Markets.

CORN TRADE.

...Express in its review of the corn ...rs have been again able to work the ...ing has commenced in earnest in ...favourable conditions. The grass, ...ked by the cold, very few meadows ...auch stock, and the want of forage ...erely felt as winter advances. The ...tenance of man and beast are more ...led, and though a genial spring, a ...he resources of Southern Europe and ...ilable to fill up the temporary gap, ...ble to expect, under present circum- ...pression in prices must give great ...e heavy advance.

...RN MARKETS.

...MARKET, Tuesday.—At this day's ...l supply of wheat from the growers, ...quantity coastwise, and little from ...mand was experienced, and prices ...higher than on Saturday, or 2s over ...ek, for both new and old. South ...ley was rather dearer, but other sorts ...ull, at less money. Malt, beans, and ...lour, English, 1s higher, and foreign

...ND PROVISION MARKET, Saturday. ...re the prices current at this market ... 0d to 0s 0d, barley 0s 0d to 0s 0d ... 6s 6d per boll. Beef, 7d to 10d; ...veal, 9d to 9½d; pork, 0d to 0d ... 6d to 2s 6d; ducks, 2s 0d to 2s 6d; ...d; guinea fowl 0s 0d to 0s 0d; ...l each. Pigeons, 1s 0d to 1s 4d; ...d per couple. Butter, 1s 8d to 1s ...o ... for 1s. Onions, 1s 0d to 1s 4d ... to 9d per lb. Plums, 3d to 0d; ...quart. Cherries, 0d to 0d per lb. ...er stone. Apples, 0s 8d to 1s 2d; ...d; beans, 0d to 0d; kidney beans, ...k. Grapes, 8d to 1s per lb.

...RN MARKET, Monday.—Good red ...0d to 13s 3d per boll of two bushels; ...to 14s 3d; old red wheat, —s 0d to ..., —s 0d to —s 0d; barley, 8s 6d to ...lities, 0s 0d to 0s 0d per boll; long ...short ditto, 3s 4d to 4s 0d per bushel; ...6d per boll.

...MARKET, Tuesday.—Good attend- ...o-day, and large supplies of wheat ...met a fair demand at the extreme ...For barley there was only a slow, ...tion of fully 1s per Hexham boll. ...small supply, principally of inferior ...ly inquired after, and at the close of ...any samples of both oats and barley

...TLE MARKETS.

...TLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The show ...or sale exhibited an increase of 54 ...of 30 sheep as compared with that of ...ing quality, it was rather worse if ...pply of beef comprised 1,399 head. ...es, which were exceedingly scarce, ...change to note from this day se'n- ...nd for the middling and inferior sorts ...tate, prices had a drooping tendency, ...unsold. At no former period within ...oldest person in the trade did the ...tle come to hand in worse condition. ...ep was 9,380. The mutton trade ...and prices were very irregular, the ...ter-Cheviots were in active request ...at the extreme currencies, while the ...xperienced a slow sale and stood long ...rices did not decline to any quotable ...clearance was not effected. Pigs— ...he numbers being on the increase the ...ctive to-day than last week, prices ...stationary, and nearly all were dis-

...prime heifer, 9s 3d to 9s 6d; ...9d to 8s 3d; inferior sorts, 6s 6d to ...xen, 9s 0d to 9s 3d; middling, 7s 3d ...6d to 7s 0d; pork, 5s 9d to 7s 9d; ...3d to 9s 0d per stone of 14 lbs. ...ble mutton, 8½d to 0d; large fat, 0d ...d to 8½d; tups, ewes, and inferior, ...l to 0d per lb., sinking offal.

...LANEOUS MARKETS.

...AND STRAW MARKET, Tuesday.— ...s of hay, and 41 carts of straw in the

...l Hay, £6 5s 0d to £7 10s 0d; this ...s 0d to £7 0s 0d; new land hay, £6 ...this year's growth, £5 15s 0d to £7 ...£5 0s 0d to £0 0s 0d per ton. Wheat ...10d; barley straw, 1s 5d to 2s 0d; ...to 2s 3d per thrave.

...H IRON MARKET, Tuesday.—There ...ndance on 'Change at Middlesbro'. ...nuance of the war very little business ...n is still quoted as follows:—No. 1, ...; and No. 4, 47s; but for early delivery ...ced at 2s per ton below these prices. ...entered into long ago the Cleveland ...busy. The yield of ironstone is very ...hed iron trade there is nothing new ...e fact that there are some Russian ...the market. The general opinion is ...of industry there will be little altera- ...the Continent is restored.

...estament Company closed their ...Friday.

...COURT MINSTRELS.—Mr. Liver- ...er of the above band, brought his ...o a close on Saturday night, when ...was crowded by an enthusiastic ...ninstrels are to return in November.

...Marriages, and Deaths.

...nything beyond the simple announce- ..., Marriages, or Deaths, will be charged ...ents.]

BIRTHS.

..., on the 19th inst., the wife of Mr. ...of a son.
...55, on the 17th inst., Mrs. Dowd, of a ...
...Row, on the 20th inst., Mrs. Harris, of ...
...Road, on the 20th inst., the wife of ...seman, of a daughter.
...On the 19th inst., Mrs. Charlton, of a ...
...21st inst., the wife of Mr. B. Jeffreys, ...born.
...E—On the 17th inst., Mrs. Porter, of ...

...ARRIAGE.

...hist Church, on the 16th inst., Mr. ...henson, to Miss Mary Proudlock, both

DEATHS.

...ount Pleasant, on the 17th inst., aged ...rt Parmerley.
... 80, on the 15th inst., aged 62, Mrs. ...rphy.
...n the 17th inst., aged 2 years and 4 ...Watson Muir.
...16th inst., aged 77, Mrs. Sarah Cook.
... the 17th inst., aged 1 week, John ...
...On the 18th inst., aged 56, suddenly, ...Dodds.
... the 16th inst., aged 10 months, ...of Mr. John Dent.

...blished by ROBERT JACKSON, at his ...g Works, Front Street, Consett, ...DAY, OCTOBER 22, 1870.

The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 516. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29TH, 1870. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Business Announcement.

CLARENDON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
MEDOMSLEY ROAD, CONSETT.

JONATHAN C. WYLIE, MASTER.
Select Evening Class as usual, in English, French, Latin, Greek, and Euclid. One Guinea per Quarter.

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

WILLIAM FITZPATRICK,
TAILOR, &c.,
ANNFIELD PLAIN,

BEGS to intimate to his Customers and the Public in general, that he is prepared to execute orders for every description of Gentlemen's, Youths', or Boys' Clothing.
N.B.—Gentlemen's own Material made up on the shortest notice, at moderate Prices. 719

J. PARKER,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT,

HAS engaged a Practical CLOCK and WATCH MAKER, of 12 years' experience, from one of the first houses in Britain; therefore, he is enabled to state that all Clocks, Watches, Barometers, and Jewellery entrusted to him will be executed in the first style of Workmanship, and a correct performance guaranteed. 625a
N.B.—MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS Tuned and Repaired.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

During alterations of his premises at
48, CLOTH MARKET, NEWCASTLE,
THOMAS PUMPHREY,
Is carrying on his
TEA AND GROCERY BUSINESS,
AT
No. 2, GRAINGER STREET WEST
(Late St. John's Lane),
NEXT DOOR TO THE SAVINGS' BANK,
And respectfully asks his customers to follow him. 174a

MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.

JOSEPH MURRAY is now offering in the Shop, lately occupied by Mr. CARRICK, Middle Street, Consett, every article in the GROCERY, PROVISION, and FLOUR TRADE at PRICES which will command the attention of Families that wish to have the Best Quality of Goods at the lowest remunerative Prices.
He is now Selling
Teas at 1s. 8d., 2s. 0d., 2s. 6d., 3s. 0d., and 3s. 6d. per lb., the very best in Consett at any price.
Sugar, 3½d. and 4d. per lb.
Soap, 3d., 4d., and 4½d. per lb.
Butter, 1s. 0d. and 1s. 2d., very best Kiel or Irish 1s. 3d., per lb.
Bacon, 5d., 6d., and 8d. per lb.
Superfines, and Best Fines, Flour, at Newcastle Prices all the year round, and every other Article equally Cheap, according to quality.
Moller's Cod Liver Oil.
Thorley's Food for Cattle and Pigs, in 1d. Packets, will fatten pigs in a very short time. 853a

SOMETHING WORTH KNOWING.

THE READY-MONEY TEA SHOP
IS NOW OPEN,
WITH A FINE AND SELECT STOCK OF
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

T. SWAINSTON

DESIRES to call the particular attention of that class of Buyers who ask not the aid of any man's Ledger, but with their cash in their pockets can go to the CHEAPEST and BEST MARKETS. Take T. S.'s advice and do not enrich railway companies any longer, but lay out your money at home, and BUY your GROCERIES and PROVISIONS at the READY-MONEY TEA SHOP, where you can obtain Goods equal in Price and Quality to those supplied by any house in Newcastle.

OBSERVE THE ADDRESS—
T. SWAINSTON,
THE READY-MONEY TEA SHOP,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT. 711a

OPENING OF THE No. 1 DRAPERY
ESTABLISHMENT,
SHIELDFIELD, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE,
ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 27.

M. HETHERINGTON,

HAVING just returned from the Markets, is now prepared to offer GOODS of every description, of a superior Quality, at Prices which will compare with any House in the Town, consisting of FANCY DRESSES of every description; COBURGS, ORLEANS, LUSTRES, MOTTLED and COLOURED ALPACAS, FRENCH MERINOES, STUFFS, WINCEYS, SHAWLS, MUSLINS, LADIES' and CHILDREN'S JACKETS, and MANTLES of every description. PRINTS, CALICOES, LINEN, FLANNELS, CARPETS, DRUGGETS, COCOA-NUT MATTING, and MATS in great variety.
HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, SCARFS, LACE, STAYS, SKIRTS, and FANCY GOODS in great variety; GENTS' SCARFS, TIES, SHIRTS, COLLARS, UMBRELLAS, HATS, and CAPS, of all shapes and at all prices.
M. H. would call particular attention to the CLOTH and READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT. Having been a number of years in that line of business, both in the Wholesale and Retail, and having had large connections with all the Manufacturers of Woollen Goods, and purchasing all his Goods for Cash, gives him an opportunity of serving the Public with First-class Material rarely to be met with.
The TAILORING DEPARTMENT is superintended by a First-class Cutter. A good assortment of the Latest Fashions in Clothes for the present season. All Orders punctually attended to. A good fit guaranteed.
M. H. would call particular attention to his large STOCK of BOOTS AND SHOES, which for quality and style cannot be surpassed.
M. H., in calling the attention of the inhabitants of Shieldfield to his extensive Stock of every description, feels confident that he can supply them with Goods which will defy competition. All Goods bought for Cash.

☞ Observe the Address—
THE No. 1 DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,
SHIELD STREET, SHIELDFIELD.
Gladstone Omnibus from Grey Street at 9.45, 10.45, a.m., and 12.15, 2.30, 5.0, 6.45, and 7.45 p.m. 818a

Business Announcements.

ESTABLISHED 1740.

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

IMPORTANT.

500
PEA JACKETS
TO BE
SOLD
AT A
GREAT REDUCTION,
on and after
SATURDAY FIRST.

WELL MADE,
NICELY BOUND WITH VELVET
COLLARS.
To fit all sizes for
MEN AND BOYS.

The following is the range of prices:—

10s. 6d. worth 13s. 6d.
13s. 6d. „ 17s. 6d.
18s. 6d. „ 22s. 6d.
22s. 0d. „ 26s. 0d.
24s. 6d. „ 30s. 0d.

R. W. SHAW,
FASHIONABLE CLOTHIER,
FRONT STREET,
AND
MIDDLE STREET,
CONSETT,
AND
LEADGATE.
878a

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

CHEAP PAPER-HANGING WAREHOUSE.

JOHNSON ROBSON,
PAINTER, GILDER, PAPER-HANGER, &c.,
DURHAM ROAD, BLACKHILL.
OILS, PAINTS, COLOURS, VARNISHES, &c. 531a

BOOKBINDING in every Variety of Style executed at the GENERAL PRINTING OFFICES, DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL.

Business Announcements.

ESTABLISHED 51 YEARS.

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

ANOTHER OFFER

WE RENEW OUR OFFER to forward, carriage paid to any address, on receipt of a Post-office Order for 20, 25, 30, or 33 Shillings, 10lbs. of the Cheapest TEA in England, and express our willingness to return the money should the Tea not please. Although we have sold 111,269 Pounds of Tea during 1869, the only request we have received from our numerous correspondents has been to forward another package of the same Tea. The people who do not know us may have some idea of the extent of our business by examining the following amount of Tea sold by us during the last ten years:—

During 1860 we sold	53,671 lbs.	During 1865 we sold	74,707 lbs.
„ 1861 „	61,588 „	„ 1866 „	86,844 „
„ 1862 „	63,250 „	„ 1867 „	101,697 „
„ 1863 „	65,048 „	„ 1868 „	104,606 „
„ 1864 „	68,209 „	„ 1869 „	111,269 „

These figures speak for themselves. We are of opinion we ought do do more business this year, and wish you to help us.

ADDRESS:—
WILLIAM STEWART, THE TEA DEALER,
33, GRAINGER STREET, 33, SANDHILL, 32, MOSLEY STREET, NEWCASTLE;
or at the NEW BRANCH, CORNER OF FREDERICK ROAD, HIGH STREET, SUNDERLAND

WINES (Foreign) on which duty was paid in London by some of the principal firms during the year 1868 —(*Wine Trade Review, 15th Jan., 1869*)

	Gallons
W & A Gilbey	670,904
Sandeman, Sons & Co	154,622
R Hooper & Sons	139,655
Dingwall, Portal & Co	137,707
H R Williams & Co	132,616
F W Cosens	115,814
Boyes & Beckwith	113,476
Lightly & Simon	99,008
Cunliffe & Co	93,285
Tod-Heatley & Co	83,674
Litre Bottle Wine Co	82,551
J Allnut & Co	82,264
Dent, Urwick & Co	78,884
Bond, Forbes & Co	77,277
D Taylor & Sons	71,943
Max Greger	71,475
Secretan, Campbell & Co	67,969
Boord & Son	67,587
Findlater & Co	66,243
Polak Bros & Co	66,074
Brooks & Oldham	63,859
C Kinlock & Co	60,683
Robertson Bros	59,347
Lemon Hart & Son	59,213
Domecq & Co	58,129

SPIRITS (Foreign) on which duty was paid in London by some of the principal firms during the year 1868 —(*Wine Trade Review, 15th Jan., 1869*)

	Gallons
Twiss & Brownings	242,436
W & A Gilbey	231,354
J & W Nicholson	165,605
D Taylor & Sons	144,608
Trower & Lawson	121,518
Dingwall, Portal & Co	110,263
R Hooper & Sons	106,043
Bond, Forbes & Co	95,855
Seager & Evans	87,328
Boord & Son	86,200
C Webb	73,947
Burnett & Co	64,920
E S Pick	60,253
Lemon Hart & Son	58,594
Bishop & Son	56,933
Bowerbank & Son	50,180
J Allnutt & Co	49,245
G Orme & Co	48,541
J & J Vickers & Co	48,357
Hills & Underwood	47,638
Marshall & Elvey	45,568
T H Furze	45,342
B Field & Sons	40,667
Osmond & Co	38,502
Pickford & Co	38,460

Gins and Whiskies (W & A Gilbey 279,682 gallons) are not included in the above returns.
Total quantity of Wines and Spirits paid Duty on by W & A Gilbey in the year 1868 ... 1,182,030

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

These SPIRITS are selected as being of the finest quality, and it should be observed that the variation in price is chiefly caused by the difference in strength, viz. 33 *under proof*, 17 *under proof*, and *proof*. Exceptions to this rule are the Castle SO Whiskey, Castle DO Whiskey, Castle F O Cognac, and Castle JO Rum, which are of the same fine quality as the other descriptions, but being more matured by age are slightly higher in price

For full description of each see Book of Prices

GINS

			Per Bottle	Page
Castle UP	GIN	33 *under proof*	2/0	20
Castle OE	GIN	17 *under proof*	2/5	20
Castle Proof	GIN	*proof*	2/10	20

The above can be had either Sweetened or Unsweetened.

COGNAC BRANDIES

Castle D	Cognac	33 *under proof*	2/10	22
Castle E	Cognac	17 *under proof*	3/4	22
Castle F	Cognac	*proof*	4/0	22
Castle FO 33	Cognac	*Old* 33 *under proof*	3/2	22
Castle FO pf.	Cognac	*Old proof*	4/8	22
COGNAC BRANDY (L'Or Extrait du Vin)		*proof*	5/6	23

The above can be had either Pale or Brown

BRANDIES (*not Cognac Brandies*)

Castle UP	Brandy	33 *under proof*	2/2	23
Castle UV	Brandy	17 *under proof*	2/7	23
Castle Proof	Brandy	*proof*	3/0	23

The above can be had either Pale or Brown

SCOTCH WHISKIES

Castle UP	WHISKEY	33 *under proof*	2/1	24
Castle UV	WHISKEY	17 *under proof*	2/6	24
Castle Proof	WHISKEY	*proof*	2/11	24
Castle SO 33	WHISKEY	*Old* 33 *under proof*	2/3	24
Castle SO pf.	WHISKEY	*Old. proof*	3/1	24

IRISH WHISKIES

Castle UP	WHISKEY	33 *under proof*	2/1	25
Castle UV	WHISKEY	17 *under proof*	2/6	25
Castle Proof	WHISKEY	*proof*	2/11	25
Castle DO 33	WHISKEY	*Old* 33 *under proof*	2/3	25
Castle DOpf.	WHISKEY	*Old. proof*	3/1	25

JAMAICA RUMS

Castle UP	Rum	33 *under proof*	2/1	30
Castle UV	Rum	17 *under proof*	2/6	30
Castle Proof	Rum	*proof*	2/11	30
Castle JO 33	Rum	*Old* 33 *under proof*	2/3	30
Castle JO pf.	Rum	*Old. proof*	3/1	30
Castle White	Rum	*Old. proof*	3/1	30

QUALITY – As described in Book of Prices
STRENGTH – Specified with all Spirits
MEASURE – Six Bottles contain one gallon

Each Cork will bear W & A Gilbey's patent Seal with the name and distinctive mark thus:—

The signature will be on the side of each Cork thus:— W & A Gilbey

CONSETT STEAM PRINTING WORKS

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

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

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

Business Announcements.

NOW OPEN
THE FIRST CLASS CHEAP DRAPERY
ESTABLISHMENT,
VICTORIA STREET (next door to Victoria Hotel),
CONSETT.

GEORGE S. VARDY'S mode of doing business is in the following manner, namely—Buying and Selling for Ready-money only. All Goods being marked with the smallest remunerative profit no deviation can be made. These principles have been carried out for the last ten years in Blaydon, Prudhoe, and Birtley, with entire satisfaction to all parties. We respectfully invite the Ladies of these districts to inspect the undermentioned.

CALICOES, FLANNELS,
LINENS, BLANKETS,

COBURGS,
FRENCH TWILLS,
REPPS, FRENCH MERINOES,
CLAN TARTANS, CAMLETS, &c.,
DOUBLE WARP ALPACAS,
CIRCASSIAN CLOTHS,
BALMORAL
CRAPES.

LADIES SILK UNBRELLAS.
3s. 11d., 4s. 11d., 5s. 11d., 7s. 11d., 9s. 11d., and upwards.

SHAWL DEPARTMENT.
QUEENSLAND, TASMANIA, and other makes in SHAWLS.
4s. 11d., 5s. 11d., 6s. 11d., 7s. 11d., to 20s.

LADIES JACKETS
In Cloth and Astrachan, from 1s. 11½d.

SKIRTS,
STAYS, and CORSETS,
HEAD DRESSES and DRESS CAPS.
FLOWERS FEATHERS, LACES, and TIES,
COLLARS, GLOVES, HOSE and SCARFS,
MILLINERY and STRAW BONNETS,
RIBBONS and WREATHS,
SCENTS.

YARNS, WORSTEDS, FINGERINGS, and
HABERDASHERY,
AT
WHOLESALE PRICES,
AT
VARDY & CO'S.,
VICTORIA STREET,
(Next to Victoria Hotel)
876a CONSETT.

MEMORIAL CARDS FRAMED
at Moderate Rates at the
GENERAL PRINTING OFFICE,
AND
WHOLESALE STATIONERY WAREHOUSE,
BLACKHILL.

FOR A GOOD DINNER,
TRY
ROBINSON'S DINING ROOMS,
22, Nun Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 724a

POSENER'S PATENT PIPES,
1d. Each.
In Case, Post Free, 9d.,
AT
SINCLAIR'S
TOBACCO WAREHOUSE, 726a
NUN STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

CONCRETE.—In Making (Laying) CONCRETE FLOORING, a great deal depends on the Material that the Portland Cement is mixed with. The above Materials, properly Ground and Prepared in large or small quantities, Sold at
JOHN MONTGOMERY AND SON'S
Concrete Stone Works, Leazes Lane. 725a

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

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

NORTHERN COUNTIES' LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICES—
106, CLAYTON STREET, NEWCASTLE.
BRANCH OFFICES—
SUNDERLAND AND SOUTH SHIELDS.

LOANS GRANTED on Approved Personal Security, Mortgages, Deeds, Shares, and every description of available Security.
TRADE BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Personal Inquiry will at all times facilitate Business. Prospectuses free at Head Office or Branches.
371a EDWIN OVENDEN, Manager.

LLOYD'S WEEKLY LONDON NEWS
SENT TO YOUR OWN DOORS
POSTAGE FREE
FOR
THREE HALF-PENCE,
By sending the amount in stamps, for the number of Papers required, to EDWARD LLOYD, 12, Salisbury Square, London, E.C. Or ONE PENNY at any Newsagents.

THE LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.
LLOYD'S WEEKLY LONDON NEWS.
Best Family Paper, containing
LATEST TELEGRAMS AND CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.
Reviews of Books, Music, and the Drama,
LEADING ARTICLES ON THE TOPICS OF THE DAY,
Answers to Correspondents,
LAW AND POLICE REPORTS,
Full Directions for the Flower, Fruit, and Kitchen Garden,
General Account of all the London Markets,
Sporting Intelligence, and the
WHOLE OF THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.
ONE PENNY of all Newsagents; or POST FREE at your own doors, for
THREE HALF-PENCE. 779

Poetry: Original and Select.

BESSIE'S DREAM OF DERWENTWATER, OR, THE MODERN DON QUIXOTE.

Tune.—"*X. Y. Z.*"

Aw thowt wor Dick flew hyem fra wark,
Wi' rage his breast was burnin';
Like Bluebeard's wife, me narves did start;
His brain, poor soul, was turning—
"Quick, hand me doon maw feythor's sword,
Bob's cuddy bring—aw'l pledge me word,
The Countess 'Mealy syun shall see
An end ti Admoralitee:
Her legal claims aw'l syun put reet,
An' Dilston Cassel tyek this neet,
Or die for Darwentwater!"

"Hoots, man," aw says, "yor surely mad,
Yor wark yor never heedin;
Yen wink o' sleep ye've scarcely had,
Wi' Darwentwater readin:
For a' night through ye yelp an' blair
'Boot guns an' swords—me heed is sair—
Becas sum fule tycks in her heed
That she dis haud the title deeds
Ov a' the land for miles aboot.
The cull's crackbrained, aw hev ne doot:
She'll ne'er get Darwentwater."

"Wey, Dick, thou has a styenny heart:
When we gat paired thegither,
Ye vow'd an' swore we'd nivor part,
But stick like sew'd up leather.
Ne Coontess cud ye, then, compare
To Bessie's eyes or goolden hair:
Od, smash! maw charms is a' gyen by;
For titled ladies noo ye'd die.
Divorc'd aw'l be: aw plainly see,
A fyulish knight ye lang to be,
To reign ower Darwentwater."

"Tyek Bet's advice: gan back te wark
Me hart will syun be broken—
Sum admorill's sword 'ill pierce thaw hart—
Wi tears me eyes is soakin.
Be myunleet 'gyen the cassel gate,
A spector ghaist 'ill tell thaw fate;
Wi goggly eyes and glassy stare,
Lang byeny airms an' shaggy hair,
He'll point to Dilston's bloody plain,
Where Dickie's carcase there lies slain,
A knight of Darwentwater."

Mew warnin words was a' in vain;
He didn't seem to hear me.
"Shud aw be slain upon the plain,
Aw'll like some ancient knight be;
So Bessie haud yor clatterin jaw."
Says aw, "Noo, Dick, watch ye the law;
In Morpeth Jail they'll cage ye fast,
Till a' yor warlike skeems be past—
Thaw absence, lad, 'ill grieve me sair."
And then aw started for to blair;
Aw cursed the Deevilswater.

"Cum, dry thaw wettery fyece, maw pet,"
Cried Dick, we greet emotion,
"Dame fortune's lucky star is set.
Aw's sure to get promotion.
So hoist me up upon maw steed;
Like leetnin tiv her aid aw'll speed:
Byeth Blues and Greys 'ill shortly see,
What (k)nights o' modern days can dee."
He wav'd his lily hand adue!
Aw shoots oot "Dick, ye'll sadly rue
Ye went to Darwentwater."

The donkey flew alang see quick,
The cavalcade syun passin;
The Coontess quickly knighted Dick;
On him her eyes she'd cassin.
Bowld Baillie Broon led on the van,
An swaggered wi the auction-man;
Amealy like a queen did ride;
Wor Dick, he trotted biv her side.
Smash! how the fun was syun increest;
Begox! the cud', it tyuk the reest,
In gaun to Darwentwater.

At Newlands' Farm they myed a seize;
Dick yell'd oot for the rent, man:
Byeth pigs and poultry gat the squeeze—
On plunder they were bent, man.
A flock o' sheep Bob Jackson bowt;
A butcher's shop he raised for nowt.
Jack Tate wad buy the hyal estate;
But, dash! he gov his bid ower late.
The bluecies cam frae Consett toon,
An summon'd up poor Baillie Broon,
For riot at Darwentwater.

Wor Dick retreated ower the brig,
Like cannie Julius Cæsor;
His warlike 'pearance they did twig;
The roughs syun myed a seezor.
Though lang and sair did he bewail
His cuddy they put up for sale,
They stript him of his hae and boots,
The air they rent wi fiendish shoots:—
"A donkey's ride ye've had for nowt;
Experience ye hev dearly bought;
Ye'll think o' Darwentwater!"

On shankie' nagie he trudg'd hyem;
He sulked quite brocken-hearted:
"Oh, Bess! if yor advice aw'd tyen,
Awd myed a better market."
An' syun to me the tyel he tell'd,
How Bobby's cuddy they had sell'd,
An' hat, and boots frae off his feet—
A vow he'd myck that varry neet,
Ne mair he'd leeve his canny hyem,
But, wiser, start te wark agyen,
It licks a' Darwentwater.

Just then, aw wakens frae maw sleep,
Me heed was bummin roond, man,
The shutters wide, an' bright dayleet:
Twas a' a dream aw found, man.
Quick ower the bed aw'd lay'n lang,
Myed on the fire, the kettle sang;
Dick cam to breakfast nowt the warse;
Aw tell'd him a' maw dreem in verse.
"Boerike! ye've had the neetmare Bess,
Wi' reedin papors tiv excess
Concernin Darwentwater."

CERVANTES SECUNDUS.

(From "Rejected Papers," published by E. Tinlin, Newcastle.)

Varieties.

Extracts from PUNCH.

French war stories—Balloonacy.

WHY? INDEED!—Diogenes rolled his tub at a time of excitement. Englishmen feel that they ought to do something just now. Why not smash China?

THEATRICALS.—The Fiji Islanders *were* Cannibals. Now, we read they have a theatre. Among the first pieces played will probably be the farce of "I've Eaten my Friend."

JEANNE DARC.—"The Ark of France will yet float to its Ararat," writes a French Gusher. We hope so. But to judge by the rout at Orleans, the Ark has no Joan.

AN ANGEL OF MERCY.—*Evangeline*: "Ganpa, dear, dee tell Jack not to kill that poor boobottle!" *Grandpapa* (delighted): "And why not, my darling?" *Evangeline*: "Because—because I want to kill it myself."

TOO GREAT LUXURY.—Mrs. Malaprop, who has heard much lately of the fall of the present Dinnersty in France, says she is not in the least surprised, for she always procrastinated that all the Epicurious goings on in Paris would end in a Catechism. Could she mean Cataclysm?

THE POST CARD.—*Landlady* (reads while taking post-card to lodger's room): "'Marlbro'-House, Dear Joe—Look in to tea and shrimps on your way home to-night. We're all alone, and the Princess and the young ones 'll be delighted. Yours ever, Albert Edward!'—Well, if ever I did!—I'd no idea! —— An' I was just goin' to give the poor, dear, young fellow a bit o' my mind about his rent!" (N.B.—The stratagem was successful.)

SHORT AND SWEET.—Dictionary words are long and life is short. So auctioneers, amongst other thrifty people, seem to think, by their abbreviating the name of a well-known manufacturing town in a sale-bill of furniture thus—"Brussels, Kidder, and other carpets." If this economical example is followed, we shall soon be familiar with Stil cheese, Wit blankets, Epp sausages, Notting lace, Ever toffee, Nor shawls, Sheff cutlery, Ban cakes, Bur ale, Devon cream, and so on.

Extracts from JUDY.

Court plaister—Kisses.

Look out for squalls, as Mrs. Brown's first-born remarked.

A tenpenny "nail"—Any kind of swindle that costs a franc.

Cure for a dry cough—Keep your mouth moistened at somebody's expense.

Why is Gibraltar one of the most wonderful places in the world?—Because it's always on the *rock*, but never moves.

Mrs. Moddler never could, for the life of her, understand what a high churchman was until she heard of a French Minister being up in a balloon.

A VENERABLE JACK HORNER.—It is stated that General Von Moltke sat in a corner, pretending to read a novel of Dickens's, while Count Bismarck was lecturing M. Jules Favre. We are not told what the novel was the veteran was shamming over; but the right sort of thing would be a combination of "Hard times," "Great Expectations," and "Our Mutual Friend."

Extracts from FUN.

A stage coach—The prompter.

An army's-'tice—Prize money.

HISTORICAL NOTE—Chawser was not the author of the first quid-ditty.

A noble building for debating societies—The Ague-ricultural Hall.

The most contented animal in the Zoo—The Happy-potamus.

A BARRED ONE.—Why could you not lay against a zebra? Because he's always barred.

IN CONFIDENCE.—Keep your own secrets: Youth will blab, and it is quite certain that "Age will tell."

EASY SHAVING.—*Customer*: "You'll find my beard very stiff, I think!" *Operator* (about to begin): "Oh, it's bound to come off—if the handle don't break!"

ARTLESS ART.—*Mamma*: "Edith, darling, what are you doing?" *Little Precocious*: "Well, mamma, I'm drawing auntie's portrait, but it won't look old enough."

AN ECHO.—An Inn-voice: "Yes, sir, bill, sir. Bed, three and six: breakfast, four shillings. Wax candles, five and six, &c., &c.

A DEFINITION.—"Mike, what's the meaning of 'cheek by jowl'?" "Sure, I can't tell, unless it's a gal wid a bit of a gim earring."

AN ABSURD HYPERBOLE.—People sometimes talk of a noise as being enough to alarm the dead! How absurd when they know that the dead remain in-ter-ified.

THE SAME WITH A DIFFERENCE.—We have all heard of a Triton among the minnows, but among the maxims what a lot of trite-'uns will be found.

SHOUTING "SILENCE!"—General Estancelin has, the *Telegraph* informs us, "given a stirring address" to the National Guard of the Seine Inferieure, to say that "the time for words has passed." If so, wherefore General Estancelin's address?

AN OUTRAGE ON HUMANITY.—A ruthless wretch has just insisted on seeing us, in order to perpetrate this savage assault on the English language. He says a man who glances as-cans (askance) must be possessed of can-eyeball (cannibal) propensities.

EX-PRESS.—We clip this from a Yankee paper:—"In taking the census in Ohio a family has been found where the first son is named Imprimis, the second Finis, and the three others Appendix, Addendum, and Erratum." The mother was named Imprimater, of course. If there were more children in addition, they would have to go on with the "ad"s, naturally. Whether with such a large family to support the father would be found among the "contents" we cannot say.

RUMOURED MURDER OF AN OLD WOMAN AT GATESHEAD.

A rumour has obtained credence in some parts of Gateshead to the effect that an old woman, commonly known by the familiar sobriquet of "Baldy Annie," has been recently thrown into the river Tyne and drowned. It is stated that the unfortunate woman, who is about sixty-five years of age, was on the Gateshead Corporation Quay, when she was met by two men who, after a brief parley, lifted her from the ground and threw her into the river. She sank like a stone, and never came up again. Not the slightest trace could be discovered of her, although a sailor on board a vessel moored near by, observing the act, dived into the water in search of her. We understand that the act was also seen by a man and woman who live in Hillgate, and were looking on in a window at the time. No reason is ascribed for the act, and there appears to be no antipathy against the woman by her neighbours. She lived in Hillgate. After the men had thrown the unhappy woman into the river they made off and have not since been heard of. Grappling operations were going on during Sunday and Monday, but without any satisfactory result. It is asserted by some of the Newcastle papers that the story is a hoax.

WRECK OF THE CAMBRIA.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY LOST.

The intelligence reached Derry late on Thurday night that the vessel Cambria, belonging to the Anchor line, was wrecked off the coast of Donegal at a place called Inistrahul on Wednesday night. The information was brought by the only surviving passenger, a man named M'Gartland, whose story was discredited at first, but which has since been fully confirmed. It is simply this:—The vessel left New York on the 9th instant, and everything went on well until Wednesday night, when, between ten and eleven o'clock the Cambria, which was under sail and steam, and proceeding at a rapid pace struck on Inistrahul, a dangerous island, guarded with lighthouses, about ten miles from the coast of Donegal and about thirty-five miles from the city of Derry. The vessel immediately commenced to fill, a tremendous hole having been made in her bottom. The fires were speedily put out. Every attempt was made then to save the passengers, who rushed on the deck, and crowded the boats four in number. These had been launched in a very rapid and successful manner. The surviving passenger, M'Gartland, got into one of these, and they were quickly drifted from the wreck, and M'Gartland cannot say what became of those from whom he parted. The boat in which he secured a seat was almost immediately capsized, and after gaining consciousness he found himself grasping the gunwale of the boat, which by this time had righted. He succeeded in getting into the craft again, and he then discovered the body of a lady dressed in a black silk dress under the seat. He tried whether any consciousness still remained, but soon discovered that life had fled. The lady had no doubt been drowned during the time the boat was upset. M'Gartland spent the night from between ten and eleven o'clock in the open boat, tossed about by the waves, and he was not rescued until half-past two on Thursday morning, when he was fortunately picked up by the Enterprise. Captain Gilhespie put about his vessel and sailed round the scene of the disaster for some time, and his mate at great personal risk succeeded in dragging the survivor from the boat. At the time the casualty occurred the passengers and crew were congratulating themselves on the speedy voyage, fully expecting that in an hour or so they would be off Moville. As nearly as can be estimated there were about 180 souls, including the crew, in the vessel at the time. Many of the passengers belong to Derry, and among them was Mr. Clark, a merchant. The sufferings of M'Gartland, who belongs the town of Omagh, are almost incredible. None of the Cambria's boats containing the passengers and crew have as yet been heard of, and it is now generally believed that all but McGartland perished.

STRANGE DISCOVERY IN WALES.

In the Clwyd, at a distance of two miles from the cathedral city of St. Asaph, are situated the Cefn Caves, which prove of much interest to the summer visitors to Rhyl and its neighbourhood. The caves are two in number, a higher and a lower. The entrance to the former and more extensive is about midway up the cliff, which is there almost perpendicular; the entrance to the latter is on a level with the bank of the river Elwy, which skirts the cliff, and during floods the waters rise high over its mouth. It was in this cave the discovery was made last week. It had been rumoured of late that parties visiting this place had on several occasions seen some strange animal creeping in its dark recesses, and on Saturday week visitors reported having had a good view of him, and stated it was a huge beast of the lizard tribe. On the Monday following, Thomas Hughes, from Rhyl, went to try to capture him. Armed with a stout stick, he approached its reported lair, but not seeing it he decided to remain in ambush at the mouth of the cave, sheltered by a protecting ledge. After having thus waited an hour his patience was rewarded with success. He could hear in the far end a hum as of a hive of bees. The sound growing louder, and now apparently quite close, Hughes peeped round the ledge and saw the monster within three yards of him. He (Hughes) sprang towards him and dexterously wielding his stick he dealt him a well aimed blow upon the neck, just behind the head, which caused him to stagger and reel. One more blow in the abdomen finished him. Hughes carried him home in triumph, and is now making a profit out of the affair by exhibiting him at Rhyl. The monster is of the lizard tribe, as mentioned above. Only that our country is destitute of these creatures we should have said it was a young crocodile. It measures from the nose to the end of its tail exactly 4ft. 7in., the tail being rather more than half that length. Its limbs measure 12in.; the fore ones having five toes, and the hind ones four; it is webfooted. Above it is black, and white beneath. Its coat is mailed, quite hard, and protruding in sharp corners and angles, like the crocodile's. The head is low and flat, the mouth large and round at the end, measuring 7in. by 3in.; the teeth are numerous but small, and bear great resemblance to those of large codfish. There is ample scope here for naturalists to investigate the why and wherefore this strange amphibian came to be discovered in the present epoch among the hills of North Wales.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN PRESIDENT GRANT AND MR. GOURLEY, M.P.

In a letter received on Tuesday, from Mr. Gourley dated Willard's Hotel, Washington, Oct. 18th, he states that himself and Mr. Robson had been introduced by General Dent, the Adjutant-General of the United States Army to President Grant and the Secretaries of the Navy and Treasury, who received them with great courtesy. Mr. Gourley submitted for the consideration of the President the necessity of having an International Maritime Treaty, on behalf of the American and British shipowners and seamen. It is computed that at New York alone about 20,000 British seamen are enticed by sea lawyers and lodging-housekeepers to desert their vessels. They are afterwards re-engaged for other vessels at higher wages, but without benefit to the samen; as the sums accruing to them from enhanced pay are pocketed by the lodging-house keepers. Masters of vessels have no remedy either against the seamen or the crimps, owing to the non-existence of the International Maritime Treaty between the British and United States Governments. President Grant stated that the cause, no doubt, originated in consequence of our refusal to restore fugitive slaves in the days of Southern supremacy. He promised to give the matter his attention. Other matters are to be discussed, which are to be the subject of correspondence between Mr. Gourley and the President. The Secretary of War requested them (Messrs. G. and R.) to accompany him to the Naval Arsenal, where they were conducted over the several departments as well as over two vessels of war, which were under orders to proceed on a survey of the Central American Coast, having on board explorers to be engaged in surveying the Isthmus of Darien, with the intention of mapping plans for the Panama or Central American Canal.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST MISSIONS.

During the past week the Primitives in this locality have been holding their principal missionary meetings, namely, at Shotley Bridge, Consett, Leadgate, and Castleside. Revs. G. W. Moorse, Sunderland, and Walter Howchin, Hexham, were the deputation, who, together with the circuit ministers—Revs, E. Rust and J. Nicholls—preached on Sunday, and sustained the public meetings during the week. The public meeting at Consett was held on Monday evening, and was presided over by the Rev. E. Rust, who opened the meeting with a speech of some warmth upon the object of Christian missions.—Rev. J. Nicholls read the annual missionary report, which showed an increase in every department. The mission stations numbered 144; missionaries, 204; members, 14,303. This year would be memorable in the history of their society, as the commencement of their foreign missions. Two missionaries had been sent out to Fernando Po, a small island on the west coast of Africa, and another missionary had gone recently to South Africa. The society's income for the year was £20,398 11s. 0d., of which Shotley Bridge circuit had sent £31 14s. 9d. Since the commencement of the society in 1813, 78 missions had become independent circuits with 9,838 members. Seventy members had been secured at Fernando Po, and day and Sunday schools had been established with a native teacher.—The Chairman, in "introducing" Mr. Howchin, said his father was his superintendent twenty-six years ago.—Mr. Howchin was glad to find himself among his Consett friends. In the course of an excellent speech, he showed the cause they were advocating was noble in its aims, ameliorating in its influence, and benevolent in its aspect. Secularism had neither the willingness nor the moral power to accomplish what Christianity was effecting. The members of the church should inquire what relationship they sustained to the work. The sympathies of many were very limited, but the thought of the unity and common relationship of our race, and the success of the enterprise, ought to lead to a greater development of the missionary spirit. They should be actuated by a holy rivalry, and as an incentive narrated episodes in the history of the Moravian Church.—Mr. Moorse followed with an inspiring speech on "the importance of religious zeal." This was an age of unexampled earnestness in politics, science, and commerce; but there was not so much in the Church. The need of earnestness was pointed out, and to be apethetic was stated to be criminal. The motives to earnestness were the close connection in work between the christian and his Divine Master, the claims of the world, the expectation of the world, and the fact that their religious prosperity was inseparable from it.—Votes of thanks brought the meeting to a close.—In the course of the evening, the following sums collected were read out:—Master Fittes's box, 2s. 8d.; Miss E. J. Brodie's, 8s.; Miss M. White's, 9s. 3d.; Miss Unsworth's 10s.; Miss Gledstone's, £2 5s.; public collections, £4 5s. 3d.; total, £8 0s. 2d. Public meetings have also been held at Shotley Bridge, Leadgate, and Castleside, which have been successful.

Advices by mail from South America announce that the Government troops, after a series of reverses, had been driven into Monte Video. The town was besieged. The Red Government was expected to resign, the country being generally favourable to the White Party.

Railway Time Tables.

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

STOCKTON AND DARLINGTON RAILWAY

GOING EAST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

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

GOING WEST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

STATIONS.		A.M. 1, 2, 3.	P.M. 1 & 2.	P.M. 1, 2, 3.
Middlesbro'	dep.	6·22	5·15	....
Stockton	„	6·34	5·23	....
Darlington	„	7·15	4·30	....
Bishop Auckland	„	7·48	5· 0	....
			1, 2, 3.	
Crook	arr.	8·10	5·22	....
	dep.	8·12	5·25	....
Tow Law	„	8·23	5·35	....
Burnhill Junction	„	8·35	5·48	....
Cold Rowley	„	8·45	5·58	....
Benfieldside	arr.	8 58	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.
Newcastle	dep.	5·55	10· 0	2· 5	5·20
Scotswood	„	6· 2	10· 7	2·12	5·27
Swalwell	„	6· 9	10·14	2·19	5.34
Rowland's Gill	„	6·19	10·24	2·29	5.44
Lintz Green	„	6·25	10·30	2·35	5 50
Ebchester	„	6·38	10·43	2·48	6· 3
Shotley Bridge	„	6·44	10·49	2·54	6· 9
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	„	6·50	10·55	3· 0	6·15
Knitsley	„	7· 4	11· 9	....	6·29
Lanchester	„	7·13	11·18	....	6·38
Witton Gilbert	„	7.20	11·27	....	6·47
Durham	arr.	7·35	11.40	....	7· 0

DOWN TRAINS—WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS		1,2,G. A.M.	1,2 G. P.M.	1,2,G. P.M.	1,2,G. P.M.
Durham	dep.	8·10	12· 0	....	7·55
Witton Gilbert	„	8·25	12·14	....	8· 9
Lanchester	„	8·36	12·25	....	8·20
Knitsley	„	8·47	12·36	....	8·31
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	„	9· 2	12·50	3·25	8·43
Shotley Bridge	„	9· 7	12·55	3·30	8.48
Ebchester	„	9·10	12·59	3·34	8.52
Lintz Green	„	9·20	1· 9	3·44	9· 3
Rowland's Gill	„	9·25	1·14	3·49	9· 8
Swalwell	„	9·34	1·23	4· 1	9·17
Scotswood	„	9·40	1·29	4· 8	9·24
Newcastle	arr.	9·50	1·40	4·20	9·35

MARKET TRAINS ON SATURDAYS.

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

UP TRAINS.

STATIONS.		GO. A.M.	RETURN. P.M.
Newcastle	dep.	8· 0	4. 0
Scotswood	„	8· 7	4· 9
Swalwell	„	8·13	4·15
Rowland's Gill	„	8·21	4·23
Lintz Green	„	8·27	4·29
Ebchester	„	8·40	4·42
Shotley Bridge	„	8·45	4·47
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill)	arr.	8·55	4·56
	dep.	9·10	5·10
Knitsley	„	9·21	5·21
Lanchester	„	9·34	5·34
Witton Gilbert	„	9.46	5·46
Durham	arr.	10· 0	6· 0

DOWN TRAINS.

STATIONS.		GO. A.M.	RETURN. P.M.
Durham	dep.		4· 0
Witton Gilbert	„	8· 3	4·13
Lanchester	„	8·15	4·25
Knitsley	„	8·28	4.38
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill)	arr.	8·40	4·50
	dep.	9·20	6·20
Shotley Bridge	„	9·25	6·24
Ebchester	„	9·30	6·30
Lintz Green	„	9·39	6·39
Rowland's Gill	„	9·46	6·46
Swalwell	„	9·57	6·53
Scotswood	„	10· 3	7· 7
Newcastle	arr.	10·15	7 15

TOWNS AND VILLAGES ADJOINING THE CONSETT BRANCH OF THE NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY

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

	STATIONS.	FARES. 1		2		Gov.	
	NEWCASTLE						
	SCOTSWOOD	0	7	0	6	0	3
1	SWALWELL	1	0	0	10	0	4½
2	ROWLAND'S GILL	1	8	1	4	0	7½
3	LINTZ GREEN	2	1	1	8	0	9
4	EBCHESTER	2	8	2	2	1	0½
5	SHOTLEY BRIDGE	2	11	2	4	1	1½
6	BENFIELDSIDE	3	1	2	0	1	2½
7	KNITSLEY	3	9	3	0	1	5½
8	LANCHESTER	4	0	3	0	1	8
9	WITTON GILBERT	4	0	3	0	1	9½
10	DURHAM	4	0	3	0	1	11

Allansford ......2 miles from either Nos 5 or 6.
Annfield Plain ......3 miles from No 8, and 4 miles from No 3.
Andrew's House ......2½ miles from No 2.
Bantling Castle ......3½ miles from No 4.
Benfieldside ......1 mile from No 6.
Berry Edge (now Consett) 1 mile from No 6.
Billingside ......2 miles from No 4.
Blackhill ......(Benfieldside Station in centre of Blackhill).
Bradley Cottages ......1½ mile from No 4.
Burnhope ......2 miles from No 8.
Burnopfield ......1½ mile from No 2.
Byermoor ......2 miles from No 2.
Burnopfield Colliery ......2½ miles from No 2, and about the same distance from No 3.
Butsfield ......3 miles from either Nos 7 or 8
Blanchland ......9 miles from No 5.
Castleside ......3 miles from No 6.
Catchgate ......3½ miles from either Nos 3 or 8.
Causey ......3½ miles from No 2.
Clough Dean ......2½ miles from No 3.
Collierley Dykes ......2½ miles from No 4.
Colpike Hall ......1½ from No 8.
Consett (late Berry Edge) 1 mile from No 6.
Cornsay ......3 miles from No 8.
Cragghead ......4 miles from No 8.
Crawcrook ......3 miles from No 2.
Crookgate ......1½ mile from No 2.
Crookhall ......2 miles from No 6.
Derwent Cottages ......2½ miles from No 5.
Derwent Cote ......2 miles from either Nos 3 or 4
Dipton ......2 miles from No 3.
Dowlais Cottages ......2½ miles from No 3.
East Castle Colliery ......3½ miles from No 4.
Ebchester ......½ mile from No 4.
Edmondbyers ......6 miles from either Nos 5 or 6
Esh ......1 mile from No 9.
Fellside ......2½ miles from No 1.
Flinthill ......2½ miles from No 3.
Friars Side ......2 miles from No 3.
Gibside ......1 mile from No 2.
Greencroft ......1 mile from No 8.
Greencroft Cottages ......2½ miles from No 8.
Greenhead ......2 miles from No 5.
Greenside ......2 miles from No 2.
Hamsteels ......2 miles from No 8.
Hamsterley ......1 mile from No 3.
Happy Land ......3 miles from No 4.
Harperley Mill ......4 miles from No 3.
Hare Law ......3½ miles from either Nos 3
Healeyfield ......3½ miles from No 6.
Hill Top (near Dipton) ...2 miles from No 3.
Hill Top (near Esh) ...2 miles from No 9.
Hobson ......(or Burnopfield Colliery).
Holmside ......3 miles from No 8.
Iveston ......3 miles from either Nos 4 or 6 and 3½ from No 8.
Kyo ......3½ miles from either Nos 3 or 8.
Knitsley ......¼ mile from No 7.
Lanchester ......Close to Station.
Langley ......2 miles from No 8.
Leadgate ......2 miles from either Nos 4 or 6.
Lintz Colliery ......1½ mile from No 3.
Lintz Paper Mill ......½ mile from No 3.
Lintz Green ......1 mile from No 3.
Lizzie Colliery (or South Pontop) at Annfield Plain.
Loud ......4 miles from Nos 3 or 4.
Marley Hill ......3½ miles from No 1.
Medomsley ......1½ mile from No 4.
Mountsett ......2 miles from No 3
Muggleswick ......5 miles from either Nos 6 or 7.
Minsteracres ......6 miles from either Nos 5 or 6.
Newbiggin (near Lanchester) ......1½ miles from No 8.
Newbiggen (near Blanchland) ......11 miles from No. 5.
Newlands ......3 miles from No 4.
Oxhill ......4 miles from No 8, and 5 miles from No 3.
Pickering Nook ......2 miles from No 3.
Pontop ......3 miles from either Nos 3 or 4.
Rowley ......3½ miles from either Nos 6 or 7.
Satley ......4 miles from either Nos 7 or 8.
Shield Row ......5 miles from No 2.
Shotley Bridge ......1 mile from No 5.
Shotley Spa ......1½ mile from No 5.
Shotley Field ......2½ miles from either Nos 5 or 6.
Slaley ......9 miles from either Nos 5 or 6.
Snows Green ......½ mile from No 5.
South Derwent Colliery (Annfield Plain).
South Medomsley Colliery (Pontop).
South Moor ......3½ miles from No 8.
South Pontop Colliery (or Lizzie) Annfield Plain.
Spen (Garesfield) ......2 miles from No 2.
Stanley ......4½ miles from No 3.
Sunniside (near Marley Hill) ......3 miles from No 1.
Swalwell ......Close to No 1.
Tanfield ......3 miles from No 2
Tanfield Lea ......3½ miles from No 2.
Tantobie ......3¾ miles from either Nos 2 or 3
Waskerley ......4 miles from No 6.
Waskerley Park (near Shotley Bridge) ......2 miles from No 5.
Whickham ......1 mile from No 1.
White-le-Head ......3 miles from No 3.
Witton Gilbert ......1 mile from No 9.
Whittonstall ......1 mile from No 4.
Winlaton Mill ......1 mile from No 1.
Winlaton ......2 miles from No 1.

THE APPROACHING ROYAL MARRIAGE.—It is officially announced in the *London Gazette* of Tuesday night, that at the Court of Balmoral, on Monday, Her Majesty in Council was pleased to declare her consent to a contract of matrimony between Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite.—The *Civil Service Gazette* remarks:—"The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homœopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. 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." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined packets, labelled—JAMES EPPS and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London. 828a

THROAT DISEASES.—Brown's bronchial troches, which have proved so successful in America for the cure of coughs, colds, hoarseness, bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, or any irritation or soreness of the throat, are now imported and sold in this country at 1s. 1½d. per box, put up in the form of a "lozenge." It is the most convenient, pleasant, safe, and sure remedy for clearing and strengthening the voice known in the world. The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher says: "I have often recommended them to friends who were public speakers, and in many cases they have proved extremely serviceable." The genuine have the words "Brown's Bronchial Troches" on the Government Stamp around each box.—Principal office. 493, Oxford Street, London. Sold by all medicine vendors.

SEA MOSS FARINE.—Sixteen quarts of Blanc Mange, Custard, Pudding, Charlotte Russe, &c., can be made from a single packet of the American "Rand Sea Moss Farine." Its incomparable excellence and cheapness, the variety of dishes to which it is applicable, and the simplicity of preparation make it the most healthful, convenient, and delicious food in the world. For infants', children's, or invalids' diet, its nourishing and health-giving properties render it preferable to all corn-flours, maizenas, corn starches, &c. It is simple, delicate, nutritious, remedial and economical, as it can be furnished for one-half the cost of the above articles, for all of which it is more than a substitute. In shilling packets, of all chemists, grocers, and corn chandlers throughout the United Kingdom. Rand Sea Moss Farine Co., 266, High Holborn, London, and Park Place, New York, U.S.

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

"Luxuriant and Beautiful Hair is the distinguished badge of Youth." MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S RESTORER OR DRESSING never fails to quickly restore *Grey or Faded Hair* to its youthful colour and beauty, and with the first application a beautiful gloss and delightful fragrance is given to the Hair. It stops the Hair from falling off. It prevents baldness. It promotes luxuriant growth; it causes the Hair to grow thick and strong. It removes all dandruff. It contain neither oil nor dies. In large Bottles—Price Six Shillings. ZYLOBALSAMUM (MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S) far excels any Pomade or Hair Oil. To those whose hair is naturally dry, requiring frequent dressing, its cheapness and great value will be proved. Its early use on children's Hair will insure an abundant and bountiful supply *from Youth to Old Age*. In large Bottles—Price Three Shillings. Sold by most Chemists and Perfumers. Depot, 266, High Holborn, London. 800a

WHAT IS A PRINTER?—A printer is the most curious being living. He may have a "bank" and "coins," and not worth a penny; have "small caps," and have neither wife nor children. Others may run fast, but he gets along swifter by "setting" fast. He may be making "impressions," without eloquence; may use the "lye" without offending and be telling the truth; while others cannot "stand" while they "set," he can "set standing," and do both at the same time; have to use "furniture," and yet have no dwelling; may make and put away "pye," and never see a pie, much less eat it, during his whole life; be a human being and a "rat" at the same time; may "press" a great deal, and not ask a favour; may handle a "shooting iron," and know nothing about a cannon, gun, or pistol; he may move the "lever" that moves the world, and yet be as far from the moving globe as a hog under a mole hill; spread "sheets" without being a housewife; he may lay his "form" on a "bed," and yet be obliged to sleep on the floor; he may use the "dagger" without shedding blood, and from the earth he may handle "stars;" he may be of a "rolling" disposition, and yet never desire to travel; he may have a "sheep's foot," and not be deformed; never without a "case," and know nothing of law or physic; be always correcting his "errors," and be growing worse every day; have "embraces" without ever having the arms of a lass thrown around him; have his "form locked-up," and at the same time be free from gaol, watchouse, or any other confinement; he might be plagued by the "devil," and be a Christian of the best kind.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

Wearied and sick of this accursed war as most people must now be, it doubtless causes joyful hopes to hear that Great Britain, in concert with Austria and Italy, has proposed an armistice. Lord Lyons has taken the proposal, it is said, to the Government Delegation at Tours, and Lord A. Loftus has submitted the proposition to the Cabinet at Berlin. Why General Trochu and the section of the Provisional Government that finds itself in Paris are not to be consulted does not at present appear. The object of the armistice is primarily to afford time for the election of a Constituent Assembly, but of course the ultimate object is peace. But we dare not be too confident that this desirable object will be attained for a long time yet. Russia, Austria, and Italy may combine with us in urging first an armistice, and then terms of peace; but that is all the neutral Powers will do, and meanwhile Prussia and France appear equally determined not to abate one jot of their respective demands. As every hour may now alter, and probably will materially modify, the present position of affairs, it would be useless to dwell upon the state of things existing at the moment of writing; and I will only add that mingled with our hopes of the acceptance of the proposal for an armistice are fears that it will be rejected, more especially as the French feel that the approach of winter and the increasing determination and renewed efforts on the part of France bid fair to do much towards turning her fortunes at last. Like the British Guards at Waterloo, the French "do not know when they are beaten," but whether with the same ultimate results remains to be seen. The impending capitulation of Metz may, however, doubtless have considerable effect in modifying the hopes of the French, and therefore affect the negotiations for an armistice.

A rumour runs that Her Majesty intends to settle £10,000 a year on the Princess Louise, and that Parliament will be asked to vote an annuity of £6,000. But then, I suppose, Parliament will be asked to give a handsome present "down," as in the cases of the other Princesses. The sons and daughters of our good Queen cost the country "a pretty penny." The Prince of Wales and his consort have an annuity of £40,000 for their joint establishment, with £10,000 a year settled on the Princess to her separate use for life, and £30,000 a year in case of her surviving her husband. The Princess Royal has £8,000 a year settled on herself; the Princess Alice and the Princess Helena £6,000 a year each. Prince Alfred has £15,000 a year granted him on attaining his majority. The Parliamentary grant to the Princess Louise will no doubt be the same as was made severally to the Princesses Alice and Helena, whatever Her Majesty may do from her well-lined "privy purse," and the country will not begrudge the wedding gift. By the way, the forthcoming royal marriage has raised the question whether the Queen could not officially recognise the marriage of the Duke of Cambridge. No doubt Her Majesty could do so in one sense; but as the Duke married in spite of the Royal Marriage Act, and regardless of Her Majesty's refusal of consent, it would be rather late in the day now for the Queen retrospectively to recognise what, I suppose, is an illegal marriage, strictly speaking, though all necessary forms short of the royal consent might have been complied with. To me it seems that it would require an Act of Parliament to legalise this marriage.

It is said that an eminent London publisher has offered £10,000 for the exclusive right for ten years of publishing the revised edition of the Bible now in progress. The rumour raises some awkward questions. When will this version be finished? Many years hence perhaps. And to whom is this eminent publisher to pay the £10,000. To Government perhaps. But can Government have a copyright in the Bible? If the money were accepted for a grant of the "privilege" of printing the new version, it seems to me that it would be very unfair to the public, who will only be able to have the Bible dealt out to them as the publisher may think proper, and presumably at his own price. Altogether I discredit the rumour, and hope it is not true. The periodical issue, however, of the new version in numbers, as it is completed, might be made a means of raising money for the expenses of revision, and also of having the revised text carefully scrutinised by scholars before it is finally adopted.

The post-cards are being so enormously used that the supply is unequal to the demand. It is not an uncommon thing for the post-office people to say they have none at present—have some shortly, &c. Another fact is worth mentioning—that these cards are sent through the post in such masses that there is no time to stamp them all. As to the postmen, they are cruelly overworked and underpaid. Their position was bad enough before, but it is much worse now.

Mr. Disraeli, they say, is about to write or is writing another novel. His "Lothair" illustrated the old French axiom, *on revient toujours a ses premieres amours*, and readers of "Lothair" will certainly not regret it. By the way, this book is having so large a sale in Russia that the booksellers in St. Petersburg cannot supply it fast enough. Another novel by Garibaldi is announced, but the announcement is by no means sensational. The General's *forte* is not novel-writing. A book, which will doubtless have a large sale is one on which Gustave Dore and Blanchard Jerrold have been long engaged, and which is to describe and illustrate some of the lowest and darkest features of life in London. But the tritons of literature have their vicissitudes like the minnows, and the most popular work, having had their run, go the cheesemongers or the chandler's. "Lothair," which Russian publishers cannot produce sufficient quantities to meet the demand, is already offered by Mr. Mudie for 6s. That is the three-volume edition, published the other day at 31s. 6d., is offered at this low figure. It does not surprise one to see three-volume editions of works by inferior writers, smart, and in all the bloom of new cloth, offered at the bookstalls for a few shillings; but for Mr. Disraeli's celebrated novel to suffer such an indignity is sufficient to create a revolution in literature. Probably, however, Mr. Mudie has a supply of the article in excess of the demand, and is only, therefore, anticipating the issue of the cheap edition of "Lothair," which Messrs. Longman's publish in one volume for 6s.

The indictment against the ancients, that they have stolen our best thoughts finds proof and illustration in any decade. Humphrey Gifford's "Poesie of Guilloflowers," written in 1580, will be published next month, as the fifth part of the miscellanies of the "Fuller worthies," and Mr. Grosart more than insinuates that the "Poesie" contains something more than a resemblance to Cowper's "John Gilpin," and Mr. Tennyson's "Clare Vere de Vere." It is very unlikely that these poets saw the copy of the "Poesie" in the King's Library. If not, is there another and a published copy in existence? Or is this resemblance one of those startling coincidences which so frequently puzzle the critic and the philosopher? As well might we suppose that "Clara Vere de Vere" was anticipated by the Jack Cade couplet—

"When Adam delved, and Eve span,
Who was then the gentleman?"

The winter season has now fairly commenced at all our principal theatres, and they are doing a very brisk business. They have now quite recovered their predominance over the music-halls, and that without mere sensation dramas; and new theatres are still projected, while music-halls are deprived of their licenses for their improper performances.

THE AIM AND OBJECT OF SABBATH SCHOOLS.

The following paper was read at the last meeting of the Leadgate Wesleyan Sunday School Union, by Mr. Thos. Fenwick, of East Castle Colliery:—Dear brethren, the great fundamental principle of all church action is fully stated, and painly enforced, in the last words the Saviour uttered, when leaving his disciples as he ascended to heaven—"Go ye out," said he, "and preach the Gospel to every creature." That is to every creature capable of understanding good and evil,—every rational, intelligent being, irrespective of age or position. Acting on this principle the apostles went forth. Souls were saved. The church was organised, and continued her aggressions on the world and sin. As she developed her resources they were utilised for further aggression. But slow, indeed, has been her progress. For eighteen centuries she spent her strength and directed her energies chiefly to sinners old in sin. Not perceiving the application of the orders given by her Head to the young living around her, allowing them to grow up in spiritual ignorance and sin, and then expecting to save them from sin they ought never to have committed, and break them from habits they in all probability would have never formed, had the Church sought to teach them that Gospel with its saving and restraining influence. Now, if the principle referred to be the only proper basis of all church action, then no church can be carrying out that principle which lives in the habitual neglect of the young around her, who are capable of being taught this gospel, and through it saved from sin; then that institution by whatever name you call it—Sunday School or otherwise—in which children are gathered together for this purpose is clearly a part of church organisation, where the young can be more conveniently taught the truths of the Gospel in a form and manner adapted to their circumstances and capacities. Thus the aim of Sunday Schools is the original apostolic aim of preaching or teaching this gospel to every creature on the very threshold of life. To teach them, and, so far as we can, to train them, in the recognition and practice of those high moral principles by which human life ought to be regulated and under which the human soul rises to the dignity of brotherhood with Christ, and acquires through him those high moral qualities which constitute the soul's meetness for the full enjoyment of everlasting life. It may be true that we cannot carve out their path, but we can inculcate those truths which will enable them to answer the end of their being. We cannot convert the soul, but we can give them that knowledge without which they cannot be converted to God. Our aim then is to "Hide the Word of God in their hearts, that they may be kept from sin." Thus, whilst we aim at a well-conducted school, good organisation, proper classification of the scholars, regularity and punctuality in attendance—we aim at what is not only much needed, but what is essential to a good school and facilitates our object. But if we aim only at this, then that is short of the object. Let us improve our systems; but let us aim at the heart, that the word be hid there, influencing the life, regulating the action, enabling them to fight the good fight of faith and to lay hold on eternal life. Let us remember that the work of the Sunday School teacher is one of the most responsible in the world. It has sometimes staggered me to think how greatly God trusts you and me. You remember the story of the prodigal. It finds a counterpart in each of us who, after long wandering in sin, have come to Jesus. Our office is a very solemn one. Some take it upon themselves very lightly. Giddy youths, in some instances, are enticed into the school and not made more sober by their connection with it. Let such depart from us. We want none but those who are sober, none but those who solemnly weigh what they are doing, and who enter upon the work as a matter involving life or death. As stewards we shall have to render our account personally. While we are here we talk in the mass, and we can teach in the mass, but when we come before God we shall have to speak as individuals. We hear persons boasting about our Sunday Schools. Many persons are wicked enough to call the Sunday School "their school," when they never see it by the year together. They say, "I hope our school is flourishing," when they never subscribe a "bawbee," when they never give the teachers a word of encouragement, or even a smile, or do not know how many children the school contains; yet they call it theirs; thieves that they are, taking to themselves that which does not belong to them. We in some measure make the same blunder; we talk of the doings of our school instead of the doings of our own class; now let us recollect when we come before God there will be no judging us in schools, but each teacher will have to render his, or her, own account. Seeing that our account will have to be personal, exact, and complete, let us remember the proverb—"That short reckonings make long friends." A man will always be at friendship with his conscience so long as he makes short reckonings with it. And it will be well for us at stated times to make a reckoning of what we do on the Sabbath. I do not say this in order that you may be encouraged in any self-righteous congratulation that you have done well, because if we make our reckonings correct we will never have much cause to congratulate ourselves, but always cause to mourn that we did our duty so ill compared to what we ought to have done. May God help us as teachers to do our duty as far as ever possible, so that at last we may hear that one brief sentence—"Inasmuch as thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things: enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

A Fresh Miracle.—The correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, writing from Naples, Oct. 10, says:—A little incident which took place at Palermo on Wednesday last is worth mentioning if it has not found its way into the English papers. At one of the churches the body of a Christi had been taken from its cross for the purpose of being newly painted. A priest praying before it all at once cried out in a loud voice that the body was bleeding. The cry was taken up in the church and out into the street, and numbers of people rushed in to see. All declared it was bleeding, and some forthwith took it up on their shoulders, and, forming a procession, marched through the streets, shouting "Viva la religione." As they proceeded down the Corso Vittorio Emmanuele an immense crowd saluted and joined in the cry, and when they arrived at that part of the Corso where the Strada Nueva crosses it, the crowd took to pillaging and smashing the shop windows, and taking away whatever they could lay hold of. Upon this a company of soldiers appeared upon the scene and quickly dispersed the mob, who left the Christi to be taken prisoner. The image was removed to the barracks and some few people were locked up, and so the demonstration in favour of religion ended.

Correspondence.

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

THE LOCAL BOARD CONTROVERSY.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

Sir,—Observing in your last week's impression a letter from Mr. John Elliott, wherein he states that in my remarks at the public meeting of the ratepayers of Consett I was very severe on Mr. John Pescod. This I deny *in toto*. I never in my life, to my knowledge, said anything disrespectful of Mr. Pescod. I simply said, Who is Mr. Pescod, a most respectable man, but the servant of Mr. Dickinson, and proceeded to say that, according to my judgment, Mr. Dickinson went out of his way to instal Mr. Pescod as member of the Local Board; and what I said then I am prepared to vindicate now.

I am, yours truly,
John Jenkins.

Consett, 27th October, 1870.

Sir,—The "good people" of Consett, as Mr. J. Elliott calls them, are not to be cajoled by him, by me, or by any other correspondent in your paper. I write to express my surprise that the clerk of the Local Board should so far forget his official position in Consett as to espouse a side in a public controversy, such as is now agitating the minds of so many of the ratepayers. If the Local Board have any sense of the deference due to the ratepayers, they will notice the conduct of their servant, and administer the rebuke which it so justly merits. I will only add that Mr. J. Elliott's letter confirms the impression made upon my mind, at a scrutiny of the voting papers, that he is deeply implicated in the results of this election; and that nothing but the frenzy of partisanship could so pervert his understanding as to cause him to act and write as he has done.

Yours truly,
Fred. Steggall.

Consett Vicarage, October 24th.

"I hold the world but as the world, Gratiano;
A stage, where every man must play a part.

Sir,—Is the part now being played by your numerous correspondents honourable or otherwise? Do they write for the sake of attempting to settle the questions at issue in a fair and candid manner? If such be their intention, then they act the part of honest citizens; and, however humble that part may be, they are entitled to a fair hearing, and are also entitled to the respect of both friends and enemies. But, sir, so far as I am able to judge of the correspondence published in your last issue, all bearing on Local Board matters, and on meetings connected therewith, I fail to see what I consider would prove the greatest embellishment to the correspondence I refer to. There is not only a want of literary ability, candour, and good breeding, but a total disregard of what constitutes the main cause of controversy between the Local Board and the ratepayers. I always consider, sir, that when a controversy on important matters slides into personalities, calumny, and slander, it has then reached a point at which it becomes contemptible, and at which it ought to be arrested. In the name of common-sense what had the characters of those who conducted the meeting, over which Mr. Steggall presided, to do with the character of Mr. John Dickinson, or even with the truth of the allegations brought against him as an official of the Local Board. What was said at that meeting respecting the constitution of the Consett Local Board, and of the doings of its members, was either true or false, and was left open for discussion to anyone interested in the matter. Had I been a party whose official capacity and conduct had been assailed by ratepayers and by the conductors of the meeting alluded to, I should, after being informed of the nature of that meeting's business, have attended the meeting and met the arguments against me in an honourable and becoming manner. Did any of the gentlemen implicated and charged with wrong-doing do this? Have either they or their friends taken up the case in your columns in such a manner as to leave the public mind without doubts as to the straightforward course they have pursued? I, sir, as a careful reader of all the correspondence that has appeared on the subject, emphatically say, No! The main question at issue is the legal qualification of John Dickinson as a member of the Board, but in what part of last week's correspondence tendered by his friends is there to be found one tittle of evidence supporting the legality of his seat on the Board? Even Mr. Elliott in his lengthy epistle keeps this all-important question entirely out of sight. Then, again, with respect to those attempts in your paper to white-wash the alleged mal-practices of the Board in declaring the last poll. Have they satisfied the public that all that was done on that occasion was in keeping with strict impartiality and justice. In answer to this also, I emphatically say, No! From what I have heard and seen reported in your paper,

"I see men's judgements are,
A parcel of their fortunes; and things outward
Do draw the inward quality after them,
To suffer all alike."

Is there anything in the conduct of the returning-officer, and on the face of the voting papers, to show that he has acted impartially in deciding the election? Those who have examined the papers for themselves declare that all is not square in the manner in which the election was carried out. Did the chairman do his duty in seeing that all voting papers distributed were duly looked after by the collecting officer? Did he, when deciding on the validity of the voting papers arising from proper filling up, decide in a spirit of fairness when difficulties and improper modes of filling-up presented themselves? Did he whilst carrying out his inquisitorial labours in searching for cases in which the voting paper might have been tampered with, go through all the houses where voting papers were left? Now, sir, an answer to these questions would be acceptable to the public; for nowhere in Mr. Elliott's letter do we find anything like an attempt to clear the matter up. Mr. Elliott certainly does make efforts to clear away some of the apparent irregularities of the chairman in declaring the properly returned members of the Board; and so far as the voting papers he alludes to are concerned, he may, for anything I know to the contrary, have succeeded in persuading a few that things are not quite so bad as represented. Well, be this as it may, I beg leave to call Mr. Elliott's attention to the voting paper of W. Close, Philip Matthews, and John Graham. Did W. Close fill up his his own paper? It is asserted by the scrutineers that he had not filled up his own paper, and that the paper was considered by the returning-officer and his attendants to be valid. Perhaps the voting paper on the face of it had no appearance of having been filled up by any other person than Mr. Close. In this case I suppose the chairman and his assistants were not legally bound to go and inquire. With respect to the voting papers of P. Matthews and J. Graham, both were found, I am informed, among the disqualified papers, and at the bottom of each was written, "cannot write." On what grounds did the chairman and his assistants reject these votes? Did they go to the house of each voter and ascertain the alleged fact recorded at the bottom of the paper? or did they jump to the conclusion without a *tete-a-tete* conference with the parties that neither could write, and thus dispensed with the validity of the vote? The fact that both Graham and Matthews can write, and did actually fill up their own papers, according to the information I have received, carries with it strong presumptive evidence that these two voters could not truthfully inform the chairman and the clerk that they could not write. Mr. J. Jenkins and other persons stood in the presence of J. Graham whilst he filled up his paper; and with respect to P. Matthews, I have seen him write on several occasions. Perhaps Mr. Elliott can give satisfactory reasons for the Board thus acting in these cases. I must now, sir, make a few remarks on other portions of Mr. Elliott's letter. In speaking of Mr. Howard's remark on the 76 voting papers not accounted for, Mr. Elliott says—"I meet this by an unqualified denial, and defy him to prove that one single paper that was *delivered and collected* is not properly accounted for." The very form of this declaration, in reply to Mr. Howard, proves that Mr. Elliott is no ordinary strategist in the controversial world, for he, in a very dexterous manner, evades giving a reply to the real question at issue between Mr. Howard and himself. I suppose Mr. Howard did not wish it to be inferred that 76 votes were wanted in the number collected, but in the number distributed. Mr. Elliott next tries his hand at the Macs; but in this case he fails in shewing the same amount of dexterity. He alleges that "An Ex-officio Lawyer" mis-spells the names Macnally, Macdonald, &c., but he gives no authority to show that McNally thus spelt, or rather formed, is the proper mode of doing it. I suggest, sir, that a surname cannot be misspelt when all the letters in it are there. Is it a mere matter of taste, or is it in accordance with the rules of grammar, that two capital letters should be used in spelling McNally or representing it? What does orthography—the first part of grammar—say? Does it not say that the first letter of every proper name has to be a capital one? Does it anywhere say that two capitals are required to represent one surname? Can Mr. Elliott, or any other literary gentleman in Consett, prove that the article Mac does not form a part of the real surname to which it is attached? If this cannot be proved, then it is useless for Mr. Elliott or anyone else to contend that that two capital letters are essential to the proper spelling of Macnally and that two capital letters ought to be used in representing it by initials. I contend, sir, that it is a mere matter of taste with Macnally, or with any other gentleman whose surname begins with Mac, whether one capital or two is used in spelling the name; but so far as the rules of grammar are concerned, I contend that one capital letter alone ought to represent Macnally.

Audi Alterm Partem.

A REVIEW.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

Sir,—The public are greatly indebted to you for the even-handed justice which you mete out to matters of local and public interest, by inserting the written arguments of both sides of the Local Board controversy. The public will surely discern "the state of Denmark" on reading the four contributions—"Consett," "A Constant Reader," "Timothy Golong," and "John Elliott"—which will form the subject of this review. The clever frivolity of No. 1, the irrelavent twaddle and Dickinson-worship of No. 2, the infamous and libellous insinuations of No. 3, and the gratuitous impudence of No. 4 present a remarkable contrast to the vigorous common-sense and serious expostulation of the other side. But let us at once pass to a reflective digest of the first four-named productions.

"Consett" cannot seriously offend by his clever verse, but it is unfeeling to introduce the element in which he so largely indulges into questions which, on the other side, are being discussed with undoubted seriousness. "Consett," however, is clever enough to know that many a stronghold which has been impregnable to the assaults of manly and sober arguments has been weakened by the jibes and vapourings of a fool. The public, however, will estimate the worth of "Consett's" contribution to the Dickinsonian cause.

"A Constant Reader," is evidently a hero-worshipper, and Mr. J. Dickinson is the hero to whom he burns incense. I have only known Mr. D. for a few years, and have nothing to say about his private character. I can, however, speak of his public doings, and can aver that when he was an overseer of the poor, the ratepayers were robbed of £200 by the assistant-overseer, for whose conduct the overseers were wholly responsible. "A Constant Reader" cannot be a ratepayer, I think, or else he would hardly trust in Mr. Dickinson's honour, rather than that of the opposing party. "A Constant Reader" asks me, with others (your readers), to suspend judgment until competent persons can decide. "Who are they to be?" A suggestion in this direction would have been more to the point than the fulsome twaddle which is the staple of "A Constant Reader's" letter.

I pass on to notice "Timothy Golong's" effusion, which, to my thinking, is about the most infamous contribution to a public discussion that I have ever read in the *Consett Guardian*. To advertise Mr. Wade—Who is he, &c.—he insinuates that some of the unsuccessful candidates were guilty of arson (wilful burning of a house or other property). Now this is a piece of ruffianism which should fire the indignation of every honest mind. It has been referred, in my hearing, to Messrs. Ord and McNally. Those gentleman should at once require from the editor of the *Consett Guardian* the right name of "Timothy Golong" that he may be dealt with, or a disclaimer from that person that they were not intended. Mr. Dickinson ought to be ashamed of the zeal of his friends on behalf of his nominees. Some years ago, when Mr. Dickinson was a plain woodman, he lodged in the house of the father of the wife of one of the tradesmen, who it is believed is pointed out by "the fire" allusion. "Windy Monday" has borne a great harvest to Mr. D., and, on recalling the past, he must be heartily ashamed of the zeal of his friends, which has insulted the household of a "lassie"—now a wife and mother—with whom he once shared the same roof. But I have not done with "T.G." "Who is Mr. Wade, and who is Mr. Pescod?" are the opening question's of Mr. "T. G.'s" letter, and he answers them by informing your readers who the questioners are: bankrupts! house-burners! &c. Now, sir, Messrs. Wade and Pescod were spoken of by gentlemen at the ratepayers' meeting in language as respectful and commendatory as that of your correspondent, but it was shown and proved that Mr. J. Pescod was a nominee of Mr. Dickinson's, not elected by the ratepayers, as also in a less degree was Mr. Wade, who now holds his seat not by the votes of the ratepayers, but solely by the partiality and unfairness of Mr. J. Dickinson as returning-officer. "Timothy Golong" was at the meeting, and has wondered at many things. He "offers" no opinion about the requisition to the chairman, but would have your readers understand *as his opinion* that the chairman was "a liar," just as the other speakers were bankrupts, house-burners, or the like. If ever the true "Timothy Golong" should "out," and he should live in Consett, we shall possess a townsman who should be shunned as one tainted and disfigured by a moral leprosy.

"John Elliott," clerk to the Consett Local Board, comes to "the defence" of the returning-officer and his assistants, and deals with the "election question" in his wonted style. In order to attack public men, he states at the opening of his letter that we (not on his side) have been guilty of gross misrepresentations, and that Mr. Dickinson and his friends are not guilty "of any part of the charges brought against them;" but, Mr. Elliott in a postscript says that he finds an error which had not been misrepresented, by which he adroitly balances *another error*. Now, sir, this is trifling which must be dealt with in another place than here. As clerk of the Local Board Mr. Elliott is guilty of grave misconduct, in interfering on either side in this matter. It is, to use a mild word, impertinence, which the Local Board, as the representative body of all the ratepayers, should rebuke strongly. I shall not gratify Mr. Elliott's vanity and love of disputation by dealing with his letter in detail, as the various statements which he impugns will, during the next fortnight, be the subject of a much wider notoriety than they at present possess, and will be submitted to a tribunal more competent to judge wisely and well than J. Elliott or any other partisan of local interests. I refrain from adding more, as your indulgence to your correspondents might well refuse the place which I hope this letter may find in your columns.

Yours, &c.,
Z.

Lord Petre's eldest son has entered the noviciate of the Jesuits at Roehampton.

The rumours with respect to the retirement of Mr. Childers have received the best possible denial by the return of the Right Hon. gentleman in improved health to his duties at the Admiralty.

M. Mazzini.—The Italian Court of Catanzara has declared that Mazzini is included in the amnesty. He was expected to leave his prison at Gaeta for Florence on Saturday night.

The Rev. Wm. Haurihan, Roman Catholic priest, whilst driving near Carrick, Waterford, was killed by a falling tree during the recent storm. The tree had to be cut to pieces before the body could be released.

The secretary of a money club at Sheffield has absconded, and defalcations in the club funds have been discovered to the extent of some £3,000. The notes held by the club as securities for money advanced were found to be forgeries.

Earthquake in America.—A shock of an earthquake was felt in America at 11·30 a.m. on the 20th, both in the United States and Canada. Buildings cracked in Boston, and at Bangor a rumbling was heard. A vibratory motion was distinctly felt at New York, Montreal, and St. Katherine. In some towns much alarm was created. The shocks lasted for twenty seconds.

A Vocal Dog.—Kansas City has a vocal dog, and this is the way it is described by a local reporter:—"It would be utterly impossible to express in words the force, the depth, and variety of his canine vocalism. It expresses all the modulation and modifications of human distress. The plaintive wail of suffering infancy, the groan of the strong man's agony, the moans of the sick and wounded, the stifled cry of the victim under the grasp of the garrotter, the shout of defiance, the scream of terror, the yell of despair, grief, rage, madness, nightmare, delirium tremens, baffled ambition, disappointed love, defeat in elections, the bummer's bacchanalion shout, toothache, corns on the toes, bed bugs, mosquitoes, and all the ills that flesh is heir to are faithfully delineated or vividly suggested by this canine ventriloquist."

Great damage has been done near Derry by the overflowing of a water course. Two persons were drowned.

A New York census taker was met at the door by a woman with a huge knife, who ordered him to leave. He left.

Admiral James Thorne, the officer who escorted the First Napoleon to St. Helena, died in Paris on the 6th inst., in his 78th year.

No fewer than 100 wrecks have been recorded during the past week. The total number recorded for the current year amounts to 1,543.

It is stated that a London publisher has offered £10,000 for the exclusive right, for ten years, of publishing the revised version of the Bible now in progress.

The death is announced, in his sixty-third year, of Mr. Michael Balfe, the popular English composer. He died at his country home, Rowney Abbey, Herts.

La Liberte affirms that the Government have found means to supply Marshal Bazaine with a large quantity of provisions at Thionville, with which place he is in communication.

At Blackpool on Monday the sea burst through a channel which had been cut into a railway embankment, and destroyed large portions of the sea defences and a carriage drive, inundating the country two miles beyond.

Alleged Breach of Neutrality.—At the Central Criminal Court, on Monday, the Marquis of Lousada, who did not appear, and Thomas Arthur, who surrendered, were charged with obtaining 2,000 muskets under false pretences.—Mr. Ribton, for the prosecution, said he could not go into the case against Arthur, and the matter dropped.

Shocking Murder in Ireland.—The body of Mary Slattery, wife of William Slattery, a comfortable farmer at Dunharrow, near Nenagh, has been found in a ditch, dead, her skull having been smashed. The husband is believed to be the perpetrator, being known to entertain suspicions of his wife's fidelity. He locked the family of young children in the house, and took the deceased to the lonely spot where the body was found, and there murdered here. Slattery cannot be found.

The Ducal House of Campbell.—The Scottish house of Campbell, which is represented by the Duke of Argyll, is in some respects the first of Scottish titles. Its members have comprised many illustrious individuals. Within the last ten years a Campbell has held the Lord Chancellorship of England. The Barony of Clyde, of Indian celebrity, was bestowed on one who belonged to the Campbells by his mother's side. The name of Campbell appears frequently on the lists of the Orders of the Thistle and Bath, and during the last century it figures prominently in the lists of British generals and admirals. More than eight centuries ago the first Campbell on record acquired the Lordship of Loch Awe by marriage with the heiress of a Gaelic chief. A representative of the Campbells married the sister of Robert Bruce, and was established in the chieftaincy of Argyll. From thence to the present time the fortunes of the Campbells have continued to improve, while other great houses of Scotland have experienced many vicissitudes. The tenth Earl of Argyll was one of the Commissioners who offered the Crown of Scotland to the Prince of Orange, and was raised to the dukedom. The second Duke of Argyll was created an English peer in acknowledgement of his services in furthering the union of England. He took an active part in suppressing the Stuart rising in 1715. His brother, the third Duke, had the patronage of Scotland so much at his disposal, that he was known as King of Scotland. The present Duke, whose son is about to connect his family with Royalty, is the eighth of the line, and bears a long list of Scottish and English titles and honours.

Thomas Carlyle on the War.—The *Weimar Gazette* publishes a few extracts from a letter written by Mr. Thomas Carlyle, with reference to the war, in which he says:—"Your anxieties about the war must have been of short duration; in fact, they must after the first few days' practical experience have been changed into bright hope, into a hope increasing in rapid geometrical progression till it obtained its present dimensions. So far as my reading goes there never was such a war, never such a collapse of shameless human vanity, of menacing long-continued arrogance, into contemptible nothingness. Blow has followed blow as if from the hammer of Thor, till it lies like a shapeless heap of ruins, whining to itself, 'In the name of all the gods and all the devils, what is to become of us?' . . . All Germany may now look forward to happier days in a political sense than it has since the Emperor Barbarossa left it. My individual satisfaction in all this is great, and all England, I can say all the intelligent in England, heartily wish good fortune to brave old Germany in what it has accomplished—a real transformation into one nation, no longer the chaotic jumble which invited the intrusion of every ill-disposed neighbour, especially of that ill-disposed France which has inflicted on it such interminable mischief during the last 400 years—wars heaped upon wars without real cause except insatiable French ambition. All that, through God's grace, is now at an end. I have, in my time, seen nothing in Europe which has so much delighted me. 'A brave people,' as your Gœthe calls them, and as I believe a peaceful and virtuous one. I only hope that Heaven will send them the wisdom, patience, and pious discretion to turn to a right use all that has been achieved."

The Effects of the Discovery of Coal.—The manifold uses of coal afford remarkable instances of the effects of discovery. Though Corinth produced what we might call Birmingham and Sheffield wares, and Athens was the centre of such manufacture as we now find divided between Leeds, Staffordshire, and London, yet coal was not employed by the Greeks and Romans; it was not used as fuel, even at Newcastle, till the thirteenth century, and it crept into general use only during the reign of Elizabeth. This one material has been the main cause of a revolution in our national industry. It is but a generation or two since, by means of coal, a new motive-power, steam, was evoked, and native wrought-iron was first extensively applied to mining, to machinery, and to locomotion. Now every civilized country is scored with railways, cities are lighted with gas, and coal and iron promise to change the character of our ships and our mariners. Before coal was used to generate steam, the sites of manufacturing towns were determined chiefly by the convenience of mill-streams, and the woods were the seats of smelting. The forest fires are now extinguished; the fabrication of iron has travelled to the coal-fields, which have become the most densely-peopled parts of the kingdom, and the scenes of the busiest industry. Wool, once the staple industry of England, is now second in magnitude and importance as compared with cotton; yet, with the discovery of new sources of supply, and with increased home production, the quantity made into clothing is vastly greater than in former times. On the Continent the introduction of the silkworm, more than a thousand years ago, gave rise to the unrivalled manufactures of the South of France, and originated one of the chief elements of the wealth of Italy and Greece. The dyeing of textile fabrics leads us into the domain of chemistry, a subject requiring a volume merely to name its discoveries. Indigo has displaced woad as a blue dye; and the new aniline colours, outvying the Tyrian purple, elevate our taste and gratify our sense of beauty. If we take other examples similar facts appear. The Chilian potatoe has provided food for many millions of people, and in 300 years has reached in Europe a perfection to which in its native soil it never approached. Maize has become an important crop round the Mediterranean; while wheat, which was given to America in exchange, has flourished there so greatly as to admit of large exports to the Old World.—*The Natural History of Commerce by Dr. Yeats. London: Cassell, Petter, and Galpin.*

Lost.

LOST, from Mr. Reed's Farm, Knitsley, a Half-bred FAT SHEEP, marked with the letter R and keeled behind the neck. Whoever will return the same to Mr. Reed, Knitsley, will be rewarded. 904a

STOLEN or STRAYED from Leadgate, on MONDAY, October 24, a POODLE PUP, answers to the name of "Monk." Anyone returning the same to JOHN PATTISON, Leadgate will be rewarded, and anyone detaining him after this notice will be prosecuted. 917a

LOST, on THURSDAY, October 20, 1870, a small Black and Tan TERRIER, answers to the name of "Minnie." Any person bringing the above to Mr. JOHN DICKINSON, Bells Vue House, Shotley Bridge, will be rewarded for their trouble; and any person detaining it after this Notice will be prosecuted.
Bells Vue House, Shotley Bridge,
October 27th, 1870. 909a

Public Notices.

A BALL will be held in SHOTLEY BRIDGE TOWN HALL, on the evening of Shotley Bridge Hirings, WEDNESDAY, November 2, 1870. Doors open at Half-past Three. Tickets, 1s. each, to be had at the Door. 907a

SHOTLEY BRIDGE HIRING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above HIRING will be held on WEDNESDAY, November 9th, 1870. 868a

—WATSON & RICHARDSON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
LINEN AND WOOLLEN DRAPERS,
SILK MERCERS,
HABERDASHERS, HATTERS, HOSIERS, &c.,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE. 903a

HORSE CLIPPING.

ROBERT ROBSON, of HOWDON BANK, near Lanchester, respectfully announces that he will be glad to clip horses for the gentlemen of the district, at from 5s. to 8s. each. 910a

N O T I C E.

GEORGE STEPHENSON left our Employ on the 12th of September, and has no authority to transact Business or receive Money on our account.
RALPH ORD & Co.,
857a Drapers, Consett.

N O T I C E.

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.
JOSEPH H. BELL, Secretary.
August 5th 1870. 775a

C O N S E T T.

REV. J. P. GLEDSTONE, Congregational Minister, from Sheffield, will Preach in the PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL, CONSETT, on SUNDAY, October 30, 1870, in the Afternoon at Two, and Evening at Six o'clock. The Sermon in the Evening will be to Young Men: subject—"Our Father's Business." 912a

TOWN HALL, CONSETT.

READINGS from the National Poets, by MISS O'DONOVAN ROSSA, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 2.
Music and Singing by the most accomplished and popular Amateurs.
Doors open at Seven; Readings to commence at Eight o'clock.
ADMISSION—Reserved Seats, 2s.; Second Seats, 1s.; Back Seats, 6d. 893a

WAR VICTIMS' FUND (SOCIETY OF FRIENDS).

IN view of the terrible sufferings already endured by the Peasantry in the invaded Provinces of France, and the probability that Famine will be largely prevalent there during the winter, 1870-71, the Society of Friends has decided to raise funds to assist in relieving this distress, and is now organising Committees for this purpose in the Chief towns of England.
The distribution of the funds thus raised will be entrusted to Friends commissioned personally to investigate the circumstances on the spot. The Committee formed in Newcastle-upon-Tyne for this object will thankfully take charge of any contributions with which their fellow-townsmen may be willing to entrust them.
The names of the Committee are as under:—
JOSEPH PROCTOR, Northumberland Mills;
WILLIAM HENRY HOLMES, Westgate Street, and Benham Cottage, Gateshead;
JAMES RICHARDSON, Elswick Leather Works, and Summerhill Grove; and
THOMAS HODGKIN, Benwell.
By any of whom subscriptions will be received, or by the Treasurer, W. H. ROBINSON, Bank, St. Nicholas' Square, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
ALSO BY
CHARLES WILSON, Shotley Park;
EDWIN O. TAYLERLER, Derwent Hill, Shotley Bridge;
On any of the Branch Banks of J. BACKHOUSE & Co. 899a

THEATRE CONCERT HALL, CONSETT.

WILL OPEN FOR THE WINTER SEASON on MONDAY, October 31st, 1870, under the Sole Management of the ROYAL COURT MINSTRELS.
The Inhabitants of Consett and its Vicinity are respectfully informed that nothing shall be wanting on the part of the management to secure a succession of Novelties, and the services of Artistes of Known repute, thus ensuring a cheap and intellectual Evening's Entertainment, and by so doing to merit their unanimous support to the undertaking.
Engagements are now concluded with London and and Provincial Artistes of celebrity whose appearance will be duly announced.
On MONDAY, October 31st, the ROYAL COURT MINSTRELS will re-appear *(re Couture,* George II.) in their popular MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS, consisting of Overtures, Songs, Ballads, Choruses, Sensational Burlesques, Walk Rounds, Plantation Dances, Negro Comicalities, &c., portraying the eccentricities of a Darkey's life in the far West.
ENGAGEMENTS FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY.
The Celebrated CHARLTON FAMILY, in their admired sketches of every-day life.
Miss AMY CHARLTON has pleasing serio-comic.
Miss MINNIE CHARLTON, the little wonder, styled the Gem.
Six nights only.
Mr. FRED. CLARKE, the eminent London patter vocalist.
Six nights only.
Mr. J. CHARLTON, sensation duettist, &c.
PRICES OF ADMISSION—Reserved Seats, 1s.; Body of the Hall, 6d.; Gallery 3d. Half-price to Reserved Seats only at Nine o'clock. Children under Twelve years of age Half-price to Reserved Seats and Body of the Hall only.
Doors open at Half-past Seven; performances commence at Eight; terminate at Ten.
To performance on WEDNESDAY NEXT, November 2nd, by the present Company. 908a

Contracts.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1858.

CARTING TO LET.

TO LET, the CARTING of about One Hundred Waggons of broken Limestone, from near the Police Station, Consett, to Number One, Prospect House, Consett Road End, and Blackhill. Also, about One Hundred and Fifty Yards of broken Slag from the slag heap to Consett Hall and top of Staffordshire Row.
Terms and Conditions for the above may be seen on application at the Surveyor's Office, Consett, on and after the 24th inst.
Tenders must be sent to the Surveyor on or before the 31st October, 1870.
By Order,
JOHN GLEDSTONE,
Surveyor.
Consett, 19th October. 891a

Wanted.

WANTED, good DRAINERS.—Apply to Mr. THOMAS ANDERSON, Moorwood, Allanford. 916a

WANTED, Four SHOEMAKERS for the Consett Co-operative Store.—Apply on the premises. 918a

A YOUNG WOMAN WANTED for November Term, for a situation in Town.—Apply at the *Guardian* Office, Consett. 890a

WANTED, Consignments of Merchandise of every description, Household Furniture, &c., &c., for absolute Sale. Cash advanced. Goods of all kinds Bought and Sold on Commission. Terms moderate.—Mr. ADAM BRODIE, Auctioneer and Valuer, Town Hall Saleroom, Consett. 620a
Agent for the West of England Assurance Company.

For Sale.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, A HOUSE AND SHOP, also a BUILDING SITE attached, situate at Blackhill.—For further particulars apply to Mr. JOHN COLLINSON, Middle Street, or to Mr. JOHN ROUTLEDGE, builder, Consett. 913a

FOR SALE, a Freehold WATER CORN MILL, with DWELLING-HOUSE, LAND, and other conveniences, situate at Lanchester, in the County of Durham, capable of doing a large business. For further particulars apply to Mr. JOHN BUCKHAM, Timber Merchant, Lanchester.
Lanchester, 27th October, 1870. 911a

VALUABLE and DESIRABLE BUILDING SITES for SALE by PRIVATE CONTRACT, situate at Blackhill, Baxton Burn, Shotley Bridge, Leadgate, Medomsley Edge, and Consett.—Apply to Mr. WM. RAW, Auctioneer, Valuer, Surveyor, and Commission Agent, Blackhill.
Sale Office, Blackhill, April 29th, 1868. 316

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. Adam Brodie.

IMPORTANT SALE AT BLACKHILL.

MR. ADAM BRODIE is instructed by Mr. JOSEPH MCINTOSH, Woollen Draper and Merchant Tailor, of Durham Road, Blackhill (who is leaving the neighbourhood), to SELL BY AUCTION on the premises as above, on WEDNESDAY, November 2nd, 1870, the whole of the valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and STOCK-IN-TRADE, full particulars of which will be found in Bills. Sale to commence at One o'clock. 914a

By Mr. William Raw.

IMPORTANT SALE OF CLOTH AT BLACKHILL.

MR. WILLIAM RAW begs to announce that he has just received a Large and Valuable Consignment of CLOTH with instructions to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at his SALE ROOM, DURHAM ROAD, BLACKHILL, on SATURDAY, MONDAY, and TUESDAY, the 5th, 7th, and 8th November, 1870.
The Cloth consists of 600 Yards of Excellent BLACK CLOTH and WOOLLEN TWEEDS which will be Sold in lots to suit purchasers and without reserve.
Sale to commence at Six o'clock each evening.
Sale Office, Blackhill,
October 27th, 1870. 915a

By Mr. Joseph Oley

VALUABLE SALE OF MODERN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BOOKS, PICTURES, HARMONIUM, &c., &c.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at ALLANDALE COTTAGES, on MONDAY, November 7th, 1870, the whole of the FURNITURE, BOOKS, &c., belonging to Mr. WILLIAM HARKINSON, who is leaving the Neighbourhood.
Mr. JOSEPH OLEY, Auctioneer.
The FURNITURE comprises—2 Bookcases, with glass fronts; Mahogany Sofa, in hair; Mahogany Chairs, in hair: Mahogany Centre Dining and other tables; Cane-bottomed and other Chairs; Carpets and Hearth Rugs; 2 Clocks and 1 Timepiece; French and Iron Bedsteads; Mirror in gilt frame; Dressing Glasses; Electro-plated Silver Tea and Coffee Services; China, Glass, and Earthenware, with all the Kitchen Furniture. For full particulars see handbills.
A new Harmonium in oak case, by Alex. Pere and a beautiful Accordian.
A Valuable Library (to which the Auctioneer would especially direct the attention of young students) containing 200 volumes, well bound and in good condition, including Stackhouse's History of the Bible, Clarke's Commentary, Barnes's Notes on the New Testament, National Encyclopedia, Fleming's Fulfilment of the Scriptures, Calmet's Dictionary of the Bible, the Shekinah, by Dr. Cook, &c., &c.
20 Pictures, including Christ's Sermon on the Mount, Christ weeping over Jerusalem, the Royal Family, &c.
Oliver's map of Durham and Northumberland Coal Mines with sections of strata; a large Map of the British Isles.
Also, a valuable Watch-dog of the St. Bernard Breed, a splendid animal.
Sale will commence at One o'clock in the Afternoon to a minute. 906a

Business Announcements.

ANTHONY MOLE,
TAILOR AND WOOLLEN DRAPER,
92, HINDE STREET, NEWCASTLE.

IN returning thanks for the very liberal support bestowed on him by the people of Consett and surrounding District ever since the commencement of the works in the above place, takes this opportunity of intimating to his numerous friends that he has just opened out a very choice assortment of Woollen Goods suitable for the present season, and having been bought under very favourable circumstances he is prepared to offer the same so as to bear comparison with any house in the trade.
All orders entrusted to his care punctually attended to and a good fit guaranteed. 906a

Business Announcements.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF STANLEY AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.

JAMES SCOTT, HAVANNA HOUSE,

DESIRES most heartily to thank his numerous Friends and Customers for the very generous patronage with which for several years they have kindly favoured him; and to inform them that by untiring energy and effort, backed by their support, he has gained a position which enables him to make his Purchases in the First and Cheapest Markets in the Kingdom, and thus to compete with the best Houses in the North of England, both in Quality and Price.
J. S. is also happy to say that having bought a Large Stock of WINTER GOODS of the Best Quality on advantageous Terms he is able to offer them at exceedingly Low Prices. Also, through Extensive Improvements and Enlargements having to be made in his shop, required by his increase of Business, he has arranged to have a GREAT CLEARING SALE of his old Stock, commencing on SATURDAY, October 22nd, 1870, and continuing for TWENTY-ONE DAYS, and the best Goods will be offered at a Reduction of 20 per Cent. or more.

MANCHESTER DEPARTMENT.

White and Grey Calicoes, 2½d., 3d., 3½d., 4d., and 4½d. per yard.
All-Wool White and Scarlet Flannels, 6½d., 7½d., 10d., and 1s. per yard.
Blue Linceys, 6d. and 8d. per yard.
Hollands 4½d. and 5d. per yard.
Hollands (wide), 6½d. and 7½d. per yard.
Holler Towellings, 1½d.
Wide Brown Harns, 3½d., 4½d., and 6d.
Cotton Sheets and Woollen Blankets, Cheapest in the Trade.
A Large Stock of All-Wool Shirtings, 1s., 1s. 2d., and upwards.
Wincey Shirtings, from 5½d.

STUFFS AND WINCEYS.

Brown and Grey Winceys at very Low Prices.
Wincey Tweeds, Colburgs, French Twills, and French Merinoes.
Clan Tartans, Canulets, Double-Warp Alpacas, Balmoral Crapes, Fancy Dresses, &c., &c.

JACKETS AND SHAWLS.

A lot of Lady's and Children's Jackets, from 2s. 3d., 3s. 4d., and upwards.
Queensland, Tasmania, and other makes in Shawls, from 6s. 11d., 7s. 6d., 8s. 11d., and 10s. 6d.
Men's Wool Shirts and Drawers.
A Large Stock of Berlin Wool Mufflers, Scarfs, Ties, &c.

FEATHERS.
FLOWERS.
LADY'S CLOUDS.
BONNETS.
STRAW HATS.
FEMALE MUFFS, from 1s. 6d.
STAYS AND CORSETS.
DRESS CAPS.
LADIES' BOOTS.
CHILDREN'S BOOTS.
MEN'S HATS AND CAPS.
PAPER COLLARS, 2½d. per Dozen.
BOOTS AND SHOES.
READY-MADE FLANNELS, &c., &c.

The Ladies and Gentlemen of the District are respectfully invited to inspect the above-mentioned Goods, at

JAMES SCOTT'S,
LARGE DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,
HAVANNA HOUSE.
899a

THOMAS ROWE, BAKER & CONFECTIONER, FRONT STREET, LEADGATE.

☞ PIC-NIC AND TEA PARTIES SUPPLIED OR CONTRACTED FOR. 683a

DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS.

WM. JOSHUA WATSON,
NURSERY AND SEEDSMAN,
TOWN HALL BUILDINGS, NEWCASTLE.

HAS just received his first importation of DUTCH BULBS of the Best Quality only. Catalogues gratis. 847a

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

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, in all its different Branches.
IRON BEDSTEADS, very Cheap.
MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, FLOCKS, RABBIT DOWN.
HARDWARE GOODS.
PARAFFIN LAMPS.
PARAFFIN OIL and BENZOLINE OIL.
PAPER HANGINGS.
FURNITURE DELIVERED FREE. 859a

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES AND HANDBOOK.

300 *Pages; Bound,* 1s., *or by Post for* 14 *stamps.*

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BANKRUPT STOCK OF M. PHILLIPS, BEDLINGTON.

JOHN POTTS, DRAPER, CONSETT, begs to announce to the Inhabitants of Consett and District, that he has purchased the Entire STOCK of MATTHEW PHILLIPS, Draper, of Bedlington, amounting to £613 9s. 2d. at a discount of 47½ per Cent. off cost price, that is to say, he has given £322 for what cost £613, or nearly half price. Mr. POTTS purposes to offer the entire Stock at the smallest possible profit, so as to clear it out in a few days.
The following is the abstract of Stock Book at cost price:—

	£	s.	d.
Dress Goods	94	8	0
Woollen Cloths	72	19	6
Flannels	61	11	1
Men's Mercery	112	6	4
Haberdashery	87	8	8
French Fancy	26	9	9
Lasting	19	0	0
Underclothing	8	4	7
Shawls and Cloaks	17	3	2
Trimmings	20	14	3
Hosiery and Gloves	28	0	1
Bonnets	20	3	4
Ribbons	13	8	7
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Linens and Manchester Goods	24	19	8
Furs	4	3	6
Silks	4	8	2
Prints	8	12	9
Paper Hangings	10	11	5
Boots	2	1	0
	£613	9	2
Purchased by Mr. Potts for	322	1	3

The Goods are being re-marked and the SALE will commence in a few days. For further particulars see *Consett Guardian* next week.
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THERE ARE THREE QUALITIES FOR WHICH CARIS'S PATENT LEVER WATCHES ARE JUSTLY CELEBRATED, VIZ:—
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CORRECT TIMEKEEPING, while for
DURABILITY they excel all.
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First-class Bath ..2s. 0d.	Do., with champooing. 2s. 6d.
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For making delicious Bread without Yeast.

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F. W. CLARKE begs to inform the Public that he has succeeded Mr. JOSEPH SINTON in the TEMPERANCE EATING HOUSE, DURHAM ROAD, BLACKHILL, where he will supply Breakfasts, Dinners, Teas, and Suppers to Travellers and others.
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Town Price for 70 Square Yards and Upwards, 2s. per Yard. Country Prices and further Particulars on application to
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SILVER SALVERS, from	£4 to £50
SILVER CAKE BASKETS, from	£10 to £35
SILVER INKSTANDS, from	£4 to £25
SILVER CLARET JUGS, from	£14 to £35
SILVER MUGS for CHILDREN, from	45s. to £8
SILVER KNIFE, FORK, & SPOON in Case, from	24s. to £5
SILVER PORRINGERS and SPOONS, from	£5 to £9.
ELECTRO-PLATED CORNER DISHES, from 8pa. the Set of Four; the Handles remove, and Covers form four extra Dishes if required.	
ELECTRO-PLATED DISH COVERS, from	8pa. per Set
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ELECTRO-PLATED DESSERT KNIVES and FORKS, 12 Pairs, in Case, from	63s.

REID AND SONS,
41, GREY STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. 950

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

"Rambler's" Notes next week. Several other items left over.

CAPITULATION OF METZ.

Yesterday (Thursday) the army of Marshal Bazaine and the fortress of Metz capitulated, with 150,000 prisoners.

Tatcliffe Royds, of Huddersfield has been committed for trial for the manslaughter of Burton Backley, in a quarrel on Saturday night.

THE CROWN OF SPAIN.—The *Etoile Belge* announces that England, Prussia, and Italy are agreed respecting the candidature of the Duke of Aosta for the crown of Spain.

ENGLISH GUNBOATS AT HAVRE.—The English Consul at Havre, in reply to the Sub-Prefect of the town, states there is no foundation whatever for the statement that the English advice had Helicon had come to Havre to protect British subjects against the excesses of the population. The arrival of the Helicon was quite unexpected by the Consul.

A meeting of the United Kingdom Alliance was held in Manchester on Wednesday. Sir C. E. Trevelyan presided, and among the speakers were Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P.; Mr. Birtley, M.P.; Mr. Jacob Bright, M.P.; Archdeacon Sandford, &c. Sir Wilfrid Lawson expressed his intention to re-introduce his bill next Session.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—This purifying and regulating medicine should occasionally be had recourse to during foggy, cold, and wet weather. It is the best preventive of nuisance, sore throat, diphteria, pleurisy, and asthma, and a sure remedy for congestion, bronchitis, and inflammation. Attention to the direction folded round each box will enable invalids to take the Pills in the most advantageous manner; they will be taught the proper doses, and the circumstances under which they must be increased or diminished. Holloway's Pills act as alteratives, aperients, and tonics. When taken as a last resource, the result has always been gratifying; even when they fail to cure they always assuage the severity of the symptoms and diminish the danger.

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to inform the Public that
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HOUSE,
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AMILY GROCER AND TEA
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from 2s. per pound. Coffees
Soaps from 3d. per pound.
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and SPOONS,
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The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1870.

RUFFIANISM AT CONSETT.

We are sorry to have to call public attention to the great increase of deliberate assaults committed by a party of three or four ruffians who have during the past month brutally illused several of our quiet and inoffensive neighbours. No further back than Saturday evening last no less than five or six persons were in various parts of this town, first knocked down and while down severely kicked by these fellows. These cowardly assailants always endeavour to effect their purpose upon their victims when no help is near and when they are sure that the police officers are at a distance. Unfortunately these offenders are unkown, and it is generally supposed to be the same party who have committed the several assaults. We appeal to all lovers of good order to assist in preserving the peace on such occasions, and to arrest if possible, the cowardly recreants who are trying their utmost to render travelling in Consett a dangerous matter. We are certain that if they once fall into the hands of the officers stationed here a good account will be given of them.

OUR ARMAMENTS.

JUDGING from the columns of the daily and weekly Press, the nation's appetite for war news continually grows with what it feeds upon. "Our correspondents," writing from the royal head quarters at Versailles, from Tours, from the interior of Paris, and from the various smaller centres of belligerency, have usurped almost the entire field of journalism, and have eclipsed most political and social questions; but especially the hon. member for Merthyr-Tydfil and the Peace Society have been relegated to the millenium, or at least to a period posterior to the fall of the city on the Seine. In this new and by no means exclusively wholesome phase of the public mind, when LORD PENZANCE joyfully abandons the prurient literature of the Divorce Court, to discuss the rights of neutrals in the *Times*, and PROFESSOR LEONE LEVI violates the customs and traditions of King's College by lecturing on "the law of nations," the irrepressible rifleman, LORD ELCHO, may be pardoned for mounting once more astride his favourite hobby the increase of our military forces. We are not as a people likely to be terrified by the alarmist predictions of military amateurs or of partisan journals. There is life and manhood in the old islands yet, and that foreign foe must be indeed weary of life who would dare to wake from his lengthened slumbers the "Lion of the Sea." Still the rumblings of the distant earthquake should arouse us to more than ordinary watchfulness and to vigilant precaution. Our best defence lies in our insular position and our powerful fleet. These are a safeguard more potent and effective than any number of forts on shore, or than towns armoured with triple walls of defence; and next to the protecting sea and our noble ironclads are the Spartan's "wall of living men." But then LORD ELCHO, forgetful of the "long thin red line" at Balaclava, avers that we have no wall of living men; that we lie powerless and defenceless at the mercy of our foes, destitute alike of an army and of the skill and generalship to manage it. If this startling indictment be true, or only partially true, what becomes of the millions of money we so profusely squander in paying for an army not in existence? We pay nearly fifteen millions of money to maintain an army, and yet that army is entirely insufficient for home defence or for continental service. The Army Estimates, however, return the regular army at home at some 89,000 men (now increased by recruiting to at least 100,000), the militia at 128,000, the volunteers at 170,000, and the yeomanry at nearly 17,000—making the respectable total of 415,000 men. But it is objected that the militia and volunteers could not be brigaded with the regulars, and that for want of field transport and other appliances their effectiveness would be diminished. To increase that effectiveness therefore, and to make our forces available for field service, ought to be the aim of the critics of our military system. But it is precisely here that men like LORD ELCHO are at fault. They demand more men, and consequently more money, which means more taxes. But surely our insular position would enable us to strengthen our means of national defence, and to render our troops more effective, without augmenting their numbers or dipping deeper into the pockets of the already overburdened taxpayers. In all future wars time more than ever must be an essential element of success, and the general who can concentrate his forces with the greatest rapidity at any given point will gain a great advantage, this rapidity of transit enabling a small army to contend successfully against one numerically much superior. Great Britain can only be invaded from the sea, and this fact points to a coast line of railway not only as an essential but an obvious means of defence; so that our defenders, whether regulars, militia, or volunteers, might readily be transported to the spot on which the enemy threatened to make his descent. While the south coast is tolerably well provided with lines of railway, a glance at the map will at once reveal the fact that there are large gaps in our coast railway lines, and on which undefended districts a resolute enemy who might escape our fleet could land and be unmolested by our troops until he had intrenched himself. A coast line of railway as a means of national defence would render us far more secure against invasion than any increase of the regular army, which, while it might provide places for military aspirants, would increase our already enormous taxation, and be a perpetual source of discontent and a grievance to a people so jealous of the power of the central Executive.

NEUTRALITY AND SYMPATHY.

WHEN this horrid war is over it will be very easy to take a retrospect, and discover where the chief blunders, mismanagement, and misdirected energy have existed. The present generation, it is to be hoped, will never see such another awful contest; but should another great war arise or should the present war be unexpectedly developed, it would not be wonderful if we were to repeat the same errors we have been committing during the present war, just as some of the blundering in connection with the Crimean war has been repeated. But the indirect lessons of the war ought not to be lost upon us, and it may be well to glance at a few difficulties which may be said to be between the indirect boundary which separates neutrality and sympathy. It is earnestly to be hoped that so soon as the opportunity arises Continental Europe and Great Britain will come to a definite understanding as to what the duties of neutrals and the rights of belligerents really are. There have been so much diplomatic correspondence and learned amateur disquisitions on these rights and duties that probably the prevailing conclusion is that where doctors differ plain common-sense people cannot be expected to know where right exists. One thing we all know full well, that arms and ammunition have been sent on a very large scale to one of the belligerents, and that whatever may or may not be the state of international law on the subject, the other belligerent has ample cause to complain. It would seem that we have no clear and definite law to prevent this, the Foreign Enlistment Act dealing only with the equipment of ships and men, but not permitting the manufacture, sale, and despatch of arms and ammunition to a belligerent, and providing only for their legal capture on the high seas. That the fitting-out of a ship or the supply of men to a belligerent should be prohibited, and the supply of arms permitted because not prohibited, is certainly an anomaly that should be remedied. This anomaly is strikingly illustrated by the Government prosecution of persons who are alleged to have got up a sham ambulance corps. Pending the trial, we do not pretend to apportion the blame. Suffice it to say that the only person who at the time of writing has been prosecuted stands charged with unlawfully inducing persons to quit Her Majesty's dominions, under a misrepresentation, in order that they might be induced to accept military service in a foreign state at war with a state friendly to us. Counsel on behalf of the Treasury very probably remarked that by such conduct as is imputed to the prisoner it is impossible to say what risk might be incurred of involving this country in war. Men were engaged to attend the sick and wounded in France, and when they arrived there they found that they were expected to fight for the French, which most of them refused to do. We can but hope that all who have taken an active part in this nefarious transaction may be brought to justice and severely punished. Even then we may have a disagreeable business to settle with the Prussians when the war is over. Another matter in which Great Britain has shown herself kind and generous, extravagant and blundering, as usual, shows how much we have to learn in regard to our duties arising out of the war. No sooner was the demand made for aid to the sick and wounded than the United Kingdom liberally responded to it. Funds came rolling in, stores and medicines accumulated, and those who undertook the arduous duty of distributing them soon found that they had an *embarras de richesse*. Unhappily, too, it was soon apparent that there was a total want of system and organisation in making these riches available for the purposes for which they were accumulated. The sick and wounded were numerous enough; the terrible devastation of the war has perhaps been without a parallel; but the actual relief of sickness, wounds, and distress has been out of all proportion both to the extent of the misery, and to the enormous amount—now approaching £300,000—raised for its alleviation. It has been proved that a large portion of the money contributed by British benevolence has found its way to the authorities in either army, and that it has actually gone rather to promote the continuance of the war than to lighten its horrors. We have in fact shown ourselves, just as we did in the Crimean war, quick to subscribe money, but slow, bungling, and utterly without efficient organisation in putting it to its intended uses. And now a new field for British benevolence is being opened up. The refugees are John Bull's last pets. We have not a word to say against subscribing for the relief of persons who have been driven to our shores by the war, and who find themselves in great distress; but care should be taken lest the bulk of this new fund be appropriated by the undeserving. There is all the greater need for the judicious administration of British bounty seeing that the distress is so great, and will assuredly increase, among our own poor, who cannot lay claim to the interesting character of refugees.

Local and District News.

At the Registration Court, at Lanchester, on Friday, a great number of cases were disposed of.

The foundation stone of a new chapel, belonging to the United Methodist Free Church, has been laid at West Wylam, in the Prudhoe circuit. The chapel is expected to cost about £350.

PLATE-ROLLING AT BLACKHILL.—At the Tin Mill plate-rolling has again been commenced, after having been closed for a few years. This is an excellent mill, said to be one of the best in the North England, and its particular process enables the Consett Iron Company to make plates cheaper than at the higher works. Orders for mils come slowly to hand.

MR. HENRY BROWN.—On Tuesday evening, a few persons held a meeting in Consett to make arrangements for the reception of Mr. Henry Brown, when he is liberated from prison. It was resolved that subscriptions should be sought to make him a present of a purse of gold, and several gentlemen were appointed a committee to carry out the resolution.

On Monday evening, Mr. Thos. Snowdon, resident viewer at Tow Law for the Weardale Iron and Coal Company, was presented with a beautiful gold watch, and a purse containing 21 guineas, on the occasion of his leaving Tow Law to commence as a colliery owner near Nottingham. The presentation was made by Mr. William Elliott, senior viewer, at the Tow Law Hotel.

INQUEST AT ANNFIELD PLAIN.—On Tuesday an inquest was held at the house of Mr. John Dodd, Annfield Plain, before J. M. Favell, Esq., on the body of George Baker, miner, who was found, dead in South Pontop Colliery on the 24th inst. Deceased was seen alive at six o'clock that morning and half an hour afterwards he was found dead. A verdict of "died from appoplexy" was returned.

DELIBERATE ASSAULTS AT CONSETT. — On Saturday evening last a person named Lennox was severely assaulted by a party of three or four men, near Christ Church, Consett. Lennox had been at the house of a friend at Mount Pleasant and was on his way home when he was knocked down and severely kicked by three or four persons. He was afterwards picked up in an insensible state and conveyed home where it was found that he had received several wounds on his head. On the same evening several similar assaults were committed in other parts of the town.

EXTRAORDINARY DISPLAYS OF AURORA BOREALIS.—An alarm was raised in London on Monday night that St. Paul's Cathedral was on fire, and several thousands of persons rushed to the locality. A number of fire engines, and the London Salvage Corps, started on receiving information of a fire in the neighbourhood of Kingsland. Both reports, it was soon ascertained, were caused by a brilliant display of aurora borealis. A magnificent display of aurora borealis illuminated the whole city of Norwich at 8·10 the same night. It was also visible at Consett where the sky presented a most lurid appearance. On Tuesday night, there was an equally grand display, and large numbers turned out to see it.

BLAST ENGINES AT CONSETT IRONWORKS.—On Wednesday evening, upwards of thirty gentlemen sat down to supper at Mr. J. Armstrong's, Consett, which was given by Mr. W. Jenkins, general manager, upon the completion of the two blast engines, at Consett Ironworks. The supper was excellent, and did the host and hostess great credit. After supper, Mr. Richardson was called to the chair, and Mr. Hammond to the vice. The chairman, after a few preliminary remarks proposed the health of Mr. Jenkins, Mrs. Jenkins, and family, which was responded to by the vice-chairman. Other toasts followed, amongst which were "success to the Consett Iron Works." Songs were sung during the evening by Messrs. Lumsdon, Wild, Moir, Howe, and others, and the evening passed very pleasantly.

OPENING OF A WESLEYAN CHAPEL AT WEST PELTON.—About fifteen months ago steps were taken for the erection of a Methodist Chapel at West Pelton. By the generosity of Sir William Eden a suitable site was obtained, and in the spring of this year the effort was fairly launched by the laying of the foundation stone by Mr. N. Clark. The style of the building is Gothic, with open roof, and for a country place, it is a spacious edifice, the interior fittings being of a superior character, the whole of the works having been executed from the plans gratuitously supplied by Mr. Storey. On Saturday last the chapel was opened for divine service, and a sermon preached by the Rev. Mr. Haslam, of Gateshead; after which a very numerous company sat down to tea in the colliery schools, kindly lent for the occasion, whilst others thronged round the stalls for the sale of needle work, displayed in the large vestry in rear of the chapel. At six o'clock a public meeting was held—Mr. S. Kent, of Gateshead, in the chair—when addresses were delivered by the Revs. T. Haslam, J. E. Pater, and W. Oldfield, and by Messrs. Fairley, Humble, Finney, and Robinson.

CONSETT BRITISH SCHOOLS. — The annual examination of these schools took place on October 7th and the results have just been made known to the teachers. The number of children presented for examination was 153—108 in the upper schools and 45 in the Infants'—and of these 141 were present on the day of inspection. The number of passes was as follows:—Upper school, out of 97 examined, 96 passed in reading, 95, in writing, and 85 in arithmetic; in the Infants' school, out of 44 examined, all passed in reading, 43 in writing, and 40 in arithmetic. These results must be very gratifying to the parents of the children, as, when compared with the figures in Her Majesty's Inspector's General Report on this district (Blue Book 1869-1870, p. 336) it will be seen that the per centage of Consett British Schools is very much above the average of the district. The difference may be succinctly stated as follows:—Per-centage of passed in Consett British Schools: Reading, 98·97; writing and spelling, 97·9; arithmetic, 87·6. General per-centage of mixed schools in the district of H. E. Oakeley, Esq.: reading, 88·7; writing and spelling, 87·2; arithmetic, 73·7. This shows the former to exceed the average by 10·2 per cent in reading, 80·7 per cent in writing and spelling, and 13·9 per cent in arithmetic. The excellant result in the Infant School, which would have materially raised the per centage has not been taken into account in the above compaison. It is much to be regretted that many children who could have acquitted themselves equally as well were disqualified for the presentation through irregular attendance. It is to be hoped that the whole 350 children now in attendance will be sent regularly and punctually during the course of the ensuing year. Parents, do look to this being done, for not till then will your children and the teachers have fair play. We hope Mr. Cross will be able to secure the acme of passes next year—100 per cent.

The Franziska, Prussian, from Newcastle, with coals, was captured in the North Sea by the Desaix, French war steamer, and taken into Dunkirk.

On Tuesday, a young man, named John Hargrove, died at Hamsterley, from the effects of injuries received at Caterthorne Colliery, on the 1st inst.

The Braes of Derwent Foxhounds meet on Saturday, Oct. 29, at Shotley Bridge; Wednesday, Nov. 2, Rowlands Gill; Saturday, Nov. 5, at Dipton Foot—at 10 o'clock.

On Sunday morning, as Mr. John Palmer, master of the brig Mistley Park, was coming ashore from his vessel, which is lying in the river Wear, he dropped down dead.

Mr. Jos. Robinson, with Mr. S. Robinson, chemist, Chester-le-Street, has successfully passed the examination in connection with the Pharmaceutical Society, by which he becomes a properly licensed chemist and druggist.

On Sunday, thanksgiving services for the harvest were held in Chester-le-Street parish church, which were appropriately decorated with wheat, evergreens, &c. Collections were taken in aid of the Newcastle medical charities.

Mr. William Usher, the Local Passenger Superintendent of the North-Eastern Railway, is dead. He had been twenty years in the service of the North-Eastern Railway Company, and was a man of great ability, and was much respected. He was thirty-seven years of age, and leaves a wife and three children.

The Newcastle horse fair has caused a great influx of persons in the town, and, as on all such occasions, the professors of pocket manipulation have been actively on the alert. Some amount of success, unfortunately, has attended the self-imposed and pernicious labours of these light-fingered individuals, who are the pests of society.

SUSPECTED CHILD MURDER AT BISHOP AUCKLAND.—A young woman, living as servant at Mrs. Cleminson's boarding school, West Terrace, Bishop Auckland, was, on Monday night, conveyed in custody to the Auckland Union. From information given at the police station, Superintendent Henderson, accompanied by Dr. Hutchinson, went to West Terrace, and on the examination of the girl by the doctor, it was found she had given birth to a child during the night, and, on a search being made, the body of a full-grown male child was discovered, tied up in a coarse apron, and put into a pail in the yard.

SINGULAR STABBING CASE IN NEWCASTLE.—At the Manors Police Court, on Monday, George Lindon (38) was charged with stabbing a young man named Alex. Lowe, at one o'clock on Sunday morning, with a pair of scissors. The prosecutor said he was standing talking to three of his companions shortly before one o'clock on Sunday morning, when the prisoner came running up to him, bareheaded, and said, "Who has got my hat?" He replied that he had never seen his hat. The prisoner then said, "You ——, who ever has got it I will stab him." Almost immediately afterwards, the prisoner stabbed prosecutor in the arm with a pair of scissors.—Wm. Hood and Hugh Conley gave evidence in support of the above facts.—Dr. Hume said the prosecutor had received a wound on the right arm, but there was no danger attached to it.—The prisoner was stated to be sober when he stabbed the prosecutor.—The bench declined to deal with the case, and committed the prisoner for trial at the Sessions.

MYSTERIOUS CASE OF POISONING IN NEWCASTLE.—On Friday evening last, considerable excitement was caused in Bentinck, Newcastle, by a rumour that a family, named Harrison, had been poisoned by eating a cake made of some lard purchased from a shop in that neighbourhood. The family alluded to consisted of Thomas Harrison (a joiner) and his wife, and two daughters, named Rebecca Gilliel (married) and Elizabeth Harrison (single), and a granddaughter, named Margaret Gilliel, and three or four other children. Mrs. Harrison is at present ill of erysipelas, and it would appear that on Friday afternoon a member of the family purchased some lard or "dripping" at Mr. Turnbull's provision shop, Bentinck, for the purpose of making a cake for tea. The cake was prepared, and partaken of at tea by the persons named, with the exception of Mr. Harrison. Shortly after they all became ill, and Dr. Angus was sent for. On his arrival he supplied restoratives, and on Friday evening they were in a fair way of recovery. Some others of the family fortunately did not partake of the cake at tea, which leads to the supposition that there has been some poisonous matter in the lard or dripping.

EXTRAORDINAY CHARGE OF ROBBERY FROM AN EMPLOYER AT BISHOP AUCKLANS.—The case of Wm. Elliott, a cellarman in the service of Mr. M. Morgan, wine and spirit merchant, Bishop Auckland, who was apprehended last week on a charge of stealing a considerable sum of money, the property of his employer, was investigated on Friday at the Bishop Auckland Police Court. Mr. Patrick, of Durham, prosecuted; and prisoner was undefended. The facts of the case have already appeared, but the most interesting feature in connection with the examination was a statement from the prisoner to the effect that he had only taken a portion of the money. He stated that he had been in the service of Messrs. Dawson and Bellerby, which firm was now carried on by Mr. Morgan, for nearly five years, but it was not until last November or December that he commenced to take money out of the desk in the office. He had seen the key of the desk only once or twice, and he made a key exactly similar, which answered as soon as he tried it. He used to take £3, sometimes £5, and never more than £6 until Wednesday week, when he took £12. He went into the office between one and two o'clock while Mr. Morgan was at dinner, and the other men on the place were away. Of the £57 which was found at his house by Mr. Supt. Henderson and Sergeant Harrison, £25 of it belonged to himself, and the other £32 belonged to Mr. Morgan. Another sum of £13 16s. 6d., found in the bottle-house at Mr. Morgan's premises, also belonged to his employer. Some joiner's tools were also found at the prisoner's house, which were identified as prisoner's. The prisoner was committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions.

A DURHAM GENTLEMAN SENT TO PRISON.—Robert Charles Duncombe Shafto, gentleman (son of Mr. Shafto, of Whitworth Park, Durham), was charged before Mr. J. G. Talbot, at the West Kent Quarter Sessions, on Friday, with maliciously damaging a first-class railway carriage on the South-Eastern Railway, on the 10th of January. Mr. Serjeant Sleigh, with Mr. E. T. Smith, appeared for the company, and Mr. Barrow, with Mr. Biron, appeared for the prisoner, who pleaded guilty. It appeared from the statement of Mr. Sleigh that the prisoner, in company with another gentleman, both of whom were the worse for liquor, were travelling on the South-Eastern line from Charing Cross to Dover in a first-class carriage. They were seen in the centre compartment at Tunbridge Junction, when the interior of the carriage was all right. On the arrival of the train at Folkestone, the carriage was found to have been completely disembowelled—the elbow rest had been torn away and thrown out, as also the cushions and foot-warmer, and the carriage very materially damaged. The articles were afterwards found at different portions of the line. Prisoner was charged with the offence, when he offered to pay the damages, which was refused. He was taken before the Dover magistrates and committed for trial to the Dover Sessions, on bail. It was afterwards found that they had no jurisdiction. Prisoner then went on the Continent, and upon his return was apprehended in his father's house at Durham, about three week's since. Mr. Barrow, on behalf of the prisoner, expressed his contrition, and offered to pay the whole of the damages, the cost of the case at Dover and Maidstone, and to give one hundred guineas to the funds of the railway guards of the company. The court sentenced the prisoner to one month's imprisonment as a first-class misdemeanant.

Smallpox has broken out very badly at West Wylam, as far as six in one house being effected with this dreadful disease.

The Wesleyan Methodists on Monday laid the foundation stone of a new chapel near the site of the present one at Paradise, near Newcastle.

George Grey, the prisoner who set fire to the bedding and furniture in his room in the Durham County Prison, on Saturday, the 15th inst., was charged before the Durham county magistrates, on Saturday, and committed for trial at the Assizes on a charge of arson.

Thomas M'Bey, master of the schooner Ellen Cook, of Sunderland, at present lying at Peterhead, was found drowned between the vessel and the quay, about nine o'clock on Saturday morning. He had apparently fallen over the plank while going on board his vessel in the darkness on the previous night.

SERIOUS STABBING CASE AT TUDHOE.—On Saturday last, William Watson, employed at the Tudhoe Ironworks, was charged before the Durham County Magistrates with having cut and wounded an over-looker named William Redfearn. After some dispute, Watson struck prosecutor several times over the head with a knife. A portion of the blade of the knife was broken off and is supposed to be in one of the wounds. Prisoner was remanded for a week.

A TRAMP FOUND MUTILATED ON THE RAILWAY.—On Monday morning, shortly after daybreak, the body of a man, apparently about 50 years of age, and dressed as a workman, was found on the North-Eastern Railway, opposite Tursdale Colliery, in an awfully mutilated condition, he having apparently been knocked down and run over by some passing train while trespassing on the railway. Deceased had been begging amongst the residents at Tursdale on the previous evening, but nothing was known of his name or the place where he hailed from

MARRYING A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER AT SUNDERLAND.—A man named William Bell was charged at the Sunderland County Petty Sessions, on Saturday morning, with assaulting his wife, Margaret Bell.—Mr. Robson said they were not married; their marriage was not valid, complainant being the sister of defendant's deceased wife.—The magistrates advised complainant to withdraw the charge, and defendant to go back to her.—Complainant said she wanted maintenance.—The Clerk: You have no claim whatever on the man. If you choose you can take out a summons in bastardy for the maintenance of the child, but you are nothing whatever to him yourself.—Complainant said that she was married in the Church of England at Monkwearmouth, and thought it was lawful enough.—Defendant was bound over to keep the peace, and to be of good behaviour to Margaret Hindmarch for the space of six months.

INDECENT ASSAULT AT CONSETT.

On Sunday evening, about seven o'clock, an assault was committed on a young girl named Armstrong, about twelve or thirteen years of age, on the road by the "Pasture Drift," between Consett and Blackhill. About mid-way between these places is the "Tin Mill" railway, which is crossed by the "Wooden Bridge." It appears Armstrong had just crossed the bridge, when she was seized by a fellow who dragged her beneath one end of the bridge, and then struck her. Her cries, however, were heard by two men who were on the road, and who hastened to her rescue, and on making their appearance the fellow ran up the railway, where he was pursued by one of the party, the other remaining behind to attend to the girl. The pursuit was, however, unsuccessful, and up to yesterday (Thursday) the fellow escaped detection. The girl had struggled with her assailant for some time, and had not her cries brought assistance, she would, no doubt, have been ill-used. Several articles lost in the struggle were afterwards found.

APPREHENSION OF THE ASSAILANT.

Yesterday (Thursday) P. C. Riddell apprehended a person named John Ward, who was about to leave Consett Ironworks where he has worked as a labourer to the "fitters" for a short time on the above charge. He was at once identified by the girl, and was immediately afterwards locked up, where he now lies. Ward it appears is a married man, and a short time ago deserted his wife and family and is "wanted" by the authorities on that charge.

THE PRISONER BEFORE THE MAGISTRATES.

To-day (Friday) the prisoners was brought before A. Town, Esq., at Shotley Bridge, and was remanded until Thursday next when he will be tried on the charge at Lanchester.

CONSETT BRANCH OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

On Wednesday evening, a public meeting was held under the auspices of the above society, in the British School-room, Consett, which was presided over by Mr. William Jenkins, Consett Hall. The attendance was not large. Revs. W. Middleton, F. Steggall, and A. Baillie conducted devotional exercises. The lesson read by the Vicar was from a handsome Bible which was presented to the chairman by the Bible Society, on his leaving Wales, on account of his being secretary of the branch at Dowlais for a number of years; in fact, the Chairman himself stated that his family had been connected with the society for forty years.—Messrs. W. M. Patterson and D. Imrie made each a statement with reference to the Consett Branch. It appears that things had not been so brisk with it for the past year, and that meeting was held for the purpose of reconstructing and resuscitating it. Mr. Dawson, the first depositary, sold £7 8s. 3d. worth of Scriptures, and Mr. Imrie up to the end of last year, £10 1s. 10d. worth. In addition to this, two lady-collectors had sold Scriptures to the value of £16 16s. 2d.; while all the others had disposed of £6 16s. 5d. worth. A month ago £14 had been handed over to the agent as the transactions for the present year. The two ladies referred to above had done a praiseworthy work, and there was not a Protestant family in the place without the Scriptures.—Rev. Thomas Davies, of Darwen, Lancashire, was the deputation, and most ably did he discharge his part. The society might be said to have originated in Wales, and it was still well supported in the principality. It had now two departments—British and foreign, and in both it was working efficiently. During the past year it had distributed 2,160,160 copies, about a million of which was in the English language. It had got into channels at home that would be almost impossible for other societies to have done, and during the 66 years it had been in existence 29,000,000 copies had been circulated at home, so that there was significance in its title. But Christianity was cosmopolitan, and the society was so also. The deputation then gave a deeply interesting outline of the work of the society in the different countries in Europe, Asia, and Africa, in which the Bible was circulated in 192 languages and dialogues. The society was ready for every event, and the armies in the continental war had been followed by their agents. The expenses were thereby increased, and the deputation hoped that increased help would come from Consett.—Messrs. Baillie and Middleton gave short addresses, and on the motion of the Vicar, the following officers were chosen:—President—Wm. Jenkins, Esq. Vice-presidents—Rev. Fred. Steggall and A. Baillie. Secretaries—Mr. C. P. Douglas and Rev. Wm. Middleton. Treasurer and Depositary—Mr. D. Imrie. Committee—Rev. J. Child, Messrs. T. Carrick, J. Routledge, J. Lowes, Jos. Cross, J. Harding (Leadgate), J. W. Davison, Thos. Little, and Wm. M. Patterson, with power to add to their number. On the motion of Mr. Patterson, seconded by the Rev. J. Child, votes of thanks were accorded to Miss Gledstone, Mrs. Brodie, and Miss Lowes; to the deputation, and to the chairman. The meeting soon after dispersed.

THE WAR.

PROCLAMATION OF GARIBALDI.

Garibaldi has issued the following proclamation to the men under his command:—"Volunteers and Free-shooters.—I have just taken the command of the corps formed for the national defence. Prussia knows that she must now reckon with a nation in arms. I will give you instructions which will serve to regulate your operations against the invader and the enemy of the Republic. I count upon you—you may count upon me. Success to the Republic.

"GARIBALDI"

OCCUPATION OF ST. QUENTIN.

LILLE, Saturday.—The Germans entered St. Quentin yesterday morning at ten o'clock, after half an hour's heavy cannonading. Some of the chief persons of the town arrived here this morning from St. Quentin by special train to borrow from the bank 2,000,000f., the amount of a requisition in cash imposed upon the latter town by the enemy. They left at seven p.m. Railway communication with Amiens is interrupted—the trains stop at the Albert Station.

LILLE, Monday.—The enemy evacuated St. Quentin yesterday morning.

THE SIEGE OF METZ.

THE NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE CAPITULATION.

LUXEMBURG, Friday.—General Boyer, who was sent by Marshal Bazaine to the King of Prussia, has left Versailles. The proposition he took there was that all Bazaine's army should capitulate on the same terms as were agreed upon at Sedan, but that the troops forming the regular Metz garrison should continue to hold the place. This would have made at least half the investing army available for other purposes; but it would also have enabled the reduced garrison to subsist longer on their provisions. Moltke refused the proposition. The fall of Metz is now expected very soon.

RUMOURED REVOLUTION—REPORTED DEATH OF BAZAINE.

(Daily News Telegram).

"SAARBRUCKEN, Friday, 7·40 p.m.—There seems to have been a kind of revolution inside Metz, if the story of a deserter, who came out here this morning, is to be credited. The day before yesterday sounds of cheering and salvo-firing were heard from Metz and environs. These sounds the deserter states to have heralded a proclamation of the Republic. He states also, that Bazaine, in his endeavours to quell the manifestations was shot. Bazaine's death I can scarcely credit. Deserters are pouring out, haggard, starved, and demoralised.

(Times' Telegrams.)

"SAARBRUCKEN, Friday, 8·45 p.m.—There has been an unaccountable silence since the return of the Envoy. There were great rejoicings in Metz on Wednesday. Salutes were fired, and the people were heard cheering. Flags were flying from all the positions, and bands playing. Deserters are swarming in from all branches, artillery, Imperial Guards, and infantry, all in wretched plight. They feign to be on foraging expeditions when taken. Their accounts vary. One man I saw to-day affirms that Bazaine is dead, and Canrobert in command, and that the Republic has been proclaimed. Provisions are said to have been finished since the 18th. Horseflesh, however, is still plentiful. The Prussians think a capitulation imminent."

FRENCH PROGNOSTICATIONS OF THE WAR.

Among the papers found at the Tuilleries is a letter under date of Strasburg, October 28, 1868, from General Ducrot to General Froissard, the governor of the Prince Imperial, in which the former explains in a very striking manner, to the advisers of the Emperor, what were the views entertained at the time in Prussia towords France. He said he had just seen the Countess de Pourtales, who had returned from Berlin. She had always been an enthusiastic admirer of Count Bismark, King William, and the Prussians generally, and had maintained that no motive could exist for a war between France and Prussia—countries made to understand and love each other. She had found reasons to change her opinion. She said she returned from Berlin sick at heart that war was inevitable, and that it could not fail to break out shortly; that the Prussians found themselves so well prepared and so ably directed, that they would be sure of success. The General says that he replied that the Countess was sounding an alarm of war at a time when nothing was spoken of but peace and the desire of Bismark to avoid all pretext of quarrel. "Why," he added, "they are talking of reducing the army, and that to such an extent that I am making ready to retire and plant cabbages at Nivernois." What follows is the General's report of her answer. "Oh, General!" she exclaimed, "it is frightful. These people deceive us shamefully, and count on surprising us unarmed. . . . Yes, the watchword has been given. In public they speak of peace, of the desire of living on good terms with us, but when in private one converses with the persons who surround the King they put on a cunning look, and ask, 'Do you believe all you hear? Do you not see that great events are rapidly succeeding each other, and that henceforth nothing can avert the crisis?' They shamefully ridicule our Government, our army, our Garde Mobile, our Ministers, the Emperor, the Empress, and assert that before long France will be another Spain. Last of all, would you believe, M. de Schleinitz, Minister of the Royal Household, ventured to tell me that in a year and a half our province of Alsace would belong to Prussia? You do not know what enormous preparations they are making on all sides, with what ardour they are wishing to transform and fuse together the armies of the States recently annexed, what confidence prevails among all ranks in society and in the army. Oh, General, I come home full of trouble and fear, I am broken hearted. Yes, I am certain of it now, nothing can protect us from war, and what a war!"

ENGAGEMENT IN NORMANDY.

EVREUX, Saturday.—An important engagement took place from noon till two p.m. to-day, in the forest of Hecourt. The French troops, consisting of scouts from the battalion of the Ardeche and the freeshooters of Caen behaved admirably, and repulsed the enemy, who had cavalry, infantry, and artillery. Details are wanting. The enemy cannonaded Vernon for two hours from the right bank of the Seine, and afterwards withdrew.

CAPITULATION OF SCHLESTADT—CAPTURE OF 2,400 PRISONERS.

BESANCON, Sunday.—Schlestad has been shelled by the enemy since the 18th. The fortress vigorously replies to the fire.

KIENTZHEIM, Monday.—The fortress of Schlestadt capitulated to-day. 2,400 prisoners and 120 guns were captured.

THE DEFENCE OF LILLE.

LILLE, Monday.—General Bourbaki has taken measures for the defence of the town, and has ordered the demolition of the houses, gardens, and quickset hedges situated within the first zone of the fortifications. The quickset hedges within the second and third zones of the fortifications have been cut within half a yard of the ground. An order of the prefect directs the inundation of the defensive works of the town. The weather is most severe. Heavy and continuous rain has been falling for several days.

The story of a slight *emeute* reaches us from Lille. It broke out in a little *estaminet* in consequence of an inflammatory harangue by M. Losson, a citizen, who is known as the author of a brochure on the education of Princes, dedicated to the Prince Imperial, and one of the editors of a democratic paper recently published at Lille. A procession was resolved upon after his speech, of which the the text was, "Let us swear to die for our country," and the mob, growing as it went, proceeded to the Prefecture, where the Prefect, M. Legrand, and the Commissioner of the National Defence, M. Testetin were loudly called for. Shouts of "Down with Testetin!" "Down with Bourbaki!" were raised. The gates of the prefecture were broken upon, and some of the ringleaders forced themselves into the court. The Prefect, however, advanced to meet the intruders, and seized two himself. The others slipped back outside the railings. M. Testetin called out the National Gard, and several arrests were made. M. Losson, the prime mover of the affair, was not forthcoming. The disturbance, which happily never assumed a serious aspect, was soon suppressed.

SORTIE FROM MONT VALERIEN—REPULSE OF THE FRENCH.

ROYAL HEAD-QUARTERS, VERSAILLES, Friday, Noon.—The French made to-day a sortie with considerable forces from Mont Valerien, supported by some 40 field guns. They were gloriously repulsed under the eyes of the King by detachments of the 9th and 10th divisions of infantry and the first regiment of the Guard of the Landwehr, who towards the close of the engagement were aided by the 4th Corps. Up to the present 100 prisoners and two field guns have fallen into the hands of the Germans. The loss of the latter was comparatively small.

HOMBURG, Friday.—The Queen has just received the following telegram from the King, dated Versailles, 21st October:—"I have just returned from a small engagement near Malmaison. Twelve French battalions made a sortie from Mont Valerien with 40 field pieces. They were driven back after three hours' fighting. We witnessed the fight from the viaduct at Marley. The whole town of Versailles was in a state of alarm."

A special telegram from Versailles states that in the sortie last Friday 25,000 French troops were present, of whom 18 battalions were engaged. The fight lasted till dark, but the French retreated to the shelter of the guns under Mont Valerien, leaving half a battery, most brilliantly carried in the hands of the Germans. The Landwehr behaved magnificently. The German loss was half that of the French.

THE RUMOURS OF PEACE.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of Monday night gives a rumour that conditions of peace have been accepted by the King of Prussia and by Marshal Bazaine, and that the Empress Eugenie has consented to proceed to Versailles to sign the Treaty, as being still the head of the French state until deposed by a legally-constituted Assembly.

FLORENCE, October 23.—The *Opinione* of this evening, alluding to the negociations for an armistice, says that the French Government would, perhaps, agree, as preliminaries of peace, to dismantle the fortresses of Strasburg and Metz, and to pay a war indemnity of £80,000,000 sterling, but Prussia persists in demanding the cession of Alsace and Lorraine.

A telegram from Vienna intimates that the Austro-Hungarian Government at once responded to the proposal of England, and in a friendly manner advocated an armistice both in Berlin and Tours. The *New Free Press* of Vienna has a leading article upon the continuance of the war, which it declares to have become intolerable to Europe. It therefore demands decisive mediation on the part of neutral Powers, to be preceded by an agreement upon a clear and just programme. It adds: "The present moment is well fitted for bringing about a compromise. England should not only take the initiative, but should also assume the conduct of the negotiations, and become the counsel in a cause which is advocated with singular unanimity and firmness by the public opinion of the whole civilised world."

The *Siecle* asserts that, according to General Burnside's communication to M. Favre, Prussia would consent to mediatize Alsace and Lorraine, which for ten years would be exempt from conscription. It would hope during this period to succeed in governing the provinces. Count Bismarck also demands an indemnity of £80,000,000.

The *Vienna Abendpost* publishes news from Tours to the effect that the Ministerial delegates at that city had accepted in principle the proposals of an armistice. M. Thiers is appointed, after discussing these proposals with the Central Government, to enter into negotiations with Count Bismarck.

It is authoritatively announced that the negotiations set on foot by Her Majesty's Government, with a view to bring about an armistice, are proceeding in the most satisfactory manner. A meeting has already been announced between Count Bismarck and M. Thiers, and it will take place almost immediately, a safe conduct having been sent to M. Thiers to enable him to pass through the German lines.

BRUSSELS, Wednesday.—A letter in the *Journal de Bruxelles* of to-day, speaks of the negotiations entered into by Prussia with the Emperor Napoleon to obtain the participation of the neutral Powers for the re-establishment of peace and restoration of the Pope's temporal power. No credit is attached to that statement. The *Independance Belge* of to-day again denounces energetically the Bonapartist manœuvres, of which it says this city has become the principal seat. The *Independance Belge*, however, approves the reserve observed by the Belgian Government in the matter.

BERLIN, Wednesday.—The *Norddeutsche Zeitung* of to-day says:—The various attempts to obtain peace through negotiations with the Chancellor of the North German Confederation, which have been made by the Republicans, the Imperialists, and others, have always received as answer that the first condition is the election of a Representative Assembly of the French people; since from such Representative Assembly alone, and from a Government supported by it, can a safe and durable peace be hoped for. Count Bismarck has declared himself ready to take steps that every possible facility shall be granted for bringing about such an Assembly, and it appears to us immaterial what form of Government the Assembly may approve or set up.

THE SIEGE OF MEZIERES.

(Times' Telegram.)

SEDAN, October 22.—The French opened fire with cannon last night, from Mezieres on the Prussian outposts in the direction of Boulsicourt, and threatened a sortie, which was checked. This afternoon the same demonstration was made, and with the same result. A sortie in force is considered imminent. The Prussian troops are on the alert everywhere in the neighbourhood. The bombardment will begin in the course of next week.

THE SIEGE OF PARIS.

The correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* a Versailles, writing on the 19th. says:—Sorties were made by the French last night at three points—at St. Dennis, Argenteuil, and Isay. The two first were feints, the third a serious attempt to cut away to the south. Trochu was probably anxious to ascertain the real strength of the Prussians and if possible, to destroy the earthworks they have thrown up to the south. Firing all night. Frenchmen repulsed at all points with loss.

(Manchester Guardian Telegram).

BERLIN, Monday, 6·30. p.m.—I have reason to believe that the commencement of the bombardment of Paris was fixed last week for the 28th inst., and that the besiegers will open their fire on all sides at once. Whether political or strategetical reasons have intervened since that time to occasion any change of plan is more than I can say.

ROYAL HEAD-QUARTERS, VERSAILLES Wednesday.—It is announced to-day that the loss of the Bavarian troops in the engagement before Paris on the 13th instant was 3 officers and 57 men killed, 7 officers and 255 men wounded, and 59 men missing.

FIGHTING IN THE VOSGES—VICTORY OF THE PRUSSIANS.

CARLSRUHE, Tuesday.—An extra edition of the *Carlsruhe Gazette* publishes the following telegram from General Boyer to the Grand Duke of Baden, dated Epinal, to-day:—On the 22nd inst., a victorious engagement took place on the river Oignon, at Voray, Cussey, Auxonne, and Geneville. The enemy was everywhere beaten with severe loss. Battalions of the Third, Fourth, and Fifth Baden Regiment, and three batteries of artillery, took part in the encounter. Our loss was about 7 killed and 38 wounded; 2 staff officers 11 superior officers, and 200 men were captured. The behaviour of the troops was excellent.

ROYAL HEAD-QUARTERS, VERSAILLES, Tuesday.—General Werder's report of the fighting on the 22nd inst., states that after a sharp engagement the French army of the East, commanded by General Cambriels, which was posted near Aisy and Etuz, was driven back towards Besancon. The Bragade Dagenfeld, the troops of the Brigade of Prince William and Keller, and two battalions of the 30th Regiment were engaged. Our losses were three officers and about 100 men. The enemy had considerable loses, besides two staff officers, 13 other officers, and 180 men taken prisoners. The enemy withdrew in great disorder.

SERIOUS CONFLICT BETWEEN THE PEOPLE AND THE PRUSSIANS.

Rouen, Sunday, 10 P. M.—At Ivry la Bataille in the department de l'Eure, the women, children, and old men rose yesterday against the Germans. Serious losses were inflicted on both sides, and ambulance trains are being forwarded thither. The Germans are concentrating at Grisons.

FIRING RECOMMENCED AT METZ.

Telegrams from Saarbruck contradict the rumoured death of Bazaine and state that there is no sign of the surrender of Metz. The French have recommenced firing from the batteries on the right bank of the Moselle, burning the villages of Gringy and Corny. Deserters are flocking in on all sides. Civilians are also endeavouring to escape, but they are sent back. The Prussians refuse to take them, and threaten death to those attempting to escape. The weather is cold and wet, and epidemics are still on the increase. It stated that on Saturday last a whole French company wanted to surrender to the Prussian outposts before Metz, but were turned back.

"The man" so long wanted in France has at last appeared. George Francis Train arrived at Marseilles on Saturday! Before he was many hours on French territory, Mr. Train of course made a speech in which he offered a great deal of advice, made any number of promises, and did not fail to intimate his intention of standing as a candidate for the American presidency in 1872.

A romantic story is told that M. Jules Favre, wishing to set an example of frugality in famine times, gave a select dinner party, at which he set down a dish of three mutton chops before seven guests. As might have been expected, they were all left for the sake of manners. It is not said whether horseflesh formed part of the repast at the minister's table, but the principle luxury was a small ham, which the company pared to the bone. Ass's flesh is now in the Paris market, and sells at the very moderate rate of 4d. a pound.

EXECUTION OF A PRUSSIAN SPY AT BESANCON.—A Prussian spy has been shot at Besancon. His real name was Lutz; and, under pretence of being a delegate of the Government, he had taken up his quarters at the prefecture, and given orders to everybody about him. He had assumed the name of a balloonist who fell some time back among the Prussians. They had kept the important despatches, and sent him as a spy with all the other papers. A boy, to whom he had given 40f. to set a haystack on fire, close to a powder magazine, was the means of his arrest and execution.

At Saarbruck, on the 16th, the plain where the soldiers who fell in the battle of the 6th of August were interred, as also those who have died of their wounds in the hospital of that town, was consecrated and named Ehrenthal ("the Vale of Honour"), as the public had already designated it. Three evangelical clergymen officiated, and after a *chorate* and the liturgy, Superintendent Schironer delivered an address, which much impressed his 5,000 auditors. Prayer and singing concluded the ceremony. The graves were decorated with Prussian and North German banners, as well as with *immortelles*.

A MODEL COLONEL.—Some days back a colonel was placed at the head of a regiment being formed in central town—at Nevers, if we have been rightly informed. The officers spent their time in the cafes; the soldiers in like manner went to the cabarets, every one coming into barracks when he liked, and paying little attention to the beat of the drum; as to exercise, little or nothing was done. 'This cannot last,' said the colonel, and for the next day he commanded a long drill in person; a march occupied the afternoon. On the succeeding day they had a long march, and after soup the soldiers were again called to drill. Murmurs soon broke out, and threats were uttered, of which the colonel was informed, and on the third day, after a long and tiresome drill, he came alone into the barrack-yard. An old soldier, who had spoken a good deal, and had drunk somewhat at the canteen, came up to make complaints, and in doing so employed an insolent gesture. The colonel very coolly drew a pistol from his pocket and blew out the man's brains; he then had the rappel beaten, and standing beside the corpse, he said, 'You are 3,000 here, and I am alone; you can murder me, but you will kill a brave man, who has punished a coward and a traitor.' The response was, 'Vive le colonel!' and from that moment order and discipline were restored.—*Le Francais*,

FALSE NEWS.—The *Gazette de France* of the 19th inst. makes the following remarks on the French press and the false intelligence circulated by the Government. It says:—"We must not forget that each of these official errors is the source of a cycle of lying news and reports. It is thus that the *Patrie*, in its Parisian edition, seriously believing the statements made relative to the rising of the provinces, stated that the whole population of Brittany was marching to the relief of Paris. The *cures* are accompanying their parishioners. In all the communes they have taken an oath not to return till the seige is raised, &c. We see from the newspapers brought us from Paris by balloon that the report of the approach of the army of relief to Paris takes consistency from time to time. It was even believed for a day that the vanguard, under the orders of General Pollics, had overthrown the Prussians at Choisy. It is certain that the three armies are counted upon which the Provisional Government on the authority of MM. Glais-Bezoin and Cremieux attest the existance to the Prussians. A letter from an important personage shut up in the capital urged the delegation at Tours to make the two armies already formed converge on Paris. Even now the news contained in the famous proclamation of M. Gambetta grows in the most unexpected manner. The National Guards it was stated, numbered one hundred and twenty thousand men, and were armed with cannons, mitrailleuses, &c. In a few days, with the help of imagination they will give in the greatest detail the narrative of this sortie which never occurred. But these are the slightest disadvantages of official inventions. They may have the most serious consequences. In deceiving the provinces in this way public opinion is misdirected; an attempt is made, as was done by the Ministers of the Empire, to dictate resolutions more in conformity with the policy of this Government than with the real interests of France. They act also injuriously on the march of operations. Although the enemy is in general well informed as to the strength of our forces and the positions they occupy, these statements, given with so much solemnity, can have no result but to render them more circumspect, and to induce them to concentrate more men on the places they mean to attack than they would but for these adminstrative exaggerations. This is not the way to guide the affairs of France in the crisis through which we are passing. The Ministers of Napoleon III. themselves never had recourse to worse devices. It is time to put an end to this deplorable system; the first duty of a Government is to speak the truth to the country. That it should not always make known all the information of which it is possessed we can easily understand, and that discretion may be enforced by the necessities of war; but it should beware of putting in circulation news, the falsehood of which, too easily discovered, would increase distrust and discourage the country."

Local Police Courts.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE POLICE COURT.

MONDAY, Oct. 24th.—Before A. TOWN (chairman) and A. H. TALMADGE, Esqrs.

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.

Patrick Murray, *James Hogle*, and *James Doran*, three boys, one of whom was in petticoats, were charged by John Mackey with doing damage to a turnip-field, to the value of a shilling, the property of Messrs. Annandale, on the 14th inst.—Joseph Mackey, son of the prosecutor, deposed to having seen defendants in the field, but did not know their names. They were pulling turnips about the middle of the day. He had seen defendants frequently, and knew them by eyesight.—James Farrage swore to seeing two of the defendants in the field, but could not swear to seeing Murray, when he went and told prosecutor that they were plundering.—Prosecutor said a great deal of damage had been done to the field.—Murray's mother contended that her son was not there.—Mr. Talmadge said he had no doubt but that they were in the field, and plundering must be put a stop to.—Fined, with costs, 4s. each, the penalty being mitigated.

Bridget Wood, a young woman, was charged by the same prosecutor with damaging a fence, on the 15th inst.—Jos. Armstrong saw the defendant, while he was inspecting a conduit, attempting to take stones away from an adjoining wall. She had pulled three or four out, and had a hammer for the purpose of breaking them. As soon as she saw him she ran away. He gave chase, but was unable to capture her.—Defendant pleaded guilty, and said that she wanted the sand for the house.—Prosecutor said the dyke was never allowed to remain whole. The damage done by defendant would only be 7d.—Fined 6d., with 5s. cost and damage, which was also a mitigated penalty. Mr. Town did not sit during the hearing of these cases.

DRUNKENNESS.

James Segriffe, shearsman, Consett, was charged by P.C. Riddle with being drunk at Consett, on Sunday night.—Fined 5s. and costs.

Thomas Fenwick, the defendant in an assault case, and *John Browell*, Ebchester, were charged by P.C. Parkinson with being drunk in the neighbourhood of Blackhall Mill, on the 19th inst. Fenwick, as he had been fined in the other case, was only ordered to pay the costs in this case, 4s. 6d. Browell appeared in court in a state of intoxication, and, in anything but a penitent manner, said he was in a "bad cause at the present time."—Fined 5s. with 6s. costs.

George Wilkinson and *John Hogg*, Tow Law, were charged with being drunk and riotous, at Highgate, on the 10th.—George Farrage, parish constable, heard a great "scrimmage" when he was sitting at his fireside on the night in question, and he went to the door to see what was the matter. He saw a crowd assembled at a short distance from his residence, and on going amongst them found Wilkinson lying upon the ground, with Hogg on the top of him. He saw Hogg punch Wilkinson with his head. None of the combatants had their coats off.—Wilkinson said he was not in the row, but was keeping the door for Robert Telford, who had a quadrille party close at hand.—Hogg said he never saw Wilkinson that night.—Farrage said it was moonlight and he had no doubt about defendants being there.—Robert Telford said during the disturbance Wilkinson was "upstairs at the dance." He did not see Hogg that night. The landlord told him there was only a little fun going on outside with a tramp but he did not see it himself.—James Farrage swore that the evidence of his father was correct.—Jos. Lambton, Hogg's witness, said there was no fighting. There had been a disturbance but he did not know the cause. On prosecutor cross-examining him he admitted several circumstances that took place, and the magistrates fined defendants 5s. and costs each—Hogg, 16s.; Wilkinson, 12s.

ASSAULTS.

Thomas Fenwick, miner Croniwell, was charged with assaulting George Nuttall on the 19th inst.—Defendant's mother, a respectable looking woman, appeared, as she was afraid her son, who was a deputy, would not be able to attend to answer the charge. He had instructed her to plead guilty.—Prosecutor said defendant knocked him down on the road without saying anything. Defendant was drunk. By the blow prosecutor was not laid off work. The mother stated that her son's head had been injured when he was young, and when he got drink it made him wild. He was quite gentle when he was sober.—Fined 5s. and 12s. 6d. costs.

Thomas Hunter was charged by John Burrell, a boy with assaulting him, on the 10th inst.—Allowed to be compromised on payment of costs, at the request of defendant's mother.

James McKenna, Blackhill, was charged with assaulting James Ireland, Consett, on the 14th inst. Mr. Granger appeared for the prosecutor. This was a serious case. The parties are puddlers at Consett ironworks, and on the date named defendant had put a bogie full of molten "cinder" too near the complainant and refused to remove it. The latter shoved it farther from him with his "rabble," and in doing so, the bogie "up-ended." There being a small pool of water near, and the "cinder" still running out of the bogie, there was a probability of an explosion taking place. In the wordy battle that was going on in the meantime, the defendant pulled his "rubble" out of his furnace, and swearing that he would run complainant through the "guts" with it struck him in the side, thereby burning his flannel shirt and inflicting a wound upon his body, from the effects of which he was laid off work, and was not that day able to follow his employment.—Frank McDonald stated that he was in company with Ireland when he saw the defendant shove the "rabble" at him. He did it wilfully, and shouted that he would shove it through complainant's "guts." The bogie was no nearer the water than usual; it was defendant's duty to remove it.—John Wilson was beside his furnace when Ireland put the bogie out of the way, which had been put too near to him by defendant. The bogie "up-ended," and they were all in danger of the slag exploding, as the "cinder" was still running. Defendant then shouted something, and ran at Ireland with a "rabble" which he took out of his furnace, and he saw the latter's shirt blazing.—Defendant stated that he did not intend to burn Ireland, and in reply to the bench, said he had his father and mother to keep.—The Chairman said it was a serious case, and he would be fined £2, including costs, or one months' imprisonment.

Andrew Campbell, Consett, was charged with assaulting Hugh Agnew, on the 1st inst. This case was adjourned from last court to allow the witnesses to be brought.—Prosecutor did not appear. Defendant said he did not know why prosecutor was not in court. His own witnesses were puddlers and had gone to Sunderland to a new ironworks.—Superintendant Oliver said he had seen defendant and prosecutor three or four times in company recently.—Defendant: You have not Mr. Oliver.—Defendant was discharged.

Peter McKenna, Blackhill, was charged with unlawfully throwing stones at Benjamin Ogilvie, on the 9th inst. Defendant did not appear, and Ogilvie stated that a crowd of lads were throwing stones at him when he was proceeding to Blackfine. He was hit twice. Defendant was amongst the lads.—Fined 10s. and costs.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, October 27, 1870.—Before M. KEARNEY (chairman) A. H. TALMADGE, E. T. SMITH, and T. GREENWELL, Esqs.

LARCENY.

Joseph Compton, an old man, who stated he was sixty-nine years of age, was charged with stealing a shirt, at Fenhall, Lanchester, on the 18th inst.—Mrs. Ann Tinkler said that she laid out the shirt to dry in a field behind the house on the day in question. At two o'clock it was safe, but at three she missed it. It was not here, but she took it in to wash. The shirt was worth 5s., and 1s. 6d. for making.—Mr. John Calvert, pawnbroker, Consett, stated that on the 18th inst., between six and seven o'clock in the evening, the prisoner came into his shop with the shirt to pledge. He wanted 2s. upon it, but he only gave him 1s. 6d. As it was a thing likely to be in such a man's possession, he did not question him. He gave the name of James Jones. In a conversation with the prisoner, he said he had lived in the neighbourhood thirty years ago, when there were no houses in the place.—Sergeant Caygill said from information he had received he went to Mr. Calvert's shop and there found the shirt (produced). He apprehended him at Consett, on the 19th instant. On charging him with the theft, he acknowledged having stolen it.—Prisoner pleaded guilty. It was drink that led him to do it.—The bench sentenced him to two months' imprisonment with hard labour.

A CAUTION TO JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

William Dobby, a youth about thirteen years of age, and a butcher's apprentice, was charged with stealing a whip off a stage coach, between Burnopfield and Dipton, on the 26th inst.—P.C. Morland said that Mr. Brown, coach proprietor, had informed him that some one had stolen a whip from his coach. He apprehended the prisoner that morning, and charged him with the offence. The boy said he would take him to the stack where he had hid the whip if he would free him.—Mr. Kearney, after admonishing the youth for the theft, ordered him to receive a flogging.

ASSAULT ON AN OLD WOMAN.

Francis McCourt was then placed in the dock on a charge of assaulting Mrs. Mary Kernan, on the 22nd inst.—Prosecutrix stated that on the day in question her son-in-law gave his wife his wages as usual. The money was put on the table, at which the prisoner was sitting. She turned round to the fire, when her daughter asked what had become of a half-sovereign which had been laid on the table. McCourt blamed her, and wanted her to be searched. She asked him about it, when he struck her on the face and body, and knocked her down.—The son-in-law of the prosecutrix corroborated his mother's statement as to the assault and the money being missed.—Prisoner denied the charge.—The magistrates, however, thought the case proved, and inflicted a fine of 40s. and costs, or two months' imprisonment.

BREACH OF THE MASTER AND SERVANTS' ACT.

Robert Towns, farmer, was summoned at the instance of Margaret Gilling, a farm servant in his employment, with refusing to pay £4, a half-year's wage due to her.—Prosecutrix said she was engaged by the defendant for one year. She had done something wrong for which her mistress said she wished she would go away. She left, but as soon as she got home her mother took her back. Mr. Towns would not let her stop.—In answer to Mr. Granger, who appeared for defendant, prosecutrix said she left because Mrs. Towns wished her to go away.—Mr. Granger was proceeding to question the prosecutrix about keeping the company of a party to whom Mr Towns had objections, when the chairman interposed and said that the girl had left on a mutual understanding.—The bench were of the opinion that the prosecutrix was entitled to her wages, for which an order was made accordingly.

ASSAULT AT CORNSAY.

George Carroll and *Bernard Carroll*, brothers, both living at Cornsay Colliery, were charged with assaulting George Forster, on the 23rd inst.—Prosecutor said he was assaulted by the two defendants about two o'clock in the morning of the day in question by the two men. He was felled to the ground and rendered insensible for an hour afterwards.—A witness was called on behalf of the complainant, who proved to seeing the assault committed.—The evidence against the brother Bernard was not deemed sufficient, the charge against him was therefore dismissed.—George Carroll was ordered to pay a fine of 10s. and costs.

George Carroll and *Bernard Carroll* were further charged with assaulting Isaac Forster, brother to the complainant in the previous case, at the same time. Defendants denied the charge.—As in the other case the evidence did not prove anything conclusive against George Carroll.—Bernard Carroll was mulcted in a fine of 10s. and costs.

STANHOPE PETTY SESSIONS.

FRIDAY, October 21.—Before J. R. W. HILDYARD, V. RIPPON, Esqrs., and the Rev. H. SLATER.

TAKING GAME WITHOUT A LICENCE.

Robert Adamson, miner, of Rookhope, was charged on the information of P.C. Stephenson, of having been on lands and using a net for taking game in the parish of Stanhope without being authorised to do so. The defendant denied the charge, and was defended by Dr. Carr, of Wolsingham. The officer clearly proved the case against the defendant, who was fined 55s., including costs, and the was net forfeited.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.

Robert Thompson, of Edmondbyers, was summoned for assaulting Susan Carr, of the same place. The complainant said she was struck by defendant with a stick at her own door, spit upon twice, and that he indecently assaulted her. Her evidence was partly confirmed by a witness. Mr. Taylor, of Hexham, solicitor, appeared for Mr. Thompson, and denied *in toto* the assault, stating that it was merely a trumped up charge, and that his client only went to obtain a tub belonging to a neighbour farmer, who was called, and gave his version of the matter, whereupon the justices dismissed the case.

Mr. Macready, the ex-tragedian, is about to publish a volume of his reminiscences of Dickens.

It is stated that Mr. Disraeli contemplates writing another novel.

Two small boys have been caught at Bradford in the act of putting lighted cord into a letter-box.

At the annual book trade sale at New York, Mrs. Stowe's book on the Byron scandal was sold, amid shouts of derision, for waste paper.

The Earl of Onslow, the oldest member of the House of Lords, died on Monday, aged 93. He is succeeded by his great-nephew, a lad sixteen years old.

Reports reached East St. Louis on October 5th that the coal mines of Sanderson and Co., at Casseyville, Illinois, had caved in and buried thirty-five men.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—A notification appears in Tuesday night's *Gazette* further proroguing Parliament until the 13th of December, and the two Houses of Convocation till the following day.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—An accident occurred at Bishopstoke Junction of the South Western Railway on Tuesday morning, through the cattle train running into the station without stopping. The driver was killed, and the stoker seriously injured.

COSSACK LOGIC.—The Empress Elizabeth of Russia, during the war with Sweden, commanded the old hetman of the Cossacks to come to court on his way to Finland. "If the Emperor, your father," said the hetman, "had taken my advice, your majesty would not have been annoyed by the Swedes." "What was your advice?" asked the Empress. "To put all the nobility to death, and transplant the people into Russia." "But that," said the Empress, "would have been cruel." "I do not see that," he replied quietly; "they are all dead now, and they would only have been dead if my advice had been taken."

FATAL NAVVY RIOTS IN CUMBERLAND.—On Tuesday, Charles Parker, John White and William Kaisley, were brought before the magistrates at Penrith, Cumberland, charged with the wilful murder of Cornelius Cross, at Armathwaite, near Carlisle, on the 15th October. The prisoners were prominent participators in the riot which occurred at Armathwaite on the 15th, and it appeared from the evidence that deceased had been dragged out of a public house by White, kicked in the backyard by Kaisley, and beaten on the head with a spade by Parker. From the blow on the head he died. The prisoners were committed for trial at Carlisle Assizes.—At Penrith on Wednesday, three more navvies, French, Jones, and Draper, were charged with conspiring to create a riot on Monday, the 17th, at Armathwaite, the day after the disturbance in which Cox was killed, the result being that no Irish are now on the works. They were all committed for trial.

A WARNING.—This week a woman, named Mary Hall, residing in Camberwell, appeared at one of the metropolitan police courts to answer a charge of bringing an infant to a man's house at Peckham and falsely representing it to be his. The case for all parties was an immoral one. The alleged father, a surveyor of some repute, had been living for some years with a woman whose name was stated in court as "Annie Augusta." On Saturday he left home for Brighton, and a significant telegram—"a fresh arrival, all well"—followed him. He repaired to London, and found that a child had been left at his house, and was announced to be his. A doctor was called in, and this gentleman found that the reputed mother of the child had never given birth to it, nor any other infant, at the time. The surveyor's mistress, "Annie Augusta," then suddenly disappeared from his house, and the next phase of the drama takes place in the police-court, where Mary Hall confesses that the real mother of the infant is a person who resides at the Anchor and Hope beerhouse, in the Commercial Road. Subsequent proceedings on the part of the detective showed that the woman Hall was connected with baby farming, and the extent of her labours may perhaps be guessed when it is mentioned that upwards of 200 articles of clothing usually worn by infants were found on her premises. Of course the surveyor's immoral mode of live is rewarded by the charge of the woman against him; but is it not very shocking to learn that such conduct as Mary Hall is accused of, can be shamelessly pursued in the heart of a civilised country, in addition to the other horrors of baby farming?

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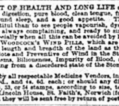
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ANCHOR BREWERY, DUBLIN.
(Largest Brewery in Ireland but one.)
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Cannot be equalled. Sold by Grocers and Confectioners.
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SUPERIOR to BAKING POWDER or YEAST.
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See that each Tablet bears the impress *Sapo Carbonis Detergens.*

THIS Fragrant and Refreshing SOAP is unrivalled for its beneficial action upon the SKIN. By its daily use a clear and healthy appearance is produced, and abundant medical testimony proves that infectious diseases are prevented.—Vide *Lancet &c.* In Tablets 6d. and 1s each of all CHEMISTS. Wholesale of W. V. WRIGHT & CO., London.

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In Bond and Duty paid.
In Butts, Hogsheads and quarter Casks.
In Bottles and packed in Cases.
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PURE WATER.—Dr. Wilson says:—"The SELF-CLEANING CHARCOAL FILTER, lately patented by Mr. LIPSCOMBE the celebrated water-filter maker, of Temple Bar, London, is the only one that removes lead, lime and sewage from water—it has in London superseded every other." Agents in every Town throughout England keep them in stock.

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RIBBONS, WOOL, SILK, FEATHERS,
Completely Dyed in 10 minutes
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Full instructions supplied. Of all Chemists.

BRADFORD's Patent WASHING Machines Wringing, Drying, Mangling, Calendering, Machines, Laundry requisites. Box and Barrel Churns. See Catalogues, free by post. 63, Fleet Street, London. Cathedral Steps, Manchester.

RATEPAYERS' MEETING AT CONSETT.

Last (Thursday) night, a meeting of the ratepayers and householders who reside within the bounds of Consett Local Board district was held in the British School-room, Consett. The meeting, which was thinly attended, was called for the purpose of adopting petitions to be submitted to the Consett Local Board, and which had been drawn up by the committee appointed at last meeting. On the motion of Mr. J. C. Wylie, seconded by Mr. J. Parker, the Rev F. Steggall, vicar, was called upon to preside.

The Vicar then stated that he did not know the present meeting was adjourned from the last, so that it was better that the motion for him to preside should have been formally made. From the public announcement that had been made they would be aware that the object of the meeting was the adoption of petitions, which had been proposed by the committee chosen at last meeting to carry out the resolutions then passed, which petitions embodied the said resolutions. The first petition referred to Mr. Dickinson's position in the Board, and the other referred to the recent election, and to the return of the members. He would read the petitions in order, and make remarks thereon, as he was now better able to speak to facts than he was at the previous meetings; not that what he then stated was not true, but he had received fuller information upon the subjects. He then read the following petition, which referred to Mr. Dickinson:—

"*To the Chairman and Members of the Consett Local Board, in the County of Durham.*

"The Petition of the undersigned ratepayers of Consett.

"Sheweth,—That Mr. R. French, of Consett, clerk or agent, contracts for, certain materials—to wit, sewage pipes, &c.—to your Local Board.

"That the private firm of Messrs R. Dickinson and Co., of Consett, brick manufacturers, supplies for Mr. French, to the Inspector, or other agents of your Board, all such materials for which Mr. R. French contracts with your Local Board.

"That Mr. John Dickinson, of Shotley Bridge a member and chairman of the Board, is a partner in the above firm and participates in the transactions of that firm; and he therefore participates in the transactions of Mr. French for materials supplied to your Board, and, from the foregoing facts, your chairman is and has been concerned in every contract made by your Board with Mr. R. French.

"That the Act of Parliament by which your Board is constituted declares that no member of such Board shall *in any manner* be concerned in any bargain or contract entered into by such Board, without ceasing to be such member; Mr. Dickinson is therefore concerned in every contract of Mr. R. French with your Board; that Mr. Dickinson has contravened such Act of Parliament, and he should at once cease to be a member of your Local Board.

"Your petitioners therefore pray that in case Mr. Dickinson insists on holding his seat at your Board that you will take such steps for the recovery of the penalty of fifty pounds with full costs of suit, as the 19th section of the 11th and 12th Victoria, chapter 63, directs.

"And your petitioners will ever pray," &c.

They would be asked to sign the petition, but it was quite open to be discussed. They were not ignorant of the fact that the ratepayers had been benefited by Mr. Dickinson supplying the pipes, but that was not the question. They contended that his being a member of the Board was an infringement of the law by which Local Boards were governed; and he would not have taken the prominent part he did in the present movement, but for the reason that, with Mr. Dickinson's position and influence in the Board, their complaints and interests were not considered with impartiality. These transactions were contrary to law, and being carried on by interested members of the Board, such conduct, he believed was discreditable to the Board. If Mr. Dickinson could be removed, it would be to the advantage and quiet of the District. He then read the second petition as follows:—

"*To the Chairman and Members of the Consett Local Board, in the County of Durham.*

"The Petition of the undermentioned ratepayers of Consett,

"Sheweth,—That your petitioners for and on behalf of Mr. Michael McNally, of Victoria Street, in Consett, respectfully call your attention to the return of members for the Local Board lately made by Mr. Dickinson, the chairman of your Board, and submit to you that the decisions respecting the validity of the votes on which such return was based, were unjust and illegal, and grounded on a mistaken estimate of law and facts; therefore that your Petitioners pray you to grant Mr. McNally,—the candidate injured by the late return,—such redress as lies in your power.

"That your Petitioners (who have grave reasons for suspecting the validity of the decisions of the Returning Officer) took the first opportunity to inspect the documents relating to the election, and the examination of the voting papers proves that their doubts were well grounded.

"Your Petitioners find that a large number of votes for Mr. McNally have been rejected for alleged defects, and that these votes are valid, and should have been allowed; also that votes were allowed for Mr. Wade that had the same alleged defects, which renders the inconsistency more glaring; that other votes were allowed for Mr. Wade which are invalid. In support and proof of the foregoing statements your Petitioners submit the following cases to your consideration.

[Here follow the cases].

"Your Petitioners respectfully submit that from the foregoing facts Mr. McNally was elected by a majority over Mr. Wade of at least 8 votes, and your Petitioners submit in accordance with the Act of Parliament in that case made and provided, that when the Chairman makes his return of the election it is competent for the Board, to which the return is made, to admit or refuse any particular member whose election is disputed:—

"Therefore, your petitioners, who dispute Mr. Wade's election pray that his election be annulled, and that Mr. McNally be admitted a member of your Local Board in his stead; and your Petitioners respectfully submit to the attention of the Board, that it was impossible to dispute the election of any particular member at the first meeting of the Board, as the voting papers had not at that time been open to public inspection.

"Your Petitioners do not certify that all the other papers, to which they raise no objection, are correct, but they pray the Board to appoint three of its members to go through the papers and ascertain the correctness of the whole return, dealing with the papers without reference to the remarks upon them, which in some cases are not trustworthy, and in the majority of cases such as do not justify the rejection of the papers.

"Your petitioners, therefore, pray that in case the above proposals do not meet with the approval of the Local Board, the question of facts be referred to the arbitration of any impartial person to be agreed upon by the Board and the deputation from the ratepayers, who bear this petition, and

"Your Petitioners will ever pray, &c."

(Applause.) The cases which would be inserted in the petition were something like the following:—Papers to the number of seventeen had been thrown out where those whose surnames commenced with Mac had given their initial as M. Inquiries had been made from intelligent persons outside of Consett, and they thought it was a gross injustice to disqualify those papers. Papers 201, 227, 439 were for McNally, and were thrown out for being signed with a wrong christian name, which was contrary to the stipulation of an authority in such matters. 52 and 53 had no christian name at all, but were allowed, and a paper for Allen was signed "Allison;" surely if papers were disqualified for a wrong initial, these, for Wade, should have been thrown out. Three papers had written upon them "can't write;" but it was a mistake, as one of them belonged to Philip Matthews, who keeps his own ledger. Such mistakes warranted them in stating that the papers had been rejected on evidence that was not trustworthy. It had been ascertained that papers had been thrown out, not by the people being visited personally by the returning officer or his assistants, but upon the sole authority of Mr. Elliott, the clerk. On being asked why three persons had not been visited, he was told that they could not go as the houses were not numbered; yet the same parties had ascertained in forty unnumbered houses that the voters had not signed their own names. Lovers of fair play could weigh such conduct in their minds, and they would see which way the scale turned. On looking over the sheet upon which the votes had been first of all added up by the returning-officer and his assistants, he was perfectly surprised to find that Mr. McNally had been returned by a majority of 84 over Mr. Wade. (Applause.) It could be imagined the care that had been taken in going over the papers to keep McNally in Victoria Street, instead of in the Board. (Laughter.) There was no doubt that those rejected had desired to vote for McNally, and Mr. Dickinson would have no doubt of their intention, but their papers were disqualified because they were not properly filled up. There had been a determination to sift the votes for McNally. One young lady had signed for her father, and voted for McNally, but it was disqualified; but papers filled up by other ladies for gentlemen, and voting for Wade, had been allowed. To give a semblance of impartiality to their proceedings they had called upon a few intelligent persons to see if they had signed their papers. They had knocked off 11 votes from Mr. Wade's number, but 95 had been taken from Mr. McNally, leaving the former a majority of 18 over the latter. Great discretion was left to the returning-officer, but having proposed to go through the voters, the whole 600 should have been visited, and there would have been greater reason for impartiality. But why visit the voters at all? If McNally's voters had voted for Wade, the latter could have been returned by 84 votes over the former; but it was clear to the minds of the public that the election of McNally was objectionable, and they had determined by some means or other to keep him out. It might have been assumed that the ratepayers would not care as only McNally had been affected; but he would have been ashamed and ill at ease if, after seeing these things, he had remained silent, and he had made up his mind to see justice done to McNally, and to see the injustice redressed. (Applause.) The only business left for the meeting to do was to appoint a deputation to present the petitions to the Board, and to supplement the presentation by remarks. He would suggest that the newly-enfranchised voters be represented in the deputation, as, though it might be said they had nothing at stake in the district, the law had granted them priviliges, and they had as much right for protection as those who paid large rates. (Applause.)

Mr. R. Hadley proposed that the Rev. F. Steggall, Mr. J. C. Wylie, and Mr. J. Parker be appointed as a deputation to wait upon the Local Board with the petitions, and support them with any remarks they thought fit to make.

Mr. J. Howard seconded the motion, which, on being put to the meeting, was carried unanimously.

The Chairman: As there seems to be no other business before the meeting, they had better proceed to sign the petition.

Mr. M. McNally said he would like to ask the chairman if voters who had not received voting papers could sign the petition?

The Chairman: Yes.

On the motion of Mr. J. Collinson, seconded by Mr. J. Jenkins, a vote of thanks was carried by acclamation to the chairman for presiding.

After a number of signature had been attached to the petition, the meeting separated.

LANCHESTER BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Guardians of this Union was held on Thursday, in the Board-room, Lanchester. The Guardians present were Messrs. N. Clark (chairman), D. C. Balleny (vice-chairman), J. Calvert, J. Collinson, W. Ritson, G. Alder, F. Holmes, R. Dickinson, J. Wilkinson, and T. Elliott.

The minutes were read and signed.

THE TREASURER'S SHEET

showed a balance in hand of £1,986, and the following shows the position of the townships to the treasurer.

CALL.	DUE.			PAID.			ARREARS.		
Townships	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Benfieldside ..	252	1	10¼	120	0	0	132	1	10¼
Billingside ..	17	5	10	......			17	5	10
Collierley	194	6	3	194	6	3	......		
Conside	327	2	1	195	0	0	132	2	1
Cornsay	155	19	9½	97	0	0	58	19	9½
Ebchester	54	5	4	25	15	4	28	10	0
Esh	99	17	8½	......			99	17	8½
Greencroft ..	127	10	0	127	10	0	......		
Healeyfield ..	28	19	9½	......			28	19	9½
Hedleyhope ..	40	17	11	40	17	11	......		
Iveston	182	12	1	110	0	0	72	12	1
Kyo	185	10	7½	130	0	0	55	10	7½
Lanchester ..	294	9	2	30	0	0	264	9	2
Langley......	43	13	11½	43	13	11½	......		
Medomsley ..	201	2	8½	85	5	9	115	16	11½
Muggleswick	75	8	1½	63	0	1	12	8	0½
Satley	11	15	10	11	15	10	......		
Tanfield......	612	14	7	500	0	0	112	14	7
Total ..	2905	13	7¼	1774	5	1½	1131	8	6¼

THE CORRESPONDENCE

received since last meeting was not important. Mr. Armstrong, agent of the Marquis of Bute and Mr. Surtees, wrote to the Board to request them to consent to the dispute between the Board and himself—in reference to woodlands belonging to his clients in the township of Collierley—be decided by counsel. Mr. Clayton and himself were willing to such a course, the costs of which could be borne equally between the Board and himself. The Board, however, declined to act differently with Mr. Armstrong than with others, and could not entertain the application.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Dr. Wilson reported that the general health of the district was good.

NOMINATION OF DEPUTY REGISTRAR.

The Guardians then nominated Mr. W. W. Thompson to the office of Deputy-Registrar, the appointment of whom rests with the Guardians of Durham Union.

NUISANCES.

Mr. Walton, nuisance inspector of the Eastern District, reported nuisances at Kyo and Dipton, notice to abate which had been served upon the owners of the property.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

then examined accounts amounting to £85 11s. 8d. which were ordered to be paid, after which the relief of the poor was proceeded with.

On Wednesday morning the Oliver Coach Factory Northampton, was burnt down. A quantity of goods were removed, but the larger portion was destroyed. The loss is very great.

Brilliant displays of the Aurora Borealis were witnessed on Monday night in the Northern States. Telegraphic communications are greatly impeded.

A Royal order has been issued releasing Dr. Jacoby, Herr Herbig, and six other persons who are confined at Loetzen. The Socialist Democrats are, however, to remain in prison.

Two Alarming Incidents.—On Friday night two trains came into collison near the Brighouse Station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, the result being that one of the passengers was killed, and several others were injured. To add to the alarm naturally caused by the concussion, the gasometer in one of the compartments burst, and the gas exploded, lighting for the moment the whole district around. Happily, this explosion caused no further injury.

Fatal Wrecks—Upwards of Twenty Lives Lost.—The Jesus, barque, of Bilbao, from Manilla for Liverpool, with sugar, has been totally wrecked on Cymyran Beach, Carnarvon Bay; master and seven hands drowned. The Dante, Italian vessel went down during a gale on the 14th inst.; three of the crew picked up in Cardigan Bay; seven of the crew and a Channel pilot drowned. The Amelia, of and for Swansea, from Bilbao, with ore, broke amidships in a heavy sea, October 14, and foundered; master, mate, and two hands saved. The Broanstone from Hartlepool, sprang a leak 23rd October, after striking on Pakefield Gat, and was beached at Hopton near Lowestoft; crew and stores saved.

Rev. J. P. GLEDSTONE.

The gentleman whose name stands at the head of this article is at present on a visit to Consett. He is the son of our respected townsman, Mr. J. Gledstone, secretary to the Consett Water Company, and though, like the vast majority of our population, he is not a Consettonian proper—a native, we mean—the greater part of his youthful days would be spent on our bleak hill-top. The two or three of our "sons," who occupy leading and prominent positions in other parts of the empire, are allowed to come and go without the public knowing anything about it. We, of all other places in Her Majesty's dominions, can ill afford to do this, as our genuine intellectual treats are anything but numerous. We are glad, therefore, that Mr. Gledstone is not going to leave us without giving us a treat. On Wednesday night he preached in the Primitive Methodist Chapel, Shotley Bridge, and last (Thursday) night, he delighted a large congregation in the Wesleyan Chapel, Consett, with an able discourse upon being "Accepted in the Beloved." We see by advertisement that he will preach in the Primitive Methodist Chapel here on Sunday afternoon and evening. At the latter service Mr. Gledstone's address will be specially to young men, and we hope that the young men of the district will be present.

The following selections from a sketch written by "Criticus," a correspondent of the *Sheffield Times*, after a visit to Queen Street Chapel, Sheffield, will be read with interest:—"The minister was the Rev. J. P. Gledstone, the esteemed pastor of Queen Street chapel. Mr. Gledstone was attired in the academical gown generally worn in Congregational pulpits. He is probably under forty years of age, and in the full vigour of his ministerial and intellectual energies. He is tall, thin, and genteel in appearance and manners. His features retain as yet the freshness and flush and hue of youth. His hair is black, and, unlike the case of so many of those who wield the power of the pulpit, it is equally and thickly distributed over every portion of its natural habitat; but it is not allowed to lengthen beyond the restrictions of a severe tensorial limitation. His whiskers and beard correspond in colour and extent. His features are regular, refined, and intellectual in expression. There is neither deficiency nor redundancy of physical development. He has a good voice, capable of great stentorian elevation, combined with due flexibility of modulation. His language is always correct and well chosen; his pronunciation orthodox, and his grammar unimpeachable—which is more than can be said of here and there one of his ministerial brethren. His elocution, though studied and precise, is yet natural and graceful. His action and attitudes are commanding, impressive, and diversified, but entirely free from exaggeration, peculiarity, or eccentricity. His utterance is rapid, and he carries his audience along on the foaming crest of his rising and swelling eloquence. There is great boldness and vigour in his style. He does not stop half-way in his flights, but descends to the very empyrean of climax and oratory. He is a master of sarcasm and satire, when those are the weapons which he feels bound to wield and brandish over the heads of his adversaries. There are also poetry and music in his soul; but he generally keeps his Pegasus sternly reined in and strictly under the control of sense and reason. In his discourses there is a great deal of substance and fibre, and only such a degree of gelatinous admixture as shall render them pleasing and palatable. He is earnest and practical, and vivisects his hearers, and those who do not hear him, without remorse or hesitation, like another Samuel hewing Agag in pieces in Gilgal. The doctrines and precepts of Christianity have his first attention, and the political aspects of religion his second. He holds strong opinions, and he does not withhold them, but expresses them strongly. Undoubtedly he is a minister of good natural parts, which he displays to the best advantage; and of talents of which he very properly entertains a due and becoming and reasonable appreciation.

"The Rev. Mr. Gledstone's first prayer occupied about seven minutes. It was extemporaneous but somewhat formal, and sounded as though adapted for publication. It was very correct, very good, very elaborate, and very original; but rather frigid and rather deficient in devotional enthusiasm. The second prayer was more free and unrestrained—more natural and more fervent. The third prayer was very long, and very comprehensive. It must be a great tax upon the intellectual energies to have to pray extemporaneously, and at some length three times all before the sermon. The sermon itself was read from manuscript; but it was the perfection of reading. *Ars est celare artem.* The perfection of reading is to do it so that it can hardly be discovered. In this instance the sermon-case instead of being a trammel was a legitimate aid and an obvious advantage. Instead of the manuscript mastering the preacher, and acting like a dead weight round his neck to pull him down to the depths of the ocean, the preacher mastered the manuscript and used it as a light and elastic buoy on which he could ride at ease and triumphantly amid the tempestuous billows lashed into storm and fury by the wirlwinds of his own creation, until, by a wave of his oratorical trident, like another Neptune, he calmed down the surging sea of human passion and emotion."

[We understand that the eminent firm of Longmans, the publishers of London, have a work in the press by the Rev. J. P. Gledstone. It is announced in their list for November, as "The Life and Travels of George Whitfield, M.A., of Pembroke College, Oxford, and Chaplain to the Countess of Huntingdon."—Ed. *C. G.*]

A decree of the Mayor of Lyons suspends all balls and festivals, and directs cafes and carabets to close at 11 o'clock in the evening.

The Home Secretary has written to the Liverpool coroner, to the effect that the Government will probably legislate as soon as possible on the subject of boiler explosions.

Brookroyd Mill, Batley, belonging to Messrs. Ramsden and Parr was burnt down on Tuesday. The building was three storeys high, and the damage done is heavy. The origin of the fire is not known.

We (says the *Record*) are informed that the New Testament Revisionists have voted that the true translation of Our Lord's Prayer is, "Deliver us from the evil one;" and have also agreed to expunge the Doxology at the end, as absent from all the earlier manuscripts.

General Bourbaki has expressed himself agreeably surprised with the state of things he has found throughout the North, and he has so disposed the troops under his command that in two hours an army of 50,000 men could be concentrated at any given place in these departments.

A Woman Attempting to Murder Her Husband.—A woman named Heeley, was charged at Sheffield on Wednesday with attempting to murder her husband, by stabbing him in the neck with a pair of scissors while asleep. It is hoped he will recover. Prisoner, who is supposed to be of unsound mind, was remanded.

The London correspondent of the *Scotsman* writes:—I am told, on good authority, that on the first day of next session Mr. Bruce's Trades Unions Bill will leave the pigeon-hole in which it has been so long deposited. Those who are acquainted with its provisions affirm that it is likely to prove acceptable to the working-classes. The Trades Unions Congress, which was to have been held on the 25th ult., is postponed till the 1st January next."

Suspension of the Œcumenical Council.—A short Papal bull, dated Tuesday, has been affixed without obstacle to the doors of the principal churches. The Pope announces therewith the suspension of the Œcumenical Council in consequence of the sacrilegious invasion of Rome, which might restrict the liberty of the Pope and bishops, and on account of the European war, which prevents many bishops from leaving their sees. Nevertheless, the jubilee granted on the occasion of the Council continues.

PUBLIC MEETING AT LANCHESTER ON THE SEWERAGE QUESTION.

On Thursday afternoon, a meeting of the Guardians of the Lanchester Union and the Owners and Occupiers of Property in Lanchester took place, by invitation of the Guardians, in the Board-room. The Guardians present were Messrs. N. Clark (chairman), D. C. Balleny (vice-chairman), R. Dickinson, J. Calvert, J. Collinson, F. Holmes, W. Ritson, J. Wilkinson, and T. Elliott, while the owners and occupiers were represented by Messrs. John Buckham, Lanchester; John Sisson, New Houses; Thomas Fenwick and Ralph Walton, Lanchester.

Mr. N. Clark (chairman), in introducing the business to the meeting said they had met to see whether they could come to an arrangement to construct a sewer for the workhouse and for the south side of the village of Lanchester, whereby they might save expense by putting down one sewer in place of two. Whatever the extra cost was the proprietors of property in Lanchester using such sewer would be expected to contribute to that expense. His opinion was that they could scarcely manage it as he believed there would be great difficulty in making a sewer to suit both the workhouse and the adjacent property. He was uncertain whether the gentlemen present represented themselves or were a deputation from the ratepayers; but, at any rate, something would have to be done, and if they put in a sewer for the workhouse the owners of property would have to put in a sewer for themselves.

Mr. Sisson then asked which way the Guardians thought of taking the sewage?

The Clerk replied, by the north side of the village.

Mr. Collinson asked whether if the main sewer was taken by the front the property owners could not join them better?

The Chairman, in answer to the last speaker, said it would necessitate an angle which he always endeavoured to keep clear of in sewering property. He was of opinion that there would be very little saving by having one sewer.

Mr. Balleny's impression at the time he proposed the present meeting was, that something might be saved by putting in a large pipe. He was afraid, however, that there were difficulties in the way, and the Guardians would have to put in a pipe for themselves.

Mr. Buckham asked whether the trustees of the chapel—for whom he appeared—would be expected to contribute to the cost of the sewer? They had a drain to carry off the water from the furnace-house, which was about eight feet below the chapel, but no nuisance.

The Chairman: If you have no nuisance running into the sewer it would scarcely be right to charge you.

Mr. R. Dickinson thought that if there was any junction it would have to be at the low end of the village.

The Chairman said it would occasion the Guardians to put in a larger pipe below the junction, but it was certainly an advantage to have one large pipe rather than two small pipes.

Mr. Calvert: To make one drain do for both the owners and the Guardians, would lay additional expense on the Guardians, as they would have to sink their sewer much deeper to suit the property at the lower portion of the village.

Mr. Sisson asked where they were going to have the outlet.

The Clerk: Below Mr. Pallister's.

Mr. Sisson was of opinion that a much nearer place could be found.

The Chairman: Where?

Mr. Sisson: Just below the Justice-room.

The Chairman remarked that they would not be justified in putting in a drain to open in the village. They must not have any nuisance in the village.

Mr. Sisson thought the drain could be put down in front of the houses.

The Clerk said that suggestion was open to very grave objections, as it would necesssitate the drain being carried through the houses.

The Chairman would rather go further, and pay a little more than allow a drain to go through his premises.

In answer to Mr. Buckham, the Chairman said the cost of the sewer would be levied in proportion to the rateable value of the property.

Mr. Buckham: We are *not* rated.

The Clerk said that, though they were not rated, they were legally liable to be rated. (Laughter.

The Chairman (jocularly): We can easily get over that difficulty by rating the chapel (laughter. He feared that Mr. Buckham was one among the many who went to peel off, but who actually peeled *on* (continued laughter).

Mr. J. Collinson then proposed that the Guardians put in an independent sewer.

Mr. J. Wilkinson seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

After the passing of the motion, Mr. Sisson asked whether a party, who had a field situate a short distance from the houses, but through which field the drain would have to pass, would have to pay for the drain for the whole length of the field.

The Chairman was afraid that such would be the case.

Mr. Collinson said that at Consett, before the adoption of the Local Government Act, they were under the Nuisance Removal Act, and after they passed the property with their drains, the expense was charged to the township.

The Clerk said such was not the way they had acted, and Mr. Balleny bore out the statement of the Clerk by stating that so far as he knew the costs had in all cases been paid by the respective parties.

Mr. Calvert: If the sewer goes through private property, it would be hard to ask the ratepayers to contribute to the costs; but if the sewer had gone by front of their properties, it would have been their duty to pay their share.

Mr. Balleny said the Guardians would be glad before putting in their sewer, to hear any suggestions in reference to the sewers from any of the owners of property in the village.

The Chairman: Certainly.

A vote of thanks was then accorded to the Chairman and the proceedings closed.

Mr. Baxter Langley has been brought forward by the Contagious Diseases Act Repeal Association as a condidate for Colchester, in opposition to Sir Henry Storks.

Shocking Murder of a Mother by her Son.—On Friday morning, a young man named Simpson Morris murdered his mother, at Shotts, in Scotland. He went to her bedside while she was sleeping and dealt her a severe blow upon the head with a hatchet, killing her at once. He is supposed to be insane, and after committing the terrible act he gave himself up to the police.

A "Joyful Sound."—Mr. Ralph Greenbury, for upwards of fifty-eight years parish clerk of Whitby, died on Saturday last, in his ninetieth year. A somewhat amusing story is related respecting him. Some fifty years ago, he had to publish on one Sunday some ten announcements, the last of these being as follows:—"Please to take notice,—A rate of 18s. in the pound has been laid for the relief of the poor." He then commenced to give out the first line of the Psalm, which happened to be, "Oh, 'twas a joyful sound to hear."

Gross Deception.—A returned member of the Irish Ambulance Corps gives an account of his experience which is far from encouraging to Irish recruits. He states that from the time the ship La Fontaine left Dublin on Saturday evening until Monday he and his comrades received absolutely no food whatever. On arriving at Havre he was asked to join the French military service, and declined to do so. He was marched down to the steamer with a batch of others, and had to return without his "kit," the value of which he estimates at £4. They felt indignant at the treatment they experienced, and complain of having been shamefully deceived. He states that about 70 have come back, but he saw some of his comrades join the service.

Fashionable Wedding at Consett.—On Wednesday morning, Consett was all astir on the occasion of the marriage of Mr. William Henry Lee, of Waskerley, to Annie, second daughter of Mr. John Seymour, of this town. The bride was attended by four bridesmaids—Miss Seymour, Miss George, and Miss Imrie, of Consett, and Miss Lee, of Waskerley. The bridegroom was attended by Messrs. Joseph Caygill, Edward Tullock, Richard Murray, and Thomas Seymour. Several relatives of both bride and bridegroom were also in attendance. The marriage ceremony was most impressively read on that occasion by the Vicar of Consett (Rev. F. Steggall), and many a hearty congratulation was given to the contracting parties as they left the church.

Markets.

THE CORN TRADE.

The *Mark Lane Express* in its review of the cor trade, says:—Among the benefits of this generally short-yielding season, it is a consolation to find that Ireland has an abundant crop of potatoes, mostly of fine quality, and that she is much better off for hay than England. London, for a month past depressed by heavy foreign imports, has at last responded to repeated improvements in price noted in the country; so that at length, including the metropolis, we can report there has been a general rise in wheat of 1s to 2s per qr. Antwerp and Hambro' both being customers upon the late improved rates, and with a French fleet hovering again in the North Sea, the winter approaching, and few signs of peace yet made, we see nothing to prevent even a greater advance shortly.

CORN MARKETS.

Newcastle Corn Market, Tuesday.—At this day's market there was a good supply of wheat from the country, and a fair quantity coastwise, but nothing from abroad. A good demand was experienced at an advance of 1s to 2s on new, and 1s on old, since this day week. Barley, for both malting and grinding, moved off at previous terms. Scotch oats firm; foreign 6d dearer. Malt, beans, and peas unchanged. Flour was 6d to 1s higher, but not active.

Durham Corn and Provision Market, Saturday.—The following were the prices current at this market this day:—Wheat 0s 0d to 0s 0d, barley 0s 0d to 0s 0d per qr; oats, 5s 6d to 7s 6d per boll. Beef, 7½d to 10d; mutton, 7½d to 9½d; veal, 9d to 9½d; pork, 0d to 0d per lb. Chickens, 1s 6d to 2s 3d; ducks, 2s 0d to 2s 6d; hens, 1s 0d to 1s 6d; guinea fowl 0s 0d to 0s 0d; geese, 5s 6d to 8s 9d; hares, 3s 6d to 0s 0d; wild ducks, 0s 0d to 0s 0d each. Pigeons, 1s 0d to 1s 3d; rabbits, 2s 6d to 0s 0d per couple. Butter, 1s 8d to 1s 9d per lb. Eggs, 7 to 8 for 1s. Onions, 0s 10d to 1s 4d per peck. Lamb, 0d to 0d per lb. Plums, 3d to 0d; damson, 0d to 0d per quart. Cherries, 0d to 0d per lb. Potatoes, 7d to 8d per stone. Apples, 1s 0d to 1s 4d; pears, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; beans, 0d to 0d; kidney beans, 0s 0d to 0s 0d per peck. Grapes, 0d to 0s per lb.

Darlington Corn Market, Monday.—Good red wheat sold from 12s 6d to 13s 6d per boll of two bushels; white ditto, 13s 9d to 15s 0d; old red wheat, —s 0d to —s 0d; white ditto, —s 0d to —s 0d; barley, 8s 0d to 8s 6d; grinding qualities, 0s 0d to 0s 0d per boll; long oats, 2s 6d to 3s 3d; short ditto, 3s 6d to 4s 0d per bushel; beans, 12s 6d to 13s 6d per boll.

Hexham Corn Market, Tuesday.—Wheat, 51s 0d to 58s 0d per qr.; barley, 19s 0d to 21s 0d per (Hexham) boll; oats, 16s 0d to 20s 0d. There was only a thin attendance, and a small supply of wheat was on offer, for which there was a good sale at on advance of 1s to 2s per qr. Barley a good supply, brisk demand, and in some cases more money was obtained. A small supply of oats, which sold at previous rates.

CATTLE MARKETS.

Newcastle Cattle Market, Tuesday.—The show of stock presented for sale exhibited a decline of 220 beasts and 1,530 sheep, as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, both cattle and sheep were decidedly the worst that were ever shown at this market. The supply of beef comprised 1,170 head. There was an improvement to note in the general state of trade, and all kinds moved freely off at extreme rates of currencies, and although the quotations stand the same as last week, yet in exceptional instances 9s 9d and even 10s per imperial stone would be obtained for some of the primer qualities, but the general top figure for beef was 9s 6d with a tolerably good clearance at the close. The number of sheep was 7,850. The mutton trade ruled steady, and the better qualities were both scarce and dear; buyers were numerous, with a good finish. Pigs—800 were shown. The pork trade ruled firm, and the weather being favourable for slaughtering, together with a large attendance of buyers, caused a good demand for all kinds at previous rates, and nearly all were disposed of. Prices:—

Prices:—Beasts; prime heifer, 9s 3d to 9s 6d; secondary sorts, 7s 9d to 8s 3d; inferior sorts, 6s 6d to 7s 0d; first-class oxen, 9s 0d to 9s 3d; middling, 7s 3d to 8s 0d; cows, 5s 6d to 7s 0d; pork, 5s 9d to 7s 9d; small dairy-fed, 8s 3d to 9s 0d per stone of 14 lbs. Sheep; good vendable mutton, 8½d to 9d; large fat, 0d to 0d; middling, 8d to 8½d; tups, ewes, and inferior, 7½d to 7¾d; lamb, 0d to 0d per lb., sinking offal.

Darlington Cattle Market, Monday.—There was a fair supply of fat cattle, which met with a good sale at full prices. Best beef made 8s 6d to 9s 3d per stone, secondary sorts 7s 6d to 8s 3d. Of lean cattle the supply was moderate, and the sale pretty good; good beasts made from £12 to £16, secondary sorts £8 to £11. Of Irish cattle the supply was not very large, but sales were rather better than a little time since. Fat sheep were a fair show, and sold pretty well at from 7½d to 8½d for best, and 7d to 7½d for secondary sorts. Of lean sheep the supply was large and the trade slow. Pigs were unaltered.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

Newcastle Hay and Straw Market, Tuesday.—There were 91 carts of hay, and 39 carts of straw in the market.

Prices: old land Hay, £6 0s 0d to £7 10s 0d; this year's growth, £5 0s 0d to £7 0s 0d; new land hay, £6 0s 0d to £7 0s 0d; this year's growth, £5 10s 0d to £7 0s 0d; clover hay, £5 0s 0d to £5 10s 0d per ton. Wheat straw, 1s 6d to 1s 10d; barley straw, 1s 5d to 1s 8d; and oat straw, 1s 9d to 2s 0d per thrave.

Middlesborough Iron Market, Tuesday.—There was a pretty good attendance of ironmasters on 'Change to-day, but more was done in the shape of conversation on the war than on business. The little trade ordinarily doing has almost entirely been stopped, owing to the expectations excited by the proposed armistice that peace may result. Though prices are nominally unchanged, sellers show a disposition to more firmness, the impression being pretty general that should the war cease, prices of pig iron will improve. In the manufactured iron trade rail orders are not placed in anything like what will be required to keep mills going during the winter. Some Russian orders are stated to be likely soon to be given out. Prices are much lower than ruled before the outbreak of the war.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

Consett—At 275, on the 22nd inst., Mrs. Parkson, of a son—stillborn.

At Knitsley Lane, on the 26th inst., the wife of Mr. J. Glendinning, blacksmith, of a son—stillborn.

At 39, on the 28th inst., Mrs. Page, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Consett—At Christ Church, on the 23rd inst., by the Rev. Fred. Steggall, vicar, Mr. John Smith, teacher, of Durham, to Miss Elizabeth Atkinson, of Alston, Cumberland.

At Christ Church, by the Rev. Fred. Steggall, on the 26th inst., Mr. William Henry Lee, butcher, to Miss Annie, daughter of Mr. John Seymour, farmer, Consett.

DEATHS.

Consett—At Delves Lane, on the 26th inst., aged 29, Mr. John Brown.

Benfieldside—On the 21st inst., aged 2¼ years, Sarah Annie, daughter of Mr. John Palliser, joiner.

Lanchester—On the 25th inst., aged 2 years, Robert, son of Mr. Robert Toward, mason.

Kyo—On the 26th inst., aged 82, Mr. Jos. Dunn.

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