„	[illegible]·55		12·14	3·33	8·9
Lanchester	„	[illegible]·6		12·25	3·44	8·20
Knitsley	„	8·17		12·36	3·55	8·31
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	arr.				4·5	
	dep	8·32	9·15	12·50	3·20	8·43
Shotley Bridge	„	8·37	9·20	12·55	3·25	8.48
Ebchester	„	8·40	9·23	12·59	3·29	8.52
Lintz Green	„	8·50	9·33	1·9	3·39	9·3
Rowland's Gill	„	8·55	9·38	1·14	3·44	9·8
Swalwell	„	9·4	9·47	1·23	3·53	9·17
Scotswood	„	9·10	9·53	1·29	3·59	9·24
Newcastle	arr.	9·20	10·5	1·40	4·15	9·35

MARKET TRAINS ON SATURDAYS.

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

UP TRAINS.

STATIONS.		GO. A.M.	RETURN. P.M.
Newcastle	dep.	7·10	4.0
Scotswood	„	7·17	4·9
Swalwell	„	7·23	4·15
Roland's Gill	„	7·31	4·23
Lintz Green	„	7·37	4·29
Ebchester	„	7·50	4·4
Shotley Bridge	„	7·57	4·4
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill)	arr.	8·5	4·53
	dep.	9·10	5·10
Knitsley	„	9·21	5·21
Lanchester	„	9·34	5·34
Witton Gilbert	„	9.46	5·46
Durham	arr.	10·0	6·0

DOWN TRAINS.

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

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To Dr. Greenone.

(Signed) JOHN SHORT, Hebburn Quay.

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

To Dr. Greenone.

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(Signed) JOSEPH MARTEN, Western Road, Jarrow.

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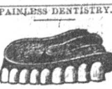
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BEAMISH, PONTOP, AND CONSETT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

TURNIP SHOW AND DINNER AT STANLEY

The annual turnip show of the above Society was held on Wednesday, and was celebrated by a dinner, which was held at Mr. John Clarkson's, Commercial Inn, Stanley. It is highly gratifying to know that this society, notwithstanding the many militating circumstances it has had to contend with, is in a progressive state. There was a good muster of agriculturis's present, seventy partaking of dinner. The following amongst others sat down to dinner:—Mr. N. Clark, Beamish Park; Mr. R. L. Moffit, Tanfield Lea; Mr. Burn, Chester-la-Street; Mr. R. Clark, Beamish Park; Mr. Thomas Wetherell, Durham; Mr. Wade, Little Barradon, Bishopton, near Darlington; Mr. B. Spraggon, Nafferton; Mr. John Kirkup, Pit Hill; Mr. John Murray, Consett; Mr. E. Young, Bromeyholme; Mr. Ralph Hodgson, Oxhill; Mr. Winship, Stanley; Mr. Joseph Wilkinson, Pea Farm; Mr. John Graham, Tanfield Lea; Mr. E. Nicholson, Beamish; Dr. Hunter, Stobb House; Mr. Ralph Walton, Lanchester; Mr. George Hobson, Harperley Mill; Dr. McCain, Stanley; Mr. John Arkless, Tanfield Lea; Mr. John Hutchinson, Eden Hill; Mr. Charles Adamson, Pit Hill; Mr. John Wilkinson, Morrowfield; Mr. Thos. Longstaffe, Leadgate; Mr. George Turnbull, Twizel Hall; Mr. Aynsley, Stanley Hall; Mr. Thomas Bell, Hedley Hall; Mr. Peter McLaren, Hedley West House; Mr. James Humble, Bushblades; Mr. Wm. Howdon, Pockerley; Mr. George Heppell, Newfield; Mr. Philip Kirkup, Low Urpeth; Mr. Thos. Robinson, Tanfield Leith; George Wailes, Pontop.

The dinner was served up in the large hall connected with the inn, and was of a most sumptuous and excellent description. After the removal of the cloth the chair was occupied by Mr. N. Clark, of Beamish Park, who was supported on his right by Mr. Wade, Mr. Spraggon, and Mr. John Kirkup; and on his left by Mr. Thomas Wetherell, Mr. Burn, and Mr. R. Clark. The vice-chairs were occupied by Mr. John Murray, Consett, and Mr. Geo. Hobson, Harperley Mills.

The CHAIRMAN: The first toast on the list is one that I hope you will do honour to—it is that of "The Queen." Our country has been prosperous so far during her reign, and I hope she will reign for some time to come. (Applause.)

The CHAIRMAN: The next toast I have to propose to you is "The Prince and Princess of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family." Long may they live; and I hope that when the Prince begins to reign he will be as good as his mother, Queen Victoria, has been. (Loud applause.)

Mr. BURN, of Chester-le-Street: I am very sorry indeed that the toast which I have to propose has not fallen into more able hands. However, as it has been entrusted to my hands, I suppose I will have the duty to perform. I have great pleasure in proposing the health of the Bishop and Clergy of the diocese, and ministers of all demoninations, coupled with the names of Messrs. Murray and Aynsley. I may say a few words relative to the Bishop of Durham. There has never been a better Bishop, for this reason more especially—because he does all in his power to put these stinking Puseyite parsons down. (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. MURRAY: I think you have made a slight mistake. I am not a churchwarden, although I was one for seven or eight years, and although I am not now a churchwarden I have two lads churchwardens. Under these circumstances, then, I am perhaps entitled to have my name coupled with this toast. (Applause.) I am much obliged to you for the manner in which you have received this toast. I am glad to say that the ministers in this district are doing their duty. Since I can remember the ministers of the Church of England were very different men to what the ministry is composed of at the present day. With regard to the stinking Puseyites whom Mr. Burns has referred to, I think he is somewhat hard upon them. Every man will have to answer for himself, and no doubt many of our High Churchman think their doctrine is the right one. (Hear, hear.) I remember being in Ireland once, and the people thought I was a bishop come down. (Loud laughter and applause.)

Mr. AYNSLEY, churchwarden for the Stanley district, also responded. He was sure they had good clergymen in the county of Durham, and especially in their own locality. Although he did not altogether disagree with Mr. Burns, he (Mr. Aynsley) would not wholly condemn the High Church, of which he was himself inclined to be a member. (Hear, hear.) He thanked them for coupling his name with the toast.

Mr. MURRAY: I must say that I have great pleasure in giving the next toast on the list. I am sure that there is no toast this evening which gives me more pleasure than the one I have to propose, namely "Success to the Army, Navy, and Volunteers, and especially the Beamish Volunteers." With that toast is coupled the name of a gentleman whom I only need name in order to make you do full justice to the toast—a gentleman who is well bred, and, I must say, the son of a gentleman whom we all deeply and sincerely lament. I beg to couple with this toast the name of Ensign Clark. (Applause.) It is very well known that the army and navy always did their duty, and as for the volunteers, or more properly speaking, the reserve forces, I feel confident they would do their duty if called upon. (Applause.) However, the best part of the business is that they are never called on. The best way to keep peace, is to be prepared for war. I do not presume to know much about nations going to war, but I certainly do think with such an army, such a navy, and such a volunteer force, our enemies, if we should have any, will be disposed to think twice before they come. (Laughter and applause.) I have great pleasure in proposing this toast, especially as the toast is coupled with a name that is dear to every one here present. (Applause.)

"Song: "He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

Mr. CLARK: I can hardly find works to express my feelings for the kind manner in which you have received the toast coupled with my name. I can only that if ever the Reserve Forces are called out, they will do their duty. I beg to thank you for the kind manner in which you have received the toast. (Applause.)

Mr. RICHARDS, one of the secretaries, then read the judges' awards as follows:—

CLASS I.

THREE ACRES OF SWEDES.—13 Competitors, 1st prize, £4, Mr. Philip Kirkup, Urpeth. 2nd, £2, Mr. George Heppell, Newfield. Mr. William Howdon, Pockerley, highly commended.

CLASS 2.

FOUR ACRES OF COMMON TURNIPS.—12 Competitors, 1st prize, £4, Mr. George Heppell, Newfield; 2nd, £2, Mr. William Howdon, Pockerley. Mr. Peter McLaren, Hedley, highly commended.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed the health of the judges, and in doing so thanked them for the very valuable services they had that day rendered to the society. He had no doubt they had done their duty well, and given general satisfaction. (Applause.)

The toast was then drunk with all the honours.

Mr. WETHERELL, in returning thanks, assured those present that theirs was no sinecure office. As the Chairman had truly said, they had done their duty to the best of their knowledge. (Hear, hear.) It was a great satisfaction to him to see such good crops of turnips as they had seen that day. No doubt farmers found potato growing very lucrative in general, but he thought if the farmers had had twenty-five acres of turnips instead of twenty-five acres of diseased potatoes, it would have been much better for them. (Applause.)

Mr. WADE and Mr. SPRAGGON also returned thanks.

Mr. MURRAY: I have very great pleasure in giving the next toast. It is "The Successful Competitors." (Applause.) I am acquainted with the prize-takers, and I am very proud to think that those gentlemen have been so fortunate. It is a very great honour to them, and I hope it will still further stimulate them to increase their exertions. I do not think these gentlemen value the money they have received—although a few sovereigns are very welcome under any circumstances—(laughter)—but what they are no doubt proud of is the thought that they have the best crop of turnips the judges have seen. (Applause.) In proposing this toast, I have to couple the names of Mr. Heppell, Mr. Kirkup, and Mr. Howdon, who have proved themselves to be good farmers. Whatever business we may be engaged in it is always well to strive and be as good as our neighbours, and if we chance to get a little bit better than our neighbours we have reason to be proud of the position. (Applause.) I have great pleasure in proposing the health of the Successful Competitors, coupled with the names of the gentlemen I have named. (Renewed applause.)

Mr. KIRKUP, of Urpeth, in responding, thanked them for the kind manner they had received the toast coupled with his name. It was a great honour to him to be first in the list; and he could assure them it would, as Mr. Murray had expressed, stimulate himself and others in the cultivation of turnips. (Applause.)

Mr. HEPPELL, Newfield, also returned thanks. He was very proud of his position, although he might have been better. He might say his was, comparatively speaking, quite a new farm, and therefore it had hitherto been his aim to get as large crops as possible.

Mr. HOWDEN, the other successful competitor, also briefly responded.

Song by Mr. Clarkson: "Pat Maloy."

Mr. J. KIRKUP, of Pit Hill, had great pleasure in proposing the health of "The Unsuccessful Competitors," coupled with the name of their worthy young friend, Mr. Robert Clark. (Applause.)

Mr. R. CLARK: On behalf of the unsuccessful competitors, and on behalf of myself, I beg to thank you. I can assure you it is a source of gratification to me to know that the prizes have gone down into the east part of the district, which has for many years been associated with the name of Clark. (Loud applause.) I hope the unsuccessful competitors will not turn out like our west country friends, and go down altogether. (Laughter.)

Song by Dr. Hunter: "The Big Meat Pie."

Mr. BELL, of Hedley Hill: The next toast to propose is the health of our Chairman. (Applause.) I am sure that I am only expressing the sentiments of every gentleman present when I say that it gives us unmingled satisfaction to see him occupy the position which he now holds amongst us to-night. (Applause.) But he is a worthy son of an honoured father. (Renewed applause.) He now holds a very influential position in this district, and I feel assurred that he will do honour to the name of Clark. (Loud applause.) He was confident that their friend Mr. Clark had the good wishes of every man in this neighbourhood; and he did not believe that there was one man in the room, or in the neighbourhood, who envied Mr. Clark's position. (Applause.) He hoped and trusted the Chairman would long live to occupy the position he was holding that evening. He had great pleasure in asking them to drink to the health and prosperity of their worthy Chairman. (Loud applause.)

Song: "For he's a Jolly Good Fellow."

Mr. CLARK: I beg to thank you most sincerely for the kind manner in which you have received the last toast. I can only say that if I have every one's good word in the neighbourhood, I will try to maintain that good character. I hope, by upright dealing between landlord and tenant and all parties with whom I come in contact, to maintain everybody's esteem. I beg to thank you for the kind manner in which you have received the last toast. (Loud applause.)

Song by Mr. Wailes—"Erin's Isle."

Mr. J. KIRKUP next proposed "The Vice-Chairmen." He was sure they were two jolly-looking fellows, of whom they had every reason to be proud, and he hoped they would long live to enjoy the position. (Applause).

Mr. HOBSON, in resonding, spoke of the pleasure it gave him to see so many kind and familiar faces present. He hoped the society would continue to prosper, and, as Mr. Kirkup had said, he trusted he would long live to occupy the position he held that night. (Applause).

MURRAY also responded. His friend Mr. Hobson talked about being hare for a number of years, but, he thought, if they looked at both their white heads, they could not expect them to flourish much longer. (Laughter). He did not know what expectation Mr. Hobson had; he had the character of being a money-making man, and likely, therefore, very anxious to stay with it. (Laughter). One thing, however, gave him great pleasure, and that was to be amongst them that night. He had come there at great inconvenience to himself, but he always considered it his duty to make a sacrifice to attend the society's meetings. He believed there was nothing more calculated to raise the agricultural class in the scale of society as agricultural societies. (Applause). He (Mr. Murray) had said over and over again, and he would say that night, that since that society had commenced, it had exceeded the most sanguine expectations; and he hoped it would still go on, and that it would live a ling time after they were gone. (Loud applause).

Recitation by Dr. McCain—"The Quack Doctor."

Mr. JOHN KIRKUP next proposed "The health of the Secretaries." The Society had been in existence four or five years, and although they had been very unfortunate in their last two exhibitions, he was glad to say, through the indefatigable exertions of their secretaries, the society was in a very flourishing condition. After the last exhibition at Tanfield, a good many people got it into their heads that the society would be crippled, but he was glad to be in a position to inform them that at the end of the present year, they would have a very handsome balance in hand. (Loud applause). He had also been informed by the secretaries that a gentleman had promised them a ten guinea cup, and a donation besides. (Loud applause).

The toast was drunk with all the honours.

Mr. RIDLEY, in responding, observed that his dufy in connection with the society had always been a pleasure. It was true, they had been rather discouraged by their two last exhibitions, but at the same time they had been encouraged by the exertions of the members. He could assure them he would continue to do as he had hitherto done, and that was to do his very best for the society. (Loud applause.

Mr. RICHARDS also reponded. He could add nothing beyond what had been said by his Colleague. They had before them every prospect of a glorious future, and he could assure them he would always do his utmost for the society. (Applause).

Song by Mr. Winship—"Put your shoulder to the wheel."

Mr. MURRAY, from the vice-chair, next proposed "Success to Agricultre," coupled with the names of Mr. Howden and Mr. McLaren. The latter gentlemen briefly responded.

Other toasts and songs followed, and the company broke up shortly after ten o'clock.

DESERTED CHILDREN.—At the regular meeting of the Guardians, held at Lanchester, on Thursday, Mr. Moon, relieving officer for the western division of the Lanchester Union, brought before the Board the case of three children, named Casey—a little girl about twelve years of age, and her two younger brothers, aged respectively ten and six years. Their parents formerly resided at Consett, where the mother died a short time ago. Since that time the father, who was employed as a puddler at the ironworks, left Consett, and placed the children in the care of their grandmother, residing at Willington. On Monday, they were put into the railway carriage at that place, and sent on to Blackhill, where they were afterwards found by the relieving officer, who attended to them, and brought them before the Guardians. The children, who appeared sharp and intelligent, were ordered to the workhouse.

CLEVELAND IRONMASTERS' STATISTICS.

(The following information is supplied under the authority of the Cleveland Ironmasters' Association.)

WORKS.	PROPRIETORS.	Furnaces blowing.	Furnaces out.	Furnaces built.
Lackenby	Lackenby Iron Company ... a	2	...	2
Eston	Bolckow, Vaughan, & Co., Ld. b	7	...	7
South Bank	Thomas Vaughan	6	3	9
Clay Lane	Thomas Vaughan	6	...	6
Cargo Fleet	Swan, Coates, & Co.	4	...	4
Normanby	Jones, Dunning, & Co.	3	...	3
Ormesby	Cochrane, & Co.	3	...	3
Tees	Gilkes, Wilson, Pease, & Co.	5	...	5
Middlesbro'	Bolckow, Vaugham, & Co. Ld.	3	...	3
Tees-Side	Hopkins, Gilkes, & Co., Ld	4	...	4
Linthorpe	Lloyd & Co.	6	...	6
Acklam	Stevenson, Jaques, & Co.	4	...	4
Ayresome	Gjers, Mills, & Co.	4	...	4
Newport	B. Samuelson & Co.	8	...	8
Clarence	Bell Brothers	8	...	8
Norton	Norton Iron Co., Limited	3	...	3
Thornaby	W. Whitwell & Co. ... d	3	...	3
Stockton	Stockton Iron Furnace Co.	3	...	3
Grosmont	C. & T. Bagnall, jun.	2	...	2
Glaisdale	So. Cleveland Iron Works Co. Ld	3	...	3
South Durham	South Durham Iron Co.	3	...	3
Witton Park	Bolckow, Vaughan, & Co. Ld.	5	...	5
Consett	Consett Iron Co. Limited ... e	5	2	7
Wear	Bell Brothers	1	...	1
Jarrow	Palmer's Iron Co., Limited.	5	...	5
Norton	Norwegian Titanic Iron Co.	2	...	2
Carlton	Industrial Iron Co., Ld. ... f	2	...	2
Middleton	George Wythes & Co.	3	...	3
Ferry Hill	Rosedale & Ferry Hill Iron Co. ld. g	8	...	8
Tow Law	Weardale Iron Co., Limited	2	...	2
Elswick	Sir W. G. Armstrong & Co.	2	...	2
Walker	Losh, Wilson, & Bell.	2	1	3
Tudhoe	Weardale Iron Co., Ld.	2	...	2
Seaham	Watson, Kipling, & Co.	1	...	1
	Total for Sept., 1872	130	6	136
	Total for Sept., 1871	126	5	131

a The Lackenby Iron Co. are building one new furnace. *b* Bolckow, Vaughan & Co. are building one new furnace at Eston. *c* Cochrane & Co. are building two new furnaces. *d* W. Whitwell and Co. are building two new furnaces. *e* The Consett Iron Co. are building one new furnace. *f* The North of England Industrial Iron Co. are building one new furnace. *g* Rosedale and Ferry Hill Iron Co. are building two new furnaces. Downey and Co. are building two new furnaces at Coatham Iron Works. The Tees Bridge Iron Co. are building two new furnaces. Robson, Maynard, & Co. are building two new furnaces at the Redcar Iron Works, Coatham. T. Richardson & Sons are building two new furnaces at West Hartlepool.

MAKE OF PIG IRON.

	Tons.
Month ending 30th Sept., 1872	161,028
Month ending 30th Sept., 1871	152,857
Month ending 31st Aug., 1872	162,808
Increase upon Sept., 1871	8,171
Decrease upon Aug., 1872	1,780

SHIPMENTS OF PIG IRON FOREIGN FROM PORT OF MIDDLESBROUGH.

Month ending 30th Sept., 1872	22,894
Corresponding month last year	24,925
Decrease	2,031

SHIPMENTS COASTWISE OF PIG IRON FROM PORT OF MIDDLESBROUGH.

Month ending 30th Sept., 1872	12,619
Corresponding month last year	19,098
Decrease	6,479

MAKERS' STOCKS.

31st Aug. 1872	40,617
30th Sept, 1872	42,344
Increase upon Aug., 1872	1,727

WARRANT STORES.

27th Aug., 1872	931
24th Sept., 1872	931
Decrease	nil.

ABSTRACT:—

Decrease in make upon Aug., 1872	1,780
Increase in makers' stocks upon Aug., 1872	1,727
Decrease in warrant stores upon Aug., 1872	nil.

—*Iron and Coal Trades Review.*

THE MAN WITH THREE WIVES.—The alleged bigamist, Thomas Watson Cummings, who was charged with committing bigamy with intermarrying with Isabella Arnold, at the Register Office, Durham, in July, 1871, and again with Ellen Wilkinson, at Sunderland, in the earlier part of the present year, his wife, Elizabeth Watts, being then alive, was brought before the Durham county magistrates on Saturday last. All three wives were in attendance, the priority of their claims on the prisoner being apparent by the sliding scale of their ages, wife No. 1 being a woman of staid appearance, her next rival somewhat younger, and No. 3 a girl of prepossessing appearance, apparently scarcely out of her teens. The proceedings had been adjourned from time to time consequent on the difficulty experienced on getting a necessary witness to the first marriage, but the link in the chain of evidence being now supplied the prisoner was committed to take his trial at the next assizes.

A NEWCASTLE MAN COMMITTED FOR BIGAMY.—On Monday, at the Stockton Borough Police Court, Jacob Andrews or Armstrong, brush maker, was brought up on remand on a charge of bigamy. From the evidence adduced it appeared that prisoner is the son of William Armstrong, of Waterloo Street, Newcastle, and on the 19th of June, 1859, he was married at St Mary's Catholic, Church, by the Rev. Charles Eyre, to Francis Mary Lewis, daughter of Richard Lewis, of Hill Street, Newcastle. For ten years the couple cohabited at Newcastle and Sunderland. Prisoner then removed to Stockton, and entered the employ of Mr. Fenny, brush manufacturer. On the 19th December, 1870, he was married at the Register Office in that town to Alice Walton, the widow of a policeman, and they have since resided in Yarm Lane. On the service of the warrant by Sergeant William Coulthard, the prisoner replied: "I expected it; it is what I thought of. It is better I should take my punishment at once, and have done with it. If the magistrates only knew her character they would not give me a single day." Prisoner, who made no defence, was committed for trial at the next winter gaol delivery at Durham.

THE NORTHUMBERLAND MINERS AND THE PRICE OF COAL.—On Saturday afternoon a deputation from the Northumberland miners, headed by Mr. Thomas Burt, waited upon the steam-coal owners, in the Wood Memorial Hall, Newcastle, to ask for a general advance of 20 per cent. upon wages paid at present. The deputation based their application upon the statement that coals had further risen in price since the last general advance was cenceded. On behalf of the miners, Mr. Burt stated that if it had been simply a question as to whether it was desirable for coals to have risen in price or not, many of them would have preferred coals remaining at the old prices, believing as they did, that the present high prices were calculated ultimately to be injurious; but as the coal owners had advanced the prices, the miners thought they were fairly entitled to receive a portion of the increased prices.—Mr. R. Lamb, who was chairman at the meeting, said that the owners did not recognise the right of the men to an advance of wages simply because coals had risen in price; wages were ruled by the demand for labour, and not, excepting indirectly, by the price of material. The wages of miners in Northumberland were much higher than in any other mining district in the country; and the owners positively declined to give the advance asked for. The owners were always ready to entertain any application when the markets were going up, but at the present time there was a tendency downward. The owners referred to Wales, and said that steam coals were selling at six shillings per ton more money than they were on the Tyne; and yet the wages in Wales were much lower than in Northumberland.—The deputation stated that if the present prices of coal were maintained they would press for the advance, as they considered they were entitled to it.—The deputation applied to the owners for several minor things, and in most cases the applications were not acceded to.

Correspondence.

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

MR. H. CARSS AND "FAIRPLAY."

To the Editor of the Guardian.

SIR,—I see in last week's *Guardian* that a writer, signing himself "Fairplay," has attempted a reply to my letter, complaining of the conduct of the Gas Company.

I reply to "Fairplay" by quoting Pat Finningan's problem put to Rafferty O'Neal:—

"Arrah, Rafferty! Suppose an ass was to kick you's, an' you's was to kick it agin, that 'ud be the diff'rance?"

Yours respectfully,

HENRY CARSS.

P.S.—I suspect that "Fairplay" is ogle-eyed, or, in other words, looks two ways for Sunday, consequently cannot look "straight on," and therefore cannot read aright; in addition, is afflicted with the Gracian bend, which throws his glances too much up to the moon.

H. C.

Benfieldside, October 24th, 1872.

Local Police Courts.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE POLICE COURT.

MONDAY, Oct. 21.—Before H. C. SILVERTOP (chairman), and A. TOWN, Esqs.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.

Jane McCall, a soldier, was brought up in custody, charged with drunk and disorderly conduct at Consett, on Sunday night. Police-Constable Bolton said about ten o'clock on the night in question, he heard a great noise near Cumming's public-house, and and on proceeding to the place found the defendant, who was drunk. He was shouting that he did not care for any one in the place, and was causing a great disturbance.—Superintendent Forster gave confirmatory evidence. In defence, defendant said he was a soldier on furlough, and if their worships convicted him it would do him a great deal of harm, as he had a good character.—The magistrates said they could not overlook the offence, and the defendant would have to pay a fine of 10s. and costs.

Daniel Martin, Consett, was charged with a similar offence.—Superintendent Forster said about ten o'clock on Sunday night, he was on duty in Victoria Street, and found the defendant drunk. He wanted to fight, and continued to create a disturbance for a considerable time. Ordered to pay a fine of 10s. and costs, or fourteen day's imprisonment.

Terence Rogers, Consett, was also charged with a similar offence on Sunday.—P.C. Firn stated to their worships that between ten and eleven on o'clock on Sunday night the defendant was going about the streets of Leadgate very drunk. He had his hand in his breast pocket, and witness suspecting he concealed a weapon, asked him what he had in his hand.—Defendant refused to take out his hand, and on witness withdrawing it he found that defendant had an open knife in his hand—Defendant, in defence, said he remembered nothing about it. In inflicting a fine of 10s. and costs, the magistrates informed the defendant that he had subjected himself to a very heavy penalty by carrying an open knife in his hand.

DRUNKENNESS.

John Hinde, miner, Leadgate, was charged by P.C. Firn with drunkenness at Leadgate, on the 21st Sept. The officer said the defendant was lying drunk on the flags and used disgusting language.—Defendant, who had been apprehended on a warrant, for refusing to attend to the summons now pleaded guilty to the charge, and was fined 10s. and costs.

Thomas Mitchell, miner, Leadgate, who had also been apprehended on a warrant, was charged with being drunk on the 21st September.—P.C. Firn said, between nine and ten o'clock on the night in question, a man named Chambers and defendant were arraigned to fight in one of the streets at Leadgate. He ordered them off, and they then went to the railway, at the end of the village, where they were preparing for a set to, when they were again prevented.—Witness threatened to lock them up, and the defendant and the other man went way A short time after, however, witness found them in one of the squares, where they were going to fight. Fined 10s. and costs.

John Dodds, miner, Hamsterley Colliery, who was in custody, on a warrant, was charged by P.C. Parkinson, with drunkenness at Ebchester. From the evidence of the officer, it seems that on the 21st ult., the defendant was lying on the road, near Ebchester Bridge, a woman was trying to get him up, but to no purpose. Fined 10s. and costs.

Thomas Ward, miner, Leadgate, was charged with a similar offence on Saturday night. P.C. Firn stated that on the night in question, about eleven o'clock, the defendant was fighting with another man. Fined 10s. and costs.

James Kelley, miner, Leadgate, was charged with drunkenness at Leadgate, on the 6th inst.—Defendant pleaded guilty and was fined 10s and costs.

Philip Fitch, for a similar offence at Leadgate, on the 7th inst., was fined 10s. and costs.

William Mealley, miner, was also charged with a similar offence, at Leadgate, on the same day. P.C. Firn proved the case, and the defendant was 10s., and costs.

John McKenna, miner, Leadgate, was charged by the same officer, with a similar offence, at Leadgate, on the 7th inst. Defendant, an old man, pleaded guilty to the charge, and hoped their worships would deal leniently with him, as this was his first offence. Fined 10s. and costs.

Miles Henry, miner, Medomsley, was charged with a similar offence.—P.C. Firn said on the 7th inst., defendant was drunk at Leadgate. He had a dog in a leader, and his wife was endeavouring to take him home. Defendant, in defence, said he had walked from Durham that day, and had "now't in his inside," and the few gills of beer, he got on the way took effect on him. Fined 10s. and costs.

DRUNK AND RIOTOUS.

Thomas Fenwick, miner, Hamsterley Colliery, was charged by P.C. Parkinson with drunk and riotous conduct at Ebchester, on the 5th inst. The defendant, it appears, had been at a wedding, and on his way home, created a disturbance. Fined 10s. and costs.

LANCHESTER POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY, October 24th.—Before M. KEARNEY (chairman), A. H. TALMADGE, and T. GREENWELL, Esqs.

OFFENCE AGAINST THE HIGHWAY ACT.

Thomas Jobson, a retired farmer, living at South Moor, was charged with being drunk while in charge of a horse on the public highway, on the 13th inst. P.C. Stamper proved the case, and defendant was fined 1s. and costs.

DRUNKENNESS.

Joseph Metcalf, miner, Stanley, was charged by P.C. Stamper, with the above offence at Stanley, on the 13th inst. Fined 1s. and cost.

Matthew Smith, Stanley, was also charged with a similar offence at Stanley, on the 16th inst. Fined 5s. and costs.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.

John Tosney, pitman, Stanley, was charged with drunk and disorderly conduct at Stanley, on the 13th inst. P.C. Stamper proved the case, and defendant was ordered to pay 5s. costs.

REFUSING TO QUIT.

Edward Doran and *Barnard Malone*, both of Consett, was charged with refusing to quit Richard Murray's public-house at Consett when requested. Doran was further charged with assaulting John Cole, on the same occasion. Malone was dismissed; and for refusing to quit was ordered to pay costs; and for the assault on Cole he had to pay a fine of 5s. and cost, amounting to £1 3s., in all.

LANCHESTER BOARD OF GUARDIANS.—The usual fortnightly meeting of the Lanchester Board of Guardians was held in the Board-room, on Thursday.—Mr. D. C. Balleny (chairman) presiding. A communication from the Local Government Board, announcing the change and increased powers of Guardians under the Bastardy Act, 1872, and the increased liability of country Unions for the relief of discharged soldiers, was read over by the clerk. The Finance Committee examined various accounts, which were ordered to be paid. Three children, belonging to a person named Casey, formerly residing at Consett or Blackhill, and who had been found by the relieving officer at Blackhill, were ordered to the workhouse. No other business of public importance came before the Guardians.

ALLEGED ASSAULT AT BLACKHILL.

John Connor, puddler, Blackhill, was brought before the Shotley Bridge magistrates, on Monday, charged with committing a brutal assault on John Harris, at Blackhill, on Friday night last. Defendant appeared in the box, with a cut over his left eye, which he alleged to have been caused by the police.

COMPLANANT, on being sworn, said that between ten and eleven o'clock, on Friday night, he was proceeding along the road, near the "Rose and Crown" at Blackhill. He passed the defendant and other two or three men, and shortly afterwards some one felled him on the back part of the head with a weapon from behind. A man, named Merton, who was a few yards before complainant, saw that it was defendant who struck the blow.

JOHN MORTON said he was walking six or seven yards in advance of Harris. He heard the latter call out, and on looking around, and going back, he saw Connor in the act of running away. Harris said some one had hit him with o brick, and immediately afterwards witness himself received a blow from some weapon on the forehead. The man who hit witness also ran away.

The CHAIRMAN: How many men were there?

WITNESS: Three or four.

Mr. TOWN: Can you swear to the man that struck Harris?

WITNESS: Yes. It was him (pointing to the defendant).

DEFENDANT: Am I the man that struck this man?

WITNESS: Yes.

DEFENDANT (to the Bench): The witness, in his evidence, said he was walking before Harris, and did not look round till after he had been struck. I would like to know how he could see a blow struck when he was walking on before Harris.

WITNESS: I saw you run away as soon as you struck this man.

DEFENDANT: On your oath, did you see me strike him?

WITNESS: Yes.

The MAGISTRATES, after consulting together, said there was a certain amount of doubt in the case, of which doubt defendant would get the benefit. The case was accordingly dismissed.

BRUTAL ASSAULT AT CONSETT THEATRE.

At the Shotley Bridge Petty Sessions, on Monday before H. C. Silvertop (chairman) and A Town Esqs., Terence Clark, puddler, Consett, was brought up in custody on a charge of unlawfully cutting and wounding Matthew Ord, at Consett, on Friday night, the 11th inst. Before hearing the case, a consultation took place between Superintendent Oliver and the magistrates, which resulted in the withdrawal of the graver charge, and one of common assault substituted.

Matthew Ord, the complainant, was then sworn and said on Friday night he was entering the Theatre door at Consett, when he received a blow on the head from some one who was behind the door. Complainant seized hold of the defendant, who said it was not he who struck the blow. Complainant was accompanied by his brother-in-law, who was a little way behind, and to whom he communicated what had taken place. He then advanced in the direction of the pay-box, but had not got above a step or two before he received another blow on the head from the other side of the door. Complainant's brother-in-law was also struck. They made their way to the street, where the defendant and other three young men attacked them. Complainant could not say what sort of a weapon he was struck with, but he thought it was a piece of iron. His head was cut. [Complainant here showed to their worships two cuts on his forehead, one of which was a couple of inches in length.]

Defendant: Did I hit you with a lump of iron?

Complainant: You were behind the door when I was struck, and the blow came from the side on which you were standing.

Defendant: I never hit you with anything but my hand.

Complainant: It was not your hand.

Defendant: Was I one who attacked you when you went on the road?

Complainant: Yes, you were.

Mr. John Jenkins, auctioneer, Consett, said on Friday night, at half-past seven o'clock, he was going towards the Townhall when he heard a great noise. On getting to the door, he observed four or five young men striking and kicking three other men, amongst whom were the complainant. Defendant was one of the men who was kicking. Witness went to the complainant's rescue and did the utmost to keep the men off.

The CHAIRMAN: You saw the defendant striking Ord?

Mr. Jenkins: Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN: Where was he then?

Mr. Jenkins: Crossing the road.

Defendant: Did you see me strike him with a lump of iron?

Mr. Jenkins: No. I only saw what took place outside.

William Grievson, whose face bore marks of ill-usage, said he was a few yards behind his brother-in-law, the complainant, on his way into the Theatre. His brother-in-law was complaining about some one striking him on the head. They made their way further through the doorway, when Ord was again struck, and witness also received a blow between the eyes. Witness and Ord and another man, who was also struck, then made their way to the street, where they were again attacked by the defendant and his companions.

John Sanderson, who also received a blow, was the next witness examined. He was behind Ord and Grievson, and could not see what was going on in front, as it was dark.

On being asked what he had to say in defence defendant admitted striking Ord, but only with his hand. He was drunk at the time and did not know much about it. It was the first time in his life he had been in a "scrape," and he hoped it would be the last.

The CHAIRMAN, after consulting with his colleague, said defendant had committed a very unprovoked assault on Ord, for which he would be fined £2 and costs, or in default, be committed to prison for one month with hard labour.

The money, £2 14s. 10d. in all, was paid before the rising of the court.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

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

BIRTHS.

CASTLESIDE.—On the 19th, the wife of Mr. J. Dent of a son.

MARRIAGES.

WOLSINGHAM.—At the Register Office, on the 22nd, Mr. John Turnbull Gowland, of Frosterley, to Miss Mary Dent, of Willow Green.

DEATHS.

CONSETT.—At Front Street, on the 18th, aged 1 year, Mary Ann, daughter of Mr. John Batey.

LEADGATE.—On the 16th, aged 5 years and 3 months, Isabella Stewart.

On the 10th, aged 11 year, Mary Ann Beattie.

On the 15th, aged 26 years, Thomas Philipson.

IVESTON.—At the New Inn, on the 21st, Mrs. Barbara Moon, relict of the late Robert Moon, aged 76 years.

Printed and Published by ROBERT JACKSON, at his Steam Printing Works, Front Street, Consett, SATURDAY, October 26th, 1872.

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