The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 775. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9TH, 1875. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Business Announcements.

J. BATES
HOUSE CARPENTER, JOINER, UNDERTAKER, HARDWAREMAN,
HARVEY STREET, CONSETT. 6758

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

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

Office and Stores—
LISLE STREET, NORTHUMBERLAND STREET,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.
JOHN BORTHWICK, Agent.

JENKINS'S
REAL ORIGINAL
BUTTER-SCOTCH DROPS,
Sold Wholesale and Retail by
W. JENKINS,
CONFECTIONER,
MOUNT PLEASANT, CONSETT.

Refreshments supplied at the shortest notice on Court Days, viz., Mondays and Alternate Thursdays. 6911

BLACKETT STREET TEA AND GROCERY WAREHOUSE,
91 & 93, BLACKETT STREET,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

JAMES JOHNSON, Family Grocer and Tea Dealer. Teas, Coffees, and Spices of the Choicest quality. Good Useful Teas from 2s. per pound. Coffees, 1s. per pound. Household Soaps from 3d. per pound. All kinds of Drysaltery Goods cheap and of the best quality. Hotels and families supplied at wholesale prices.
TERMS—CASH. 879a

SECOND YEAR OF ATTENDANCE AT CONSETT.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

MR. L. MARKHAM, Surgeon Dentist, attends Consett every MONDAY, at Mr. BENNISON'S, Victoria Hotel, from 11 a.m to 3 p.m. Persons who have been imposed upon by unskilled pretenders to Dentistry may have their Artificial Teeth Remodelled, and made to Fit the Mouth, thus ensuring true comfort and mastication.

Teeth from 5s. to £1 1s.; Sets from £3 to £12.

TOWN ADDRESS—40, NORTHUMBERLAND STREET.
Established 832. 6630

W. WILKINSON,
FURNITURE BROKER AND IRONMONGER,
CATCHGATE,

HAS now on hand a large assortment of IRON BEDSTEADS, PERAMBULATORS, PARAFFIN OIL, PARAFFIN LAMPS, &c., from the best makers. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE in all the different branches; FLOCKS, FEATHERS, and RABBIT DOWN; PAPERHANGINGS, &c.

W. W. has also on hand a large assortment of Gold and Silver WATCHES, ALBERTS, CHAINS, and WEDDING RINGS.

Wholesale and Retail.

OBSERVE THE ADDRESS—
OPPOSITE THE TOWN HALL, CATCHGATE.

IMPROVED CONCRETE FLOORING.

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

PORTLAND and ROMAN CEMENT supplied to Contractors, Builders, and others in any quantities.

CONCRETE FLOORING for Coach-houses, Stables, Kitchens, and Out-houses, done by experienced Workmen. Is not effected by Damp or Heat, more durable than Flags, and not more than HALF THE PRICE.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, 35, CLOSE.

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

JOHN W. DAVISON,
CABINETMAKER, FURNITURE BROKER, IRONMONGER, &c.,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT,
AND CATCHGATE,

HAS now on hand the largest and best made Stock of FURNITURE in the district.

IRON BEDSTEADS in great variety, from 16s. 6d. upwards.

MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, FLOCKS, RABBIT DOWN.

A large Stock of New Patterns in PAPER HANGINGS.

PERAMBULATORS. HARDWARE.

Agent for the HOME WASHER and MANGLING MACHINES.

BURY'S and HARDY'S PATENT PICKS and SHAFTS. 6735

THE NOTED BOOTS AND SHOES.

THOMAS CRESSWELL,
BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Inhabitants of Consett, Blackhill, Leadgate, and surrounding District that, in order to supply the increasing demand for

HIS NOTED BOOTS AND SHOES,
He has OPENED SHOPS in
VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT;
DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL;
AND
FRONT STREET, LEADGATE.

At any of these Establishments parties can at all times rely upon being supplied with a good Article at a moderate price.

Repairing executed on the premises.
AN EARLY CALL KINDLY SOLICITED.

MR. R. C. WHINFIELD,
ELECTRO-RUBBER,
HEALTH RESTORER, AND DROPSY-CURER,
HUMSHAUGH, NORTH TYNE,

BEGS to announce to the Public that, at the earnest solicitation of many friends, he has commenced the practice of Electro-Rubber; and in addition Mr. W. would also call attention to his successful treatment—authenticated by many grateful patients—of the following diseases:—Wet and Dry Scurvy, Gravel, Ulcers, Swellings, Scalds and Burns, Built Breasts, Headaches, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sciatic, Carbuncles, Diarrhœa, Whitlows, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throats, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, Inflammation, Ring Worms, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Wool Fire, &c. Having made arrangements to visit Benfieldside once a week, Mr. Whinfield hereby intimates that he purposes to be at Mr. JOHN RICHLEY'S, mason, 18, Concrete Terrace, Benfieldside on THURSDAYS, from 1·30 p.m. till 7 p.m., until further alterations, for consultation.

WHINFIELD'S CELEBRATED DIARRHŒA MIXTURE for English Cholera, &c., may be had of W. Davison, Castleside; Co-operative Store, Consett; HENRY POSTLE, Stationer, Leadgate; JOSEPH OLIVER, Grocer, Blanchland; and all patent medicine vendors, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

Business Announcements.

BIRD'S EYE RETURNS.

DICKINSON,
TOBACCO MANUFACTURER,
22 & 24, BIGG MARKET,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

E. FARNSWORTH,
Wholesale and Retail
FRUIT AND POTATO MERCHANT,
NEWMARKET AND VICTORIA STREETS,
CONSETT,

HAS always on hand an excellent supply of FRUIT in season. Fresh BUTTER and EGGS and CHEESE of excellent quality. Fresh RABBITS daily. Licensed Dealer in TOBACCO and GAME.

WILLIAM HALL,
MACHINE AGENT, DIPTON.

EUROPEAN, HOWE'S, BELGRAVIA, TAYLOR'S, or any other SEWING MACHINE in the Trade; also KNITTING MACHINES.

WASHING MACHINES, MANGLING MACHINES, WRINGING MACHINES, and SAUSAGE MACHINES.

Any of these Machines on Hire; the Hire to go as Payment.

Sewing Machines Cleaned, Adjusted, Repaired, or Exchanged.

Instruction Free by an Experienced Machinist.

SUPERIOR WATCHES, SHIP CHRONOMETERS, ENGLISH AND FRENCH CLOCKS.

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

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

JOSHUA LAX,
FURNISHING IRONMONGER,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE,

BEGS leave to call attention to a large Stock of CRYSTAL PERISCOPE and EUREKA SPECTACLES and EYE GLASSES, just received, unequalled by any for their strengthening and preserving qualities. Too much cannot be said as to their Superiority over the ordinary Glasses worn. There is no glimmering, wavering of the sight, dizziness, or other unpleasant sensation, but, on the contrary, from the perfect construction of the Lenses, they are soothing and pleasant, causing a feeling of relief to the wearer, and producing a Clear and Distinct Vision, as in the Healthy Sight. They Preserve as well as Assist the Sight.

To those who are in want of an excellent SEWING MACHINE, J. L. begs to call their attention to the Singer, Family, Medium, and Tailoring Machines, for which he has the sole agency in this district. Sold on the instalment system or a liberal discount allowed for cash.

Rimington Mangles, the HOME WASHER (never beaten in competition), and Taylor's Patent Sewing Machines supplied on the best terms.

September 30th, 1874.

SPECIAL NOTICE! SPECIAL NOTICE!!

PRINTING neatly and accurately executed on the shortest notice, at H. POSTLE'S, Front Street, Leadgate.

Books neatly bound in Morocco, Calf, Sheep, or Cloth, at H. POSTLE'S, Front Street, Leadgate.

Day Books, Ledgers, Account Books, Pocket Books, Cyphering Books, and Memorandum Books of all kinds, at H. POSTLE'S, Front Street, Leadgate.

Albums, a beautiful assortment, from 1s. to 10s. 6d. each. A large variety of Purses, from 3d. to 4s. 6d. Note-paper from 2s. per Ream. Envelopes from 4s. per thousand, and every description of Stationery Goods, at H. POSTLE'S, Front Street, Leadgate.

Bibles, Hymn-books, Church Services, Prayer-books, &c. A large Stock of useful and entertaining Books, on different subjects, suitable for presentation, at POSTLE'S, Front Street, Leadgate.

Paper Hangings, a large Stock of the newest patterns, from 4d. per piece upwards. Borderings, a choice assortment, at H. POSTLE'S, Front Street, Leadgate.

Patent Medicines of every description kept at H. POSTLE'S, Front Street, Leadgate.

Pictures, Portraits, and Memory Cards Framed in appropriate mouldings. A large assortment of Plain and Coloured Plates always in Stock at H. POSTLE'S, Front Street, Leadgate.

Indian Tea possesses a degree of strength and richness which renders it not only agreeable to the palate but far cheaper than other Teas. Prices—3s. 4d., 3s. 8d., and 4s. per lb., put up in quarter lb. packets at H. POSTLE'S, Front Street, Leadgate.

Note the Address—
HENRY POSTLE,
BOOKSELLER STATIONER, PRINTER, AND BOOKBINDER,
FRONT STREET, LEADGATE. 6867

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF CONSETT AND DISTRICT.

GEORGE YOUNG,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WINE, SPIRIT, ALE, AND PORTER MERCHANT,
2 & 3, DELVES LANE, CONSETT,

RESPECTFULLY intimates that he has now contracted with Findlater & Co. (the well-known Dublin Brewers) for a constant supply of their Celebrated DUBLIN STOUT, which is so highly recommended by the Medical Faculty as the best Strengthening Tonic for Invalids.

TESTIMONIALS.

"Dublin, 5th June, 1875.

I have analysed a specimen of "Nourishing Stout" submitted to me for that purpose by Messrs. Findlater & Co. I have never examined a specimen of Porter in which the solid or nutritive constituents were so abundant as in the case of this Stout. It contains ten per cent. of its weight of solid matter, or nearly the amount of solids contained in milk. Its flavour is good, and it is remarkably free from acidity.

CHARLES A. CAMERON, M.D., F.R.C.S.,
Public Analyst for Dublin and
Professor of Chemistry, Royal College of Surgeons."

"Dublin, 3rd June, 1875.

The sample of "Nourishing Stout" submitted to me for analysis by Messrs. Findlater & Co., of the Mountjoy Brewery, Dublin, I find to be remarkably rich in nutritious matter, and to contain over four ounces of life-sustaining substances in the Imperial pint. The alcohol from half a pint equals what would be found in a pint of Claret. It is perfectly pure and free from any deleterious ingredients.

C. R. C. TICHBORNE, Ph. D., F.C.S.,
Chemist to the Apothecaries' Hall and
Examiner in Chemistry, Trin. Col., Dublin."

G. Y. is also Agent for Burton and Edinburgh Ales and Dublin and London Stout.

Business Announcements.

THE SECRET OF OUR SUCCESS.

THE people who don't use our Indian Tea, wonder at our success and even doubt the extent of our transactions. The people who use it, cease to wonder as soon as they sip the first draught of this life-sustaining cup of pleasure. We would have been surprised had the people not appreciated this, our great effort, to secure for them the greatest luxury in the world. Years ago, when Indian Tea was little known and its cultivation little understood, we discovered in the Native Tea Plant of India a great future for the Tea Trade in that Empire. At first, the Growers were cautious and slow. Year after year New Parcels were shown in our Markets, which were readily bought by those who could appreciate real worth. At that time the supply was so limited that we could not offer this Tea alone; we, therefore, commenced by mixing Indian and China Tea together. Demand set in—English enterprise and capital stepped forward to aid the new country and opened fresh Tea Gardens. The sharpest competition existed amongst the new Growers, their great ambition being to produce the finest quality. This healthy competition has secured a supply of the finest Tea in the world. (We write this advisedly after 30 years' experience as Dealers in Tea.) To support the views of the Growers, we resolved to sell the finest quality only and no other. This we fixed at 4s. per lb., a high price we admit. We had confidence in our judgment and faith in the public. You will think we trusted confidently when we inform you that last year we sold 136,337 lbs. of Tea. We believe, we are now doing the largest Indian Tea Trade in England. We are now in direct communication with the Indian Tea Growers. Years of careful observation have made us acquainted with most of the Tea Gardens under cultivation on the hills or in the valleys of India. The extent of our sales has made it to the interest of Growers and Importers to forward us samples under offer of the finest Teas, as soon as they arrive in England. These advantages are not lost sight of by us. After we have written all this about the development of our Trade, we must now answer the question as to the secret of our success. We answer, it has taken us many years of careful study to learn the peculiar character of the produce of every Tea Garden, and, what is more, we are still learning. This knowledge helps us to combine in our present 4s. Indian Tea, the produce of 17 Tea Plantations, each having a distinct character. This combination only known to ourselves, is the Tea that charms and makes the evening meal an hour of pleasure to thousands of the tea-drinking public. We should like you to set aside your prejudice and test the correctness of our judgment as to the strength, lasting power, and economy of Indian Tea.

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

WILLIAM AYNSLEY,
THE TEA DEALER AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
MIDDLE STREET AND NELSON STREET, CONSETT,
AND
FRONT STREET, LEADGATE,

IS SELLING HIS
Best Superfine FLOUR at 2s. 2d. per stone.
Best Fines FLOUR at 2s. 0d. per stone.
BOXINGS, 12s. 6d. per sack of 12 stones,
Finest SALT BUTTER, 1s. 3d. per lb.
Every other article equally low in price.
Always on hand OATS and CRUSHED OATS and BEANS.
Always on hand Noted "Miller's" Pure LINSEED CAKE.

W & A GILBEY'S WINES & SPIRITS—The undermentioned WINES & SPIRITS, bottled by W & A GILBEY, and bearing their Seals and Labels, can be obtained from their Agents at the same prices as at Head Establishments.

From W & A GILBEY'S List of 200 varieties two descriptions of each class of WINES and SPIRITS are quoted below, one on account of its moderate price, and the second for its fine quality combined with greater age

AGENT—

Wm. AYNSLEY, *Grocer*, CONSETT & LEADGATE

WINES

	Per Bottle	Per Dozen
Castle 1A PORT *from Portugal* A good-bodied Wine with excellent flavor, well matured. 4 years old at time of bottling	1/9	21/
Castle B PORT *from Portugal* A fine full-flavored fruity Wine, well matured. 8 years old at time of bottling	2/4	28/
Castle 1 SPANISH PORT A fruity Wine of good body, from the north-east of Spain. 2 years old at time of bottling	1/3	15/
Castle 3 SPANISH PORT The finest Red Wine produced in the north-east of Spain. 5 years old at time of bottling ..	1/9	21/
Castle 1A *Pale* SHERRY *from Spain* A pure Spanish Sherry suitable for Luncheon or Dinner. 3 years old at time of bottling	1/6	18/
Castle C *Pale* SHERRY *from Spain* A good type of nutty Spanish Sherry, moderately dry. 6 years old at time of bottling	2/4	28/
Castle VP *Pale* MARSALA *from Sicily* A delicate flavored Luncheon or Dinner Wine 3 years old at time of bottling ..	1/4	16/
Castle C *Pale* MARSALA *from Sicily* The finest dry and delicate Wine produced in Sicily. 7 years old at time of bottling	1/8	20/
Castle A CLARET *from France* A pure sound Medoc Wine; an excellent beverage at all meals. Upwards of a year in bottle	1/	12/
Castle C CLARET *from France* A fine-flavored and well-matured Medoc Wine, possessing bottle character	1/6	18/
Castle SAUMUR *Silver Foil* A Sparkling dry Champagne, with fine flavor and delicacy .. .. Quarts	2/1	25/
Pints	1/3	14/6
Castle SAUMUR *Gold Foil* A Sparkling dry Champagne, with fine flavor, great delicacy and age Quarts	2/6	30/
Pints	1/5	17/

SPIRITS

	Per Bottle	Per Dozen
Castle UP GIN Distilled from the best unmalted Corn, and highly rectified at our own Distillery. 33 per cent. under proof	2/	24/
Castle PROOF GIN Distilled from the best unmalted Corn, and highly rectified at our own Distillery. Strength, proof	2/10	34/
Castle UP IRISH WHISKEY Distilled from fine Malt, and matured in our own Bonded Stores. 33 per cent. under pf.	2/3	27/
Castle DO IRISH WHISKEY The finest old Dublin Whiskey, matured in our own Bonded Stores. Strength, proof	3/3	39/
Castle UP SCOTCH WHISKEY Distilled from fine Malt, and matured in our own Bonded Stores. 33 per cent. under pf.	2/3	27/
Castle SO SCOTCH WHISKEY The finest old Scotch Whiskey, matured in our own Bonded Stores. Strength, proof	3/3	39/
Castle UP BRANDY Possessing the wholesome qualities and much of the fine flavor of Cognac. 33 per cent. under proof	2/3	27/
Castle PROOF BRANDY Possessing the wholesome qualities and much of the fine flavor of Cognac. Strength, proof ..	3/	36/
Castle D COGNAC An excellent Brandy of fine flavor, from the Champagne districts of Cognac. 33 per cent. under pf.	3/	36/
Castle FO COGNAC The finest Champagne Brandy, well matured by great age Strength, proof	4/9	57/
Castle UP JAMAICA RUM A well-matured Jamaica Rum, and of a soft mellow flavor. Strength, 33 per cent. under proof	2/3	27/
Castle JO JAMAICA RUM The finest Jamaica Rum, well matured by great age. Strength, proof	3/3	39/

SPARKLING CHAMPAGNES AT REDUCED PRICES

		Per Bottle	Per Dozen
Castle 1 CHAMPAGNE A pure Sparkling Wine for ordinary use, from the Champagne district ..	Quarts	2/2	26/
	Pints	1/3	15/
Castle 3 CHAMPAGNE A class of Champagne usually sold under special brands and at high prices	Quarts	3/6	42/
	Pints	1/11	23

All Bottles (except for Sparkling Wines) are charged 1d. each, which is allowed when returned

V. R.

THE FIRST HOUSE in the North of England, 29, GREY STREET, NEWCASTLE, for ORNAMENTAL HAIR, COMBS, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, SOAPS, SPONGES, HAIR BRUSHING, SHAMPOOING, and latest styles, which are just to hand, in London and Parisian Articles for Head Ornament and all Toilet Requisites. The only house for the EAU DE MERVELLIEUSE for restoring the Colour of the Hair in two weeks. First-class attendance at Counter and in Rooms.

C. ROUGIER, PROPRIETOR,
29, GREY STREET, NEWCASTLE.
WHOLESALE HOUSE, YORK.

RECOMMENDED BY THE FACULTY.

ROBINSON'S EFFERVESCING VEGETABLE APERIENT is the best Remedy for Bilious Attacks, Sick Headache, Vomiting, Heartburn, Constipation, Impure Blood, Skin Eruptions, Giddiness, &c.

No one should be without it, as it purifies and invigorates the blood, thus acting as a preventative of Small Pox, &c.

Sold retail by all Chemists, in bottles 2s. 3d. each; wholesale, JOHN ISMAY, Newcastle.

Prepared only by JOSEPH ROBINSON, Chemist, Stanley. 6887

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.

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

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

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

Buyers of the above, within a radius of twelve miles, are allowed third-class railway fare. 235a

A. RICHARDSON,
CABINETMAKER, FURNITURE BROKER, IRONMONGER, &c.,
POST OFFICE, 56 AND 58, DURHAM ROAD, BLACKHILL,

HAS always on hand the largest, cheapest, and best made Stock of Furniture in the Locality.

Iron and Brass Bedsteads in great variety.

Feathers, Flocks, Rabbit Down, Mattresses, and Bed Ticking.

Perambulators, Wringing and Mangling Machines, Hardy's Patent Picks, Hardware, and Fancy Goods.

Paraffin Lamps, newest designs.

A. R. would specially call attention to the new Patent "Doty" Lamp. The most superior Lamp that has been invented and gives a light equal to sixteen sperm candles and more brilliant than gas, while it consumes no more oil than an ordinary Lamp. 72g

Business Announcements.

THOMAS ROWE, BAKER & CONFECTIONER,
LEADGATE AND CONSETT.

PIC-NICS AND TEA PARTIES SUPPLIED OR CONTRACTED FOR.

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

SAMUEL WALKER,
HAIRDRESSER, STATIONER, AND NEWSAGENT,
1, DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL.

Agent for the *Consett Guardian.*

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

Valuations effected for Probate, &c. 227

WILLIAM FITZPATRICK,
TAILOR,
CATCHGATE, NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN.

A FIRST-CLASS assortment of CLOTHS for the present season. A large assortment of PIT FLANNELS always on hand.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH, Quality and Construction unsurpassed, fixed with every recent improvement in Gold, Silver, Coralite, and all pure material known to the profession. Mineral Teeth from 5s. each. Scaling, Stopping, &c. Children's Teeth regulated, and every other operation in Dental Surgery skilfully performed.—DE LACY, Dentist, 57, Grainger Street, Newcastle.

HALF MOON YARD HORSE REPOSITORY,
BIGG MARKET, NEWCASTLE.

SALES BY AUCTION every TUESDAY and SATURDAY at Two p.m. of HORSES, CARRIAGES, DOGS, &c., by W. SUTTON, Auctioneer and Proprietor.

NOTICE.—All Entries free of charge if not sold (Dogs excepted).

Accommodation for Horses at Livery.
Horses Let on Job. 6847

NOTICE.

WILLIAM KNOX

HAS much pleasure in announcing that he has entered upon his NEW PREMISES, at MOUNT PLEASANT, CONSETT, where he intends carrying on Business as HOUSE CARPENTER, JOINER, &c., and trusts, by strict attention thereto and keeping a staff of good Workmen, to merit a share of Public support.

N.B.—Estimates given for general Repairs, Shop Fronts, &c. 6178

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

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

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

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

GEORGE HOBSON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MILLER AND SEEDSMAN.
GROCER, DRAPER, AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
HARPERLEY STEAM AND WATER CORN MILL
(NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN),

HAS always on hand a large Stock of Pure Linseed and Cotton Cakes, Indian Meal, Pea Meal, Barley Meal, Boxings, Sharps, and Bran, Oats (whole and crushed), and Feeding Stuffs of every description.

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

Fine Seed Peas, Spring Tares, Seed Barley, &c., on hand. 145b

NOTED FOR GENUINE ARTICLES.

JOHN MADDISON,
GROCER, PROVISION DEALER, AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
DIPTON,

RESPECTFULLY returns his sincere thanks to the Inhabitants of Dipton and surrounding district for the liberal support accorded to him during the many years he has been in business, and begs to intimate that he has now on hand

SPIRITS OF THE FINEST QUALITY,

Which he purposes to dispose of at the following moderate rates:—
Fine Gin (superior quality)........2s. 6d. per bot.
Real Irish Whisky ....2s. 6d. and 3s. „
Fine Scotch Whisky..2s. 3d., 2s. 6d., and 3s. „
Superior Rum..........2s. 3d. and 2s 6d. „
Excellent Brandy, 3s. 6d., and the very best quality ....4s. 6d. „

A trial is respectfully solicited.

JUDSON'S DYES.—18 Colours, Sixpence each.

RIBBONS, WOOL, SILK, FEATHERS,
Completely Dyed in 10 minutes without soiling the hands.
Full instructions supplied. Of all Chemists and Stationers.

JUDSON'S DYES.—DYEING AT HOME.—JUDSON'S simple DYES are most useful and effectual. Ribbons, silks, feathers, scarfs, lace, braid, veils, handkerchiefs, clouds, bernouses, Shetland Shawls, or any small article of dress can easily be dyed in a few minutes without soiling the hands, violet, magenta, crimson, mauve, purple, pink, ponceau, claret, &c.

JUDSON'S DYES.—PHOTOGRAPHIC PAPER POSITIVES or PHOTO-PRINTS should be dipped in hot water and then submitted to a hot bath of JUDSON'S DYES. Beautiful effects are thus produced in Green, Pink, Brown, and many other beautiful colours.—Use Judson's Dyes for general tinting!

JUDSON'S DYES.—FERNS, GRASSES, FLOWERS, and SEA-WEEDS may be dyed most exquisite colours, Green, Crimson, Purple, Scarlet, &c., by simply dipping them in a solution of JUDSON'S DYES. Charming Bouquets may be composed.

JUDSON'S DYES.—INK—INK—INK.—A Sixpenny Bottle of JUDSON'S DYES, Violet, Red, or Magenta, will make half a pint of brilliant writing ink in one minute by simply adding hot water.

JUDSON'S DYES.—For Colouring Architectural Plans, &c. Much trouble may be saved in grinding up colours to a uniform tint. They may be used either with a brush or pen. Rose Pink, Purple, Canary, Crimson, Orange, Green, Blue, Magenta, and 12 other shades.

JUDSON'S DYES.—For Staining Wood, diluted with water. They sink deeply into the fibre and will not rub off. They form the most economical stain on record. Light Brown for mahogany colour is excellent; No. 2 Black for walnut; Canary for satin; also Black, Lavender, Magenta, and many other colours.

SIXPENCE, PER BOTTLE.
OF CHEMISTS AND STATIONERS.

THE GUARDIAN.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1875.

SATURDAY REVIEWING.

There is something diverting in watching the occasional encounters between Mr. Watson, M.P. for Berkshire, and Mr. Beresford Hope, one whispering his comfortable common-places through the columns of the *Times*, the other his satirical raillery through those of the *Saturday Review*. The weekly "reviler" is able to appear now and then the stronger, because it has the advantage of merely criticizing the theories of its adversary, putting as it were its finger upon the weak places in his armour after the fight is over, and when the weakness under the force of circumstances has sometimes betrayed itself. Last week we had an excellent example of this style of Saturday Reviewing. The *Times* a few days before had reported what took place at Hughenden manor on the occasion of Mr. Disraeli having presided at a parochial meeting to celebrate the restoration of his village church, and, even without the leader which the *Times* gave us upon the subject, any unprejudiced reader might have detected from the Premier's utterances, as in Sir W. Harcourt's hesitating speech, just a suspicion that the affair at Hughenden did not go off with what the penny-a-liners call the "usual *eclat* of similar" public manifestations when Mr Disraeli is the presiding genius. The *role* which the Premier, has taken up in Parliament, as the champion of the Protestant Church of the realms, could not be forgotten on such an occasion, and the statesman who has inspired the Public Worship Bill, which was passed with a view to put down Ritualism, and to discourage the introduction of novelties into the rites of the Church of England, could scarcely have viewed without suspicion the "procession of priests," "the banner of St. Michael and the Dragon," and the other symbols which were ostentatiously displayed by the clericals in the little church at Hughenden. The waving of the banner of St. Michael would seem to ordinary observers to have been something like flaunting a red flag in the eyes of an angry bull; for unless Mr. Disraeli's ecclesiastical zeal for Protestant simplicity and uniformity in Church rites has been all along more effected than real, he could not have felt comfortable admist so curious a display, countenanced though it appears to have been by even so staunchly protesting a Bishop as Dr. Mackarness of Oxford. The sneers of the *Saturday Review* upon the Protestant sentiments of the *Times* are worth comment as showing at least that there is no "Whitechapel mystery" about the sneaking regard of the *Saturday Review* for Ritualistic practices. To be consistent, we cannot see how the *Times* could have overlooked the extraordinary exhibition which the Premier made of himself in his last appearance before rustics of Hughenden. When Mr. Disraeli is "doing" the country squire it is off course impossible quite to forget that he is also Head of a Goverment which passed the Public Worship Bill, and that his Cabinet contains no less a pronounced Protestant Churchman than the keeper of the Queen's Conscience, Lord Cairns. We wonder therefore what the Lord Chancellor thought of his colleague's declaration that "he was sure that those who had attended the service in Church must have been touched in their inmost feelings by the happy effects which have been made in the restoration of the structure, and that he trusted they should be able to show the country that it was possible to combine the beauty of holiness with the profession of the pure Protestant faith of the Church of England." We are bound to say, the *Saturday Review* notwithstanding, that we are at a loss to perceive what the procession of of clergymen in suplices preceded by a banner bearing a presentation of St. Michael transfixing a dragon has to do with the beauty to holiness "and we think that even such a master of rehetoric as Mr. Disraeli will fail to "show the country" any intelligible connexion between such exhibitious in Church and a profession of the pure Protestant faith of the Church. If the public Worship Bill has been conceived in any such spirit as this, we can entertain but little doubt that it will remain a dead letter in the statute-beok, and utterly fail to satisfy the cravings for something like consistency and uniformity in the administrations of the rites of public worship in the national Church. We are not protesting against High or Low Church arpctices as advocated by the *Times* or the *Saturday Review*, but we should like to know how Mr. Disraeli reconciles his fervid Protestant declarations upon the Public Worship Bill with his expressions of approval last week when viewing the processional displays of the banner-bearing clergy in Hughenden Church.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

Members of the Government must now have the fact rather disagreeably brought home to them that they made a sad mistake in issuing the Admiralty circular with respect to fugitive slaves. In various parts of the country meetings have been held to protest against this circular of instructions. It is now pretty generally known that the effect of these unfortunate directions is to take from fugitive slaves the faith and trust they formerly had in the British flag, and to order British commanders of Her Majesty's vessels to restore such slaves to their owners. This may be explained as it may, but it cannot be explained away. The fact remains that the Lords of the Admiralty have taken a false step, because it is retrogressive—a step owards the restoration of slavery. Of course this was never intended, but it has been done nevertheless, and the sooner it is undone the better. That the Government will withdraw these instructions I confidently believe, and it may have been done before these lines are read.

The Budget is yet a long way off, but we may look forward to it with hopeful anticipation. The Revenue returns just published show that the Chancellor of the Exchequer now has a surplus of now very nearly a million. This fact speaks powerfully as to the prosperity of the countay, and it comes very opportunely, by the way, for the Ministry at a time when the Admiralty circular about fugitive slaves has produced so much ill-will towards the Government.

We were beginning to think that the Herzegovinian insurrection was dying out, and that the troublous affair was likely to be settled, when news arrives that indicates the probability of this new European complication becoming more and more serious. The Turks find that the Herzegovinians are a very difficult people to put down, and if they are to be aided by Bosnia and Servia, the task may be indefinitely prolonged. What will add to the difficulty is the financial prostration of Turkey, who will find it a hard matter to obtain the sinews of war. The Queen, it will be remembered, some time since consented to become the patroness of the Church of England Temperance Society, expressing her admiration of the principle of temperance contradistinction to the rigid exclusiveness of total abstinence. A gentleman who may be regarded as the founder of this association, the Rev. Mr. Ellison, Vicar of Windsor, has just resigned that position on accepting one elsewhere requiring less active duty, and this in order that he may devote himself more assiduously to the promotion of temperance—by which, be it remarked, he does not mean teetotalism. Devotion to an extreme cause is common, but we do not often hear of self-denial in the interest of moderation.

The London correspondent of the *Birmingham Daily Gazette* has been giving, rather unnecessarily as it seems to me, some gossiping details of the private life of the wealthy and eccentric Duke of Portland. The world has long known of him that, as Hamlet says, "man delights him not nor woman either." His taste for living like a Froglodyte in a subterranean chamber into which daylight never enters—the tunnel through the Park at Welbeck—and other oddities are also known, and every visitor to Worksop has been told of the 1500 workmen whom he employs in building up and pulling down and in perpetrating more architectual follies than Beckford ever did at Fonthill. The *Birmingham Gazette* has not only told its readers stale news in all this; but since curiosity has been excited on the subject, it would excite our pity if we knew that the Duke is said to be afflicted with that strange complaint which made life a burden to Naaman the Syrian. His eccentricites at least are harmless, and he should be protected from the impertinent remarks from prying correspondents. Our Press should never descend to the New York level in hawking such matters.

The railway jubilee of last week has called attention to the difference which means of communication makes between the past and the present. Mr. Gladstone the other day at Hawarden contrasted the condition of the people in our day with that in the merry England of old times. In some respects it was "merry England;" there was a sort of rude plenty when the price of a fat ox was only 16s.; of a sheep 1s. 8d.; a hog 3s. 4d.; a fat goose 2½d.; and a gallon of red wine 4d. But, on the other hand, the difficulty of equalizing the food supplies was so great on account of want of communication, that one part of "merry England" might be rioting in plenty while another was famine-stricken. Railways have equalized prices and leveled up and down that there is little waste and no scarcity. "Merry England" is thus a phrase of by-gone meaning, but so is "famine-stricken England" a phrase of the past. The railways have done this for us, and this alone justifies all the blowing of the trumpeter which marked the Darlington Jubilee.

"Confidence," said Pitt, "is a plant of show growth," but if this be the rule there are undoubtedly exceptions. We have another illustration of the rapidity with which confidence springs up in the breast of a stranger. It is an oft-told tale, and the last version of the story does not differ from its predecessors. A gets into conversation with B, they having been to that moment perfect strangers; they they go of course to the inevitable public-houses, and "to them enters," as the old stage directors says C. Thereupon A shows his confidence in C by handing him a sovereign (or what appears to be one), and C goes out with it, and in due time (during which B's brains, if he has any, are becoming muddled) comes back and returns the sovereign to A, confidence being thus established between the two. Then B is asked to show his confidence in A and C by handing them money. The B in the present instance is a spooney named Harvey, a stoker, who parted with all the money he had, 14s. 6d. He waited in the public-house for half an hour, and then he slowly came to the conclusion that he had been robbed. Fools and their money are soon parted, we all know; but that they should be separated in this extraordinary style, is really marvellous.

It is not surprising to hear that Henry Wainwright, the man who is incarcerated in Horsemongerlane gaol, under the terrible charge of having murdered and mutilated a young women, now looks haggard and careworn, as well he may pending the awful ordeal that he will have to go through. It appears that he has spent a good portion of his time in reading the newspapers, and as his own case—with all the facts and rumours connected with it—has largely occupied the papers of late, he must have had some very exciting reading.

The proceedings upon the coroner's inquest on Friday broke the bell in the public excitement as to the case which had been observable for a few days previously. As to the guilt or innocence of the accused, I of course express no opinion. Whatever be the result, the trial itself will be a remarkable one. The case is almost wholly made up of circumstantial and inferential evidence, and hence there will be great scope for all that argumentative power which characterises many of our criminal lawyers. The identity of the remains has not yet been clearly proved, though strong opinions have been expressed by relatives who declare them to be those of Harriet Lane, while of course the main charge itself has yet to be legally brought home to the prisoner.

The demand for really good first tenors is nearly greater than the supply. Tenors are numerous, but a high-class *primo tenore* is rare. Mr. Mapleson, who doubtless has good pecuniary reasons to know this, has advertised in the Italian newspapers that he is going to establish a competition for tenors. In stating his requirements he of course includes voice, knowledge of music, and such little matters as that; but he also curiously stipulates that the competitors should be goodlooking; possess the manners of a gentleman, must not have wigs or false teeth; must always dress well, with clean shirts and clean hands, and their nails must never be in mourning. Really Mr. Mapleson is somewhat *exigeant*; but then he knows the value of all these things in a popular vocalist. A first tenor at the Opera ought to be in all his personal habits a very different man from a music hall comic singer.

The Rev. Charles Voysey, whose heterodoxy is all the more dangerous on account of his undoubted ability, is to cease preaching in St. George's Hall, Langham-place, Regent Street, were he has for a long time attracted large congregations, and has taken Langham Hall, hard by, on a seven years' lease. This fact indicates an increase of the ex-clergyman's popularity.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY.

A correspondent sends us the following, and we hope he will supplement his information by any further particulars that may reach him on the interesting subject on which he writes. He says:—"In the Hambl River, near Botley, about two and a-half miles down, lie exposed at low spring tides two tiers of old piles, covered with mud and seaweed, which from a favourite perch for the cormorant. The old piles extend from the water's edge for some distance into the bank of the river, and lie in the direction of Swanwick. According to tradition, these old piles form the wreck of a Danish war-galley, burnt and sunk at the time of the Danish invasion of England in the year 870. Nothing, however, has been done to verify this tradition, until within the last few days a gentleman, who has lately come to the neighbourhood, has entertained the idea of raising the presumed wreck, and has employed a number of men in making explorations, when, at a depth of some eight or ten feet in the mud, planks were found attached, and the shape of the vessel traced. These planks were attached to the timbers in three thicknesses, each planed to a level and bent to the shape of the ship; the thickness of these planks was from four to six inches, and the timber 14 inches by 10. The researches were extended to the keel, the measurement of which was found to be 130 feet in length. A quantity of cement was embedded between the keel and timbers, and the seams were caulked with moss. The timbers appeared to be oak, but, the colour being of course changed, it resembled coal, and was extremely hard, otherwise they are perfectly sound; and even saw marks were distinguishable in places, the instruments used being of much thicker make than those of modern manufacture. We trust these examinations will be continued, and further information obtained respecting this remarkable relict of the past ages."—*Hampshire Independent.*

AN ABERDEENSHIRE BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

A case of breach of promise of marriage was tried before Sheriff Dove Wilson in the Aberdeen Sheriff Court a few months ago, in which Ann Thain, residing in Strichen, sued James Gray, sometime farmer at Brownside of Strichen, for £100 as damages for breach of promise of marriage. On 30th August last the Sheriff-Substitute decerned in favour of the pursuer, but reduced the damages to £20 with expenses. This decision was appealed against by both parties. Sheriff Guthrie Smith has just issued an interlocutor recalling Sheriff Dove Wilson's decison, and finding that the pursuer had failed to prove that the defender had promised to marry her. He finds the pursuer liable in expenses. In a note added to his interlocutor, the Sheriff says: —"The defender has reached the ripe age of 60, and the pursuer calls herself 34. For twelve months or so prior to July, 1874, she was housekeeper at Brownside of Strichen, a farm occupied by the defender and his brother, both bachelors. She then went to Fraserburgh, finding employment during the herring fishing; and for three months before Martinmas hired herself as a harvest hand. When in this last place the defender asked her to go with him to look at a farm which he was thinking of taking, and when on the way he proposed and was accepted. Such is her story. But according to the defender the meeting was purely accidental. She insisted on accompanying him, and any talk they had was not about marrying, but about "her being his housekeeper after he got a place." The fact which has mainly influenced the Sheriff-Substitute, of her not taking a place at Martinmas, is just as consistent with this latter theory as the other; and considering that the pursuer, according to her mother's evidence, had long before made up her mind to marry the defender, the probability is that the old man is right. A man at his time of life is not often in a hurry, and there was no apparent reason for his suddenly settling the matter in the way described. Although he had always been friendly enough, not a single witness is able to speak to any of those little endearments in which love finds expression, at least among younger people. In fact, there never was a courtship or anything approaching to it. On the contrary, at Brownside the pursuer (who herself describes him as a soft, silly old man) used to amuse the other servants 'by making faces behind his back.' On the whole matter, and giving every effect to the very prosaic effusion termed a love letter, in which the defender signs himself 'your affectionate,' the Sheriff is inclined to think that this is one of those cases in which the lady, with a long eye to a substantial bank account, was not unwilling; but the defender had never been able to see the subject exactly in the same light, and no definite engagement was ever made."

The Rev. T. F. Nathan, who recently resigned the pastorate of one of the English Congregational Churches in Wrexham, has been received into the Church of England, and ordained by the very Rev. the Bishop of St. David's. He has been appointed to the assistant curacy of Glascombe, Radnorshire.

Settlement of the Dispute at Seghill Colliery.—A meeting of the masters and the representatives of the men, in connection with the dispute at Seghill Colliery, was held on Saturday, at the Wood Memorial Hall, Newcastle.—After a short discussion, a compromise was come to; the agreement being that the large seam should be let as usual, and the grey seam to be cavilled for.

DARING JEWEL ROBBERY IN SUNDERLAND.

£800 OR £900 WORTH OF GOODS STOLEN.

About six o'clock on Saturday morning a daring robbery was discovered to have been committed at the jewellery establishment of Mr. J. E. Mitchell, in John Street. Mr. Mitchell does not reside on the premises, which are but a few yards from High Street, and was approached from John Street by a strong double door common to the occupiers of the premises. It was found that the lock had been tampered with, and assistance was got to force open the door. On getting into the small ante-room attention was at once directed to Mr. Mitchell's shop by a quantity of shavings, &c., lying about, and on a close examination it was found that the "thief proof" lock had been cleverly taken off by the thieves boring broad augur holes in the door, until they were in a position to quietly force the lock from its sunken position in the door. An alarm was at once given, and on Mr. Mitchell repairing to the shop he found that all the valuable portion of his stock had been completely cleared out. On being questioned, Mr. Mitchell said he left the shop about half-past ten o'clock on Friday night, and at that time he saw nothing to arouse his suspicions. He valued the stock missing at from £800 to £900. The appearance of the premises showed that the party or parties had certainly not been in any great hurry, nor had they been much flurried during their operations. The more valuable portion of the stock had been displayed in the John Street window, and, with the exception of one plated ring was composed of gold and silver articles, such as watches, brooches, rings, breast pins, &c. The thieves have removed every one of these articles, and after emptying the show cases, had carefully placed them one above the other on the floor, and carried off everything but the plated ring. A numbers of gold and silver watches, brooches, &c., which had been sent in for repairs, have also been taken from nails in the wall and from the drawers, much to the consternation of several of the customers who were anxiously inquiring after their property on Saturday morning. In one of these drawers was a bundle of cigars, and a silver-mounted cigar-holder. The thieves had helped themselves to a cigar, and had evidently enjoyed the fragrant weed while examining the large show-cases, as part of the plated goods left are covered with cigar dust, as if the gentlemen had been too lazy to knock off the ash upon the floor. A like feeling perhaps prevented them returning the cigar-holder to its morocco-case, for it has also disappeared. The stock included a number of plated studs and like articles, timepieces, clocks, &c., but none of these articles are missing.

FATAL COLLIERY EXPLOSION NEAR DURHAM.

On Monday morning, about half-past seven o'clock, a serious explosion, attended unhappily with fatal results, occurred at a new pit in course of sinking, at Sunderland Bridge, about three and a half miles from Durham, the property of the Weardale Iron Company. The sinkers were employed in making two shafts, named respectively the east and west, and working the Hutton seam of coal. So far they have got 45 fathoms down the east shaft and at the time of the explosion were engaged putting in a drift between the two shafts, having got 42 yards from the centre of one shaft to that of the other. In order to clear away the water that had accumulated the sinkers commenced to drill a 2½ inch hole in the west shaft, but found it was too small to admit the water, and so further enlarged it to six inches. This was done about three o'clock on Monday morning, at which time the east shaft was examined and reported free of foul gas. The men at the time were working with naked lights. About six o'clock some of the workmen commenced to take out the scaffolding in the west shaft, and had got a distance of 42 yards each way, four men working in each shaft. At twenty minutes to eight o'clock, the water ran itself off in the west shaft, and the men took off the pipes from the hole. They then went out of the drift into the east shaft to see if the engine was beating the water, and, thinking matters all right, they returned to the bore-hole. As soon as they got there an explosion occurred, the light of the naked lamps which the men were carrying coming in contact with a quantity of foul gas, which had been carried into the shaft by the passage of the water. At the time of the explosion, a young man named William Wood, about 18 years of age, and unmarried, was engaged filling the stones, which were being brought from the drift to the scaffolding on which he was standing, immediately in front of the bore-hole. From the scaffolding he was blown against the uprights, and fell to the bottom of the shaft into about twelve feet of water. Two other sinkers named John Mitchell and William Robinson, who were also in the drift, were caught by the explosion. The former was severely burnt about the head, face, and neck, while Robinson escaped with comparatively slight injury. Mr. Edward James, foreman sinker, then got into the "kibble," and proceeded down the shaft, where he found Robinson in a semi-unconscious condition. Search was made for Wood, and in a few minutes Mr. James found his dead body with his skull severed lying amongst the "sump" at the bottom of the shaft. After the water was cleared away the body was brought to bank and conveyed home to Sunderland Bridge, New Colliery Houses. Dr. Edwards of Tudhoe village was quickly in attendance, and rendered what aid he could to the injured men.

Local and General News.

According to a Shanghai telegram, immediate war with China has been averted, Mr. Wade having notified to the other foreign Legations that his negotiations with the Chinese Government had been attended with that result.

The borings of coal at Rheinfeld, Switzerland, have now attained a depth of 1,100ft. The geologists expect to meet with the required mineral at a depth of 2,000ft., and hope in a week or two to have solved the problem as to whether Switzerland possesses workable coal deposits or not.

Intelligence has been received from Cuba to the effect that the wealthy Spanish merchants in that colony are weary of the civil war, and have applied to the Madrid Government and the Cuban Junta in New York urging them to obtain a cessation of hostilities. In both quarters, however, they have met with a positive refusal.

At the Guildhall, London, on Monday afternoon, Mr. Bradley, the printer of the *Englishman*, was committed for trial on a charge of libelling Mr. George Potter, of the *Beehive*. The summons against Maurice Kenealy was withdrawn, it being intimated that Mr. Potter intends to indict him at the Sessions.

The Marquis of Bute and Mons. Capel.—The statement, to which general currency was given, that the Marquis of Bute had handed over to Monsignor Capel his ancient family seat at Cardiff, to be used as an educational establishment, is contradicted by the *Western Mail*, which describes the story as surpassing "in wild absurdity anything that has previously been published concerning Lord Bute."

Mr. Carlyle declines with scorn the degree of LL.D., conferred by Harvard University. American universities, he says, are "semblances," their degrees the "silliest sham feathers;" and that he should be asked to "join in heading your long lines of D.D.'s and LL.D.'s, a line of pompous little fellows hobbling down to posterity on the crutches of two or three letters of the alphabet, passing on into the oblivion of all universities and small potatoes," is more than he can bear.

The Clyde shipbuilding trade continues in a depressed state.

Mrs. Tom Thumb has been very ill at Middlesbrough, Connecticut.

A Liverpool policeman has been fined 20s. and dismissed from the force for kissing a married woman in the streets.

Mr. Reeves was paid at the rate of about £130 for each song he sang at the ballad concert in Glasgow last week.

During the recent heavy gales the life-boats of the National Life-boat Institution saved 77 lives from various wrecks.

Mr. Michael Harris, a young surgeon, of Ducie Street, Manchester, has committed suicide by by taking prussic acid. Cause—mental depression from overwork.

Viscount Castlereagh, son of the Marquis of Londonderry, was married on Saturday at Alton Towers to Lady Theresa, eldest daughter of the Earl of Shrewsbury.

The whole of the officers of the Vanguard have been superseded, with the exception of Commander Tandy, whose appointment expires in a few days.

Mr. Serjt. Wheeler on Monday gave his award in the North Wales colliery arbitration. It is in favour of the masters, and makes a reduction of 15 per cent. in the miners' wages.

The body of a well-dressed young woman, named Sarah Taylor, has been found in the lock of a canal at Shipley, near Bradford. Two men, named Scott and Holroyd, with whom she had been seen on Saturday evening, are in custody.

A monument has just been erected over the grave of the Rev. Thomas Binney, in Abney Park Cemetery. It is a small obelisk on three graduated plinths, in red granite, with the inscription:—"In loving memory of Thos. Binney; born at Newcastle, 19 April, 1798; died in London, 24 Feb 1874, 'I shall be satisfied when I awake in Thy likeness.'"

Fatal Fall of a Newcastle Man at Sunderland.—On Saturday evening, between eleven and twelve o'clock, a seaman on board of the Tyne steamer Tynemouth Castle, named William Guthrie, 40 years old, a married man, living at Newcastle, just after getting on board of the steamer, which was lying on the east side of the Hendon Dock, fell head first through an open hatchway to the bottom of the hold, which was 30 feet deep. A boy, who happened to be on deck, raised an alarm, and on some men going into the hold they found Guthrie dead, with his neck broken.

State Aid to Local Rates.—A circular has been issued to Boards of Guardians by the Local Government Board, stating that the new Act for the registration of births and deaths had increased the salary of each registrar by £4 10s. per annum; but, "in order that no additional burden shall be imposed upon the local rates by this increased remuneration, provision has been made by her Majesty's Government in the estimates for the current financial year for a sum to be applied in repayment to the Guardians for the extra expenditure."

Child Burnt to Death near Bishop Auckland.—On Saturday, an inquest was held at Cockfield, before Mr. Thomas Dean, deputy coroner, on the body of a child named George Tomes, three years of age. The poor little fellow had been playing near some coke ovens at Haggerleases, when his clothes caught fire, and he was so severely burnt that he died a couple of days after. A verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

The Slave Question.—Despite the inclemency of the weather, two open air meetings of working men were held in London on Sunday, one in Clerkenwell, and the other in Bermondsey. Resolutions condemning the action of the Government in issuing the recent circular, and pledging those present to assist in obtaining its recall were unanimously adopted.—The members of the Newcastle, Gateshead, and District Trades' Council, at their meeting on Saturday last, passed a resolution directing their secretary to draw up and forward to the First Lord of the Admiralty a protest against the Admiralty order of the 31st July with regard to fugitive slaves.

Serious Assault by two Policemen at Crook.—George Boggin, on Monday, appeared before the Bishop Auckland bench of magistrates, charged with unlawfully wounding Duncan McCallam, at Crook, on the 10th of February last. Prisoner was then a policeman stationed at Crook, and along with a brother officer named Levy went into prosecutor's shop and abused him. After some provocation complainant got them out. They afterwards attacked him in the street, and prisoner struck him violently, which rendered him insensible and laid him off work for a fortnight. He gave information to the police. Boggin and Levy absconded, and a warrant was taken out and prisoner was taken into custody at Richmond a week ago.—The chairman said it was a most serious case and fined him £5.

The Manufacturing Trade of the Tyne and Wear.—The *Iron and Coal Trades Review* says the manufacturing trade of the Tyne and Wear is extremely dull, notwithstanding the shipments, and the prospects for the winter unfortunately do not improve with the advancing season. Some engine works on the Tyne are paying hands off, and a large concern is working three-quarters time. The long strike at the Newburn Steel Works continues, and there does not seem to be an immediate prospect of a settlement. There is another labour dispute at the Seghill Colliery, the dispute being about places; and the Washington chemical workmen are upon strike, notwithstanding that *the chemical trade is getting worse instead of better, and it is pretty notorious that many large concerns are losing money.* The Washington men are striking for an advance of wages; but some of the best men in the trade make nearly £3 a week, and very moderate men realise from 35s. to 40s. a week. The iron shipbuilding trade goes on from week to week without much change. Vessels are being launched, and very few keels of new steamers are being laid down to replace them. There is every appearance, therefore, that this trade will enter upon a very poor business during the winter.

Near Fulfilment of a Dream.—During the course of last week, a middle-aged man (whose name need not be mentioned), employed in the iron shipbuilding yards of Messrs. Palmer, at Jarrow, dreamt three successive nights that he would be killed by something falling upon him, and that his daughter, who died three years ago, would be at his side at the time. The morning after the third dream, whilst standing near some men who were engaged raising by a crane a sheet of iron 5 feet 6 inches in length, 2ft. wide and 3 quarters of an inch in thickness, to put it in its place in the sides of a vessel a bolt snapped, and the iron being released from its hold, fell to the ground. The man was immediately below the iron as it was falling, but happening to turn at that instant towards another man to get a light to his pipe, moved a little to one side for that purpose, and the sheet of iron descended on the very spot he had that moment been standing upon. Entirely discomposed at this near fulfilment of his dreams, he left the works and returned home; but his wife being away on a visit, he got a few days leave of absence and is now on a visit to some friends at Brandon, near Durham. The poor man is deeply impressed with the idea that though he so narrowly escaped death, he will yet meet with an untimely end, and that his dreams will yet be verified.—*Durham Chronicle.*

FOUR MEN DROWNED.

On Saturday afternoon four lives were lost by the capsizing of a small boat in the mouth of the Colne. The men formed the crew of the Barque Robert, of Maidstone, which belonged to Robert Murrell, merchant, and carried hay and straw to Colchester garrison. The barque was lying off Brightlingsea, and the captain, Robert Mortlock, with three men, went on shore to obtain provisions. On returning in an open boat a gust of wind capsized the craft owing, it is believed, to the mainsheet being made fast. The four men were drowned, and as yet none of the bodies have been recovered.

THE RECENT LIFEBOAT DISASTER.

The *Liverpool Daily Courier* says:—The public will learn with some satisfaction that the Board of Trade have ordered an official inquiry into the circumstances attending the fatal accident to the Liverpool lifeboat No. 1, while engaged in rescuing the crew of the American ship Ellen Southard. The official investigation is the more necessary since the Mersey Dock Board, the owners of the lifeboat, seemed disposed to make very light of the calamity, and also from the fact that only two years ago four of the crew of the same boat were washed out of her, and placed in peril of their lives—a circumstance which the chairman of the board seems now to have entirely forgotten, although he presided over the meeting at which the accident was discussed. There is also another matter to be investigated—the manner in which the plans for the boat were settled, inasmuch as she is called a "tubular" boat, whereas Mr. Richardson, the inventor of that principle, declares that she is not of that pattern, but an unsafe departure from his designs.

TERRIBLE INUNDATIONS AND TIDAL WAVE.

Sad and appalling details are furnished by New York papers concerning the fearful damage to life and property wrought by floods and cyclones in Indianola, Galveston, and elsewhere. The storm is pronounced the severest since 1830. One entire town lay four hours ten feet under water; over two hundred houses in Indianola were swept away, and the loss of two hundred lives has been ascertained. Eight vessels went ashore, and the destruction of railway bridges and stock was immense. The tidal wave which caused the worst destruction was seen coming forward in a plateau, and soon the whole region was overflowed. Of fifteen families living at Matagorda peninsula not one soul escaped. Many harrowing incidents are recorded. One, Mr. West and his wife, with others, escaped on a raft, which was overturned by a falling roof. All were drowned except Mrs. West, who was thrown on a bank, and while there gave birth to a child. They were both rescued, and survived. Several persons were saved by the Liverpool steamship Australian, which was there driven ashore. Crops, both corn and sugar, have suffered immensely.

DOMESTIC TRAGEDY IN AMERICA.

A horrible domestic tragedy is reported from the interior of the State of New York. Harrison Andrews, a man of 50, and of violent and ungovernable temper, who lived at Venice, near Auburn, early on the morning of September 12 went to the apartment where his son, aged 19, was sleeping, and as he lay in bed gave him two murderous blows on the head with a hatchet, crushing his skull and probably injuring the brain. Andrews then aroused his two daughters, and shot one of them through the abdomen, inflicting a severe wound. The girls escaped from the house and alarmed the neighbours, and in the meantime Andrews poured oil on the carpet, set fire to the house, and closed his terrible work by shooting himself through the head. The neighbours came and extinguished the fire before much damage was done, and the wounded son and daughter were cared for. The former can scarcely recover. The motive for the deed is unknown; it seems to have been an insane freak.

MILITARY RIOTS AT STOCKHOLM.

The Copenhagen correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, writing on the 1st inst. says:—The Swedish papers bring the following particulars of the serious riot of which I informed you by telegraph. Among the so-called "town soldiers," a militia corps of about 110 men which is charged with the fire brigade duties, a bad spirit of insubordination had been remarked during some time, and this broke out last Tuesday night in open rebellion against their officers. One of these, calling in the aid of the nearest police-constables, succeeded at last in having one of the ringleaders secured; but a great number of his comrades now armed themselves with swords, and attacked the police station, which was gallantly defended by six constables for some time, but at last the doors were forced and the prisoner liberated. Meanwhile assistance arrived from other stations and the rioters then returned to their barracks, liberated all the prisoners, and, armed with guns and pikes, returned to the fray, which now became general, and a regular battle took place, in which several men on both sides were wounded with sword cuts and bayonet wounds, so that their lives are despaired of. Ultimately forty men of the King's horse guards and a detachment of the foot guards arrived on the battlefield, and succeeded in driving back the riotous militiamen, who were half mad with drink, and in their excitement had threatened to murder their officers if they could lay hands on them. The militiamen were surrounded in their barracks during the night, and the next morning the ringleaders were arrested. It seems from the Swedish papers as if the officers of the militia had thought discretion the better part of valour, appearing only after all was over.

THE SUPPOSED MURDER OF A GIRL AT SHIPLEY.

In the West Riding Police Court, Bradford, on Monday, Thomas Scott, woolsorter, of Bolton Woods, and Ebor Holroyde, woolsorter, of the same place, were charged with causing the death of the deceased, Sarah Taylor, at Windhill, on Saturday evening last. It appears that the woman has been living in Bradford for some time, and has been employed as a servant at the Midland Station Hotel. She left there a few days ago, and on Saturday evening she went down to Shipley—or rather, to Windhill—to the New Inn there to seek for a situation. She saw the landlady, Mrs. Rawson, and was engaged to go and commence work there on Monday. After leaving the New Inn, she went to the Forester's Arms, some little distance lower down, where both the prisoners were in her company. She paid for liquor for them there, and they were seen to leave about twenty minutes past eight and go in the direction of Bracking Mill. They would have to cross the canal by a bridge. Nothing seems to have been seen of the woman after that time until ten o'clock on Sunday morning, when her body was seen in the canal, near the place where she would have to cross. From inquiries made by the police, they found that the two prisoners were in her company on the previous night. Scott was seen first by the police, and he stated that he left the deceased in company with the other man. He said that he had given the other man Holroyd 5d. to pay their railway fare to Bradford, and he left them there and saw no more of them. When the other man was seen, he said that he had left her in company with Scott. Under these circumstances the police apprehended both of them. On the application of the police, the prisoners were remanded.

The Minister of the Interior has issued a circular to the prefects throughout France, calling their attention to the fact that conjurors and travelling showmen are in the habit of wearing the Legion of Honour and the military medal while standing on their platforms. The prefects are consequently requested to refuse licences to performers who infringe the law against illegal decorations.

The Rev. T. F. Nathan, recently Congregational minister at Wrexham, has been received into the Church of England, and appointed to a curacy in Radnorshire by the Bishop of St. David's.

WATER-TIGHT COMPARTMENTS IN IRON SHIPS.

A correspondent writes to *Galignani* from Marseilles:—"The sinking of the Vanguard is another proof, if any were required, of the inefficiency of transverse bulkheads in iron ships as a means of keeping the vessel afloat, when much injured by a collision. For whether she be rammed below, as in the case of the Vanguard, or cut into from her deck downwards, as in that of the Ville-du-Havre, the end is invariably and always the same; either orders are never given, or there is no time, or nobody thinks of it, and so the doors of the iron transverse separations are left open, and the vessel flooded from stem to stern, goes down in a few minutes. Now in the case of a vessel provided with an inner casing, the inner casing, or 'ship within the ship,' is ever and at all times ready, water tight, and capable of floating the vessel, so that the stem of the colliding ship has not penetrated into it, which it would not do, were the space left between the inner and outer casing calculated upon the deepest cut ever experienced in any collision, with something over and above for possibilities. Thus the crew would have ample time to launch boats and rafts, even should the vessel not prove buoyant enough to hold the sea for days and weeks by reason of very heavy weather. Objections might be raised against this plan on account of the additional expense. This is problematical, for it is a question whether the materials and workmanship of half-a-dozen and more iron section-ends, with all their doors and bolts, would not suffice to make the longitudinal inner case or ship. Besides, the plates need not be very thick, for it is, in fact, merely intended as a huge swimming bladder for floating a water-logged ship, but which, for practical purposes, must be made sufficiently strong to withstand all blows and internal injuries from the crew and the cargo, so as never to have a hole in it, but nothing more."

TERRIBLE FIGHT BETWEEN SQUAWS.

The *Western Nebraska* says:—"A lively fracas is reported to have occurred in a hunter's camp on the head waters of the Republican. The party of hunters consisted of six white men, four of whom had squaws for wives. It was the habit of the party, as is the usual custom with such outfits, to leave the details of the camp work to the squaws, who perform the cooking, do the washing, and such other work as is necessary to the general comfort of the lords of the kingdom. It is rarely ever the case that squaws thus invested with the care of a camp forget themselves, and indulge in practices displeasing to the hunters whom they have engaged to serve. But in this instance we have a most flagrant exception. On the day referred to the hunters left the camp for their day's work, leaving the four squaws in charge, with instructions to have a meal ready at sunset. The hunters returned at the time specified to find a state of affairs more shocking and desperate than even these sons of border life were accustomed to see. Among the stores provided for their trip was a keg of whisky, which was regarded as entirely safe in the hands of the squaws, but the evil spirit tempted them and they fell. The cooking utensils were scattered around in confusion; the flour sack had been ripped open and the flour scattered promiscuously; knives, forks, dishes, and everything were strewn in every direction. Two of the squaws were lying lifeless within a few feet of the camp, with their faces gashed in the most ghastly manner, literally cut to pieces. One squaw had crawled several feet after she had been disembowelled; the other was lying on her face with her mouth in a pool of blood, her tongue cut out, and her scalp lifted. The other two were lying in the midst of the confusion dead drunk, one still having a tight grip on the handle of the whisky keg. Both were considerably mutilated with knives, one having an eye gouged out, and the other had passed through the conflict with no more serious damage than the loss of an ear and the tip end of her nose. The hunters took in the situation at a glance. The squaws had taken it into their heads to go on a 'hilarious drunk,' which terminated in a fight that was waged vigorously until the tragic end. The dead squaws were buried in rude holes as they were found, and the disabled squaws were taken back to the Kansas Pacific, where they were turned over to the fragment of the tribe to which they belonged. The hunters say that one squaw does first rate, and is really indispensable to the prosperity of a camp, but two or more together are sure to bring trouble. At any rate they have tried the experiment for the last time, and are satisfied that woman is woman, no matter what kind of a skin she wears."

AFFAIRS IN NATAL.

The *Western Morning News* publishes the following from its correspondent at Natal, with the date of August 28:—

"An inquiry which has been going on at Maritzburg for some time past, and which has not yet terminated, is of great importance as far as our past and present native policy is concerned, as also the Langalibalele affair. One of the excuses offered by Langalibalele for not appearing in answer to a summons was that he was afraid of being treated treacherously, as Matzana, another chief, had been, and the Bishop of Natal, to whom the matter alluded to was quite new, found out the story as to Matzana, and felt it his duty to lay it before the Court. The date of the alleged treachery is as far back as 1858, and the facts were laid before the Court with a view to their being inquired into, which was done, the Secretary for Native Affairs (Mr. John Shepstone) professing ignorance of them. Mr. Shepstone then, considering himself implicated in the story, brought an action against the Bishop, claiming £1000 as damages for defamation of character. Lord Carnarvon, hearing of this, ordered that the character of a public official should be cleared, if at all, in the usual way—viz., by an inquiry into the facts, and a report to the Colonial Office. Colonel Colley was accordingly appointed a Commissioner to take the evidence and transmit it home. This duty he is now performing, being assisted by the bishops and Mr. John Shepstone. The inquiry, however, is being conducted with closed doors. Another inquiry is being held in Weenan County on the question of the Langalibalele affair.

"The address of the 266 natives to Sir Garnet Wolseley, as administrator, with regard to certain grievances, appears to have caused his Excellency some displeasure, and a lady of Bishop Colenso's family was accused of having written the whole of the signatures. His lordship, however, has written to the local papers, stating that the charge is false and without a shadow of foundation.

"The sad murder of Lieut. Wadlow, R.N., at Isecopo, to which I referred in my last despatch produced the greatest feelings of horror and indignation throughout the colony. The deceased gentleman was well known, and very much esteemed by those who had the pleasure of making his acquaintance. After the interment the Attorney-General gave instructions for the body to be exhumed for further examination. Two Kafirs were apprehended, one named Umcimbri and the other Magwibi, and they have both been committed for trial. There is little doubt but that they murdered him with a hatchet for the sake of his money and notes, amounting in all to about £50, and it is supposed that he was taking some coins from his purse to give to them when they attacked him.

"A shocking tragedy was enacted here yesterday morning, while the ceremony of receiving the new Governor was being performed. A Mr. Pitren, living at the Berea, a fashionable part of the neighbourhood, while in a fit of insanity, fired at his wife and mother-in-law, killing them both on the spot. He afterwards shot at Mr. Bennett, a neighbour, who fired at the lunatic and wounded him fatally. The affair, of course, caused a great deal of excitement in the place."

DEATH OF THE DEAN OF DOWN.—After a lingering illness the Very Rev. Thomas Woodward, Dean of Down, died last week, at the Westminster Palace Hotel. He was in his 62nd year.

Messrs. Poole have invented a special evening dress for the Prince of Wales and his party while at sea. It consists of a pea-jacket and knickerbockers of cream-coloured cashmere, with a narrow braiding of gold round the edge of the jacket front.—*The World.*

THE CITY AND COUNTY BANK.

The liquidators of the City and County Bank, which suspended payment in May last, and afterwards went into liquidation, on Tuesday paid the creditors in full, in accordance with the agreement with Messrs. Brown, Janson, and Co., who took over the assets of the concern.

MR. GLADSTONE.

Mr. Gladstone left Oakley Park on Tuesday morning for Hawarden Castle. On Saturday night the hon. gentleman visited the objects of interest on Earl Bathurst's estate. On Sunday he attended divine service at the Church of Cirencester and remained for Holy Communion, and on Monday attended early morning service at the Parish Church.

ANTI-VATICAN MEETING IN GLASGOW.

A public meeting in opposition to Vaticanism was held in the City Hall, Glasgow, on Tuesday, the Earl of Galloway presiding. A letter was read from Mr. Gladstone, expressing satisfaction that the public mind was awake to the gravity of the question raised by the recent and present action of the Papal Court. Dr. Cameron, M.P., and Mr. Kinnaird, M.P., also sent cordial letters. Earl Galloway made a speech, and was followed by Sir Thomas Chambers, M.P.; Dr. Joseph Thompson, Berlid; and Mr. Newdegate, M.P.

HONOURS FOR MR. W. E. FORSTER, M.P., AND LORD DERBY.

At Edinburgh Town Council, on Tuesday, it was agreed, on the motion of the Lord Provost, that the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P., have the freedom of the city conferred upon him on the occasion of his opening the lecture session of the Philosophical Institution on the 5th November, when he is to give an address on our Colonial empire. It was further resolved that Lord Derby should receive the freedom of the city on the occasion of his delivering his inaugural address as Lord Rector of the University. His lordship is expected to deliver his address also in November.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERIES FROM THE MIDLAND RAILWAY.

At Cheltenham on Tuesday, John Clutterbuck, a watcher on the Midland Railway, and Chas. Meddings, a "small" tradesman, were charged with stealing a great quantity of goods, the property of the Midland Company. Witnesses proved the consignment of various goods from different towns to Cheltenham and Gloucester, quantities of which were abstracted and were found upon Meddings' premises by the police, who also discovered Clutterbuck asleep there. Both prisoners were committed to the sessions for trial.

DISTRESSING SUICIDE OF A LADY.

Miss Huntington, of Lichfield, a lady of advanced years and an intimate friend of the venerable Archdeacon Moore, of Wolverhampton, with whom she was staying, has lately suffered from brain disturbance and rheumatism, and has used laudanum and chloroform as an embrocation. Suffering more than usual on Saturday, she walked into the garden, where she was found with the embrocation bottle partially emptied by her side. Medical assistance was obtained, but she died on Sunday. On Tuesday a coroner's jury found that deceased had died from taking poison whilst in an unsound state of mind.

EXECUTION OF A YOUNG MURDERER IN GLASGOW.

On Tuesday morning, at five minutes past eight o'clock, Patrick Docherty, twenty years of age, was executed in the South Prison, Glasgow, for the murder of James Miller, miner, at Rutherglen Bridge, near Glasgow, in May last. The murderer had been dancing with some other parties, and, taking umbrage at Miller, had seized a hoe and inflicted a wound which caused almost instant death. Up till Monday hopes were entertained of a respite. Docherty slept well up till five o'clock on Tuesday. He was visited by Fathers Shaw and Munro, and engaged from that hour up to the time of his execution in fervent prayer, and expressed regret for the deed he had committed. He attributed his position to drink and passion, and requested the priests to tell this to the reporters, that others might be warned by his fate. When led out for execution he was pale, but firm and calm in his demeanour, stepping from the room leading to the scaffold with great firmness. Marwood was the executioner, and after the drop fell the prisoner only lived a few seconds. A crowd of several thousands assembled outside of the prison at the time of the execution.

PAPAL AGGRESSION.

The *Standard* writes:—When the Papal Aggression startled England into momentary fury, the excitement was due to any cause rather than to the belief of educated men that it imported danger of the Popish reaction. The Anglicans who held with historic accuracy that their Church was the true Catholic Church of England, in which a perfect and unbroken continuity had been maintained since the time of St. Augustine, were indignant at the Papal insult which treated England as a heathen country to be parcelled into Roman dioceses. To them it was as if, in the reign of Louis XIV., when he and the Pope were at feud about the nomination of bishops, the Pope had proclaimed France a heathen land, and established a new Church there, with new dioceses and new bishops. And there is no doubt that as between them and the Pope a father of the old days, before Papal forgeries had begun to establish Papal usurpations, would have given unhesitating judgment that the Church of England was the true Church, and the Papal bishops insolent and lawless intruders. But this view little concerned the nation. A few were frightened by the recent secessions from the Oxford school, followed by this partition of England into Popish dioceses; but the great offence was given by the extravagant arrogance and insolence of the bull, which spoke not of sending a few bishops under English titles to look after a few scores of thousands of Roman Catholic Dissenters, but ignored both Church and Queen, pretended to rule and divide into dioceses and provinces not English Papists but the realm of England, and bestowed titles imitating those of English peers on creatures of the Vatican. It is true that much of this was the ordinary verbiage of ecclesiastical custom—that is, was the usual arrogant style of Rome; but it is also true that the style both of Pius IX. and Cardinal Wiseman was especially and notably insolent. In the mere fact of the change from the rule of Vicars-Apostolic to that of a regular hierarchy there was a boon conferred on English Catholics—in form at least. They should have been able to choose their own prelates, manage their own affairs, give a national tone to their Church, and keep Italian and Italianising priests and Italian Mariolatry and absurdity outside their pale. Had they been so free, there is little doubt that they would have gained a far better position in the esteem of their countrymen. But the Pope took care to keep the reality of power, while letting go the form. The boon was a deception and a snare; it left the Pope just as much master as ever of the English Catholics, while it seemed to make them responsible for all the follies and blasphemies that are imported into their religious literature, and all the symptoms of disloyalty that from time to time appear in their political conduct. It is matter of course that Dr. Manning should profess to expect the conversion of England. But in fact he and men like him have made it so impossible that we doubt if any sane man, on any side, practically regards it as even remotely conceivable.

MEETING OF WELSH COALMASTERS.—The coalmasters of Monmouthshire and South Wales met at Cardiff on Tuesday, and passed a resolution in which they state that they are unable to discover any way out of the present attitude but by the withdrawal of Messrs. Vivian and Macdonald from the Sliding Scale Committee.

MISSIONARY CONVERTS IN JAPAN.

The *New York Herald* of the 22nd ult. publishes the following from a correspondent in Japan:—"I observe that a statement has been published in various American newspapers intended to show the relative success in Japan of missionaries from various countries. The Greek Church (Russian) is credited with one missionary and 3000 converts; the Roman Catholic (French and Italian) with forty missionaries and 20,000 converts; the Protestant (American and English) with seventy missionaries and 200,000 converts. These figures are correct with the exception of the last, which is enormously—and, of course, accidentally—exaggerated. The number should be 200, and not 200,000. It is not extraordinary that an error of this kind should be made, for the natural supposition would be that the greatest body of converts must follow the most numerous band of missionaries. The result, however, has proved exactly the reverse. The seventy Protestants have less than three converts apiece to show for their work. The forty Catholics have 500 followers each; but the faith of many of these is traditional, dating from the early teachings of the explorers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and cannot be attributed to the direct influence of the priests now in Japan. The most remarkable success is that of the Russian Père Nicolai, who has already gathered upwards of 3000 into his flock, and whose individual exertions have thus produced an effect that had attracted the serious attention of the Government, especially as his operations are well known to have the direct support of the Russian Legislature, and are believed, as I have indicated above, to partake of a political character. Upon this particular subject much more remains to be said hereafter."

DESPERATE AFFRAY AT HEREFORD.

On Sunday morning, three men named Evans, Cook, and Davies, while going from Hereford to Grafton, came up with a notorious poacher, named Williams, with three dogs, which attacked them. They, in self-defence, beat them off, when the poacher rushed at them with a butcher's knife, inflicting on Evans a wound two inches and a half long, laying bare the skull from brow to nose; a second wound, two inches long, in the throat, which narrowly escaped the jugular vein, a third in the chest, a fourth across the wrist of the right hand, laying bare the muscles; and a fifth in the back. Evans called out that he was murdered, when the poacher ran away, followed by Cook and Davies, who overtook him on the Newport and Hereford Railway, just as a goods train was coming. He endeavoured to throw himself and them under the train, but was prevented doing so by superior force. After a most exhausting struggle they bound him, and dragged him to Hereford, and with assistance conveyed the other man, who had fainted from loss of blood, to Hereford Infirmary, where he remains in a very low condition.

HORRIBLE MURDERS IN ITALY.

Following close upon the heels of the fearful tragedy at Rome comes another, which is even more revolting in its details, from the village of Incisa, near Florence. The murderer is one Carlo Grandi, a cart carpenter, who is described as a deformed man of diminutive stature, high rounded shoulders, very large head, upon which there was not a scrap of hair, and repulsive features—a kind of Quilp. As is only too often the case in Italy, such unfortunate creatures become the object of open public ridicule. The boys were in the habit of teasing him and playing all kinds of practical jokes upon him and Grandi at length appears to have taken a terrible revenge. On the 21st of August a boy, nine years of age, disappeared, and on the following morning another boy, eight years of age, was missed. It was thought they had been drowned whilst bathing, but no traces of their clothes could be found. On the 29th of the same month, a woman heard shrieks proceeding from Grandi's workshop and recognising the voice of a child named Amerigo Turchi, she raised an alarm. The door of the workshop was burst open and Grandi was found struggling to force the boy into a hole. He had cut the child fearfully about the head, and from whose mouth also blood was flowing, caused, as the boy afterwards narrated, by a wedge Grandi had tried to force into his mouth to gag him. After the man was secured it was observed that some of the bricks of the flooring were loose, and on these being removed the first thing seen was a child's hand. The place was quickly dug up, and behold the mutilated bodies of the two boys who had disappeared ten days before; and on the hole into which Grandi was trying to force Amerigo Turchi being examined a number of other children's bones were found at the bottom. No sooner was the thing known than the village became a scene of the wildest excitement, and the authorities had to send off in hot haste for whatever military and police there were in the vicinity, and a sufficient force only arrived in time to save the wretch from being torn to pieces by the populace."

NEWSBOYS' TREAT IN NEW YORK.

According to *Harper's Weekly* the newsboys of New York had a "good time" on Saturday, September 4, when Mr. George F. Williams, of the *Herald*, took them all on a free excursion to Oriental Grove, Long Island. Thirteen hundred and forty-six of them assembled in front of the City Hall at half-past seven in the morning, when they were formed into column ten abreast on the plaza by the manager, assisted by Captain Leary, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, and a full detail of officers of his command. The column was headed by the Governor's Island Band, and, with banners and flags flying, a start was effected at eight o'clock for Pier 30, East River, where the barge Republic was waiting to receive its living freight. The lines were cast off from the wharf at a little after nine o'clock, and the voyage was begun. Shortly after getting into mid-stream, and when opposite the floating docks, an incident occurred which showed the thoroughly careless nature of the boys and their dare-devil spirit, which was that three of them jumped overboard from the upper deck, and swam for the shore like so many water-rats, without even taking off their clothes. The incident exhibited also the perfect discipline maintained by the manager. No panic or excitement ensued. The steamer was stopped, the boat, which is always towing astern of the barge with a boatman on the watch, was at once cast loose, and chase given for the young imps, who were overtaken and returned on board the barge. No further attempts of the kind were made. Oriental Grove was made shortly before noon, when, as each boy passed ashore, he was given a large double-roll sandwich. A rush for the beach was then made, and, almost before the time could be counted, over a thousand little naked forms were seen splashing in the water, which at once became converted into a sort of white foam. Some of the more daring swam out to the head of the dock, which they climbed like so many cats, seeking the loftiest piles to mount for a dive. Some even carried their daring, in spite of the most constant watching, so far as to climb to the hurricane deck of the barge, and from there to jump down into the water, turning somersaults as they descended. In fact, it seemed almost as though the water, with a majority of the young urchins, was an element in which they partly lived, so loth were they to leave it. "Punch and Judy," and a number of sleight-of-hand performances were exhibited over and over again, to the intense satisfaction of the boys, who showed their appreciation of the performance by applauding each and every point made. The recall was sounded at two o'clock, and within half an hour every one was on board. Each boy on re-embarking was given another sandwich and a mug of lemonade, which were disposed of with an appetite sharpened by the swim and the ramble in the grove. On the homeward trip singing and marching were the order again, and the fun was kept up until the barge was made fast at the pier at the foot of Dover street. During the afternoon all hands were furnished with the great treat of the day—viz., a large plate of ice-cream and a "big" slice of sponge-cake. The faces of the boys as they were eating their cream made up a picture that no pen can describe. The cost of the day for all expenses was a trifle over 700 dollars.

[illegible] CANADIAN VESSELS.

Mr. Thomas Potts, Commissioner of Emigration for the Dominion of Canada, sailed on Tuesday from the Mersey, in the Allan steamer Nova Scotian, for Canada. He is the bearer of an important memorial to the Canadian Government, urging immediate legislation to place Canadian vessels under the control of the Canadian Board of Trade, and the appointment of Canadian surveyors to see that such regulations are carried out.

A MENAGERIE ON FIRE.

Great consternation was caused on Saturday night among the visitors in Messrs. Bostock and Wombwell's menagerie, which is exhibiting at Nottingham during the Goose Fair, by the breaking out of a fire in the caravan in which the proprietors live. It appears that the fire in the grate had been made too large, and having caught the woodwork, spread with alarming rapidity. The exertions of the attendants, however, aided by the fire brigade, who were promptly on the spot, prevented the flames from extending to the cages in which the animals were confined. The fire was soon extinguished, but not before a good deal of damage had been done to the caravan. The report of the menagerie being on fire created considerable excitement in the Market place, which was crowded with holiday folk.

LOSS OF A VESSEL AND ALL HANDS.

During the terrific gale at Liverpool on Sunday night week, another vessel was wrecked at the mouth of the Mersey, and there is no doubt that all the crew have perished. On the afternoon of that day the French brigantine La Plata, bound from Waterford to Liverpool, in ballast, was off Point Lynas, where she took a pilot on board. The captain then signalled that the vessel had 5½ feet of water in the hold, but though the sea was then running high, he continued on his way. Later in the evening, about half-past nine o'clock, the vessel was seen near the bar lightship, and since then nothing has been heard of her, and there is now no doubt that she has foundered with all on board. The father of Tudor, the pilot who was put on board the La Plata, has offered a reward for the recovery of his son's body.

LITERARY EXTRACTS.

IRISH NAMES.—In an early stage of society, the people are in general very close observers of external nature. The sights and sounds by which they are surrounded; the shapes and colours of hills, glens, lakes, and streams; the solemn voices of winds, waves, and waterfalls; the babbling of streams; the singing, chirping, and chattering of birds; the cries of various animals—all these attract the observation and catch the fancy of a simple and primitive people. The Irish peasantry were, and are still, full of imagination to a degree perhaps beyond those of most other countries. . . . It is certain that an examination of our local name system will show that the people who built it up were highly imaginative, and sensitively alive to the natural phenomena passing around them.—"*Origin and History of Irish Names and Places,*" by Dr. Joyce.

CALVIN'S DEATH.—Calvin's intellectual activity and habits of work were not of a kind to ensure long life. He died in 1564, before he had completed his 55th year. But, long before his dissolution he was a martyr to many afflictions. He continued to work to the last, and only finished a Commentary on Joshua on his death-bed! During his illness he was often carried to St. Peter's Church, where he addressed the people in a sermon, the length of which was according to his strength. He bore his great sufferings with patience, no murmur escaping his lips, except that sometimes he would lift up his eyes to heaven, saying, "How long, O Lord?" Beza once asked him to give up writing, when he answered: "What, would you have my Lord to find me idle?" On Easter-Day he was carried to Church, where he heard a sermon and received the sacrament. He sent for the members of the Council; and in a long address spoke of all that God had done for them since he came to Geneva, exhorting them to continue to follow righteousness, and to live in the fear of Him, whom all men ought to worship and honour. He then called for all the ministers in the town, and exhorted them to live in peace and charity with each other, and to hold fast the simple faith of Christ's gospel. He lingered on till the day when they met in consistory, when he allowed the dinner, as usual, to be held in his house. He caused himself to be carried from his chamber into the dining room, and, addressing the company, said: "This is the last time I shall meet you at table." He then offered prayer, took a little food, sat awhile, talking cheerfully; and, when his strength was gone, he took leave, with a smile on his face, saying, "This wall will not hinder my being present with you in mind, though absent in body." He never again rose from his bed. When he died, the grief for his loss was universal. Geneva mourned as it had never mourned before; for Calvin, though a strict disciplinarian, had been its best and wisest friend.—*The Day of Rest for September.*

THE SURVIVORS OF THE BALAKLAVA CHARGE.—The utmost interest has been aroused in the movement to organise the proposed banquet on the 25th inst., and contributions are daily pouring in to the committee from all parts of the country. Numerous applications have been received from members of the Heavy Brigade, asking to be permitted to join in the celebration, but the originators of the gathering have been reluctantly compelled to adhere to the original idea, and confine the company to those who actually participated in the charge of the Six Hundred. In addition to those already invited, the Poet Laureate, Dr. Russell, and his colleagues among the war correspondents, and the French and Russian military *attachés*, are to be included among the guests. The letter to the latter speaks volumes for the chivalric feeling of the Balaklava heroes, who refuse to recognise their former enemies other than as "foemen worthy of their steel." It is hoped that two ladies, at least, will favour the meeting with their presence—Miss Florence Nightingale, whose title to a place at a Crimean dinner does not need to be particularised, and Mrs. Cresswell, who accompanied the 11th Hussars in the Bulgarian expedition. There are communications to hand from twenty-four survivors living in the provinces, many of whom are too poor to come to London at their own expense, and it is confidently hoped that the railway companies will extend them the favour of free passes. The more prosperous of the veterans have generously come forward with aid for their needier comrades. Mr. Pennington, who wielded a cavalry sabre before he took to the stage, has promised to travel up from Manchester to attend the muster, and is expected to recite Tennyson's spirit-stirring poem. A gallant fellow named O'Donahoe has written from Warrington apologising for the non-attendance of two of his brothers, who rode knee to knee with him in the charge, as they have since answered the last roll-call, but promising for himself that, if he lives so long, he will be to the front with his old mates. About fifty of the Brigade are known to be residing in the metropolis or its neighbourhood, and of these six belong to the batch of thirty who were captured on the field as they lay wounded and unhorsed. But one answer to the appeal to survivors to forward their names has yet reached the committee from the sister kingdom, which is the more remarkable as 325 of the 607 who faced the Russian battery were Irishmen.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A BIRMINGHAM MIDWIFE.—At the Birmingham Police Court, on Tuesday, a midwife, named Jane Wilkinson, aged 54, was charged on remand with procuring abortion. The evidence was taken of a sister of the injured woman, Charlotte Tidman. She said her sister went to the prisoner's house to see if she was pregnant. Witness waited in the street for her. The injured woman, by her depositions, said the prisoner, without her knowledge or consent, used an instrument upon her, and the following day she had a miscarriage. The medical evidence was to the effect that from appearances miscarriage had been procured, and an instrument found in prisoner's house would probably have been used for the purpose. The woman had been very ill since, and was not out of danger.—The prisoner was committed to the assizes for trial.

Business Announcements.

B. MOODY,
WATCHMAKER, ESCHESTER.
FOR WINES, SPIRITS, AND ALES OF THE FINEST QUALITY, GO TO

JOHN THOMPSON'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WINE AND SPIRIT STORES, LEADGATE.

J. PARKER'S
CHEAP JEWELLERY ESTABLISHMENT,
2, FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

LADIES' and Gents' Silver Watches, from 20s., warranted. Gents' New Albert Chains, 3s. 6d. Eight-day Spring Clocks, from 21s., warranted. A large Stock of Cheap Ornaments. Wall Papers and Pictures for Sale.

Portrait Gallery open for the Season. 7027

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SPIRIT STORE,
VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT.

JAMES DONNELLY

BEGS to inform his Friends and the Public generally that he has OPENED a Wholesale and Retail SPIRIT STORE in Victoria Street, Consett, and, by keeping SCOTCH and IRISH WHISKEYS and other SPIRITS of Good Quality, he hopes to obtain their patronage and support.

MAIN AND ROBINSON,
MILLWRIGHTS AND ENGINEERS,
Grosvenor Street, Consett,

BEG to announce that they have commenced business as above, where they are prepared to execute all Mill Work, together with the Manufacture of Crushing Machines and Circular and Endless Saws, Thrashing Machines, Keeping Machines, together with every description of Agricultural Implements. All orders promptly attended to. 6874

MRS. CHRISTOPHER,
NORTH-EASTERN HOTEL,
(Near Benfieldside Station, Blackhill),

BEGS to return her sincere thanks for the liberal support accorded to her late husband and self, and respectfully intimates that she continues to LET OUT HORSES and CONVEYANCES on HIRE at moderate terms.

☞ All Orders left at the above Address punctually attended to.

Funerals completely Furnished. 6683

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

BONA-FIDE SALE OF DRAPERY GOODS.

MR. JOHN PROUD,

WHO is about leaving the Neighbourhood, is now offering the whole of his STOCK OF DRAPERY considerably below Cost Price. Intending Purchasers will find this a capital opportunity of securing every Article in the Trade at a remarkably Cheap Rate.

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

VALUATIONS MADE FOR PROBATE AND LEGACY DUTIES.

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

☞ All Orders attended to with care and punctuality.

TODD'S QUININE WINE
STANDS PRE-EMINENT FOR
PURITY AND STRENGTH.

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

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

TODD'S QUININE WINE.

Agents:—W. Appleby, Grocer, Middle Street, and D. Imrie, Chemist, Front Street, Consett; J. A. Curry, Grocer, Dipton; T. J. Muse, Castleside; and Joseph Robinson, Chemist, Stanley

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WM. MIDDLEMASS,
Sole Agent for
WM. WHITELAW AND SON,
Brewers,
Fisher-row, Edinburgh;
THE CITY OF DUBLIN BREWERY CO.
(Limited),
Blackpitts, Dublin;
ROBERTSON, SANDERSON, & CO.,
Distillery Agents and Wine Importers,
Leith and Liverpool;
HAS REMOVED
To more Extensive Premises,
CENTRAL BUILDINGS,
161, WESTGATE ROAD,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

A FEW FACTS WORTH SPECIAL ATTENTION.

THAT our INDIAN TEA, at Four Shillings per pound, is really first-class.

That our INDIAN TEA, at Three Shillings and Sixpence per pound, is really good value.

That our NEW CURRANTS, at Fourpence per pound, are beautifully cleaned by patent machinery and ready for use.

That our PALE and MOTTLED SOAPS, at Threepence per pound, are the cheapest and best value in the district.

That OUR SHOP is noted for FIRST-CLASS GROCERIES and PROVISIONS generally, at remarkably low prices.

☞ THE ADDRESS—
NEWCASTLE TEA WAREHOUSE,
14, NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT.

JAMES LAKE, PROPRIETOR.

STATIONERY DEPOT, FRONT STREET, LEADGATE.

STATIONERY GOODS of every description.
Christmas and New Year's Cards, Book Markers, Birthday Cards, and Valentines in endless variety.
Newspapers and Weekly and Monthly Periodicals of all kinds.
Paper Hangings, a large Stock of New Patterns.
Books neatly Bound in Morocco, Calf, Sheep, or Cloth.
Printing neatly and accurately executed on the shortest notice.
Pictures, Portraits, and Memory Cards Framed.
A large assortment of Plain and Coloured Pictures always in Stock.
Tobacco, Snuff, and Cigars.
Meerschaum, Briar Root, and Clay Pipes in great variety.
Choice Indian Tea at 3s. 4d., 3s. 8d., and 4s. per pound.
Patent Medicines.—The following are a few of the many kinds kept in Stock:—Beecham's, Cockle's, Clayton's, Eno's, Holloway's, Kaye's, King's, Norton's Parr's, Rooke's and Scott's Pills. Steedman's Soothing, Barlow's Tic, and Fenning's Cooling Powders; Kay's Essence of Linseed; Powell's Balsam of Aniseed; Perrin's Essence of Horehound; Crosby's Balsamic Cough Elixir; Rooke's Solar Elixir; Keating's Cough Lozenges; Brown's Bronchial Troches; Locock's Wafers; Brown's Chlorodyne; Perry Davis's Pain Killer; Winslow's Soothing Syrup; Atkinson and Barker's Royal Infant Preservative; Rooke's Fruit Salt; Rooke's and Moller's Cod Liver Oil; Squire Knight's Eye Ointment; Rooke's, Holloway's, and Whinfield's Ointment; Alcock's Porous Plasters; Savory's Infants' Food; Liebig's Extract of Meat; Judson's Dyes; Rose's Lime Juice and Lime Juice Cordial; Todd's Quinine Wine.

Observe the Address—
HENRY POSTLE,
BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, PRINTER, AND BOOKBINDER,
FRONT STREET, LEADGATE. 179g

Business Announcements.

JOHN BRYSON,
CHEAP AND HOUSE PAINTER, GLAZIER, &c.,
BEGS to inform his Friends and the Public generally that he has entered the Shop lately occupied by Mr. J. Dawson, plumber, 6, VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT.

All Orders punctually attended to. 6926

GLAZING and PICTURE FRAMING of every description executed on the shortest notice and most reasonable prices by

L. ISAACSON,
13, JOHN STREET, CONSETT.

A large quantity of WATERPROOF COATS and LEGGINGS very cheap. 91g

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

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

HARMONIUMS! PIANOFORTES!!

CARR AND SMITH,
HARMONIUM DEALERS,
ANNFIELD PLAIN.

HARMONIUMS from £4 10s. to £80. PIANOFORTES from £20 to £100. Harmoniums exchanged.

JAMES FALLISEK,
FAMILY GROCER, PROVISION MERCHANT, AND
COMMISSION AGENT,
5 AND 6, FOUNDRY ROW, BLACKHILL.

J. F. begs most respectfully to inform his Friends and the Public that he has succeeded Mr. A. Simpson in the above place, and is prepared to offer GOODS (in quality and cheapness) equal to anyone in the Trade.

Agent for the Royal Life and Fire Assurance Company. 7129

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

JOHN DAWSON,
PLUMBER AND GAS FITTER,

RESPECTFULLY returns his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public of Consett and surrounding district, for the patronage already accorded to him, and begs to intimate that he has now

REMOVED

To more commodious premises,
No. 7, SHAKESPEARE STREET,
(below the Town Hall)
CONSETT,

Where he has always on hand a large assortment of Chandeliers, Water Closets, Spouting and Gas Fittings.

AUTUMN NOVELTIES,
IN
SHAWLS, SKIRTS, MANTLES, AND HOSIERY

The New HYDE PARK MANTLE—Children's, at 8s. 11d.; Ladies', from 13s. 9d.; beautiful design in New French Hosiery, from 2s. 9d. to 3s. 6d. per pair.

WINCEYS, from 3½d. to 2s. per yard.

Heavy SHAWLS, from 3s. 11d. to 22s. 6d.

SILK UMBRELLAS, at 4s. 11d., with chain.

Men's WOOL and UNION SHIRTS, from 2s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.

BLANKETS, really good value, from 12s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.

READY-MADES.

A lot of Men's TROUSERS at 10s. 6d., usual price 15s. 6d.

Heavy PILOT JACKETS, from 16s. 6d.

TROUSERS and VESTS in great variety

AT

JACOB DOWSON'S,
BLACKHILL. 186g

HAVE you been to visit the CHEAP DRAPERY and READY-MADE ESTABLISHMENT lately, at

20, NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT?

If not, I think you will do well by calling and inspecting the very large and well-assorted, and one of the cheapest Stocks in the North of England.

DRAPERIES, &c.

Calicoes, from 2½d.; Flannels, from 10½d.; Winceys, from 4½d.; Blue Flannels, from 1s.; Scarlet Flannels, from 9½d.; Wool Shirtings, from 1s. 3½d.; Union Shirtings, from 10½d.; Wincey Shirtings, from 6½d.; Wool Tartans, from 1s. 2½d.; French Merinoes, from 1s. 4½d.; Fancy Dresses, from 6½d.; Checked Wincys, from 8½d.; Wool Shawls, in all patterns, from 4s. 11d.; Wool Shawlettes, from 11½d.; Blankets, from 10s. 9d.; Umbrellas, from 2s. 11d.

READY-MADES.

Boys' Suits, from 10s. 9d.; Boys' Reefers, from 5s. 11d.; Boys' Winter Overcoats, from 7s. 9d.; Youths' Suits, from 14s. 11d.; Youths' Trousers, from 5s. 9d.; Young Men's Suits, from 18s. 11d.; Young Men's Coats, from 10s. 9d.; Young Men's Reefers, from 10s. 11d.; Young Men's Winter Overcoats, from 15s. 11d.; Men's Suits, from 27s. 11d.; Men's Trousers, from 10s. 11d.; Men's Coats, from 11s. 6d.; Men's Vests, from 4s. 11d.; Men's Trousers, from 9s. 11d.; Men's Winter Overcoats, from 18s. 11d.; Men's Reefers, from 10s. 9d.; Ready-made Shirts, from 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 2s. 11d., 3s. 6d., 3s. 11d., 4s. 6d., 4s. 11d., 5s. 9d., 6s. 6d., 6s. 11d., 7s. 6d., 7s. 11d., and 8s. 6d.

Hyde Park Scarfs, Shetland and Wool Scarfs, Promenade Scarfs, Jackets, Mantles, Capes, Frills, Frillings, Wool Hoods, Hats, Mits and Cuffs, Wool Polkas, Wool Boots, Collars, Ties, Frocks, Gloves, Stays, &c., &c.

Men's Cloth and Sealskin Caps, Felt Hats, Waterproof Coats and Leggings.

A large assortment of Scotch Yarns and Wools in all shades

AT

R. PICKERING'S,
20, NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT.

NEW MILLINERY! NEW MILLINERY!
NEW MILLINERY!!!

A TREAT FOR CONSETT.

T. ROWE,
THE CHEAP DRAPER,
16, VICTORIA STREET,

BEGS to inform the people of Consett and surrounding district that he has bought for ready cash an entirely NEW STOCK of MILLINERY. Beautiful HATS and BONNETS in all the Newest Styles of the day.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The above Department will be under the able management of Mrs. RALPH ORD, late of Middle Street, Consett, who will be glad to see any of her old friends.

NEW DRESSES in great variety. Hundreds to choose from at nominal prices.

NEW PRINTS, all beautiful patterns, from 3½d per yard; Hoyle's best, at 6d. per yard.

The Cheapest CALICOS in the World from 1½d per yard.

NEW HOSIERY, GLOVES, TIES, COLLARS, LINEN SETTS, &c.

NEW SKIRTS in every make and style.

NEW FLOWERS, FEATHERS, RIBBONS, &c.

A special lot of TRIMMINGS, BUTTONS, RIBBONS, VELVETEEN, YAK LACE, &c. This is a rare chance for Dressmakers, who will be supplied at the lowest London Wholesale Prices.

READY MADES! READY MADES!! READY MADES!!!

New arrival of MEN'S, YOUTH'S and BOYS' READY-MADE CLOTHING, suitable for the present Season, at most reasonable prices.

The largest and best assorted STOCK of ALLOA YARNS, WOOLS, and WORSTEDS in Consett.

NOTICE.—Agent for ALEXANDER ELDER, Dyer and Cleaner, Newcastle. Goods Dyed and Cleaned on the shortest Notice, and on reasonable terms.

Note the address—
THOMAS ROWE,
16, VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT. 6927

Business Announcements.

THOMAS SWAINSTON,

GROCER, TEA DEALER, AND GENERAL PROVISION MERCHANT,

MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,

RESPECTFULLY returns thanks to his Friends and the Public generally for the liberal support accorded to him during the time he has been in business.

Whilst apologising for any inconvenience that his Patrons may have experienced during the extensive Alterations to his Premises, he trusts that the additional space now placed at his command will enable him to execute all orders with greater comfort to his Customers, and begs to assure them that no effort shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of their favours

THOMAS SWAINSTON,

MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT. 43g

POTTS'S

AUTUMN AND WINTER FASHIONS.

DRAPERY DEPARTMENT.

J. P. is now showing a great variety of AUTUMN and WINTER GOODS, consisting of:—

HYDE PARKS, in Tartan, Cloth, and Shetland Wool.

Shetland Wool PROMENADE SCARFS.

Shetland Wool CAPES.

COSTUME CLOTHS, WINCEYS, &c., &c.

MANTLES, SHAWLS, and SHAWLETTES.

A Choice Assortment of MILLINERY suitable for the season.

CLOTHING AND READY-MADES.

Parties intending purchasing CLOTHING, &c., will now have a good chance to buy at not only Greatly Reduced Prices, but will also have a splendid Stock to select from.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

SEWING MACHINES,

AND

KNITTING MACHINES.

DRESS and MANTLE-MAKING done on the Shortest Notice. 134g

JOHN POTTS,

DRAPER, CLOTHIER, BOOT AND SHOE MERCHANT, &c., &c.,

MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,

AND

CORNSAY COLLIERY.

LARGE ARRIVAL

OF

FASHIONABLE NEW GOODS FOR AUTUMN,

INCLUDING THE

NEW HYDE PARK MANTLE,

In great variety for

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WEAR.

Also a large Assortment of

COSTUME TWEEDS,

SKIRTS,

MILLINERY,

SHAWLS,

PROMENADE SCARFS,

DRESS TRIMMINGS, &c.,

AT

SHAW AND ATKINSON'S

CONSETT, LEADGATE,

AND

ANNFIELD PLAIN. 92g

Business Announcements.

COALS! COALS!! COALS!!!

GOOD SCREENED GAS COALS are now being SOLD at Crookhouse Coal Depots, at 10s. per Ton, or 7s. 6d. per Load of 14 cwt. 177g

JOHNSON ROBSON,
PAINTER, GLAZIER, PAPER HANGER, &c.,
40, DURHAM ROAD, BLACKHILL.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of PAPER HANGINGS. 6919

JOSEPH PATON,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
BLACKHILL,

RESPECTFULLY intimates to his numerous Friends and the Public generally that he intends removing shortly to 61, Durham Road, Blackhill, and hopes, by strict attention to Business, to merit a continuance of their favours. 169g

LADIES' SCHOOL, WEAR TERRACE,
BISHOP AUCKLAND.

PRINCIPAL—MRS. CLEMINSON.

PUPILS from this SCHOOL have Passed the Middle Class Examinations of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Durham, and obtained Honours, Prizes, and Titles. 707g

PRIVATE EDUCATION, BLACKHILL.

J. C. WYLIE,
CONTINENTAL CORRESPONDENT.

TERMS, from One Guinea per Quarter. Secret Service in Family Documents, &c., and in all Matters requiring Literary, Political, and Historical Research. 143g

NOTICE.

JOHN ARMSTRONG,
WEST KYO, NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN,

WISHES to inform his Friends and the Public generally that he has commenced Business as PUBLIC AUCTIONEER, and hopes, by strict attention to Business, to merit a share of patronage and support. 7121

MRS. ELSDON

RESPECTFULLY intimates to her Friends and the Public that she has commenced business as GENERAL PROVISION DEALER, in VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT, and has always on hand HOME-MADE BREAD, TEA CAKES, &c.

SOUP and BROTH ready every day.

TEA, COFFEE, and other Refreshments provided on the shortest notice. 177g

THE HIGH SCHOOL FOR LADIES
(KNOWN OF LATE AS THE GRAINGE SCHOOL),
CROSS STREET, BLACKHILL,
UNDER THE ENTIRE SUPERVISION OF MISS HEPTON,
ASSISTED BY MISS E. HEPTON.

THE THIRD TERM commences October 11th, 1875.

SUBJECTS:—Grammar, Latin, French, English, Readings from Classical Authors, Pianoforte, and Singing and Harmony.

References from Families of Distinction. 186g

JOHN COLE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
ALE, PORTER, AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
FRONT STREET, LEADGATE,

BEGS to return thanks to his friends and the public for their kind patronage during the time he has been in business, and hopes by continuing to supply them with WINES, SPIRITS, ALES, &c., of the best quality, to still merit a continuance of their favours. J. C. having laid in a large Stock of the Best Brands of SPIRITS, is prepared to compete with any house in the trade.

LIST OF PRICES.

SPIRITS.

Brandy	3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.
Whisky	2s. 3d. to 3s. 6d.
Rum	2s. 3d. to 3s. 6d.
Gin	2s. 3d. to 3s. 6d.

ALES, &c.

Sparkling Edinburgh Ales, on Draught, 5d. per quart.
Burton Ale, 6d., usually sold at 8d.
Bottled Ale and Porter, from 2s. 3d. per Dozen Pints.
Bottled Ale and Porter, from 4s. to 4s. 6d. per Dozen Quarts.
Families Supplied with ALE in Nine, Eighteen, and Thirty-six Gallon Casks on reasonable terms.

☞ Orders by Post punctually attended to, and delivered free of charge by J. C.'s own Waggon. 7101

THE RIGHT THING AT LAST.

THE EAGLE BOOT COMPANY'S WHOLESALE SHOE MANUFACTURERS' RETAIL BRANCH SHOP AT CONSETT.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—Seeing the necessity in your district for a Good, Useful, and Cheap Shoe Shop, the Eagle Boot Company have opened a Branch Retail Shop in Consett, where you can have your Goods at Wholesale Prices.

Everything that can be done shall be done to secure your favours, in every Branch of the Trade.

	s.	d.
A good and gentlemanly looking pair of Elastic Boots	8	6
A good Working Boot (strong)	7	6
Ladies' Elastic Boots (calf)	7	6
Black Kid Boots, lady looking	6	6

Both Ladies' and Gentlemen's up to 16s.
Children's in proportion.

REPAIRING DEPARTMENT.

Your Shoes mended at the following rates:—
Boots brought to Repair at 9 o'clock done at 12
" " " 12 " " 3
" " " 3 " " 7

Punctuality will have the greatest attention.

N.B.—Note the address,
THE EAGLE BOOT COMPANY,
SHAKESPEARE STREET, CONSETT,
G. ROYCE & CO., Proprietors,
6958 Leicester and Mansfield.

Public Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the GAME over the Estates of Priestfield, Lintz Green, and Loft House is strictly Preserved. Anyone found Trespassing will be prosecuted according to Law. 831d

SHORTHAND.

A COURSE OF LESSONS in SHORTHAND will be given in the BRITISH SCHOOLS, CONSETT, by Mr. S. LANDELLS, commencing on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 13th inst. Terms on application to Mr. Cross, British Schools, or Mr. L., Cemetery Road, Blackhill. 178g

NOTICE! NOTICE!!

ANY Person found Trespassing in pursuit of Game, gathering Mushrooms, Brambles, &c., on Middle Heads, Oliverford, Knitsley Grange, Ailer Heads, Lyerdeen, Rowley, Dean Head, and Healeyfield Farms will be Prosecuted as the Law directs. 7132

July, 1875.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.

ANY Person Removing, Altering, or Tampering with any Meter, Pipe, or other Property of the above Gas Company, without first obtaining the said Company's permission, will be prosecuted according to Law.

By order of the Directors,
M. RICHLEY, Secretary.

August 21st, 1875.

CONSETT CHURCH CHOIR.

A GRAND EVENING CONCERT will be given, by the above Choir, in the NEW NATIONAL SCHOOLS, CONSETT, on MONDAY, Oct. 18, 1875.

Doors open at Half-past Seven; to commence at Eight o'clock.

The proceeds to be applied towards removing a small debt now resting on the Church Organ.

For further particulars, see future Bills. 165g

Public Notices.

313 is the WINNING NUMBER of the Bicycle raffled at South Moor. 183g

NOTICE.

JOHN AYRE, Farmer, Maiden Hall Farm, has a Young BULL which will serve Cows at 4s. each. Money to be paid when the Cow is served. 178g

BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGISTRATION ACT 1874.

THE following places and times have been appointed by the Registrar for the requirements of Registration:—

First TUESDAY in each Month, at Mrs CHRISTOPHER'S, Blackhill, from Nine a.m. to Eleven a.m.

First TUESDAY in each Month, at the LOCAL BOARD-ROOM, Consett, from Twelve noon to Two p.m.

First TUESDAY in each Month, at Mr LAIDLOW'S, 119, Leadgate, from Three p.m. to Five p.m.

Second MONDAY in each Month, at Mrs MARY ROBSON'S, Medomsley, from Nine a.m. to Ten a.m.

Second MONDAY in each Month, at Mr STOKER'S, Westwood Colliery, from Eleven a.m. to Two p.m.

Second MONDAY in each Month, at Mr WILLIAM CHARLTON'S, Ebchester Hill, from Three p.m. to Five p.m.

Second TUESDAY in each Month, at Mr POTTS', Castleside, from Two p.m. to Four p.m.

First FRIDAY in each Month, at Mr WILSON'S, Satley, from One p.m. to Three p.m.

Second FRIDAY in each Month, at Mr THOMAS HUNTER'S, Annfield Plain Wood Cottages, from Ten a.m. to Twelve noon.

Third MONDAY in each Month, at Mr JACKSON'S, National School, Helmside, from Eleven a.m. to One p.m.

First MONDAY in each Month, at Mr THOMAS WAUGH'S, Hill Top, from Eight a.m to Ten a.m.

First MONDAY in each Month, at Mr COCKRILL'S, Quebec, from Eleven a.m. to One p.m.

First MONDAY in each Month, at Mr SIDDELL'S, Old Cornsay, from Three p.m. to Five p.m.

At my OFFICE, Lanchester, on WEDNESDAYS, from Eleven a.m. to Four p.m.; and SATURDAYS, from Eleven a.m. to Four p.m.

It is now compulsory for all persons to attend on the Registrar under pain of prosecution.

JOHN JAMES THOMPSON,
Registrar of Births and Deaths for the Sub-district of Lanchester.

PARISH OF COLLIERLEY AND PONTOP.

ELECTION OF A SCHOOL BOARD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—

1.—That the Election of a School Board for this Parish will take place on the 29th day of October, 1875

2.—That the number of persons to be elected as Members of the School Board is five.

3.—That any two ratepayers entitled to vote in this Election may nominate any one person of full age, but no more, as a Candidate, by sending to or delivering at my office a nomination paper.

A ratepayer may not join more than once in nominating a candidate in the Election.

The nomination paper must be dated and subscribed by the two Ratepayers, and must contain the Christian names, surnames, places of abode, and descriptions of the subscribers, and of the Candidate nominated.

No nomination paper will be received after Four o'clock in the Afternoon of the 19th day of October.

4.—That public notice will be given of the list of Candidates on or before the 20th day of October.

That any Candidate may be withdrawn by delivering at my office, not later than Four o'clock in the Afternoon of the 23rd day of October, a notice of withdrawal signed by the Candidate and addressed to the Returning-Officer.

5.—Notice of the boundaries of the polling-districts, and of the number and situation of the polling-stations, will be published on or before the 26th day of October instant.

Each voter must vote in the polling-district in which the property in respect of which he is rated is situate, and if it is situate in more than one polling-district, in any of such polling-districts.

6.—The poll will be open from Nine a.m. till Four p.m.

7.—Every ratepayer of the Parish, whose name appears in the book, containing the rate made on the 30th day of Sept., is entitled to vote in the election. Paragraph 1 (c) of the Second Schedule in the Elementary Education Act, 1873, provides that "in a parish which is not situate in the City of London or in a borough, other than the borough of Oxford, the book containing the last rate made for such parish more than one month previously to any date shall be the register of the ratepayers entitled to vote in such parish at that date; and every ratepayer whose name appears in such rate book shall be entitled to vote unless he is disqualified for voting, and no person shall be entitled to vote whose name does not so appear."

8.—The voting shall be by ballot.

9.—That in this Parish each voter has five votes, all of which he may give to one Candidate, or he may distribute all or some of them among the Candidates as he thinks fit.

Dated this 5th day of October, 1875.

W. W. THOMPSON,
190g Returning-Officer.

PARISH OF KYO LAWS.

FIRST ELECTION OF A SCHOOL BOARD IN A PARISH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—

1.—That the Election of a School Board for this Parish will take place on the 5th day of November, 1875.

2.—That the number of persons to be elected as Members of the School Board is five.

3.—That any two ratepayers entitled to vote in this Election may nominate any one person of full age, but no more, as a Candidate, by sending to or delivering at my office a nomination paper.

A ratepayer may not join more than once in nominating a Candidate in the Election.

The nomination paper must be dated and subscribed by the two Ratepayers, and must contain the Christian names, surnames, places of abode, and descriptions of the subscribers, and of the Candidate nominated.

No nomination paper will be received after Four o'clock in the Afternoon of the 26th day of October.

4.—That public notice will be given of the list of Candidates on or before the 27th day of October.

That any Candidate may be withdrawn by delivering at my office, not later than Four o'clock in the Afternoon of the 30th day of October, a notice of withdrawal signed by the Candidate and addressed to the Returning-Officer.

5.—Notice of the boundaries of the polling-districts, and of the number and situation of the polling stations will be published on or before the 2nd day of November instant.

Each voter must vote in the polling-district in which the property in respect of which he is rated is situate, and if it is situate in more than one polling-district, in any of such polling-districts.

6.—The poll will be open from Nine a.m. till Four p.m.

7.—Every ratepayer of the Parish, whose name appears in the book containing the rate made on the 30th day of September, is entitled to vote in the election. Paragraph 1 (c) of the Second Schedule to the Elementary Education Act, 1873, provides that "in a parish which is not situate in the City of London or in a borough, other than the borough of Oxford, the book containing the last rate made for such parish more than one month previously to any date shall be the register of the ratepayers entitled to vote in such parish at that date, and every ratepayer whose name appears in such rate book shall be entitled to vote unless he is disqualified for voting, and no person shall be entitled to vote whose name does not so appear."

8.—The voting shall be by ballot.

9.—That in this Parish each voter has five votes, all of which he may give to one Candidate, or he may distribute all or some of them among the Candidates as he thinks fit.

Dated this 7th day of October, 1875.

W. W. THOMPSON,
191g Returning-Officer.

Public Notices.

MESMERIC AND PHRENOLOGICAL ENTERTAINMENT.

TOWN HALL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13TH, AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK.

MR. NICHOLAS MORGAN, the matchless Mesmeric and Phrenological Experimentalist, will give his laughter-stirring and instructive Entertainment. Messrs. ANDERSON and WARD, Champion Scottish Dancers, will appear each night, in costume, in their national dances.

Doors open at Half-past Seven; to begin at Eight o'clock.

ADMISSION:—Front Seats, 1s.; Second do., 6d.; Juveniles, Half-price; a few Reserved Seats, 1s. 6d.

THEATRE ROYAL, CONSETT.
Lessee, ...Mr. EDWARD FIELDING.

[LICENSED TO PLAY THE PIECES OF THE DRAMATIC AUTHORS' SOCIETY.]

OCTOBER 11TH, 1875.

MR. H. BALDWIN,
The celebrated Vocal Comedian, late of the Exhibition, 1851, and the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, who performed before Her Majesty the Queen and Royal Family, at Windsor Castle, March 4th, 1868.

SAPPHO,
The celebrated Comedienne, Vocalist, and Dancer.

MR. J. COLVERD,
The great London Comedian.

MR. AND MRS. LICHFIELD,
Comic Duettists.

MR. AND MRS. COLVERD,
In their Entertainment.

On FRIDAY, October 15th, the PHOTOGRAPHS of Mr. and Mrs. FIELDING, in Ivory Frames, will be given away.

ADMISSION:—4d., 6d., and 1s.

To Lend.

LOANS AND MORTGAGES.—Money to lend in sums of £50 and upwards, on personal security, at 5 per cent. per annum interest, repayable in one to seven years. Also several sums upon mortgage of freeholds and leaseholds from 3½ per cent. Terms 10 to 21 years. No commission charged. Apply to Messrs. BEVAN, 10, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C., personally (preferred) or by letter.—N.B.—Interest is payable half-yearly, and is not required in advance. 6929

To Let.

HOUSE TO LET.—Apply to GEO. HAWDON, Post Terrace, Leadgate. 115g

TO LET, LODGINGS for Two Respectable Young Men.—Apply, for reference, at 6, Victoria Street, Consett. 195g

TO LET, a MARQUEE, 79 feet by 30 feet.—Apply to Mr. D. LOGAN, Hat and Feather Inn, Derwent Cottages. 127g

Contracts.

TO FARMERS AND CARTERS.

TO LET, BY CONTRACT, the CARTAGE of Workmen's Coals from Medomsley Edge Colliery. —Apply to JOHN WEDDLE, Medomsley Edge Colliery.

TO BE SOLD BY TENDER, Two FAT PIGS. May be seen on application to Mr. J. THOMPSON, Master of the Workhouse, Lanchester. Tenders to be sent to the CLERK, not later than Ten a.m., on THURSDAY, the 21st inst.

By order,
W. W. THOMPSON,
Clerk to the Guardians.

7th October, 1875. 193g

LANCHESTER HIGHWAY DISTRICT.

TOWNSHIP OF TANFIELD.

TO LET, the Works necessary for IMPROVING the ROAD and MAKING NEW FOOTPATH at Stanley.

Specifications, Plans, Sections, &c., may be seen on application to Mr. GEO. RIDLEY, Waywarden, Stanley, or at the Surveyor's Office.

Tenders must be sent in on or before WEDNESDAY, October 13th, 1875.

By order,
WILLIAM DIXON.
Road Surveyor.

Surveyor's Office, Branch Villa,
Sept. 30th, 1875. 172g

For Sale.

FOR SALE, a STOVE, suitable for an Office or Shop, with 24 feet of 6-inch Piping, a bargain.—Apply to JOHN SIMPSON, Cabinetmaker, Annfield Plain. 176g

FOR SALE, a BICYCLE, 42-inch Wheel, India-rubber Tire, cost 11 guineas.—Apply to T. LAMB, Annfield Plain. 185g

FOR SALE, Three STEERS and One QUEY, Two-year-olds, in good condition.—Apply to JOHN AYRE, Farmer, Maiden Hall Farm, near Annfield Plain.

FOR SALE, Two Excellent MILCH COWS, near to Profit.—Apply to Mrs. MARY HENDERSON, East Stob House, near Dipton, Lintz Green Station.

FOR SALE, Three FREEHOLD COTTAGES, of Two Rooms each, self-contained, and about 270 yards of FREEHOLD LAND, situate in Benfieldside Lane, Blackhill.—Apply to J. BATY, Esq., Solicitor, Hexham, or to Mr. R. JACKSON, *Guardian* Office, Consett. 162g

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. J. Murray.

FREE PROPERTY SALE.

MR. JOHN MURRAY will hold a SALE by AUCTION of PROPERTY, at the QUEEN'S HEAD HOTEL, CONSETT, every Three Months, viz., MAY, AUGUST, NOVEMBER, and FEBRUARY. Two per cent. commission if sold.

Found.

FOUND, at Leadgate, on September 19th, 1875, a young CUR DOG. The Owner can have him by giving descriptions and paying expenses. If not claimed in seven days, will be sold.—Apply to JOHN MILBURN.

FOUND, at CASTLESIDE, a White and Liver-Coloured POINTER DOG.—The Owner can have the same by applying to Mr. NICHOLAS POTTS, Smelters' Arms, Castleside, and paying expenses. If not claimed within seven days, it will be sold. 194g

Wanted.

WANTED, Two or Three Good JOINERS.—Apply to GEO. NOBLE, Leadgate. 159g

WANTED, by the Shotley Bridge Co-operative Society, an APPRENTICE to the SHOE-MAKING DEPARTMENT.—Personal application to be made to the Committee on SATURDAY, the 30th inst., at Seven o'clock p.m. 194g

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Bad legs, wounds, ulcers, and all descriptions of sores are cured by the proper and diligent use of these inestimable preparations. To attempt to cure bad legs by plastering the edges of the wound together is folly, for should the wound unite, a boggy, diseased condition remains underneath, to break out with tenfold fury in a few days. The only rational and permanent treatment, as indicted by nature, is to reduce the inflammation in and about the wound, to soothe the neighbouring nerves, to cool the heated blood as it courses along its vessels, and to render its watery, ichorous discharge consistent and healthy. Holloway's Pills should likewise be taken to purify the blood and expel the noxious humour from the system.

Local and District News.

The hotel robberies still go on as brisk as ever in the North of England. The money is left very often on shelves and in drawers, the proprietors' movements are watched carefully by an interested party, who seize the first opportunity to bolt with the proceeds of a week's business. A good fire-proof safe can be bought of J. R. HALL, 18, Nicholas'-square, Newcastle, for £5, which would prevent the loss of hundreds. 6829

EPP'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING. —"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutritition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

DEATH OF JOSEPH BARKER IN NEBRASKA.— Wednesday's *Leeds Mercury* says a name familiar to Yorkshiremen of two generations is now only a memory. A correspondent resident at Lincoln, Nebraska, writes that Joseph Barker died in Nebraska on September 15th. In 1846, he went to Nebraska with his family and selected a farm a few miles west of Omaha. Subsequently, he came back to England and worked in connection with the Methodist Church. But he retained his Nebraska farm; and, returning thither, his last days were spent in retirement. He died on his farm. Mr. Barker was honoured in his Nebraska home. It was remembered of him that he took an active and useful part in the Abolition struggle. Mr. Barker was a Yorkshireman, having been born at Bramley, near Leeds.

THE FATAL ACCIDENT TO A CLERK AT LANCHESTER STATION.—An inquest was held at Lanchester, on Friday, touching the death of Nicholas John Leybourne, son of Mr. Leybourne, tailor, of that place, who was killed at Lanchester Station on the previous Wednesday evening. The evidence went to prove that the deceased, a general clerk at the station, was in the habit of jumping on to passing mineral and goods trains, although he had repeatedly been warned by Mr. Sadler, the stationmaster, of the danger he ran in doing so. On the evening in question a mineral train was slowly passing the platform, and the deceased was seen to spring from the platform twice and leap upon the waggons. In doing so for the third time, however, he stumbled, and, falling amongst the wheels, was at once killed.—A verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

MESMERIC AND PHRENOLOGICAL ENTERTAINMENT.—Mr. Morgan announces in another column a series of entertainments in the Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, beginning on Wednesday evening, the 13th inst. Mr. Morgan is so well known by our readers, that it is almost needless for us to say anything regarding either himself or his entertainment. We simply endorse the opinions of our contemporaries in pronouncing him the most intelligent and accomplished mesmerist and phrenologist that has ever appeared in this district, and that his entertainment is in every respect worthy of patronage. Whoever can enjoy an hour or two of rollicking fun, displayed in a proper manner, should not "stand on the order of going, but go at once," to witness his graphic delineations of the ludicrous phases of character by mesmeric manipulation, and his descriptions of character, phrenologically, are equally interesting.

HARVEST THANKSGIVING SERVICES AT STANLEY. —The annual harvest thanksgiving services of the parish of Beamish were held at Stanley, on Sunday last. The large school-room in which the services are held was very tastefully decorated for the occasion with texts, evergreens, corn, fruit, and flowers. At the morning service, the Rev. Dr. Hurst, vicar of Collierley, preached an eloquent and impressive sermon from Psalm cxviii. 1. which was listened to by a very large and crowded congregations. In the evening, the service was conducted by the Rev. J. Crennell, vicar of Beamish, who took his text from 1st Samuel, vi., 18. The room was again crowded in every part, many being unable to gain admittance. The collections were devoted to the building fund of the new church at present in course of erection at Stanley, and amounted to £7 4s.

CADETS OF TEMPERANCE, BLACKHILL.—On Saturday last, the annual tea in connection with the above society was held in the Temperance Hall, Blackhill, after which they adjourned to the Good Templars Hall, where a public meeting was held, presided over by the Rev. J. Brooks, Highgate. The report, read by Mr. G. Shimmin, patron of the section, showed the society to be in a flourishing condition, the total number in good standing being 110. Mr. H. Carss, in a telling speech, set forth the benefits of Temperance, and Mr. Hogg, assistant patron, called the attention of parents to the benefits derived by youths joining the order. Mr. A. Dunn, Consett gave a resitation, which was heartily applauded. The meeting was also enlivened by melodies from Mr. R. Sawers and E. G. Mitchieson, and a selection of music by the Cadet Band. A vote of thanks to the chairman and speakers was given, and the singing of the doxology, brought the meeting to a close. On dispersing a large fire baloon was set off, amidst the applause of the spectators.

THE VICAR OF LANCHESTER ON BEES AND WASPS.—The Rev. John Dingle, Vicar of Lanchester writes as follows to the *Daily News*:—"As an old bee-keeper of more than thirty years' standing, and a careful observer of the habits of that interesting little insect, I wish to remove an unjust imputation upon its character contained in your paper of the 2nd instant. A bee never eats fruit, or does any kind of harm to anything whatever, except when put upon its defence. It is indeed a pattern insect in all respects; it deserves to be as much respected for the refinement and innocence of its appetites as it is celebrated all over the world for its architectural skill and its provident economy. It can gnaw, but its gnawings are confined to the fashioning or remodelling of its comb. It gathers its food by suction, and that not only from flowers, but flowers of the most delicate kind. Coarse-scented flowers, as some of the dead nettles, it passes by. The pollen, with which it prepares a kind of sweetened bread for its young, is also gathered from selected plants. To flavour its food it searches out the minute secretions which, on a dewy morning, exhale a rich aroma from the laurel leaves, leaves which the cook sometimes bruises for a similar purpose. I feel certain that the bee never gnaws fruit, and I do not believe that it ever even sucks the juice of fruit already broken, as the honey seems to be kept as free as possible from anything that has a tendency to ferment. If your neighbours will look a little more carefully they will find it is not the bee but the wasp that devours their fruit, a detestable insect the reverse of the bee in every respect. It is, indeed, almost as ingenious as the bee; but its comb is worthless paper, and is filled only with filthy grubs. It is as greedy as it is improvident, and a general robber; ready to steal the honey from the bee, or to feed on the vilest garbage that it meets with on its way. I suppose it may have some use as a scavenger, but it is less respectable than the fly in that character, as the fly confines itself more to its proper work. The wasp gorges itself to such a degree on the fruit that is becomes incapable of flight, and may be shaken out on the ground and trodden on. It is a good plan where the several fruits cannot be covered to hang on the tree long-necked bottles half filled with syrup, which the wasps, thinking to gorge themselves more readily, will crowd into and get drowned. There are inferior races of bees, but I believe none of them are destructive; some of them are content with the coarse flowers which the nobler insect rejects."

THE DEATH-RATE IN THE LARGE TOWNS.— The Registrar-General's return for the week ending Saturday last shows the number of deaths per 1,000 to have been as follows:—In Edinburgh, 23; Glasgow, 21; Dublin, 28; Oldham, 24; Bristol, 29; Bradford, 26; London, 21; Portsmouth, 23; Sunderland, 31; Manchester, 30; Liverpool, 32; Nottingham, 20; Wolverhampton, 28; Norwich, 22; Leeds, 22; Salford, 34; Birmingham, 30; Hull, 35; Sheffield, 28; Newcastle, 22; Leicester, 27. The average rate was 25.

MUSIC HALL, CONSETT.—There is a powerful company at the Hall, this week. Mr. J. Colverd, is a very clever comedian and vocalist, and sings some first-class songs, in good style. His "Little Dutchman" is a genuine treat. The Sisters Dashwood are very pleasing duettists. Those ladies have sweet voices, and know how to use them. Mr. J. H. Arnold and Miss Lilly Howard, duettists, appear in a cleverly written Tyneside duologue, which is much appreciated by the audience. Mr. Wiley, is an excellent negro comedian, and sings and dances well. Mr. and Mrs. Colverd, also largely share the encomiums of the audience in their comic sketches.

THE MONTHLIES.—Last Friday morning, we received our monthly parcel from Messrs. Partridge and Co. The "British Workman" has a fine "cut" as a frontispiece—"Dr. Wolff showing the Arab a Hebrew Bible." The explanatory anecdote is very interesting. Dr. Wolff, the great missionary, was a converted Jew, and he met with the Arab in Mesopotamia, riding through the deserts. The doctor was told that he was a Jew, and found that he knew both Hebrew and Arabic well. He was glad to see a Bible in Hebrew, and on being asked about his people and his country, the man took the Bible, and turning to *Jeremiah* xxxv., he pointed in a very significant manner to the story of the Rechabites. Then he told Dr. Wolff that his people lived in the deserts near Mecca, in Arabia; that they were descended from Jonadab, the son of Rechab; that they lived as prescribed by the prophet; and that they numbered 60,000.—The "Family Friend" is as neatly got up as ever, and has a specially good article on "The Day of Atonement," from which we learn, "On the tenth day of Tishri (corresponding to the 9th of the present month of October) the Jews who dwell in our midst, and wherever they are to be found in their world-wide dispersion, keep this day, besides fasting from 'evening to evening,' with all the strict and religious observances of the Sabbath."

TOW LAW LOCAL BOARD.—The monthly meeting of this Board was held on Tuesday evening. Present—Messrs D. Thompson (chairman), William Ridley, E. Rutherford, A. Robinson, W. R. Teasdale, H. Welch, Joseph Ridley, and W. Smith. The minutes of meeting in September were read and confirmed. The Inspector's report was read, and a sewer was ordered to be made for Park Terrace. Several owners of property had been summoned for allowing nuisances and for want of constructive works, and orders obtained for abatement. The Medical Officer's report showed the district to be in a healthy condition during the past quarter. There had been 31 deaths, 23 of which being under five years of age and 9 resulting from diarrhœa. In the first month of the quarter there were 2 deaths from scarlatina. The births were 66. The Surveyor's report was read. Tenders had been asked for repair of highways, and Mr. William Fleming's tender, being the lowest, was accepted. Flagging was directed to be done at the west end of Dan's Castle. The private street improvements were reported in progress. Plans for four houses for Mr. A. Reed and two houses for Mr. J. Hilliary were allowed. A pay-bill for £84 10s. 2d. was passed. The Board then separated.

WESLEYAN FOREIGN MISSIONS.—Missionary meetings have been held this week in connection with the Wesleyan Missionary Society, and were well attended. A liberal collection was taken at each meeting. The meeting at Consett was held on Wednesday evening, and was presided over by Mr. John Potts, draper, of Consett. The Rev. H. Lock read an extract of the society's report, which showed that the work in the various parts of the mission field was being successfully carried on. The income of the society during the last year was a little over £184,000, and the expenditure nearly £180,000. Towards the total amount raised Shotley Bridge Circuit contributed £386 8s. 10d., and, out of that amount, Consett had subscribed upwards of £30, £11 10s. 3d. of this latter sum having been gathered by Misses Bell and E. Routledge, and the remainder collected by Sunday-school children and given at collections. After the reading of the report, the Rev. T. Henwood made a speech, pointing out the way by which the world would have to be evangelized, and the Rev. S. Dalzell, late missionary in India, spoke at considerable length on the work which he was engaged in while in that country. At the conclusion of the meeting, the usual votes of thanks were given.

CUTTING AND WOUNDING AT STANLEY.

At Consett Petty Sessions, on Thursday before Mr. Clavering (chairman) and Mr. Priestman, George Ginnity, a miner residing at Tanfield Lea, was placed in the dock to answer a charge of cutting and wounding John Carney, a cokedrawer, at Stanley. It seems that on Saturday night a number of men were drinking in Foster's public-house. The company became somewhat noisy, and Mr. Foster requested Carney to endeavour to keep order. Carney appears to have spoken to the men, one of whom, Ginnity, picked up a glass and threw it at Carney, striking him on the face, and inflicted a deep gash across the cheek and nose.—P.C. Little deposed that he had seen Carney that morning, and he was in a weak state from loss of blood, and unable to undertake the journey to the court.—Prisoner was then remanded, bail being accepted.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT AT CONSETT IRONWORKS.

On Friday night, an accident of a frightful character occurred at Consett Ironworks. It seems that about eleven o'clock, Patrick Laughan, a charger at one of the blast-furnaces, went to work drunk, and whilst on the top of his furnace he slipped through a hole at the side and fell on to the iron plates below, a distance of fifty-five feet. An inquest was held on the body at the house of Mr. S Mace, Duke of Wellington Inn, Consett, on Saturday evening, before John Graham, Esq., coroner. Peter McGurk identified the body. He said the deceased resided in King Street, and was thirty-two years of age.—Arthur Muldoon deposed that he was a charger at the blast-furnaces. About half-past ten o'clock on Friday night, witness was on the platform round the top of No. 1 blast-furnace. The deceased and witness were charging together. The deceased was a little touched with drink, but he could do his work. He did not see the deceased fall, but seeing his full barrow standing witness gave information about it.—John Hagan said he worked at the blast furnaces. Shortly before eleven o'clock on Friday night he went round to the back of No. 1 furnace and found the deceased lying. He was bleeding very much from a large cut on the head, and was quite dead.—Charles Prattman Douglas, engineer at the Works, deposed that the platform of No. 1 furnace was about 55 feet from the ground. At the top of the furnace there was a platform, fenced with iron railings 3ft. 6in. in height, and connected with which there were oblong spaces measuring 21 inches by 33 inches, and at the bottom a plate of iron rising from 15 inches to 18 inches. The space was large enough for a man to go through, but on no previous occasion, to his knowledge, had a man fallen through such space. None of the workmen had ever complained about the holes being dangerous.—James Wright, the night foreman, gave evidence to the effect that the deceased was drunk and had been ordered home, and that it was while witness was seeking another man that the accident happened.—The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," and, while they did not blame the Company at all, recommended them to place another rail in the middle of the oblong spaces.

Local Police Courts.

CONSETT PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, Oct. 7th.—Before J. CLAVERING (chairman) and J. PRIESTMAN, Esqs.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLIES.—Edward Ross was charged with being drunk at Dipton. Sergt. Morland said on the 25th of September he saw defendant fall down, and on going up to him he found that he was in a beastly state of intoxication. Defendant, who did not appear, was fined 10s. and costs.——John McGurk, who did not appear, was summoned by the same officer for a similar offence on the 25th ult. A fine of 5s. and costs was imposed.——James Quinn, miner, Dipton, was charged by P.C. Simpson with a similar offence. The officer said on the 3rd of this month he found the defendant rolling about the street with an armful of ale and porter bottles. Fined 5s. and costs.——Matthew Nevins was fined 10s. and costs for being drunk and disorderly at Dipton, on the 2nd October. P.C. Simpson proved the case.——Andrew McPherson, charged by the same officer with being drunk at Dipton on the same date, was fined 10s. and costs.——Joseph Attey and Cuthbert May, charged by P.C. Coates with having been drunk and disorderly at White-le-Head, on the 20th ult., were each fined 10s. and costs.——William Summerbell was summoned by P.C. Thompson for a similar offence at Burnopfield. Fined 5s. and costs.——Peter Finnigan, charged by the same officer with a similar offence at Burnopfield, was fined 10s. and costs.——John Hogan was charged by P.C. Burnett with being drunk and disorderly in Front Street, Consett, on the 25th ult. Fined 5s. and costs.——John Sanderson, charged by P.C. Watson with a similar offence at Blackhill, was fined 5s. and the expenses.——Henry Hurson was charged by P.C. Watson with a similar offence at Blackhill, on the 2nd ult. Fined 5s. and costs.—— M. McCue was summoned by Sergt. Reed for being drunk and disorderly at Blackhill. The officer said he found defendant kicking at a public-house door at twelve o'clock at night. Fined 5s. and costs.—— James Bell, charged by Sergt. Reed with being drunk at Blackhill, was also fined 5s. and costs.—— William Sayers was charged by Sergt. Reed with a similar offence. Fined 5s. and costs.——Matthew Brown was charged P.C. Cumming with being drunk and disorderly at Ebchester. Fined 10s. and costs.

WILFUL DAMAGE.—Patrick O'Hare, who did not appear, was charged by John Fenwick with wilful damage to a turnip field. Sergt. Morland said on the 27th ult., about seven o'clock in the evening, he saw the defendant take three turnips from a turnip field in the occupation of Mr. Fenwick. Fined 1s. and costs.——James Quigley was charged with trespassing in a clover field also in the occupation of Mr. Fenwick. A fine of 6d. and costs was imposed. ——John Rogers, James Ogle, Michael McClusky, and John Reilly were summoned for wilful damage to a fence, the property of Henry Ritson, to the amount of 3d. Sergt. Reed said on the 26th Sept. he was at Blackhill and saw the defendants break down a fence between Mr. Ritson's timber yard and the field. The officer added that there was a good deal of damage done by the defendants and others swinging on the rails. The defendants were each fined 1s., the 3d. damage, and the costs.—William Thubron, of Consett, was summoned for trespassing in a wood belonging to Mr. W. J. Scott. P.C. Christison said on the 19th of last month he found defendant in a plantation near to Castleside, gathering nuts. Fined 5s., the damage 2s., and costs.

PITCH AND TOSS.—John Scott, Andrew English, Patrick Doran, George Reilly, Thomas Doran, and Patrick Clark were severally charged with playing at pitch and toss. P.C. Watson said on the afternoon of Sunday last he was at Blackhill, and on going into Walton's Row he discovered the whole of the defendants playing at pitch and toss. Fined 1s. each and the costs.

REFUSING TO QUIT.—John Curry, who was represented by his father, was summoned for refusing to quit the licensed premises of Mr. Smith, at Dipton. Sergt. Morland proved the case, and added that defendant was a person who had first and last given the police a good deal of trouble. Fined 10s. and costs.

GAME TRESPASS.—Jonathan Postle, miner, Leadgate, was charged with trespassing in search of game on land belonging to Mr. Robert Reed, near Donler Ford. P.C. Christison said on Sunday, the 26th ult., he saw the defendant with a greyhound dog. Witness concealed himself in a wood and observed defendant put the dog over the fence. It then run after several rabbits. A fine of 10s. and costs was imposed.

ASSAULTS.—Selina Wood, married woman, was summoned for assaulting Ann Cook, another married woman, at Blackhill. The magistrates, after hearing the evidance, which was of a disgusting character, dismissed the case.——Robert Smith was charged with assaulting Susannah Smith, at High Bushblades. —A fine of 10s. and costs was imposed.——John Felton was charged with assaulting Mary Hunter at Dipton. Complainant said on the 17th ult., about 11 o'clock at night, she heard some one quarrelling in the street. She went outside and found three men on her son. While she was doing her best to protect her son, the defendant, who lived opposite, came out and struck her on the forehead with something he had in his hand.—William Hunter, son of the complainant, also spoke to the assault.—Fined 20s. and costs.——Matthew Bates was summoned for assaulting Catherine Parker, a single woman at White-le-Head. The complainant said that she went to the tap to get water. Defendant was there, and after some words passed between them he threw some water upon her. He also struck her a blow on the face with the back of his hand. Defendant, in defence, called a witness named Alfred Rainer, who said that a dispute took place between the parties at the tap. He saw the complainant kick defendant's water over, and she also threw water upon him and struck him twice. Defendant, added the witness, never did anything to the complainant.—The magistrates said the evidance was very contradictory and they would dismiss the case.——Margaret McLaughlan was summoned for an assault on Mary Hines, at Consett. Dr. Carr defendant. Complainant said she wanted some money of the defendant. The latter invited her into the house, and while she was standing in expectation of getting her money, the defendant suddently "clawed" her face.—In cross examnation by Dr. Carr, the complaint denied that the defendant ordered or out of the house.—Dr. Carr called evidence to prove that complainant entered Mrs. McLaughlan's house, clapped her hands, and said she could have her money, and that the assault was commenced by the complainant.—The case was dismissed.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE QUESTION. — Lord Derby, in a speech at Liverpool, on Thursday evening, referred to the "instructions" lately issued from the Admiralty bearing on the question of slaves, who, under various circumstances, might escape from their masters, said:—"It has been decided by the Government that those 'instructions' shall be suspended. (Loud cheers.) We don't admit that they bear the instructions popularly put upon them; still less have we ever contemplated any change of policy in reference to the subject with which they deal. There could be no motive or inducement for any such change, and, if we had meant it, it would not have been one of our last acts in the session lately ended to conclude a new and more stringent treaty with the Sultan of Zanzibar for the suppression of the slave trade. The statement of law contained in the document I have referred to, whether or not it embodies the popular view of our rights and obligations, is simply that which we have received on the highest legal authority. But looking at the construction placed upon it—feeling the extreme inexpediency of exciting popular passion on a matter which requires careful handling, and considering that the question dealt with is not one requiring urgent haste, we think it better to cancel what has been done so that the whole question may be considered *de novo* and not prejudiced."

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

Leaves Newcastle (Sundays)—6·10, 8·0, 9·40, 2·0, 5·0, 7·10, 8·10, 9·30.

These trains leave intermediate stations as follows:—Gateshead, 3; Felling, 8; Pelaw, 15; Hebburn, 20; Jarrow, 25; Tyne Dock, 30; and High Shields, 36 minutes after the above times, arriving at South Shields about 40 minutes after the time they leave Newcastle.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Relief Trains leaves Newcastle for Jarrow on SATURDAYS at 7·5, 8.0, 9·30, and 10·50 p.m.

On SATURDAYS ONLY, a relief train leaves Hebburn for Shields at 2·2 p.m.

SOUTH SHIELDS TO JARROW AND NEWCASTLE.

Leaves South Shields (Week days).—4·55, 7·6, 8·0 8·30(*), 9·0, 10·5, 10·30, 11·45, 12·30, 1·50, 3·15, 4·0 (*), 4·15, 5·10, 6·15, 7·15, 8·15, 9·15, 10·35.

Leaves South Shields (Sundays).—6·15, 8·0, 9·55, 2·10 5·0. 7·15, 8·20, 9·35.

These trains leave intermediate stations as follows:—High Shields, 3; Tyne Dock, 8; Jarrow, 14; Hebburn, 19; Pelaw, 24; Felling 30; and Gateshead, 35 minutes after the above times, arriving at Newcastle about 40 minutes after the times they leave South Shields.

ON SATURDAYS

Relief trains leave JARROW for NEWCASTLE at 1·55 3·13, 8.23, 9·23, and 10·43 p.m. calling at all intermediate stations.

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

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

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

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

SUNDERLAND TO SOUTH SHIELDS AND JARROW.

Leaves Sunderland (Week days).—4·45, 6·50, 7·50, 8·50 9·55, 11·5 12·15, 1·40, 2·5, 3·55, 5·0, 6·5, 7·5, 8·5, 9·5, 10 25.

Leaves Sunderland (Sundays).—6·5, 7·50, 9·25, 2·0 4.50, 7·5, 8·10, 9·25.

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

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

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

JARROW TO SOUTH SHIELDS AND SUNDERLAND.

Leaves Jarrow (Week days)—6·25, 7·13, 8.15, 9·23, 10·5, 11·23, 12·53, 2·25, 3·20, 4·25, 5·25, 6·25, 7·23, 8·25, 9·53, 11.15.

Leaves Jarrow (Sundays)—6·23, 8·23, 9·53, 2·23, 5·23, 7·23, 8·33, 9·53.

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

Fares from Jarrow to South Shields: first, 5d.; second, 4d.; third, 3½d.; High Shields: first, 5d.; second, 4d.; third, 3d.; Tyne Dock, first, 6d.; second, 4d.; third, 3d.; Cleadon Lane, first, 10d.; second, 8d.; third, 4½d.; Sunderland, first, 1s. 4d.; second, 1s.; third, 7½d. Return tickets to Jarrow, first, 2s. 3d.; second, 1s. 8d.; third 1s. 2d.

NEWCASTLE TO TYNEMOUTH.

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

Leaves Newcastle—Central Station—(Sundays)—6·10 (*a*), 9·0, 10·5, 1·0, 1·15, 2·0, 2·15, 3·0, 3.15, 4·0, 5·0, 6·35, 7·0, 7.35, 8·0, 8·45, 9·15.

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

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

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

a.—This train stops at intermediate stations when required, to set down passengers arriving from the south by either the 4.28 or 5·58 a.m. trains.

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

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

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

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

North Shields, first, 1s., second, 9d., third, 6d. Return, first, 1s. 8d., second, 1s. 2d., third, 10d.

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

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

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

Walker: First, 6d., second, 4d., third, 2½d. Return, first, 9d., second, 7d., third, 5d.

TYNEMOUTH TO NEWCASTLE.

Leaves Tynemouth (Week days)—6·20, 6·40 (*a*), 7·45, 8·30 (*), 9·0. 9·30 (*), 10·0, 10·30 (*), 11·0, 12·0, 12·45. 1·50, 2·10, 3·0, 3·30. 4·0, 5·0, 5·35 (*), 5·55, 6·30, 7·30, 7·40, (*), 8·0, 9·0, 10·0, 10·50 (*).

Leaves Tynemouth (Sundays)—7·35, 9·45, 1·0, 1·45, 2·0, 3·0, 4·0, 5·0, 5·45, 6·0, 6·35, 7·0, 7·35, 8·0, 8·45, 9·15.

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

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

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

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

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

STOCKTON AND DARLINGTON RAILWAY

GOING EAST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

STATIONS.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Newcastle	dep.	5·45	12·30	2·30
Benfieldside	„	6·50	1·30	4·25
Rowley	„	7·0	1·40	4·35
Burnhill Junction	„	7·10	1·50	4·45
Tow Law	„	7·23	2·3	4·58
Crook	arr.	7·35	2·15	5.10
	dep.	7.38	2·25	5·25
Bishop Auckland	„	8·5	2·55	5·55
Darlington	„	8·55	3·35	7·0
Stockton	„	9·25	4·5	7·30
Middlesbro'	„	9·35	4·15	7·42
Saltburn	„	10·10	4·50	8·29

GOING WEST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

Saltburn	dep.	6·45	11·30	4·30
Middlesbro'	„	6·22	12·5	5·5
Stockton	„	6·34	12·15	5·15
Darlington	„	7·15	1·5	5·55
Bishop Auckland	„	7·48	1·35	6·25
Crook	arr.	8·10	1·57	6·45
	dep.	8·15	2·20	6·48
Tow Law	„	8·27	2·32	7·[illegible]
Burnhill Junction	„	8·42	2·45	7·15
Rowley	„	8·52	2·55	7·25
Benfieldside	arr.	9·5	3·5	[illegible]
Newcastle	arr.	10·5	4·30	9·40

CONSETT BRANCH

UP TRAINS.—WEEK DAYS.

		1,2,G.	1,2,G.	1,2,G	1,2,G.	1,2,G
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Newcastle	dep.	5·45	10·0	12·30	2·30	5·35
Scotswood	„	5·52	10·7	12·37	2·37	5·42
Swalwell	„	5·59	10·14	12·43	2·44	5.49
Rowland's Gill	„	6·9	10·24	12·51	2·54	5·59
Lintz Green	„	6·15	10·30	12·59	3·0	6·5
Ebchester	„	6·28	10·43	1·12	3·13	6·18
Shotley Bridge	„	6·34	10·49	1·18	3·19	6·24
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	arr.			1·25	3·25	
	dep	6·40	10·55		4·35	6·39
Knitsley	„	6·54	11·9		4·49	6·45
Lanchester	„	7·3	11·18		4·58	6·55
Witton Gilbert	„	7.10	11·27		5·5	[illegible]
Durham	arr.	7·25	11.4[illegible]		5·5	7·20

DOWN TRAINS—WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS		1,2,G.	1,2,G.	1,2,G.	1,2,G	1,2,G
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Durham	dep.	7·35		12·10	3·3	8·0
Witton Gilbert	„	7·50		12·24	3·48	8·16
Lanchester	„	7·55		12·35	3·59	8·25
Knitsley	„	8·12		12·45	4·4	8·36
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	arr.				4·20	
	dep	8·27	9·15	1·0	3·35	8·40
Shotley Bridge	„	8·32	9·20	1.5	3·40	8 5
Ebchester	„	8·36	9·23	1·9	3·44	8·[illegible]7
Lintz Green	„	8·47	9·33	1.19	3.54	9·[illegible]
Rowland's Gill	„	8·53	9·38	1·24	3·59	9 13
Swalwell	„	9·2	9·47	1·33	4·5	9 22
Scotswood	„	9·9	9·53	1·39	4·14	9·29
Newcastle	arr.	9·20	10·5	1·50	4·30	9·40

MARKET TRAINS ON SATURDAYS.

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

STATIONS.		A.M.	P.M.		
Newcastle	dep.	7·10	4·0	5·25	7·30
Scotswood	„	7·17	4·9	5·32	7·37
Swalwell	„	7·23	4·15	5.39	7·44
Rowland's Gill	„	7·31	4·25	5·49	8·5[illegible]
Lintz Green	„	7·37	4·29	5·55	8·2
Ebchester	„	7·50	4·42	6·8	8·16
Shotley Bridge	„	7·57	4·47	6·14	8·23
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill)	arr.	8·5	4·56	6·20	8·30
	dep.	9·10	5·10		
Knitsley		9·21	5·21		
Lanchester		9·34	5·34		
Witton Gilbert		9.46	5·46		
Durham	arr.	10·0	6·0		

STATIONS.		A.M.	P.M.
Durham	dep.		4·0
Witton Gilbert	„	8·5	4·13
Lanchester	„	8·17	4·25
Knitsley	„	8·30	4.38
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill)	arr.	8·42	4·50
	dep.	8·50	5·30
Shotley Bridge	„	8·55	5·35
Ebchester	„	9·0	5·40
Lintz Green	„	9·9	5·49
Rowland's Gill		9·16	5·59
Swalwell	„	9·23	6·7
Scotswood	„	9·29	6·13
Newcastle	arr.	9·40	63·0

SUNDAYS.

LEAVE	a.m.	p.m.	LEAVE	a.m.	p.m.
Newcastle	7·30	7·15	Benfieldside	8·35	8·20
Scotswood	7·37	7·22	Shotley Bridge	8·40	8·25
Swalwell	7·44	7·29	Ebchester	8·44	8.29
Rowland's Gill	7·54	7·39	Lintz Green	8·54	8·39
Lintz Green	8·0	7·45	Rowland's Gill	8·59	8·44
Ebchester	8·13	7·58	Swalwell	9·8	8·51
Shotley Bridge	8·19	8·4	Scotswood	9·14	8·9
Benfieldside (arr)	8·25	8·10	Newcastle (arr)	9·25	9·30

SCARROW'S (VINT'S) STOMACH PILLS.

FOR INDIGESTION, WIND ON THE STOMACH, PURIFYING THE BLOOD, SICK HEADACHE, Etc.

No. 1.

When the late Proprietor of the "Tonic Antibilious Pills" first recommended them to a few individuals who were afflicted with stomach complaints, headache, &c. he had no idea of their becoming so extensively known; but the astonishing success which has attended their use obtained with those who first used them not only a decided preference over every other preparation of the kind, but induced them to recommend them to others who were suffering from like causes; and thus to real experienced benefit, and not to any ostentatious recommendations, these Pills owe their present popularity and esteem.

Hitherto these Pills have been given with merely a written or verbal direction, because the Proprietor has always had a rooted avertion to the boasting recommendations that usually accompany Patent Medicines; but, finding from their extensive sale, that it was impracticable to write directions he is compelled to adopt the present popular method. In giving these Pills greater publicity, it is not intended to exhibit them as an absolute panacea, but they can be confidently recommended in the following diseases, their efficacy in which has been witnessed by the Proprietor himself, and confirmed by the gratifying testimony of others:—They have been successfully administered in Stomach Complaints, Indigestion, Vomiting, particularly after taking food; Headache, and especially that called Sick Headache; Incipient Liver Complaints and Habitual Costiveness. Ministers and others of studious and sedentary habits have found them particularly useful. They may safely be taken by pregnant women, and by children, requiring no restriction of diet or confinement; strengthening the stomach, and at the same time correcting the disposition to a superabundance of bile is the system.

These Pills are recommended as a valuable Family pill, proper for every family to be in possession of.

A gentleman who had found Mercury to be ineffectually administered to a patient in a severe attack of Bile accompanied with vomiting and sickness, has given these Pills with the most complete success, and has kindly offered to testify if required.

Cases of long standing need not be dispaired of, as the Proprietor has had the satisfaction of knowing them perfectly successful where the malady was of an inveterate nature and long standing. After excess of eating or drinking, these Pills will be found highly serviceable. Persons going to the East or West Indies will find them a safe and efficacious remedy for bilious disorders and diseases of the liver.

SCARROW'S (VINT'S) TONIC ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

No. 2.

A few individuals of extreme delicacy of constitution have stated to the Proprietor that they found the "Tonic Antibilious Pills," No. 1, too powerful for them, and consequently were not able to take them regularly as directed, and of course did not derive the usual benefit, to such persons the Proprietor has prepared a milder description, and has for distinction denominated them No. 2.

Sold in Boxes at 7½d., 1s. 1½d., and in Family Boxes at 2s. 9d. Directions for use are affixed to each Box.

☞ If, after taking the Pills marked No. 1 two or three days, they should be found too active for the bowels, which may happen to persons of great delicacy of constitution, those marked No. 2 are to be preferred.

Wholesale Agents:—Messrs. Sanger and Sons; Barclay and Son; Sutton and Co., London. Wm. Foggitt, Thirsk. Clark, Bisdale, and Co., York. Goodhall, Backhouse, and Co., Leeds. Ismay; Taylor, Gibson, and Co; Jones and Strickland; Curry and Hutchinson, Newcastle.—Raimes and Co., Edinburgh.

Observe the name—

SCARROW'S (VINT'S) PILLS.

Retail of all Chemists.

IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS AND NURSES.

SCARROW'S (VINT'S) INFANT'S RESTORER.

Should be used by all persons who value the health of their children. It is the best and safest medicine for Difficult Teething, Wind, Convulsions, Griping Pains, Diarrhœa, Want of Thriving, &c. For Painful and Difficult Teething it is invaluable, allaying all the feverish and restless symptoms incidental to that time, thus giving to the weary mother or nurse a quiet night's rest.

The Infants' Restorer and Preserver is calculated, on chemical principles, to prevent and remove those fatal disorders in the bowels of Infants. It is not solely a composition of the late Proprietor's own composing, but was communicated to him by a Physician of great eminence, whose studies and practice had been directed chiefly to the disorders incident to women and children, and who administered it in his own practice with the greatest success. From his authority, and from the Proprietor's own observation, he can recommend it with confidence, and would do so with earnestness to all who value the health and preservation of their infant offspring. He can assure them that it contains nothing that can prove injurious to the most tender infant, but, on the contrary, everything calculated, on the most scientific principles, to remove those fatal disorders in the bowels of infants to which they are so liable.

Prepared only at the Apothecaries' Hall, Sunderland.

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One dose of the Compound Balsam of Honey, taken in time, invariably gives relief, and one bottle generally cures. No one should despair until they have tried this valuable Medicine, as hundreds of persons have testified to its wonderful efficacy.

The properties of this valuable remedy are—that it speedily allays irritable Coughs, removes congealed phlegm, and all obstructions in the glands by a free and easy expectoration, heals all soreness of the breast and lungs, restores obstructed perspiration, and produces comfortable and refreshing rest. Hundreds of individuals who have been unable to follow their usual avocations, some of whom were unable to lie down in their beds, or procure rest night after night, and concerning whom both themselves and their friends had concluded there was no hope, have, through the use of the Compound Balsam of Honey, speedily been restored to health and comfort.

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Is proved by thousands of unsolicited Testimonials to be the only producer and restorer of hair, and the only certain remedy for Baldness. After a few applications it will cause Baldness to give way to a luxuriant growth of hair; new hair will soon be seen to start around the margin of the bald place near the permanent hair, and extending upwards until the entire bald place is covered with fine short hair, the growth of which will be most rapid, and will present the colour and appearance of youth.

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A few recent Testimonials are appended, and a large assortment will be sent gratis and post free to any gentleman sending his address to WRIGHT AND Co., PILOSAGINE MANUFACTORY, HULL.

From J. C. M——, A——, Feb. 2nd, 1875.

Some time ago I purchased a packet of your PILOSAGINE, and I can only say that I cultivated an Imperial in three weeks. Now send me another. Previous to this I had carefully tried both——and——preparations [names are suppressed], but to no purpose, so PILOSAGINE is really a most efficient and speedy preparation for the hair. You may give my real address to any inquirer for reference, if necessary.

From Mr. John Bell, Plumstead-road, Plumstead, 30th Jan., 1875.

Please send me another packet of PILOSAGINE. The last has made the hair grow on the bald place of my head.

LONDON, 16th January, 1875.

Allow me to state that the PILOSAGINE I had of you a short time ago has been attended with *marvellous* effects; I have now a moderate-sized Moustache and Whiskers. You are at liberty to make what use you please of this, as it will perhaps induce others to try it.

A. R. JENKINS.

BEDMINSTER, BRISTOL, 6th January, 1875.

I received your PILOSAGINE and applied it to my face, but for a fortnight could not see any difference, and was beginning to despair when I observed a lot of little hairs beginning to shoot out, and I followed it up and they are now getting quite strong. I am recommending it to my friends.

Yours truly,

T. BURSTON.

ROYAL ARTILLERY, COBB HOUSE FORT, January 4th, 1875.

I find your PILOSAGINE answers my purpose, and have recommended it to my comrades.

Yours truly,

GUNNER S. BAKER, R. A.

RODSTOCK, NEAR BATH, January 4th, 1875.

Having used one Bottle, new hair has made its appearance.

JACOB SEYMOUR.

TRANMERE, BIRKENHEAD, *January 4th, 1875.*

The last you sent me works well, and I shall take the pleasure of introducing it to others.

E. D. GRIGGS.

1, LA MOTTE STREET, JERSEY, December 28th, 1874.

Enclosed I forward Eighteen Stamps. Please send me a packet of your PILOSAGINE. I have already had some three weeks since, which I find is improving the growth of my hair.

GEO. MARETT.

AYR, SCOTLAND, 11th December, 1874.

The PILOSAGINE improved the growth of the Whiskers.

W. CREAN.

SOUTH SHIELDS, Nov. 5, 1874.

The PILOSAGINE I received from you I was very much satisfied with. My upper-lip had not the semblance of a hair before I received it. I only used half the bottle and now I have a fair show of hair on my upper lip. My age is sixteen year.

Yours respectfully,

J. D. HACKWORTH.

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Aw'c sure awll not stop lang."

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Contains:—Aw wish yor Muther wad cum, Bob Hobson's Advice to his Son, Be kind to me Dowter, The Chep that knows nowt, Cum hyme te yor time, Dinnit clash the Door, The Galloway Lad, It's Ma hse Gast, It's time to get up, Jack's Listed, the Ninety Sic, Keep Dark, Landlord's Dowter, Miseries of Shiftin, Meun Leet Flit, Peg's Trip to Tynemouth, The Row upon the Stairs, Reckonin for the Parish, Sunderland Trip, The Time that me Feyther was bad, Death of Bob Chambers, The Neybur Abuv, Wor Geordy's Album, We'll niver invite them to Tea ony mair, What gud can swearin dee, and about 160 other equally popular Songs.

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THOS. REAVELY."

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Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
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Rickets and Curvature of the Spine and Limbs in children depend, in almost every case, upon a certain state of the bones, which permits their bending under the weight of the body, or action of the ribs in breathing; and this state of the bones is one of softening.

In order to better explain, it may be mentioned that the bones are made up, roughly speaking, of two kinds of materials—one an animal matter, which may be likened to gelatine, and the other a mineral matter, having its type in chalk. These two kinds of materials are blended together in healthy bone in certain nearly definite proportions; but, under unfavourable conditions of livelihood, such as obtain among the working classes in large towns, this healthy proportion becomes deranged, and the mineral or earthy ingredients are in less than their usual amount. The object in nature of this mineral matter being to give firmness and strength to the bones, especially the long ones, the consequence of its deficiency is to permit of a yielding and bending in the bones, commensurate with that deficiency and the weight of the superimposed body.

Now, this softened condition of bones is termed Rickets, and is one which leads to curvature of the spine, to bandy legs and to pigeon-breasts. Curvature in the female child leads to—sometimes impossible, at all times difficult—child-bearing.

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STATION MASTERS AND THEIR VOTES.

A court for the revision of the list of voters was held before the Revising-Barrister, Mr. D. Maclachlan, at Shotley Bridge, on Wednesday morning. The Conservatives were represented by Mr. Allen, and the Liberals by Mr. Storey. The only claim of importance was that of Samuel Leybourne, who claimed a vote in respect of a house and garden which he occupied at Benfieldside Station. The claim was objected to by the Conservatives.

The claimant, in answer to questions put by Mr. Storey, said he was station-master at Benfieldside. He occupied a house and garden which were about 60 yards from the station. He had occupied the house seven years, and paid the rates himself. He was rated on £17. He was not obliged to live in the house, nor was there any agreement with the Company that he should do so. There were other houses he could live in, and equally well perform his duty. He knew of another station (Crook) where the stationmaster lived in a detached house, 30 yards from the station. Crook was not a larger station than Benfieldside, but there was a good deal of traffic there.

Mr Allen: You say that you are stationmaster at Benfieldside? Yes; I am stationmaster and goods agent combined.—I understand you to say that you live in a house near to the station? Yes.—Don't you live in a house adjoining the station? No.—[A sketch of the house was here produced, and claimant admitted that there was a private road from the platform.]—You told my friend just now that you were not required to live there at all? It is not absolutely necessary.—Can you tell me a single instance where the Company have built a house for the stationmaster, and the latter is allowed to live elsewhere? I do not know of one at present. I may say that I was stationmaster at Carr House three years, and during that time lived at Castleside.—Was a house provided at Carr House? No.—Will you swear that you could leave this house without the permission of the Company? If I could prove that the house was unhealthy I could do so.—Do you mean to say that you could live elsewhere? Yes.—Do you know Mr. Christison? Yes.—Is he your chief? He is general superintendent of the passenger department.—Is he your chief? No; Mr. Tennant is.—Have you seen Mr Christison at all about this house? No.—With whom did you make the agreement to live in the house? Mr. Eltringham, the local passenger superintendent, and Mr. Pauling, goods manager.—Do I understand you to admit that the house at Benfieldside Station was built for the use of the stationmaster? Of course.—Do you admit that is is directly connected with the platform by a road for your accommodation? Yes.—Do you say that you are at liberty to vacate the house? I could do so if I showed the Company sufficient reasons. Could you leave without the permission of the Company? Yes; but I would not do so.—I repeat, could you leave without the permission of the Company? I would not leave without permission.—I ask you again, dare you leave this house without the permission of the Company?

The Revising-Barrister considered the word 'dare' rather ambiguous. By leaving the house without the sanction of the Company, he might offend the latter body, without involving his situation.

Mr. Allen (to claimant): Could you retain your situation if you left your house without the permission of the Company? I would not do so without first consulting the Company.—I take it that you could not do so? That is another question.—Do you know of a single instance of a stationmaster having a house provided for him and living elsewhere? I did not think the question would have been asked or I should have looked into it.—How many times have you been here before? Once.—You have been objected to five times and struck off the list five times. When were you here? In September, 1872.

The Revising-Barrister: I remember the case; Mr. Heath was with me.

Mr. Allen (to claimant): Upon that occasion did you say that the house was quite apart from the station, but that there was a private road to it from the station? Yes.—Did you also say that there was another road from the public highway, to which there was a gate, but it was not locked? Yes.—Did you say that you were not obliged to live there, as you could live in another house? I believe I did.—Supposing you wished to leave the house, to whom would you go to get permission? I would ask the goods manager and the passenger superintendent.—Do you say that the house is detached from the station. Yes.—Upon your oath is not the stationmaster's house at Crook connected with the platform? There is a yard between.

The Revising-Barrister did not consider the distance a matter of much consequence.

Mr. Allen (to Mr. Leybourne): Benfieldside is a junction? It is a junction on the Darlington section.—A number of trains run from Saltburn to the place? Yes.—From Saltburn, Stockton, Darlington, and Newcastle, *via* Benfieldside? Yes.—A number of trains run to and from Newcastle? Yes.—Is there a large goods traffic? Yes.—How many trains pass Benfieldside daily? Five from Newcastle, each way, and three from Darlington, each way. There are also three goods trains from Newcastle and two from Darlington.—Do you know of a single junction station where the Company have not built a house for the accommodation of the stationmaster? No.

The Revising-Barrister said the evidence was not making much impression on him.

Mr. Allen said the evidence of the witness showed that it was absolutely necessary that Mr. Leybourne should reside at the station.

By Mr. Storey: The first train arrived at Benfieldside at 6·40 a.m. and the last at 8·48 p.m. He was not required to be at the station during the whole of the fourteen hours. There were two porters, and in his absence the foreman porter had charge of the trains. The major portion of his time was occupied in looking after the goods department. He was occasionally absent from the station, collecting accounts, for hours together. He had communicated with Mr. Tennant, general manager of the Company, with regard to the present claim. [The letter to Mr. Tennant was then read. The writer asked if he was compelled to live at the house in order to perform his duties. He added that the case had already been before the Revising-Barrister, and the point then argued in his favour was that it was convenient, but not absolutely necessary, for him to reside there. A letter was also read from Mr. Tennant, in which he "concurred in the views expressed by Mr. Leybourne."]

Mr. Allen submitted that the claim was a bad one. They had it in evidence that the Company built a house, and appointed the claimant as stationmaster, who was to live there. He would ask if it was at all likely that, at a station where 20 trains passed daily, the Company would allow the stationmaster to live anywhere else but at the house they had provided for him, and this argument was strengthened by the claimant himself, who admitted that he did not know of a single instance where the stationmaster lived away from the station. He also pointed out that the same claim had repeatedly struck off by Mr. Maclachlan and his colleague, Mr. Heath.

The Revising-Barrister considered Mr. Tennant's letter fatal to Mr. Allen's objection. Mr. Tennant gave his sanction to the claim, clearly showing that the claimant occupied the house as a tenant. He would therefore grant the claim.

Mr. Allen applied for a case, in order that the point might be tested.

The Revising-Barrister replied that the whole question turned upon Mr. Tennant's letter, and as the letter was altogether in favour of the claim, he did not feel disposed to grant a case.

STRIKE OF MINERS AT DIPTON.

The miners employed at the Delight Pit, Dipton, the property of Messrs Bowes and Partners, are at present out on strike. According to the story of the men, it appears that for some time past a number of boys have worked at the colliery twelve hours per diem, which the men look upon as being a breach of the rules. About three weeks ago the matter was laid before the agents of the Durham Miners' Association, the result being that the masters received a notification to the effect that the lads would not be allowed to work more than ten hours a day, commencing at the usual time (four o'clock in the morning), but ceasing work two hours earlier in the afternoon than they had been accustomed to. Accordingly, a fortnight ago, the lads left the pit at two instead of four o'clock, but on the fourth day, on reaching bank, they received formal notice to leave the colliery, as also did several of the fathers of the lads. The quarterly "cavelling" for places was to have taken place on Thursday evening; but as the masters refused to withdraw the notices of the men already alluded to, the body of the men refused to "cavel," and the pit came to a standstill. On Saturday night the men were informed that the notices had been withdrawn, and this was confirmed by a telegram from Durham on Sunday morning, which also directed that the lads had to work twelve hours a day pending the decision of a joint committee of masters and men. The only dispute now at issue is with reference to the "cavel." The men insist that they shall be drawn over again, while on the other hand the masters say that the "cavels" were put in at the proper time, and cannot be drawn again. In accordance with an intimation given to the men on Tuesday, the masters removed two horses and a couple of ponies from the workings in the course of Wednesday; and, should the men not come to terms with the masters within the next few days, the rest will, we understand, be drawn out of the pit.

DESPERATE STRUGGLE WITH A POACHER AT BURNHOPE COLLIERY.

Early on Saturday morning last a desperate affray between a policeman and a poacher took place at Burnhope Colliery, about a couple of miles from Lanchester. It appears that between one and two o'clock Police-constable Hawley, the officer stationed at Burnhope, was on duty at the latter place, when his attention was directed to a man named John Stokoe, a miner residing at Edmondsley, who was accompanied by a couple of dogs. Stokoe's pockets were exceedingly bulky, and this circumstance, together with the presence of the dogs, led the policeman to believe that he was just returning from a poaching expedition. On being interrogated as to the contents of his pocket, Stokoe drew back, and with an oath refused to allow the officer to search him. Hawley got hold of him by the coat collar, whereupon the man said if the constable did not let him go he would "rip his guts up," at the same time pulling out a formidable-looking knife. The latter, which is now in the hands of the police, has at the back an instrument known as a "pricker," about an inch-and-a-half long, and tapering to a sharp point. Running along the back of the knife is also a sharp hook. On seeing this weapon in the man's hand, the officer closed with him, threw him upon the ground, and attempted to take the knife from him. Stokoe, however, resisted violently, striking out with the knife, the haft of which he held in his closed hand, the "pricker" projecting from between two of his fingers. The pair struggled together on the ground for upwards of half-an-hour, the officer being unable to draw his baton upon the fellow. Ultimately, however, he succeeded in securing the knife, and also in putting the handcuffs upon his assailant, whom he took to Lanchester the same morning, where he was handed over to the safe keeping of Inspector Scott, the officer in charge of the cells at that place. On being searched, a hare and eight rabbits were found in his possession. P.C. Hawley was attended by Dr Wilson, of Lanchester, but as none of the wounds he has received are of a serious nature, no immediate danger is apprehended. The officer has been stabbed in about sixty-five different places, and the slightness of the wounds is no doubt due to the fact of the point of the "pricker" having become bent during the struggle. Stokoe is known as a determined poacher, having only a few months ago been fined £5 and costs by the Lanchester bench for an offence of this description. P.C. Hawley has only been at Burnhope two months, having previously been stationed at Fulwell, near Sunderland.—On Thursday the prisoner was brought before the Consett magistrates, J. Clavering, Esq. (chairman), and J. Priestman, Esq., charged with unlawfully cutting and wounding P.C. Hawley. Supt. Oliver produced a certificate from Dr Wilson, of Lanchester, stating that the officer was unable to leave his house from the injuries he had received. Prisoner was then remanded for a week.

JARROW IRONWORKS.

The other day our representative paid a visit to the above works, and got something of interest not only to Jarrow, but to the whole of the ironworking world. The first section he landed at, was the forge department, but though the treatment he received from Messrs. Roberts and Edwards was of the most gentlemanly character; the reception from the shinglers' hammers was considerably too warm, even to the disfigurement of his attire, and he subsequently repaired in a quiet manner to the less demonstrative mills. There he was met by Mr. Henry Hunting, who kindly informed our reporter that the mills were capable of turning out 850 tons of finished iron per week—may they *do* that for years to come, say we;—bars from ¾ inches round and squares up to 5½ inches; flat bars 1½ inches up to 10 inches; angle bars, from 1½ in. up to 10in. by 3 in; bulb-iron, up to 10 inches, of which size they made for Messrs. Mitchell and Co., Walker, beams 56 feet long, for the large cable ship built there some time ago, being the largest beam yet built on the Tyne. The mills comprise one 12-inch bar train, one 20-inch bar train, and two 22-inch boiler plate trains. The mills are over 300 feet in length, arranged in one continuous line, the whole of which can be seen in operation from Mr. Hunting's office, it being elevated a few feet from the mill floor. The special feature of interest which our representative saw, however, was an entirely new mode of manufacturing those ironworkers' tools known as "rabbles" and "paddles." The fact is, Mr. Hunting has recently patented a pair of novel and ingenious rolls, by which these tools are made. They are a complete triumph, and we feel proud that we have in connection with our principal industry a gentleman possessing such inventive genius. By the action of the rolls, as the bar passes through, the paddles are perfectly sharpened and cut to the proper length; the rabbles are also rolled and bent to the proper angle by the action of the rolls. Hitherto, the rabbles were made by a flat bar cut to the proper length, and welded on to a square bar by the smiths. The weld was not always perfectly made, and, as a consequence, the extreme heat of the puddling furnace would render the rabble useless before it was half worn out. Under any circumstances, it will be apparent to the merest tyro in these matters that the extra strength given to the rabble made by Mr. Hunting's patent, through being wholes, must be very much greater than the most perfect weld a son of Vulcan could make. But this is not all; the saving of iron effected by this new process will also be apparent, for there must be a large waste of iron while in the act of welding. Again, not only has this process dispensed with the smith in that respect, but the speed at which these tools can be produced may be judged from the fact that the rolls can turn out as many perfected rubbles and paddles in one hour as would occupy a smith for a week. This patent will be an immense gain to a large firm like the Jarrow Rolling Mills.—*Jarrow Guardian.*

CONSETT LOCAL BOARD.

The ordinary meeting of the above Board was held at Consett, on Wednesday afternoon. Present—Mr. Calvert (presiding), Mr. Collinson, Mr. Siddell, Mr. Murray, Mr. McNally, Mr. Gledstone, Mr. Routledge, Mr. Dunne, Mr. Hudson, Mr. Davidson, and Mr. Charlton.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE PUBLIC.

Mr. Dawson (the Inspector) reported that he had forwarded ten samples of milk to Mr. Edgar, for analyses, and each sample was found to be unadulterated.

THE LODGING QUESTION.

Mr. Dunne, referring to the late prosecutions for overcrowding, said he considered that lodgers of houses ought to be instructed as to how many lodgers were permitted to each house.

Mr. Collinson said the number of lodgers to be kept was regulated by the size of the rooms, and any information on this head might be obtained by referring to the bye-laws.

Mr. Dunne observed that unfortunately everybody did not get a copy of the bye-laws.

The Inspector (Mr. Dawson) said he invariably gave the people orders how many inmates were allowed to each room.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

Mr. Dawson's report was read, and spoke favourably of the district. Tenders had been invited for the manure at the settling ponds, but only one had been received, namely, Mr. Dolphin, who offered 1s. per cubic yard, which the members considered a very fair price. The report also recommended the adoption of Sans and Gibson Streets, which was agreed to.

THE IMPROVEMENTS IN MIDDLE STREET.

Mr. Collinson pointed out that the pipes laid down in Middle Street by the Gas Company were a great source of danger to the public. The pipes, he thought, ought not to be put on to the street until the men were ready to use them.

Several other members also referred to the pipes as being a great nuisance, and ultimately the Clerk was instructed to call the Company's attention to them.

ENCROACHMENTS.

The Inspector informed the Board that a man named Bernard Tinney, who held a garden, a portion of which abutted upon the highway, near Carrhouse crossing, refused to pay an acknowledgment for the same.

Mr. Charlton said the garden was public property, and the Board had no right to ask rent for it.

Mr. Routledge said the Board were the custodians of the highways.

The Clerk said they could not demand rent, but they had power to remove the fence.

Mr. McNally thought the present holder of the garden should not be disturbed. The place was formerly a miniature lake, and surely it was much better in its present state than it was prior to being enclosed.

Mr Routledge: If the fence was removed, and the road made its original width, would the public use that portion which is at present fenced in?

Mr. McNally: No.

The Inspector said the Board instructed him to ask for an acknowledgment in every case of encroachment within the district. In this particular case he had only asked for half-a-crown a-year.

The Chairman said if Tinney would consent to pay a trifle, the matter would be settled.

It having been suggested that the matter should be investigated by the Highway Committee,

Mr. Dunne rose and said if that particular case had to be considered, the whole question of encroachments ought to be gone into. He himself was in favour of clearing the highways of all obstructions.

Mr. Hudson considered that when land was not used as a road it was as well cultivated.

The Chairman said Tinney held the land under Mr. Ritson, who had no right to let that portion which belonged to the public.

It was then decided that the Highway Committee should meet on the spot and consider the matter.

CARRHOUSE FOOTPATH.

A letter was read from Mr. John Bell asking the Board to repair and make the above footpath passable.—It was decided for the Highway Committee to inspect the footpath.

TELEGRAPHS.

A letter was read from the telegraph department asking permission of the Board to erect telegraph posts on the highway between the end of Delves Lane, near Mr. Murray's shop, and Woodlands Hall.

Mr. Collinson asked if private wires were rated?

The Clerk (Mr. Elliott) replied affirmatively, though the Government telegraphs were not.

The necessary permission was then given, Mr. Murray expressing a hope that the posts would be painted and made decent.

ADDITIONAL LAMPS.

On the recommendation of Mr. McNally and Mr. Collinson, additional gas lamps were ordered, to be erected in Ark Street and near the Pinfold.

HEALTH OF THE CLERK.

Mr. Elliott applied for leave of absence for a month, on account of ill-health. The required leave was at once granted, the whole of the members expressing a wish that Mr. Elliott's health would be benefited by the holiday.

ALBERT ROAD.

Mr. Collinson said before the meeting separated he wished to call the attention of the Board to Albert Road. Some of the owners of property, he understood, had paid their share of the expense incurred in the formation of the road, whilst the Iron Company and Messrs. Dickinson had not as yet paid anything. It was no use, continued Mr. Collinson, deferring the consideration of this matter month after month; either the whole of the owners of property abutting the road ought to be compelled to pay their portion, or the Board should refund the money already paid by individual owners.

The Chairman thought the minute-book had better be submitted to a lawyer. If the latter could discover anything to show that the Board had pledged itself to make the road out of the rates, then the Board would have to submit to it; but if, on the contrary, it was found that the road had to be made by the owners themselves, then the Company and Messrs. Dickinson would be in duty bound to pay for their portion of it.

Mr. Charlton said it had already been proved that the motion in favour of making the road out of the rates had been carried by a majority of one.

The Chairman said there was no such minute in the book.

Mr. Siddell observed that it ought to have been in the minute-book if it was not.

The Clerk said the minutes passed at a meeting were always read over the following meeting, and if he had omitted a minute it would be more likely to be discovered when the minutes were read over, than six or nine months afterwards.

Mr. Davison said they could only be guided by what appeared in the minute book.

The Chairman said the first minute bearing on the question was as follows:—"Mr. Jenkins reports that the Consett Iron Company will give the old railway for a public highway, and a letter from Messrs. Dickinson stated that they would give up their right of way over it for the same purpose; resolved—that these offers be accepted, and the Surveyor submit a plan next meeting." The next minute ran thus:—"Messrs. John Murray, John Collinson, and John Jenkins waited upon the Board as a deputation, bearing a memorial praying that the road be not made out of the general district rate. They were informed that the majority of the Board had decided to make it out of that fund."

Mr. Davison: Is there no other minute between those you have just read? How comes it to pass that the deputation are told that the majority of the Board had decided to make the road out of the rates if there is no minute to that effect.

The Chairman said there was a majority for making the road but not out of the district rate.

Mr. Dunne: There were twelve members present when the matter was discussed. Six voted for making it out of the district rate, five voted against it, and one remained neutral, so that there was a majority of one in favour of making the road out of the rates.

Mr. Murray: If the road was to be made out of the district rate, why should the owners of land abutting the road be called upon to bear the whole of the cost?

Mr. Hudson: The money will have to be refunded.

Mr. Siddell: The whole question was considered by the Board. The Clerk wrote to the *Justice of the Peace*, asking if the Company were liable for the road in front of their cottages, and the answer received was that the Company were not liable.

Mr. Hudson: Mr. Jenkins promised that the ground in front of the cottages should be sloped down to the road. Has this been done?

The Surveyor (Mr. Dawson) said if the Board admitted their liability to make the road out of the general rate, then Mr. Jenkins would attend to it at once.

The Chairman: At a subsequent meeting, I find, "it was reported that advertising for tenders was standing over on account of the ground being covered with snow. A letter from Mr. Calvert was also read, objecting to the minute of November 2nd."

Mr. Routledge: That is the minute we want. What did you object to?

The Chairman: I objected to the road being made at all, and I objected to the minute as not being legal. The minute was not carried.

Mr. Dunne: Why object to the minute if it was not carried?

The Chairman: I objected to it because it was not legally carried. The Act of Parliament stated that before local bodies could expend moneys, the sanction of two-thirds of the members had to be obtained.

After some further discussion, Mr. Routledge asked how it happened that only one side of the road had a footpath.

The Chairman said the Iron Company promised to flag in front of their cottages, but had not done so.

The Clerk: The Company promised to level, and ground down to the road, and flag in front of the houses.

Mr. Hudson: Is the place safe in the present condition?

The Chairman: No.

Mr. Hudson: Then it should be done properly.

A majority of the members ultimately decided to submit the minute book to Mr. Granger, solicitor, to see if it contained anything to show that the Company were liable for their share of the road.

Correspondence.

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

"BRIGHT BOYS."

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

Sir,—I beg to be permitted, once for all, to substantiate every statement made in G. P's letter on "Bright Boys."—Yours truly,

Principal Manager of the Collierley National School.

"SEPERO MELIORO."

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

Sir.—There is a certain class of people, who, when beaten in an argument, having no capacity for arguing, indulge in what is vulgarly called blackguardism. Of this class of persons, certainly, is "Sepero Melioro." In his anxiety to keep holy the Sabbath-day, he is not charitable enough to give me credit for honourable intentions, but rather seeks to measure my corn in his bushel. There is an old proverb, "Set a thief to catch a thief." Now, if "Sepero Meliore" were not in the habit of practising deceit himself, he would never have questioned my sincerity or the motives which prompted me to agitate for a certain train. It is very clear to see where the boot pinches. "Sepero Melioro" is a servant on the line in question, and has to work a few minutes per week extra since the introduction of the obnoxious train. Now, if I may be permitted to use the same argument as "Sepero Melioro," he is only actuated by selfish motives, and were he not required to work on Sundays, all the railways in Christendom might run Sunday trains from now till doomsday. With regard to the directors taking notice of my agitation, it may, perhaps, be sufficient to state that I have written to, and received letters from, various influential gentlemen, including I. L. Bell, M.P., and C. M. Palmer, M.P., who stated that they would do all in their power to further the object. It may be noticed that the train did not start on the first Sabbath-day of the month, as in ordinary cases, but on the same day as requested. With regard to "Common Sense," it being so exceedingly common, only meets with the contempt it merits, and if his promised treat is no better than his present one, he will do well by keeping his name out of print, for a more wretched attempt at writing could not well be found; but there is one consolation, that whilst he was occupied with his letter he would not be engaged in other mischief. For myself, I feel quite safe, for I am told "Barking dogs seldom bite," therefore, I have nothing to fear from a puppy.—I remain, yours,

Blackhill. Daniel Harris.

PROPERTY RATING IN THE PARISH OF LANCHESTER.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

Sir.—In your issue of October 2nd appears a letter signed "Ratepayer," referring to the rating of the township of Benfieldside, and to the Messrs. Annandale and Sons, Shotley Grove paper mills, in particular. "Ratepayer" concludes with a "trust that the present rating authorities will deal with the question with more equity than has been shown formerly, and not let us have any more such partiality." In reply to "Ratepayer," let me state that no blame is attached to the overseers of the township. Since I was appointed assistant-overseer, at the request of the overseers who have been appointed from time to time, I have represented to the assessment committee the unsatisfactory nature of the assessment of Messrs. Annandale and Sons. The assessment was on one lump sum which, in the judgment of the overseers, did not bear a just proportion to the capital value of the estate. Notwithstanding these representations of the overseers to the assessment committee, the committee would never move in this matter. Yet, as "Ratepayer" states, the committee has had the gas, brick, and ironworks valued by Mr. Hedley, and why Messrs. Annandale's works were exempted is a mystery to me as well as "Ratepayer." I admit it may be alleged that the overseers ought to have made a valuation and presented the assessment to the committee: but the overseers were deterred from that course on account of the assessment committee having determined the amount at which the firm should be rated some years ago. Furthermore, as the committee had employed a professional valuer to assess the other large properties in the district, the overseers considered it was the duty of the committee to act in this case also. "Ratepayer" will see that the blame rests with the assessment committee, and not with the overseers who, as a body, have always been anxious to have any person justly rated. Recent enactments have necessitated the separation of the cottages from the general estate, also a wish on the part of the firm to have the mansion at Shotley Grove separately rated. The assessment was bad in law as settled by the committee, as it made no distinction in the several properties. The overseers, under these circumstances, were bound to revalue or re-assess the estate, which they did as follows: 65 houses at £6 10s. each, one-sixth deducted for repairs, insurance, &c., gave £423 gross value, £354 rateable value; Bridge Hill farm, 318a. 2r. 29p., at £1 10s. per acre, £477 gross, one-twelfth off for repairs, &c., £437 rateable value; Shotley Grove mills, £20,000 gross, £1,670 rateable value; mansion, £80 gross, £67 net; making a total of £2,980 gross estimated rental, and £2,528 rateable value. The old assessment was £2,032 rateable value. The Messrs. Annandale have appealed against the valuation list and have had one hearing of the case, and which will probably be heard again before the assessment committee. The overseers justify their valuation, in detail, by a reference to what they consider the value of the estate. First, Bridge Hill farm, 320 acres of land, at £100 per acre, gives £32,000, at 3½ per cent. interest on the purchase, £1,120 rateable value; 65 houses at £150 each, £9,750 at 5 per cent., £487 rateable value; mills, £40,000 at 5 per cent., £2,000 rateable value; £3,607; add £67 for mansion, the total will be £3,674 rateable value, but, if we throw the mansion into the value of the mills, will leave £3,607 as the rateable value of the estate. The overseers' valuation is £2,528, which deducted from £3,607, leaves a margin of £1,079. The judgment of the overseers in estimating 5 per cent. on capital account is confirmed by the statement of "Ratepayer" relating to the Gas Company's valuation by Mr. Hedley, £20,000 at 5 per cent. gives £1,000 rateable value. The overseers rate the Consett Water Company on the same principle. The ratepayers who know the property belonging to John Annandale and Sons and the North-Eastern Railway Company will be able to form a judgment whether the Messrs. Annandale are under or over rated, when they learn that the North-Eastern Railway Company is assessed on the sum of £1,103 10s. in this township. This includes railway stations and dwelling-houses. The area is somewhere near 25 acres. The railway and sidings are assessed on 4s. 6d. per lineal yard rateable value. If we take £10,000 as the average cost of a mile of railway with sidings and station-houses, we have one mile and 1,540 yards of railway in this township rated on £750; 1,540 yards of sidings, £350; stationhouses and stationmasters' houses, £103 10s. As there is more than the average length of sidings we will assume two miles of railway, £20,000, rated on £1,103 10s., which proves in practice that the overseers are making an honest effort to rate the Messrs. Annandale as near as circumstances will admit like other large properties. There are other circumstances to be taken into account, but I should trespass too much on your space in referring to them in detail, perhaps I may do so some other time. My object in troubling you is to defend the gentlemen who have held the office of overseers for the last 10 years at least, and acquit them of all blame concerning the valuation list of this township. Justice demands the saddle to be put on the right horse.—I am yours respectfully,

Henry Carr, Assistant Overseer.

Cutlers Hall Road, Oct. 7, 1875.

Cricket.

CRONIWELL v. BLACKHALL MILL.

A match was played on Saturday last between the above clubs, on the ground of the latter, and resulted in a victor for the Croniwell team by 67 runs. The following is the score:—

CRONIWELL.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
J. Allan, b Waters	6	b Richardson	1
M. Goodwin, b Ions	6	not out	4
J. Holden, b Ions	6	c Harrison, b Atchinson	0
T. Anderson, c Richardson, b Ions	0	run out	8
W. Steel, c Charlton, b Ions	23	b Atchinson	1
T. Billclough, run out	0	b Atchinson	12
R. Allen c and b Ions	9	b Atchinson	7
R. Chaytor, run out	11	b Richardson	8
G. White, b Waters	1	b Atchinson	4
W. Baugless, b Waters	0	J. Leich, b T. Richardson	0
J. Pearson, not out	0	b Richardson	1
Extras	6		
Total	68	Total	42

BLACKHALL MILL.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
T. Richardson, b Allen	2	c Allen, b Holden	1
J. Waters, c Anderson, b Goodwin	0	not out	1
G. Harrison, run out	3	b Holden	1
W. Ions, run out	4	b Allen	7
E. Waters, b Goodwin	5	J. Fenwick, b Allen	2
W. Cawthorn, c Chaytor, b Goodwin	0	c Allen, b Holden	0
T. Charlton, not out	5	b Holden	0
J. Fanning, b Goodwin	2	b Holden	0
J. Atkinson b Allen	0	b Allen	0
J. Cawthorn, b Allen	3	b Allen	2
J. Pearson, b Goodwin	1	b Allen	0
Extras	5	Extras	2
Total	27	Total	16

Markets.

Newcastle Corn Market, Tuesday.—At this day's market there was a fair supply of English wheat, but a good arrival of foreign. The trade ruled firm, and on fine samples of new English and foreign there was an advance of 6d on the week, but on secondary new there was no improvement; fine old was nearly 1s dearer, but with a limited demand. Barley, for both malting and grinding, sold slowly at late rates. Beans unchanged. Peas rather lower. Malt firm. Oats and maize slow at late prices. Flour 6d to 1s higher.

Hexham Corn Market, Tuesday.—A very fair supply of wheat at market to-day, which sold quickly at a slight advance on last week's rates. Barley, good show, and sold slowly at from 23s to 24s per boll. Oats, dull demand, at slightly higher prices.

Newcastle Cattle Market, Tuesday.—The show of stock presented for sale exhibited an increase of 467 beasts and 1,480 sheep and lambs as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, both cattle and sheep were decidedly inferior. The supply of beef comprised 2,195 head. The number of sheep was 11,200. Pigs: 650 were shown. Beasts, prime heifers, per stone, 10s 9d to 11s 0d; secondary sorts, 8s 9d to 9s 6d; good oxen, 10s 6d to 10s 9d; middling, 9s 3d to 9s 6d; cows and inferior, 7s 9d to 8s 9d; pork, large, 5s 9d to 7s 9d; do. small, 8s 6d to 9s 0d; sheep, good vendable welders, per lb., 10d to 10½d; middling, 8½d to 9d.

Durham Provision, Saturday.—Oats, 7s 3d to 9s 0d; barley, 8s 9d to 9s 0d; wheat, 11s to 11s 6d; beans, 12s 6d to 14s 0d; peas, 11s 3d per boll. Beef, 9d to 12d; mutton, 9½d to 11d; lamb, 1s; veal 10d to 11d; bacon, 5½d to 7d; hams, 7½d to 8d; pork, 9d to 10d per lb. Chickens, 1s 6d to 2s 9d; ducks, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; hens 1s to 2s each; butter, 1s 7d to 1s 8d per lb.; eggs, 7 to 9 for 1s; onions, 1s to 1s 4d; apples, 1s to 1s 4d; pears, 9d to 1s 0d per peck; grapes, 10d per lb; plums, 2d to 3d per quart.

Durham Potato, Saturday.—Potatoes, 8d to 10d per stone.

Newcastle Hay and Straw, Tuesday.—Old land hay, 200s to 220s; this year's growth, 120s to 180s; new land hay, 190s to 220s per ton; this year's growth, 130s to 200s; wheat straw, 2s 9d to 3s 8d; barley straw, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; oat straw, 3s 0d to 3s 10d per thrave.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

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

BIRTHS.

Catchgate—On the 13th ult., the wife of Mr. Joseph Irwin, jun., of a son.

Dipton—On the 20th ult., the wife of Mr. G. Murray, of a daughter.

High Friarside—On the 26th ult., the wife of Mr. J. Cole, of a daughter.

Witton Gilbert—On the 2nd ult., the wife of Mr. R. Willis, of a son.

Tow Law—At Bridge Street, on the 29th ult., the wife of George Hood, M.D., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Consett—At Christ Church, on the 28th ult., by the Rev. F. Steggall, Mr. J. Himsworth, of Middlesbrough, to Miss Sarah Furness, of Consett.

Wolsingham—At the Register Office, on the 6th inst., Mr. Joseph Hartas to Miss Isabella Potts, both of Tow Law.

Bishop Auckland—At the Register Office, on the 4th inst., Mr. Joseph Rippon to Miss Jane Craig, both of Stanley.

DEATHS.

Consett—At 37, Front Street, on the 8th inst., aged 81, Margaret, widow of the late John Gibson. *Interment at Benfieldside Cemetery on Sunday. Friends will please accept this intimation.* 189g

Leadgate—At Clifton House, on the 28th ult., aged 66 years, John Pattison.

South Pontop—On the 7th ult., aged 83, William Dodds.

Kyo—On the 3rd inst., aged 44, Henry Fenning.

White-le-Head—On the 4th inst., aged 73, Elizabeth Hutton.

Stanley Hall—On the 4th inst., aged 58, Ann Horsley.

Newcastle-on-Tyne—At her residence, 10, Brunswick Place, on the 3rd inst., aged 79, Mary, widow of the late John Scott, and daughter of the late James White Lamb, Shiel, near Hexham.

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