Printed and Published at the Guardian Steam Printing Works Consett, in the County of Durham, September 12th, 1868. by Robert Jackson

The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 405. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} CONSETT, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12TH, 1868. PRICE ONE PENNY.

To Let.

TO LET, a COTTAGE, containing Two Rooms, situate in Consett.—Apply to THOMAS LONGSTAFF, Leadgate. 533

Education.

SHOTLEY GROVE SCHOOL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

THE Duties of this School will be resumed (D.V.) on MONDAY, September 14th, 1868, at which time intended Pupils can be admitted.

Prospectuses may be had and Terms known on application.

542 MARTIN BELL, Teacher.

CLARENDON SCHOOL, MEDOMSLEY ROAD, CONSETT.

JONATHAN C. WYLIE, MASTER.

MATHEMATICS, GRAMMAR, CLASSICS. 142

Public Notices.

COPPER, in Five Shillings' Parcels, can be had in exchange for Silver and Gold at the *Guardian* Office, Consett. 176

SHOTLEY BRIDGE GAS COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE DIRECTORS of this Company are prepared to receive TENDERS for the Erection of an ENGINE HOUSE and other Buildings at their Works.

Plans and Specifications will be ready for inspection on and after the 7th inst. Tenders will be received for the work up to, and inclusive of, the 14th Sept., 1868.

By Order,
JOHN BELL, Secretary.

September 3, 1868. 543

TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS are required for the MASONRY to be done in the Erection of ST. JOHN'S CHURCH (No. 2), Holmside, *via* Chester-le-Street, for the Revd. Earle McGowan.

Plans and Specification may be inspected at my Office, 47, North Bailey, Durham. Sealed Tenders to be delivered on or before the 22nd Sept. The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

T. C. EBDY, Architect.

Sept. 2nd, 1868. 540

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.

NORTH DURHAM LIBERAL REGISTRATION SOCIETY.

THE LIBERAL ELECTORS OF NORTH DURHAM, in the Castle Eden, Durham, Lanchester, and Shotley Bridge Polling Districts, who have been objected to by the Agents of Mr. GEORGE ELLIOTT, are requested to forward the Notices of Objection, with the particulars of qualification, to Messrs. WATSON, Solicitors, 6, Saddler Street, Durham, who are instructed by the above Society to render gratuitous professional services in establishing their claims.

Durham, August 25th, 1868. 531

IVESTON FLORAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE above SOCIETY will hold their SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PLANTS, FLOWERS, FRUITS, and VEGETABLES, on SATURDAY, September 12th, 1868, in a field near the village, kindly granted by Mr. J. SIMPSON.

The LEADGATE SAX-HORN BAND will attend and play several selections during the Afternoon.

ADMISSION TO THE SHOW—From One till Four o'clock, One Shilling; from Four till Seven o'clock, Sixpence. Children under 12, Half-price.

There will be a BALL in the Tent in the Evening to commence at Eight o'clock. Leader of the orchestra—Mr. H. PALMER. Admission to the Ball—Ladies, Sixpence; Gentlemen, One Shilling.

POULTRY.

The First and Second best Pen of Poultry will receive a Prize. Poultry Exhibitors will be charged One Shilling per Pen entry.

CRICKET MATCH.

Mr. J. SIMPSON has kindly granted the use of the same field to the junior Cricketers of Iveston and Leadgate for that day, when the Eleven of St. Ives, Iveston, will play the Eleven of St. George, Leadgate, a Game at Cricket for a new Bat and Ball. The former is given by the Flower Show Committee.

ADMISSION TO THE FIELD—Threepence each.

520 ISAAC WHITFIELD, Hon. Secretary.

NOTICE.

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

AMELIA, COUNTESS OF DARWENTWATER.

Blaydon-on-Tyne, 9th June, 1868. 408

SHOTLEY BRIDGE GAS COMPANY (LIMITED).

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

By Order of the Directors,
JOHN BELL, Secretary.

Shotley Bridge, April 6th, 1867. 47

Business Announcements.

ADAM BRODIE,
AUCTIONEER, PRACTICAL DRAPERY AND GENERAL SALESMAN AND AUTHORISED STOCK VALUER,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT. 518

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

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

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

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

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

Business Announcements.

CARPETS! CARPETS!!

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

RICHARD MURRAY,
COACH AND HORSES INN,
CONSETT.

LICENSED to let Hack Horses; also, Gigs, Dog Carts, Waggonetes, Phaetons, Brakes, &c., with or without Horses. 539

NEW CONFECTIONERY ESTABLISHMENT.

T. ROWE & SONS,
CONFECTIONERS,

RESPECTFULLY announce to their Friends and the Public generally that they have opened the Premises
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,
(Lately occupied by Mr. T. POTTS,) with a large Assortment of CONFECTIONERY, ORNAMENTAL CAKES, FRUIT LOAF, &c., and hope by strict attention to all Orders entrusted to their care, to merit Public support. 66

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TEA AND GROCERY WAREHOUSE,
33, DEAN STREET, NEWCASTLE.
ESTABLISHED 1838.

JOHN ANDERSON,
THE PROPRIETOR,

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

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

WILLIAM RAW,
AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,
DURHAM ROAD, BLACKHILL, near SHOTLEY BRIDGE, VIA GATESHEAD.
VALUATIONS MADE FOR PROBATE AND LEGACY DUTIES.

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

☞ All Orders attended to with care and punctuality.

EMIGRATION AGENT. 27

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

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

CHARGES.

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

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

SUPERIOR WATCHES, SHIP CHRONOMETERS, ENGLISH AND FRENCH CLOCKS.

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

LISTER AND SONS,
WATCHMAKERS TO THE QUEEN, CHRONOMETER MAKERS TO THE ADMIRALTY,
12, 14, & 16, MOSLEY STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. 534

Business Announcements.

IMPORTANT SALE OF INSOLVENT DRAPERY STOCK,
ON THE PREMISES LATELY OCCUPIED BY MR. W. SCOTT, NEW MARKET STREET, CONSETT.

THOMAS WILSON, INSOLVENT STOCK SALESMAN, begs to inform the inhabitants of Consett, Leadgate, Blackhill, Shotley Bridge, and the surrounding district, that he will open the Premises lately occupied by Mr. WILLIAM SCOTT, New Market Street, Consett, on THURSDAY, September 17th, 186 , for the Sale of a Large INSOLVENT STOCK of GENERAL DRAPERY, belonging the estate of JOHN OLLERTON, of Wigan, the whole of which will be sold at considerably less than Invoice Cost Price. The following is the original summary as taken down by

CROWTHER, WOODHEAD, AND GILLIBRAND,
Accountants to the Trustees.

SUMMMARY.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Men's Pants and Vests	£31	9	3	Stays	£41	14	7
Wool Shirts	94	9	6	Moreens and Skirtings	195	3	9
Regatta and Dowlas Shirts	45	17	0	Shawls and Mantles	137	13	0
Shirts, Fronts, and Collars	49	15	2	Silks, Crapes, and Furs	53	6	10
Woollen Hosiery	183	4	4	Ginghams	51	2	10
Cotton Hosiery	79	19	4	Blankets, Sheets, and Counterpanes	87	5	11
Woollen and Cotton Socks	46	0	3	Woollen Cloths	65	17	1
Mufflers and Scarfs	31	6	7	Haberdashery, &c.	30	11	9
Gloves	106	2	0	Linens, Holland, and Ticks	201	3	7
Silk Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, and Ties	102	9	10	Linings and Regattas	20	9	0
Paper Collars, &c.	28	16	2	Flannels, &c.	98	6	2
Flannel Shirtings	76	16	8	Cambric and Cotton Handkerchiefs	24	0	8
Umbrellas and Sunshades	54	6	0	Grey and White Calicoes	108	1	1
Silk Hats	24	12	3	Carpets, &c.	16	12	10
Prints	193	9	1	Table Covers	41	16	6
Turkish Towels and Muslins	47	8	7	Worsted, Yarns, &c.	125	8	10
Bradford Goods	176	9	1				
Fancy Dresses	228	12	11				
Winceys and Merinos	108	16	1				
					£3,008	14	6

ORDER OF SALE.—The shop will be opened each day (Saturdays excepted) from Nine to Seven o'clock.

The superiority of this Stock, and the almost unprecedented circumstances under which so large and varied a Stock of Goods will be offered to the Public, lead the Conductor of this Sale to anticipate a quick disposal. Linen and Woollen Drapers, Innkeepers, and the Public generally are urgently requested to inspect these Goods, for they must and will be turned into cash at whatever sacrifice. Large lots will be sold cheap to the trade. The whole will be marked in plain figures from which no abatement will be made; but an allowance will be made to *Shopkeepers and other wholesale buyers.*

T. Wilson requests his numerous wholesale and other customers in the neighbourhood to loose no time in inspecting these Goods as they must be sold. The Public will please bear in mind that there were upwards of Thirty Hundred Pounds worth of goods at Cost Price. 557

A FEW PLAIN WORDS ABOUT TEA.

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

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

The TAEPING TEAS of this Season are confessedly the best imported. T. C. has received a Consignment from London, and they are now on sale.

Agent for THORLEY'S FOOD FOR CATTLE.
NOW ON HAND, PETER MOLLER'S AND DR. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL. 1

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

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

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

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTY. 388

A RUN OF NINETY-SIX DAYS.

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

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

We cannot sell less than 10lbs. at these prices, but we are willing to send any quantity of each kind provided in all there is not less weight than Ten pounds. Post Office Orders to be made payable to

WILLIAM STEWART, THE TEA DEALER,
33, GRAINGER STREET, 33, SANDHILL, AND 32, MOSLEY STREET, NEWCASTLE. 558

ESTABLISHED NEARLY A CENTURY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

JOHN MILLING & Co.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Business Announcements.

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

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

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

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

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

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

NEWGATE STREET TEA AND GROCERY WAREHOUSE.

ROBERT WHITE,

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

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

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

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED HAT SHOP IN NEWCASTLE.

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

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

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES

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

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

Watch Clubs supplied on the most liberal terms. Chronometers, Watches, and Clocks carefully Repaired and Cleaned by a Large Staff of Skilled Workmen on the Premises. ☞ Old Watches taken in exchange.

REID AND SONS,
Chronometer Makers to the Admiralty, 41, Grey Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 333

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

Poplar Cottage, Shotley Bridge. 25

NEW SHOP, BOTTLE BANK, GATESHEAD.

NEW DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.

IT is a positive and well known fact that the CHEAPEST DRAPERY MART in the NORTH OF ENGLAND is
MESSRS. YOUNGHUSBAND & NEWBORNES,
THE ARCADE,
BOTTLE BANK, GATESHEAD. 350

TRAVELLING AGENTS FOR THE *CONSETT GUARDIAN.*

THE *CONSETT GUARDIAN* is supplied regularly *every Friday Afternoon*, by Mr. THOMAS LAMB, at the following places:—Happy Land, East Castle Colliery, Loud Cottages, Greencroft Cottages, The Lizzie, Annfield Plain, Catchgate, Harelaw, Kyo, Oxhill, Hedley's New Houses, Havannah, and Stanley.

THE *CONSETT GUARDIAN* is supplied regularly *every Friday Afternoon*, by Mr. EDWARD WOOD, at the following places:—High Stables, South Derwent Cottages, Dowlais Cottages, Collierley Dykes, Dipton, Hill Top, and Flint Hill.

THE *CONSETT GUARDIAN* supplied regularly *every Friday Afternoon*, by Mr ROBERT STOKEL, at White-le-Head, Tantobie, Tanfield, and Tanfield Lea.

ON SATURDAY MORNINGS

At East Tanfield, Shield Row, Oakey's Cottages, Causey, Marley Hill, Andrew's House, Sunniside, and Street Gate.

THE *CONSETT GUARDIAN* supplied regularly *every Saturday Morning*, at
LINTZ GREEN STATION, by Mr. TEMPERLEY,
AND AT
ROWLAND'S GILL STATION, by Mr. PERKINS.

THE *CONSETT GUARDIAN* supplied regularly *every Friday Afternoon*, by Mr JOHN SHAW, at Mountsett, Pickering Nook, and Hobson.

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

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

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

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

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

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

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

Letters, with details of case, promptly answered.

☞ Address, "DR. SMITH, 8 Burton Crescent, London, W.C." 36

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Town Price for 70 Square Yards and Upwards, 2s. per Yard. Country Prices and further Particulars on application to

W. B. WILKINSON & CO.,
PRUDHOE STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. 495

NOTICE.

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

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

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

FINEST ENGLISH OILCAKE always on hand.

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

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

BLACKETT STREET TEA AND GROCERY WAREHOUSE.

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

Note the Address, 91 and 93, Blackett Street, Newcastle,
360 JAMES JOHNSON, PROPRIETOR.

WINTER SHORN OF ITS TERRORS.

GETTING WATERPROOFED BY MARTIN,
2, NORTHUMBERLAND PLACE. 335

NORTHERN COUNTIES LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY (LIMITED).
Head Office—106, CLAYTON STREET, NEWCASTLE.
Branch Offices—3, BARRINGTON STREET, MARKET PLACE, SOUTH SHIELDS.
THOMAS LINCOLN, AGENT.
„ „ 60, FAWCETT STREET, SUNDERLAND.
THOS. L. HOWARTH, AGENT.

This Company grants LOANS on Personal Security, Deeds, Shares, Mortgages, Bills of Sale, and every description of available Security.

TRADE BILLS PROMPTLY DISCOUNTED.

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

Prospectuses Free.
332 EDWIN OVENDEN, Manager.

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

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

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

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

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

Extraordinary CURES by DOWNIE'S MEDICINES.

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

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

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

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

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

THE SCIENTIFIC WONDER.

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

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

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

CARLISLE, DECEMBER 12th, 1867.

To Mr. McCulloch, Philosophical Instrument Maker.

Sir.—Having seen some of your Diamond-Plate Lenses, I write to ask your terms for supplying me with the same per 20 gross, as I consider them superior to mine.

Yours, &c.,
RAE & Co., Opticians, Carlisle.

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

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

ADDRESS:—
A. McCULLOCH,
PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENT MAKER.
No 18, BLUCHER ST., BIRMINGHAM. 200

Wanted.

INCREASE YOUR INCOME.

WANTED by the PRUDENT UNITED ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED, active Agents for their Industrial Department in every Town throughout Durham. Very good Commission, &c., &c. Policies issued from £3 to £1,000, payable at Death, and from 6s. to 12s. 6d. per week in Sickness. Premiums payable Weekly. Application for Agencies to the Secretary, J. V. MILLER, 47 and 48, King William Street, London. 522

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

A GOOD HARMONIUM and a BASS FIDDLE.—Apply to Mr. THOMAS ROWE, confectioner, Leadgate. 535

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

SAND FOR BUILDING PURPOSES

ON SALE at KYO SAND QUARRY, at 1s. 6d. per Load, ready money.—Apply to ROBERT HENDERSON, Blacksmith, on the ground. 40

Public Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a SPECIAL MEETING of the RATEPAYERS of the TOWNSHIP of EBCHESTER will be held in the VESTRY ROOM, EBCHESTER, on THURSDAY, the 17th day of September now Inst., at Half-past Five o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of considering and deciding upon the steps to be taken, relative to the Management of the Highways of the Township beyond the limits of the Consett Local Board, and to devise such means as may be considered beneficial to the interest of the ratepayers generally.

JOHN MOODY, } Overseers.
GEORGE ROUTLEDGE, }
Dated, 11th of September, 1868. 559

NORTH DURHAM ELECTION.

CAUTION.

IT having come to our knowledge that the Liberal Registration Society for North Durham, after having first caused Notices of Objection, signed by one of their own Objectors-General, but *printed in red ink* (the *Conservative* Colour), to be served on Conservative or Unpledged Voters, has afterwards authorised to be sent to them the following Circular letter:—

"North Durham Liberal Registration Society,
"Revision of Voters.
"1, John Street, Sunderland,
"31st August, 1868.

"SIR,—I am directed by the Committee of the North Durham Liberal Registration Society to remind you that you have been objected to *by Mr. George Elliot's Agents* as not being entitled to have your name on the list of voters for the Northern Division of the County of Durham in respect of your property in the township of———. If you will accept the legal assistance that the society will *gratuitously* offer at the revision of the lists, I shall feel obliged if you will at your earliest convenience send me the particulars of your qualification, and what you consider to be the ground of objection, together with the notice you have received.

"I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
"HENRY DIXON."

And that in some cases similar Letters have been sent to Voters who had been objected to *by the Overseers*, or *not objected to at all*:—all Electors and New Claimants are hereby CAUTIONED against being misled by this unworthy artifice, which is too palpable to need comment, and can have no other result than to rouse a feeling of indignation and contempt, and distrust of the soundness of a cause whose supporters are driven to so pitiful a shift.

TROTTER & WATSON,
Central Agents for Mr. Elliot.
Mr. Elliot's Central Committee Rooms,
Durham, 5th Sept., 1868. 550

LANCHESTER UNION.

CONTRACTS FOR PROVISION.

THE GUARDIANS of the LANCHESTER UNION are desirous of Contracting for Six Months, to commence on the 25th instant, for the supply of the following Articles, to be delivered at the Union Workhouse, in Lanchester, Carriage Free, at such times, and in such quantities, as may be required by the Guardians or the Master of the Workhouse, and in all cases to be accompanied by a Bill of Parcels. Parties whose Tender is accepted for the Contract for any of the Articles required shall enter into a Contract in Writing with the Guardians, or shall execute a Bond for the due performance of the Contract.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, per stone, to consist of Flanks, Necks, and Sloats, with the Knees, fully cut off, of Best Ox or Heifer Beef, the proportion to be one-third fine and two-thirds coarse; also, Suet per lb.

Best Flour, per sack of 20 Stones.	Coffee, per lb.
	Butter, per lb.
Best Meal, do.	Cheese, do.
Best Maslin Meal do.	Black Tea, do.
Best English Oatmeal, per cwt.	Black Pepper, do.
	Rice, per stone.
Barley, per stone.	Soda, per cwt.
Treacle, do.	Starch, per lb.
Linseed Meal, per stone.	Soap, per cwt.
Peas, per bushel.	Candles, per lb.
Sugar, per cwt.	Sago, do.
Salt, do.	

Tenders for the above, accompanied by Samples, will be received by the Guardians on THURSDAY the 17th inst. not later than Ten a.m., at the Board-room, Lanchester. Tenders also will be received at the same time for Milk, per quart; Coals, per set load; Clogs and Shoes for Men, Women, and Children, and Mending of same; also, Making and Mending of Clothing for Men, Women, and Children; Coffins for Union; also, a Hearse; also, the Leading of Limestone from Lanchester Depot to the Workhouse.

W. W. THOMPSON,
Clerk to the Guardians.
Lanchester, Sept. 3, 1868. 555

REVISION COURTS
FOR THE NORTHERN DIVISION
OF THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

IN pursuance of the provisions of the Act, 6th Victoria, cap. 18, I do hereby give Notice, that JOHN CARLEN HEATH, RICHARD HENEGAN LAWRIE, HARRISON FALKNER BLAIR, RICHARD THOMAS TIDSWELL, and WALTER JOHN BACON, ESQUIRES, Barristers-at-Law, have been appointed to REVISE the LISTS of VOTERS, in the Election of Knights of the Shire for the NORTHERN DIVISION of the COUNTY of DURHAM, and that they or some or one of them will make a Circuit of the said Division, and hold open Courts for such Revision at the several Places and times hereinafter specified, that is to say:—

At SHOTLEY BRIDGE, on THURSDAY, the 1st October, at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon, at the TOWN HALL, for the following places:—

Benfieldside	Healeyfield.
Conside and Knitsley	Hunstanworth
Ebchester	Medomsley
Edmondbyers (including Roughside)	Muggleswick (including Rowley

At LANCHESTER, on FRIDAY, the 2nd October, at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon, at the JUSTICE ROOM, for the following places, viz.:—

Billingside, East and West	Lanchester, (including Burnhope, and Hamsteels, Butsfield and Holmside)
Collierley	
Edmondsley	
Esh	Langley
Greencroft	Satley
Iveston	Tanfield (including Beamish and Lintzgreen)
Kyo (including Bushblades)	Witton Gilbert

☞ All Overseers of the Poor, and others executing the duties of Overseers of the said Parishes, Townships, and Places, or any of them, or any part thereof, are hereby summoned and required to attend PUNCTUALLY at the OPENING OF THE SAID COURTS, hereby appointed for their respective Parishes, Townships, and Places; and then and there to deliver to the Revising Barrister the *Original Notices of Objection* given to them by any Person or Persons, and also to produce all Documents, Papers, and Writings, in their possession, touching the Revision of the Lists of Voters relating to their said Parish or Township, pursuant to the provisions of the Statute in that behalf.

The Act empowers the Revising Barrister to impose a penalty not exceeding £5, nor less than £1, upon any Overseer for neglecting to attend his Court, or for any other breach of duty.

Dated this Second day of September, 1868.

RALPH PARK PHILIPSON,
Clerk of the Peace for the said County of Durham.
552

Public Notices.

EDMONDBYERS FAIR.

ON THURSDAY, OCT., 1st, 1868, a GENERAL FAIR for the Sale of CATTLE, SHEEP and HORSES, will be held at EDMONDBYERS. Every accomodation will be afforded to parties attending the Fair. 560

GRAND FRUIT BANQUET THIS DAY (SATURDAY).

At Four o'clock, in aid of the BAPTIST SUNDAY SCHOOL, Kyo.

TICKETS—Sixpence each—Apply to Mr. Eggleston, Pontop Houses; Mr. Douglas, Catchgate; Mr. Sloan, Dipton, and at the School. 556

GRAND CONCERT AT THE BROOMS.

A GRAND CONCERT will be given at THE BROOMS, on MONDAY, September 14th, 1868, by the CHOIR of ST. ANDREW'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, NEWCASTLE, under the Direction of Mr. AINSWORTH.

Principal Vocalists:—Miss ROBSON, Miss E. MOORE, Mr. HALLIDAY, and Mr. HEDLEY, all of Newcastle.

Doors open at Half-past Seven. Concert to commence at Eight.

ADMISSION—Front Seat, 1s. 6d.; Middle Seats, 1s.; Back Seats, 6d. 553

NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN are requested not to Sport over the lands of Dyke Nook, High Knitsley, and East and West Knitsley Grange without leave. A Gamekeeper is now placed upon these lands and all trespassers will be prosecuted as the law directs.

JAMES HARRISON,
536 Knitsley Bridge.

GEORGE ROBSON,
CARRIER,

RESPECTFULLY returns his sincere Thanks to his Friends and the Public generally for the liberal support accorded to him during the past ten years, and begs to assure them that he hopes by care and attention to all orders to merit their continued favours. He begs to intimate that he continues to CARRY GOODS BETWEEEN CONSETT AND NEWCASTLE; leaving Consett on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, and returning from the OLD GEORGE INN, Cloth Market, Newcastle, at Three o'clock in the afternoons of the same days, by way of Whickham, Crookgate, Burnopfield, and Medomsley.

He also desires to intimate to the public that he CARRIES GOODS BETWEEN CONSETT AND DURHAM, leaving Consett at Six o'clock every Thursday morning, and returning from the ANGEL INN, Market Place, Durham, at Half-past Two o'clock in the afternoon, calling at Witton Gilbert, Lanchester, Iveston, and Leadgate.

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

To Let.

TO BE LET, a HOUSE AND SHOP, situate in Nelson Street, Consett.—Apply to Mr. WM. MOORE, Derwent Brewery, Blackhill. 563

TO BE LET, and entered upon immediately, an Excellent BEERHOUSE, at Blackhill, containing 7 Rooms, Stable, Coach House, &c., with an excellent Cellar, now in the occupation of Mr. BELL.—Apply to Mr. W. MOORE, Derwent Brewery, Blackhill. 562

TO LET, and may be entered upon immediately PROSPECT COTTAGE, containing 5 Rooms, Garden, (a Stable if required) and other conveniences, lately in the occupation of the Rev. WM. LAUDER, situated in Blackhill.—For further particulars apply to Mr. Wm. MOORE, Derwent Brewery, Blackhill. 561

TO PAINTERS.

TO LET, the PAINTING required for a HOUSE and SHOP, situate in Mill Terrace, Blackhill. Also, the PAINTING of FOUR COTTAGES, in Eltringham Terrace, Blackhill.

Specifications for the above may be known by applying to Mr. E. SPENCER, Blackhill, by whom Tenders will be received up to and including FRIDAY, Sept. 18th, 1868. E. S. does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender. 554

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. Henry Brown.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

MR. HENRY BROWN respectfully announces that he is instructed by the Trustees of the Derwent Mutual Building Society to OFFER FOR SALE, early next Month, the Entire PLANT of the DERWENT FOUNDRY, late belonging to and occupied by Messrs. TREGELLES, HANBURY, & Co.

Full Particulars next week. 558

By Mr. W. J. Scott.

ROWLEY, NEAR CASTLESIDE.

MR. W. J. SCOTT will SELL BY AUCTION, on TUESDAY, Sept. 15, 1868, at ROWLEY, the whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c., belonging to Mr. T. WILLIS, who is leaving the Neighbourhood, comprising Mahogany Dining Tables; Mahogany Eight-days' Clock; Four-poled Bedsteads; Camp do.; Desk Bed; Wardrobe; Dressing Table and Washstand; Swing Looking Glasses; 6 Bedroom Chairs; 3 Kitchen Tables; Snap Tables; Longsettle; Tap-room Tables; 3 Forms; 6 Kitchen Chairs; Arm Chairs; Pictures; an excellent Oak Press; 2 Chests and Frames; Fenders and Fireirons; Writing Desk; Poss Tubs and Staffs; Wash Tubs; Oil Lamps; Pots; Pans; Kettle; Crockery and Glass Ware; Flour Scales; Butter Scales and Weights; 1 excellent Barrel Churn; 1 Hand Churn; Cart Ropes; Ladders; Spades; Shovels; Grapes and Garden Tools; a lot of Poultry of first-class breed; a quantity of Potatoes in bags; 1 prime Pig, about 15 stones; 1 young Sow, together with sundry other articles.

Sale to commence at One o'clock in the Afternoon Prompt. 544

By Mr. T. Pyle.

FREEHOLD PROPERTY AT CORNSAY, NEAR LANCHESTER, IN THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at the house of Mr. JOHN SIDDLE, Black Horse Inn, Cornsay, on TUESDAY, the 22nd day of Sept., 1868, at Two o'clock in the Afternoon, (Subject to such Conditions as shall then be read,)

MR. T. PYLE, Auctioneer.

LOT 1.—All that FREEHOLD PUBLIC-HOUSE containing 7 Rooms, with the COTTAGE HOUSE adjoining, containing 2 Rooms and Cellar, and the BLACKSMITH'S SHOP, Barn, Stable, Cow Byre, Piggeries, &c. Together with 2 Acres or thereabouts of RICH OLD GRASS LAND.

LOT 2.—All that FREEHOLD GRASS LAND, known as the West Field, containing 6 Acres or thereabouts, with the MINES and MINERALS underneath the same, also situate at Cornsay.

The whole of the above are in the occupation of Mr. JOHN SIDDLE, Black Horse Inn, Cornsay, who will, on application, shew the same, and further particulars may be obtained of the AUCTIONEER; or at the office of

H. J. MARSHALL, Solicitor,
546 Market Place, Durham.

By Mr. Brough.

SALE OF FURNITURE.

MR. BROUGH will SELL BY AUCTION at the house hitherto known as STANLEY PARSONAGE, on TUESDAY, September 15th, 1868, the FURNITURE of a Gentleman changing his residence: comprising in—

DRAWING ROOM.—A Suite of Walnut Furniture, in green Damask, consisting of 6 Chairs; 2 Easy Chairs; Oval Centre Table; Cheffioneer, with plate glass; Large Chimney Glass; Fenders and Irons; Carpets, &c.

DINING ROOM.—Mahogany Tables; 2 Couches and Chairs, in hair-seating; Bookcase; Cheffioneer; Fender and Irons, &c.

BED ROOMS.—Brass and Iron Bedsteads; Wardrobes; Chests of Drawers; Dressing Glass; Washstand, with Marble Slab; Dressing Tables; Commodes; Cane Chairs; Towel Rails, &c.

KITCHENS AND SUNDRIES.—Deal Tables; Poss and Wash Tubs; Windsor Chairs, and the Cooking Utensils.

The Furniture is chiefly made by SOPWITH, and is in excellent condition. May be seen on SATURDAY, 12th inst., between Two and Five o'clock.

Sale to commence at One o'clock precisely.

Blackett Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Sept. 8, 1868. 551

Public Notice.

THOMAS ANDERSON,
BONESETTER,
BARLOW NEAR WINLATON,

WILL, on and after SEPTEMBER 12th, attend Fortnightly at Mr. GEO. ROUTLEDGE'S, Commercial Inn, Consett, from One o'clock till Four. T. A. was taught by the celebrated Bonesetter, Mr. ISAAC MILBURN, Alnwick, and has succeeded in effecting a cure in every case entrusted to his care. 41

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1868.

Local and District News.

On Wednesday morning, a little boy named William Ward, whose parents live in Durham, fell from a tree, up which he had climbed, and broke his arm in three places.

GENERAL FAIR AT EDMONDBYERS.—On Wednesday evening, a meeting was held at the house of Mr. W. Bainbridge, Edmondbyers, and after due consideration it was determined to hold a fair for the sale of cattle, sheep, and horses, at Edmondbyers, on Thursday, the 1st of October next.

ACCIDENT AT THE CONSETT IRONWORKS.—On Monday an accident occurred to a person named Thomas Cassidy, aged 72 years, (a Waterloo veteran), employed at the Consett Ironworks, who received a severe burn by falling against a bogie containing molten metal. He was immediately taken to the Consett Infirmary, and is, we are glad to learn, recovering.

LINTZ COLLIERY.—The Primitive Methodist society of the above place, held its first public tea party on Saturday, in the colliery school room, which was kindly granted for the occasion by G. H. Gooch, Esq., when upwards of seventy persons sat down. The tables were presided over by the following ladies:—Misses Reay, Hall, Strong, and Gray; Mesdames Crimson and Rutherford. After tea, a public meeting was held, Mr. H. Foggon, of Lintz Colliery, in the chair. The meeting was addressed by Mr. M. Halliday, Whit-le-Head; Mr. D. Dover, Burnopfield; Mr. J. Strong, Burnopfield; Mr. P. Reay, Lintz Colliery; Mr. W. Wardle, West Moor; and Mr. H. Baxter, West Moor, whose speeches were listened to with great interest and frequently applauded. A vote of thanks was given to the chairman. On Sunday, a camp meeting was held, which commenced in the morning by singing and prayer. After which, the friends walked in procession through the village, singing and addressing the people as they went along. Mr. John Taylor, Annfield Plain, conducted the services of the day, and short pithy addresses were delivered by Messrs. D. Dover, H. Baxter, J. Dorrit, W. Wardle, J. Lee, and T. Lowes. In the evening, a love feast was held.

HEXHAM GUARDIANS AND THE POOR LAW BOARD.—On Tuesday, the ordinary meeting of the Hexham Board of Guardians was held, the chairman (Mr. T. P. Dods) presiding. There was a fair attendance. The plans of the alterations proposed to be carried out in the workhouse have again been received by the Guardians. Accompanying the plans was a letter, which concluded as follows:—In conclusion, the Board request that the Guardians will be good enough to carry out the above suggestions to their full extent, upon which understanding the Board now approve of the plan, and have affixed their seal to it accordingly. They, at the same time, desire to remark much delay might have been avoided had their suggestions to render the proposed alterations as efficient and complete as possible been at once adopted by the Guardians.—The Chairman said that he considered the last paragraph of the letter a gratuitous insult to the Board, and a downright falsehood. He had drawn up a letter, which, if approved by Board of it, the clerk would send to the Poor-law Board in reply. The letter stated that the Guardians considered the remarks contained in the concluding paragraph of the letter both uncalled for and inconsistent with facts. On the motion of Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Nicholson, the clerk was instructed to send the letter to the Poor-law Board.

CHAPEL OPENING AT EAST CASTLE COLLIERY.—A few days ago, a neat little chapel, belonging to the Wesleyan body, was opened for divine worship, at East Castle Colliery. Our readers will remember that the foundation stone was only laid in the middle of June last, by J. Priestman, Esq., the work has gone on so well that the chapel is now completed. The chapel is 31 feet long by 23 feet wide, and will seat about 180 persons. The opening sermons were preached on the 29th ult., by Mr. J. Webster, of York, and were of an appropriate and profitable character. At the tea meeting, which was afterwards held, about 230 were regaled with the cheering beverage. On the 30th, Mr. T. Elliott preached three sermons to crowded audiences, and collections were taken at the various services amounted to £11. Miss Bragg, of Lintz Hall, has kindly made the society a present of a handsome Bible for the pulpit; and Mr. J. Parker, of Consett, has given a beautiful clock. The members of the society won all the stone required for the building from an adjoining quarry in their leisure time, which were gratuitously carted by Messrs. T. Humphrey, G. Wailes, and T. Longstaff. It is believed that when the accounts are squared, that the chapel will be free from debt. The following gentlemen here subscribed handsomely to the chapel funds:—Messrs. Bainbridge and Partners, owners of the colliery; Messrs. H. Ritson, R. B. Ritson, J. Priestman, D. Balleny, G. Watson, Mellanby (Stockton), Newall and Roddam, (Newcastle) Kibburn, (Bishop Auckland), Cooke (Washington), and Dr. George Renton.

PRESENTATION TO A MINISTER AT HEXHAM.—On Thursday evening, a few of the friends of the Rev. R. Shields, Primitive Methodist minister, met at the house of Mr. John Green, builder, Hexham, to present him with a slight acknowledgement of his valuable labours in the district, on his leaving to superintend the Sunderland circuit. Mr. Green, in a few appropriate words, presented the rev. gentleman with a valuable gold watch, and in doing so, remarked that it gave him very great pleasure, in thus being instrumental in giving practical effect to the wishes of the friends of Mr. Shields in Hexham and the district, as expressive of the regard they entertained for him, and as a slight testimony of their appreciation of his indefatigable exertions while he superintended the Hexham circuit. He also, on behalf of those present, expressed a wish that Mr. Shields might long be spared to minister in the cause to which he was a devoted and conscientious servant. The rev. gentleman, in returning thanks for the valuable gift, said it had ever been his earnest desire to fulfil those duties which appertained to his position as a minister, and that this further proof of the good-will of those among whom he had laboured, would be a still further incentive, and that he should always remember with pleasure his Hexham friends. [The Rev. R. Shields is well known in our neighbourhood, having superintended the Shotley Bridge circuit for four years.—We can add our testimony to the value of Shields's labours, which were executed with the same devotion here as in Hexham, and won for himself friends whose name is legion. They will be specially gratified at the doings of the Hexham Primitive Methodists as recorded above, and we ourselves, who have known and admired the gentleman for so many years, partake of their pleasure.—ED. C. G.]

"MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING."—To "Elfin" of the *Newcastle Daily Chronicle* must the credit be given of being able to make "much ado about nothing," and in no case has this been more apparent than in his remarks on the Conservative candidate's visit to Lanchester, on Thursday last, as reported in the *Newcastle Daily Journal*. The report was, as usual, very flattering to the supporters of Mr. Geo. Elliot, whose movements appear to be very closely watched by the correspondent to the Conservative organ. There may, however, be some misunderstanding in the matter, and, if our correspondent be correct, there was a mistake made by the correspondent to the *Journal* on the evening of the floral society's exhibition. Possibly he may belong to the village which has on a former occasion been characterised as "the somewhat gay and thirsty village," and may not have quenched his thirst with *aqua pura* on that particular evening, in consequence of which his vision may have been somewhat defective. Mr. Elliot was undoubtedly present at Lanchester on the occasion referred to, and wisely paid a visit to the flower show; and, if so, what more natural than for that gentleman to visit the chairman of his Lanchester committee. H. H. Gee, Esq., whose residence stands within two minutes' walk from where the show was situated? There was, however, another gentleman present, who marched at the head of the band, and acted, we understand, as drum-major on the occasion. Rumour says it was the "Mayor of Witton," and this, says our correspondent, was no doubt the gentleman referred to by the correspondent to the *Journal* as the Conservative candidate. Both music and flowers have charms, and a band on the part of the Conservatives, or "a clever troupe of Ethiopian serenaders" on the part of the Liberals, as "Elfin" sarcastically suggests, ought to be more successful in obtaining votes for their patrons than the beer barrel. It is nothing to our credit to have to confess that the latter before now has won an election.

IVESTON FLORAL SOCIETY.—The annual exhibition of the Iveston Floral Society will be held to-day (Saturday), and we trust the show will be well patronised.

BAPTIST SERVICES AT CONSETT.—On Sunday last, Mr. W. Middleton, successor to the Rev. Mr. M'Gregor, began his regular ministry as co-pastor of the Baptist Churches in this neighbourhood, by services in the afternoon and evening in the Town Hall, Consett. These services were well attended, and the remarks of the minister were apparently appreciated by a large congregation on both occasions.

THE BROOMS CONCERT.—We beg to remind our readers that a concert is intended to be given at the Brooms, on Monday evening, in which Miss Robson, Miss Moore, Mr. Ainsworth, Mr. Halliday, and Mr. Hedley will take part. The singers are too well known to need anything being said in their behalf, and we have no doubt but that the concert will be successful.

"STRANGE BEDFELLOWS."—"Elfin," in the *Newcastle Daily Chronicle*, says:—There is a saying about poverty making us acquainted with "strange bedfellows." But to my mind the two most comical advocates of the retention of the Irish Church, who have been brought into this relationship, are Mr. B. Grant and Mr. Joseph Barker. Just imagine the astonishment of the former "followers" of such a pair meeting those two quondam radical orators upon the same platform denouncing Messrs. Gladstone and Bright—say with an archdeacon in the chair. The triumph of the "thousand infidels" in Newcastle would be complete if such a scene were enacted.

FRIGHTFUL AND FATAL ACCIDENT IN NEWCASTLE.—On Tuesday morning, about half-past ten o'clock, a dreadful and fatal accident occurred at Byker. Several men were working in a drain about twelve feet deep, between Byker Bar and Byker Hill, when a large quantity of clay fell and jammed a man named Richard Dickinson Brown. He called to the others to come and clear the clay away from him, and they were about to do so, when several tons of clay and earth fell upon the unfortunate man and he was completely buried. They immediately set to work to remove the clay, and Dr. Hawthorn, who came up while they were busy, remained at the spot until they got the man out, but nearly an hour elapsed before this was accomplished, and he was then quite dead. The body was removed to the dead house. The deceased was about thirty-three years of age, unmarried, and lodged in Buckingham Street. His mother a widow, resides in Middleton-in-Teesdale, and it appears that he had only been working about a fortnight in Newcastle.

IRONWORKERS' DELEGATE MEETING AT DARLINGTON.—At a numerously-attended delegate meeting, held on Saturday, at the Globe Hotel, Rise Carr, Darlington, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"That in consequence of the general improvement of trade, and the difficulty in getting a sufficient number of men to supply all the works, north and south, together with the present low price of labour, be it therefore resolved that a deputation from each work wait upon their employers, on Monday, the 14th inst., and ask for an advance of 1s. per ton on puddling, and 10 per cent. on mill work, and that the few works not represented at this meeting are requested to co-operate in this praiseworthy matter by the appointment of deputations to carry out the same; furthermore, that this meeting stand adjourned until Saturday, September 19, to meet at the Vulcan Tavern, Quarry Field, Gateshead. Chair to be taken at one o'clock." All works in England, Scotland, and Wales are invited to send delegates to Gateshead, to give in their report of the result of the deputation to their employers, and to co-operate in any reasonable measure it may be necessary to adopt to obtain the desired advances. It is said that should the employers be disposed to dispute the claims of the men, they (the men) are prepared to submit the whole question to an independent board of arbitration.

OCEAN TELEGRAPH.—On Tuesday, the s. s. Archimedes was sighted from Blyth on Tuesday at noon, and thereby a lively interest was excited in the town, as the vessel has been engaged in laying the Danish and Norwegian Telegraph Company's cable from the Jutland coast to Newbiggen-by-the-Sea. On Wednesday, the work was successfully completed. At six o'clock, the steamers Archimedes and Chevy Chase proceeded out to sea to pick up the cable, about twelve miles from the shore at Newbiggen, where they had buoyed it the previous evening. The buoy, however, could not be found, and after a tedious search, operations were commenced to discover the whereabouts of the cable by the vessels dragging their anchors. This plan was soon attended with success, and the process of splicing the mid-ocean part of the shore-end of the cable was at once commenced. It occupied about six hours, after which the vessels made for the English coast, the Chevy Chase paying out the cable as she steamed towards the land. About half-past three o'clock, the vessels were close in on the shore, when Mr. Dawson's pilot coble went out to them, and the remaining part of the cable was put on board this smaller craft. After some little delay this new and mysterious bond between the two countries was successfully laid across the rocks and united with that part and carried as far as the beach. A goodly number of people were present at the time, and there were on all hands unmistable tokens of joy on the auspicious occasion. The work, with the exception of a few minor details, was finally completed, at a somewhat late hour.

STABBING AT WOLSINGHAM.—On Tuesday last, Allison Henderson, Vipond Jackson, and another, all belonging to the neighbourhood of Wolsingham, were brought up in custody of the police, before V. Rippon, Esq., at Rogerby Hall, charged with cutting and wounding Edward Jackson. It appears about midnight on Monday night, or early on Tuesday morning, the prisoners were returning home from some sports that had been going on at Wolsingham, when going up Wear Bank, they overtook a young man, named Edward Jackson, a farmer, and neighbour, when they commenced quarrelling with him, and assaulting him severely. A person, named Thomas Stobbs, came up, and remonstrated with them for their lawless and unmerciful conduct, but they took no heed, and kept on ill-using complainant. Some more persons came upon the scene, when the prisoners decamped, leaving their victim in a fearful state, information was given to the police of the occurrence, and they were not long in being upon the spot, and had Jackson conveyed to a surgeon, to get his wounds dressed. Upon examination, it was found that Jackson had been stabbed in the hip, which was still bleeding profusely. The wound was an inch and a half in length, and of great depth. After his wounds were dressed he was taken home, and it is hoped that he will soon recover. The police at once arrested the parties, who are still in custody, and we hope they will meet with such punishment as they deserve, for this lawless and malicious act. Two of the young men were convicted at the last Petty Sessions at Wolsingham, for a similar offence. The prisoners were remanded until to-day (Friday).

GREAT FIRES AT EARSDON.—About eleven o'clock on Saturday night, a fire broke out in the stack yard of Earsdon Farm, which, in a very short space of time, totally consumed about forty stacks of this and last year's grain. Mr. Boltolton, the occupier of the farm is insured on the stock and machinery for £440. The damage has been estimated at £1,000. Much sympathy is manifested towards Mr. Bolton and his family. His harvest was just completed on Saturday, He had not thrashed a boll of this year's growth, and in the stackyard he had an excellent stock of everything. About nine o'clock on Monday night a fire was discovered in the stackyard of Mr. Watson and Mr Stewart, farmers, Earsdon. The flames spead rapidly, and soon the whole of the contents of both yards were destroyed excepting one stack of hay, and it was with great difficulty that Mr. Stewart's farmstead, which adjoins the stackyahl, was saved. In Mr. Watson's yard there was six stacks of wheat, eight of oats, and one of hay, and the total value is bewcen £400 and £500. The loss is covered by insurance in the Norwich Company. Mr. Stewart's yard contained five stacks of wheat, one of straw, and one of hay, all of which, excepting the hay, were destroyed. Mr. Stewart is covered by insurance in the Royal Company. The fire continued to burn fiercely, and it was not till about one o'clock on Tuesday morning that it was completely got under. The fire is believed to be the work of an incendiary. Almost before the fire was suppressed two arrests were made of persons supposed to have been concerned in wilfully firing the stacks at Earsdon on Monday night. Some tramway works are going on in the neighbourhood—the making of a waggonway between East Holywell Colliery and the Percy Main line—and upon this work a number of men are engaged. Five of the navvies thus employed were observed going into the stack garth. Andrew Griffith, an Irishman, and William Pickford, a native of Buckinghamshire, were apprehended. On Tuesday, four other men, all navvies, were apprehended on suspicion. The names of those four are Peter McDonald, James Cairns, Neill Trainer, and Patrick McLean. The six men apprehended by the police, charged with having wilfully set fire to the stackyards of Mr. Stewart and Mr Watson, at Earsdon, on Monday night, were brought before H. Bell, Esq., county magistrate at Tynemouth, on Wednesday, The proceedings were purely formal; no further statement being made to the magistrate than was necessary to lay sufficient ground to obtain a remand of the prisoners to a future day. The magistrate immediately granted the application, and in the mean time the police will pursue their investigations.

At the Middlesborough Police Court, on Monday, Paul Perry, an underhand puddler, was sent to gaol for two months for in open daylight taking hold of a young woman in an improper manner, and using some very filthy language.

On Monday afternoon, a horse drawing a rolley belonging to the Newport Ironworks, was being driven along the street at Newport, when it unfortunately knocked down Mary Jane Phillis, an infant, only 17 months old. The child was seriously injured, and died shortly after.

John Wilford, a butter factor, belonging to Evenwood, was killed on Sunday by being run over by his cart in Ethersley Lane. His horse "shied." He leaped down to take hold of its head when he fell under the wheels, and received such injuries that he died shortly after.

About half-past ten o'clock on Friday night, a fire was discovered in the stackyard of Mr. W. R. Swan, Wallsend, and before the fire could be extinguished, three large haystacks, containing between 70 and 80 tons of hay, were totally destroyed, and another smaller stack much damaged.

KYO BAPTIST SUNDAY SCHOOL.—To-day (Saturday) a fruit banquet is announced to be held at Kyo in aid of the Baptist Sunday School, after which addresses will be delivered by several gentleman. The friends of Sabbath Schools would do well to aid the cause at Kyo where a very large Sabbath School has recently sprung into existence.

ELECTION OF CONSETT LOCAL BOARD.—The notices for electing four members on the Consett Local Board are now issued. Messrs. J. Murray, J. Collinson, E. Spencer, and J. Dickinson are the retiring members, and all are eligible for re-election. Nominations of members must be sent in before the 16th inst., to the chairman, Jonathan Priestman, Esq.

FIRE AT ST. ANTHONY'S LEAD WORKS.—On Sunday morning, Alexander McGregor, the night watchman at Messrs. Locke, Blackett, and Co.'s Lead Works, St. Anthony's, near Newcastle, discovered that the roof of the pipe mill, situate at the east end of the works, was on fire. Exertions were at once made to extinguish the fire, but the roof and doom of the pipe mill was completely destroyed, and the stock, &c., in the mill was partially damaged. The extent of the damage cannot yet be ascertained; the loss, however, is fully covered by insurance.

FEARFUL DEATH OF AN ENGINEMAN.—A most fearful and fatal accident befel Joseph Clark, an engineman in the employment of Messrs. Pow and Fawcus, at their factory, Hudson Street, North Shields, on Saturday. Clark had set the engine on, when by some accident he got entangled in the machinery. His cries attracted the attention of the other workmen, and the engine was stopped, but he was so fast jammed in amongst the machinery that it was fully half an hour before he could be got out. The unfortunate man was dreadfully crushed over the chest, and only lived a short time after he was rescued.

DESTRUCTION OF SALMON.—A summons was granted at the Gateshead County Police Court, on Tuesday, against the Washington Chemical Company, for destroying the salmon in the river Wear. The officer who applied for the summons was instructed by the Wear Salmon Conservancy. He stated that he could prove it himself, and would also produce witnesses. The cause of it was that between the last two months the company had got an engine to pump fresh water from the river, and during the day a large quantity of water accumulated in the works, which was kept in a colvert till night, when it was let off by a sluice.

THE FIRE ON BRUNSHIELD HAUGH MOOR.—The fire on this moor is still lingering. On the high or west part of the moor, and on that portion of the ground situated between the Embly and Hexham Roads, smoke is still rising, and the fire, cracking and burning, is quite visible, but as the heather for miles in extent is entirely consumed, there can be no further spread. The heat of the fire in the turf, peat, and moss is so extremely great that much time must yet elapse ere it can be finally extinguished. The fine range of moor land, from the Penny Pye Walls on the south to Embly Moor on the north, is entirely laid waste, the whole presenting a grim, desolate, and doleful appearance. The loss to Mr. Sanderson, the owner of the herbage, by the calamitous occurrence, is very serious.

IDENTIFICATION OF A DROWNED MAN.—It will be remembered that an inquest was held on the 25th of August, by Mr. Coroner Hoyle, upon the body of a man unknown, who had been found drowned in the river Tyne. The brother of the deceased has since identified his clothing, and accounted for the 12s. 9d. which was found upon him. Deceased, who was a labourer at the Consett Ironworks, had come to Newcastle on Saturday, the 22nd of August, in company with John Dow, with whom he was lodging. They then went to Dr. Lisles, in Westmoreland Street, and purchased some medicine. During the afternoon they went to the market. About half-past three o'clock they missed each other. The deceased was not seen again until found in the Tyne.

SEDGEFIELD DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The tenth annual show of cattle, horses, sheep, &c., in connection with the Sedgefield District Agricultural Society, was held on Tuesday, in a large field at Sedgefield. This was the most successful show that has been held in connection with the society. The district over which the society extends having been enlarged, the natural result was a considerable increase in the number of entries of stock over former years. The entries numbered 324, and were divided as follows:—Horses and donkeys, 117; cattle, 38; sheep, 41; pigs, 28; butter, eggs, and poultry, 88; and sheep dogs, 12. The horses were an excellent show, and in every class the competition was very close, particularly among the hunters.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY AT HETTON-LE-HOLE.—On Friday night, the 4th inst., a most daring highway robbery was committed at Hetton-le-Hole, by John Cummings and Edward Charlton, pitmen, of Springwell Terrace. It appears that a labourer named William Hush, of Easington Lane, had, on the night in question, received 28s. for his week's wages, and on his way home at a late hour was pounced upon, knocked to the ground, and had two shillings and sixpence abstracted from his pocket by the two men Cummings and Charlton. Information was given to Sergt. Taylor on the following day, who, on obtaining warrants, apprehended Cummings at Boy Row, and then proceeded to the Durham Station to watch the trains where he captured Charlton taking his departure for Consett by the 8 p.m. train. The prisoners have been remanded till this day (Friday).

SERIOUS DISTURBANCES AT WALKER.—Early on Saturday morning, between twenty and thirty men turned out of a public-house in Low Walker, the whole of them more or less in a state of intoxication, and a regular battle took place. Some employing fists, others any weapons which they happened to have with them or could really seize upon, the two parties—Irishmen and pitmen—met, and the fight continued for about an hour and a half. The whole neighbourhood was alarmed, and a number of people, roused from their slumbers by the unwonted disturbance, hastily dressed and proceeded to the scene of the *melee*. The police speedily arrived, and succeeded in securing two men, one of each party. Two of the men are severely injured. The men apprehended—whose names are Wm. Wilson and Jas. Steel—were brought before the Magistrates at the Moot Hall on Saturday, and were remanded for one week.

JOSEPH BARKER AT STANHOPE.—On Saturday, the little town of Stanhope was all astir to hear the popular Mr. Barker. The Primitive Methodists of the above place succeeded in getting Mr. Barker to pay a visit to Stanhope, to aid the chapel funds. The romantic castle grounds were thrown open for the occasion, and Mr. Barker preached in the afternoon, and delivered an impressive lecture, respecting his own previous life, in the evening, to a gathering of some 1,500 persons. The day was exceedingly fine. The preacher notwithstanding the many prejudiced against him, made deep impressions on the vast multitude with whom he was surrounded. A bazaar was opened in a tent, and a tea was also provided, of which many partook. On Sunday, Mr. Barker preached two sermons in a field on the north side of the town. The day being fine, a great number from the higher parts of Weardale were present. Liberal collections were taken at the close of the services.

CLEVELAND IRON TRADE.—At the weekly market of the iron trade held on Tuesday, in the Royal Exchange, Middlesborough. There was a fair attendance. Makers of manufactured iron report that there is a visible improvement in this department, which gives promise of being continued. The pig iron trade remains about the same as when we last wrote, the only difference being a slight increase in stocks. The market altogether to-day gives signs of increased firmness, and makers contemplate a rise in price before many more orders go out. Shipments to Scotland and the continent continue steadily to go on, and orders from the parts are nowise scarce. The shipbuilding trade is still in an unsettled state, although a change for the better is hopefully looked forward to. Foundries are pretty well supplied with orders, and a result which follows upon the increased demand for manufactured iron. The official quotations have not undergone any nominal change from last week, and remain at No. 1, 47s.; No. 3, 43s.; No. 4, 42.; f. o. b. in the Tees. The coal and coke trade is not in a forward state, although there is no reason to be dissatisfied when the results of some months back are considered.

THE "RADCLIFFE" PROCESS.

The following remarks upon the "Radcliffe" process of manufacturing iron are extracted from the paper of Mr. J. Jones, F.G.S., which was read in the Mechanical Section of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, recently held at Norwich.

"We are invited to relinquish certain prejudices which most practical iron makers and engineers have as to the proper mode of manufacturing iron rails, plates, or bars—a mode that has been in existence for a very long period. In following up the process for making, say an ordinary railway bar or plate, we soon arrive at a complicated series of operations. The puddled iron has to be rolled into rough bars, which, after being straightened and weighed, and allowed to get quite cold, are cut up into short lengths, made into piles, conveyed to heating furnaces, heated, and hammered or rolled down, are then a second time heated, and finally rolled off into finished bars. Even when the second heating is not required, the ordinary process of manufacture contains several objectionable features. The iron is allowed to cool down in the intermediate stage of puddled bars. The piles can never be made perfectly homogeneous, lines of lamination remain in the finished iron, and these cause serious defects when the material is exposed to heavy wear, as in common rails. Now, theoretically, it would seem a more rational plan to carry on the various stages in the manufacturing process more rapidly, and without the many complications which now encumber it.

"In what is termed the Radcliffe process, an attempt is made to carry out this principle, the puddled iron being passed through the necessary stages so rapidly, that it reaches the point of finished iron in little more than half-an-hour after leaving the puddling furnace. The plan is described in a few words. There is no peculiarity about the iron used, the puddling, or the fettling employed. Good workmen are required, and the best fettling is allowed. The puddled iron is brought out "young," and the furnaces are made to work in such a manner, that five or a greater number of balls may be brought out practically at the same time. These are treated under a heavy steam hammer, having a quick action; and, by the aid of mechanical appliances, a large bloom is easily formed, according to the size of plate or rail to be manufactured. The bloom is passed through a heating furnace, to recover the heat lost in the shingling process; and, after being exposed to a mellow flame for a short time, it is at once rolled into the finished article.

"In this system we find the various stages reduced to the simplest form, whilst the quality of iron produced by this method, speaks for itself. A perfectly homogeneous structure is secured, no lamination occurring under this mode of treatment. This process has been extensively practised, especially in the production of plates, at the Consett Iron Works; and therefore, its value has been fully tested. It has the further merit of requiring very little modification in existing iron works, to enable the plan to be put in operation; an immense advantage in these days, when even more direct means of producing finished iron are thought to be not far distant improvements, and when plans requiring an extensive outlay have comparatively a poor chance of being adopted.

"The method here sketched out leads to a great economy in labour, fuel, puddled iron, stores, repairs, and in many other ways, and, besides, the productive power of the machinery is so far increased, that the dead charges—a very important item in the cost of making iron—are distributed over a greatly increased make of finished iron. On the face of it, it must be evident that this process far more nearly fulfils the conditions required in a scientific plan for manufacturing iron, than does the cumbrous one generally adopted. If new works had to be constructed to carry out the system, still more satisfactory results would doubtless be obtained, just as has been the case with the modern improvements in blast furnaces. There is, it must be admitted, much prejudice to be removed from the minds of managers, and even higher authorities; there are mechanical and other difficulties to be overcome, before complete success can be ensured, under the various circumstances characteristic of the finished iron trade. But, what I wish to dwell upon is, that the principle of the proposed method of manufacture is theoretically correct; is calculated to effect a great reduction in the cost of producing iron; and promises to enable iron manufacturers to make the most of our national resources, by allowing of the production of the finished iron with the least possible expenditure of fuel and of labour.

"Taken in connection with the first consideration, that of effecting greater economy in the use of fuel, it would seem that there is a possibility of saving, say 25 per cent off coal, even upon the ordinary mode of working, and, also, of dispensing with processes that at present use from 10 to 15 cwt. of fuel. In other words, this subject, looked at in a national point of view, means a possible saving of about 3,000,000 tons of coal per annum, including the two principles of economy mentioned in this paper, besides, which there are other equally tangible points where a material saving could be effected, but which do not admit of being expressed in common terms, as is the case with the fuel.

"It may be mentioned, however, that the rapidity of the process prevents the waste by oxidation of the iron under treatment, and. under ordinary circumstances, we are informed, there is a saving of from 3½ to 4 cwt. of puddled iron in every ton of finished rails or plates produced. This iron is simply lost in the usual mode of procedure. If this heavy loss could be even partially prevented, a vast saving would be made, and no extra expense would be incurred in obtaining such a result.

"The metallurgy of iron is such a wide subject, there are now so many workers in it, and the whole subject is of so much national importance, that I venture to think the points to which I invite attention, are deserving of general notice by all who are practically interested in the iron manufacture, or in the use of iron for engineering purposes. It is high time that the manufacture of iron were placed upon a more truly scientific basis. Our mineral treasures have been so readily available, and we have until quite recently, enjoyed such an extensive monopoly in the iron trade, that our position seemed unassailable. We have found, however, that the application of science has enabled our continental neighbours to overcome natural disadvantages, and to place themselves on a level with ourselves as far as cheapness of production is concerned. It is for us to apply to our manufacturing operations, those principles which have proved successful in their case, and there is no doubt we may be able to effect such a sweeping economy in our cost of manufacture, that we shall soon obtain the full benefit which we ought to derive from our abundant supplies of coal, and the vast quantities of ironstone lying within reach of the fuel required to smelt it."

The paper was followed by a lengthened discussion.

Mr. BRAMWELL, referring to the Radcliffe process, expressed an opinion that, by that process, a perfect weld could not be produced, as there was sure to be a crack wherever the two balls were brought together. He was under the impression that the plan had been previously tried, and had not been successful. If, however, the results alluded to in the paper could be obtained with certainty, the process was a very valuable one.

Mr. JONES, in reply, pointed out that the Radcliffe process had never been previously carried out. The essential features of the system were the continuity of the process, the iron never being allowed to get cool after leaving the puddling furnace.

[Numerous specimens of iron manufactured by the Radcliffe process were exhibited, and excited much interest in the section.]

TOW LAW LOCAL BOARD.

The monthly meeting of this Board was held in the office on Tuesday the 1st inst. Present: Messrs. W. Elliot (chairman), A. Reid, G. Elliott, A. Robinson, W. Smith, R. Richardson, and H. Budd.

The minutes of the preceding meeting having been read, were signed by the chairman.

It was reported that returns had been made to the Local Government Act Office, giving the population of the district at 4,502 and the rateable value at £6,787 16s. 4d. Enquiries had been made as to the cost of the township awards, but as the price seemed great it was considered best to leave the subject at present.

The necessity for increased facilities for railway communication by the Derwent Valley Railway to Newcastle, Consett, Benfieldside, &c., was again brought up, and the clerk was directed to correspond with the North-Eastern Railway Company on the subject, it being understood that the officers and directors of the Stockton and Darlington Section were prepared to enter into the matter of connection at Consett and Benfieldside.

The INSPECTOR presented and read a lengthy report, and several cases of nuisances were ordered to be proceeded against if not remedied immediately.

A pay-bill of £54 4s. 1d. was ordered to be paid.

Notice had been given to consider the question of lighting the streets with gas. All the members seemed to think it desirable; but at the same time thought it not wise in the present dull state of trade to have an increase of rates, and as the flagging of streets is now contracted for, and would be nearly complete by Christmas, it was resolved to defer the subject for three months, as by that time the Board might see their way to secure the boon without increasing the rates above One Shilling in the pound per year as they are at present.

The Board then adjourned.

CONSETT IRON COMPANY, LIMITED.

The ordinary general meeting of this company was held at the Central Station Hotel, on Saturday—Mr. John Henderson, M.P., chairman of the company, presiding.

The directors' report was read, as follows:—"Your directors submit herewith the usual statement of accounts certified by the auditors. It shows a profit for the year ending June 30th, 1868, of £23,447 17s. 11d., as compared with £28,401 7s. 10d. for the year ending June 30th, 1867, but this apparent diminution is more than accounted for by the fact that the special expenditure on improvements and additions charged to revenue amounted in the year just ended to £14,965 11s. 8d., as compared with £8,706 18s. 5d. in the year preceding. Your directors recommend the payment on the 7th of September next, to the members registered in the company's books on September 5th of a dividend of 5s. 8d. per share (both old and new), being, like the interim dividend, at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum, clear of income tax. This would absorb £13,033 6s. 8d., and leave to carry forward £3,527 19s. 1d. It will be seen from the accounts that the purchase from the Rev. George J. Dunn, sanctioned by the last general meeting, has been carried out. As the company has now entered upon the working of the coal for the sake of which this estate was bought, and also on the working of the coal under the company's Bradley estate, it is proposed to write off from the capital account each year, an amount calculated at a fair tonnage rent on the quantity of coal wrought out of these properties. Your directors have had plans and estimates carefully prepared for the sinking of a pit, adjoining the Blaydon and Conside branch, to open out the recently acquired royalties there; and for erecting coke ovens and the needful cottages. The probable expenditure will be about £20,000. This of course will be placed in the first instance to capital account. The erection of about 22 of the cottages has been let, but the rest of the works will only be proceeded with as the prospects of trade afford inducement. The erection of a 250 feet blast furnace chimney for drawing off the gas from the re-modelled furnaces at Consett, has been let and is going forward. The further re-modelling of the Consett Blast Furnaces so far as relates to taking off the gas from No. 6 Furnace, erecting the most approved heating stoves, putting down boilers adapted to gas, removing the Bradley blast engines to Consett, and building a new engine house for them there, is being proceeded with, and will probably be completed within the next few months. Whilst it will probably be prudent to continue to place to current accounts from time to time, special expenditure on improvements and additions, your directors do not anticipate the recurrence of so exceptionally large an expenditure on this head as that of last year. Your directors in adverting in their last report to the illness of their chairman, Mr. Fenwick, still entertained the hope that he might be so restored as again to undertake the duties which he had so efficiently discharged. They have now with great regret to record his death, and to express their sense of the loss which the company has thereby sustained. Mr. John Henderson, M.P., has, at the unanimous request of the Board, acted as chairman during the past year. The retiring directors are Messrs. John Henderson, M.P., John Fogg Elliot, and David Dale, who are eligible and are recommended for re-election. The agreement sanctioned at the general meeting, held September 29th, 1864, under which Mr. Jonathan Priestman has been acting as resident managing director, will shortly expire, and you will be invited to approve an arrangement for retaining Mr. Priestman's services. The auditors, Messrs. George Edwin Swithinbank, and William C. Ponsford retire as usual, and offer themselves for re-election.

The directors' report, the auditors' report, and the balance-sheet were unanimously adopted.

It was also resolved that a dividend of five shillings and eightpence per share (clear of income-tax) be paid on the 7th inst., leaving an undivided profit of £3,527 19s. 1d.

Mr. J. Henderson, Mr. J. F. Elliot, and Mr. D. Dale were re-elected directors.

The meeting approved the recommendation of the directors for retaining the services of Mr. Jonathan Priestman, as resident managing director, from the expiration of his present engagement, on December 31st, 1868, at a fixed salary of £1,200 per annum, and £2 10s. per cent. on the amount paid as a dividend on the original £300,000 share capital, with a limitation of such per centage to £900 per annum. This arrangement to be terminable on 12 months' notice, at any time, from either party.

Mr. G. E. Swithinbank and Mr. W. C. Ponsford were re-elected auditors.

On the motion of Mr. C. F. Hammond, seconded by Mr. Ald. T. Hedley, it was resolved that the best thanks of the meeting be given to the chairman and directors for their attention to the Company's business during the past year.

The meeting then separated.

CONSETT IRONWORKS.

It will not require any stretch of memory for many of our readers to carry their recollection back to the time when a great financial disaster in the North threatened to transform one of the busiest portions of the county of Durham into a place of utter desolation, and to break up several communities which had for a long period borne a conspicuous share in the manufacturing activities of this part of the country. The closing of the District Bank doors in the month of November, 1857, carried sorrow and despair into many households; but, while the suffering that was direct in its operation was little heard of, the apprehensions of the people of Consett district as to how far they were likely to be affected by the crisis, could only have been described at one time as little short of a state of panic. The story of the ironworks and the broken Bank which has not yet settled with its patient depositors, is at once a sad and shameful narrative; but, thanks to the sagacity and the firmness of those who conceived and carried out the arrangement which was ultimately effected, the great manufactory whose name is known over so much of the world has been maintained in its completeness, the workmen have been kept together, and the tradesmen of the locality saved from losses on a wholesale scale. The company which, with the aid of the much maligned-limited liability principle, has done all this, is also in the fortunate position of a concern which can show its affairs to the world without feeling in the least degree ashamed of its transactions; and at the annual meeting of the shareholders last Saturday, presided over by our most excellent representative, Mr. John Henderson, the statement of the financial condition was altogether of a cheering character. The country at large well knows how severely the iron trade has suffered during the past two years, when iron shipbuilding and railway extension in particular had been so greatly circumscribed that they may be almost described as having been at a standstill; yet in the face of this stagnation, which has by no means disappeared even yet, the proprietary of the Consett Iron Works saw their way clear to dividing their twelvemonths' profits after the rate of 7½ per cent. This return on their capital cannot certainly be called large, but they have had their better times like most other people, and if, in the midst of the depression which has been felt throughout all the ramifications of the commercial world, they are enabled to show such profits as those they have lately earned, there is little room for dissatisfaction. The sum available for dividend this year is no doubt less by five thousand pounds than that of last year; but there is the important fact to be noted, that while the special expenditure for last year amounted to eight thousand pounds, the outlay under the same head for the year which closed in June last was nearly fifteen thousand pounds. This fact alone evidences the healthy character of the concern and the determination of the directors to keep the works in a state of thorough efficiency. The coalmining department of the business is also being prosecuted with spirit, for not only have the Dunn and Bradley estates been turned to account in the working of the establishment so far as the raising of coal is concerned, but a new pit is to be sunk alongside the recently-opened branch railway from Blaydon to Consett. On that undertaking alone it is proposed to expend about twenty thousand pounds, and in other directions improvements are being carried out. One of the most satisfactory features of the management is the course which is adopted of charging these improvements to current accounts and the confidence with which the concern is regarded in the local stock market is probably as much due to this fact as to any other peculiarity in the administration of the company's affairs. With becoming thoughtfulness, the directors assigned to the death of their late chairman a conspicuous paragraph in their report. At a time when his personal influence and the financial power of his close and prominent association with the company were invaluable, the late Mr. Henry Fenwick assumed the chairmanship of the company. The unsullied honour of that lamented gentleman was of itself a guarantee that every undertaking to which he lent his name and countenance was worthy of the confidence of the public; and it is well-known in the Consett district that he not merely identified himself with the ironworkers as a mere matter of form, but also as one who took an individual interest in the welfare of the people whose industry contributed so much to the aggrandisement of the shareholders. In Mr. John Henderson the late M.P. for Sunderland has a worthy successor, and under his chairmanship the company has the assurance that it has the pilotage of a gentleman who, in his own private concerns, has given the best possible evidence of his ability to grapple with the varied requirements which are naturally looked for at the hands of the individual who stands at the head of a colossal undertaking like that of the Consett Iron Company.—*Durham Chronicle of to-day (Friday.)*

COMPLIMENTARY SUPPER AND PRESENTATION TO MR. THOS. FORSTER, OF LEADGATE.

On Saturday evening last the officers and members of Court Jonathan Priestman (No. 4999) of the Ancient Order of Foresters, honoured the founder of their court by a complimentary supper and testimonial as a mark of the respect and esteem in which he is held by them for his services as the principal promoter of that court, and for the interest he has taken in its welfare since its formation.

Previous to the formation of the present court several attempts have been made by foresters who, observing the success of kindred societies, had endeavoured to spread the principles of Forestry, but whose efforts, although deserving of support, had on every trial failed in establishing a court of this prosperous society at Leadgate. Mr. Forster, who is connected with the Washington and Birtley District, is a P.D.C.R. of the Order, on his arrival at Leadgate some short time ago felt confident that there was sufficient material at that place from which to gain disciples to Forestry, and the success which has attended his efforts proves the correctness of his judgment in the matter, the court at Leadgate, although only established some twenty months, being at present one of the most prosperous courts in the district. To express their appreciation of the services of Mr. Forster was not deemed sufficient by the members, and they resolved to present that gentleman with some tangible token of their respect. This testimonial consisted of an excellent gold watch and gold guard, and as the presentation was a red letter day in the annals of their court it was decided that the occasion should be a field day. The proceedings were commenced in the morning by the assembly of the members at the Commercial Inn, Leadgate, where they were joined by the members of the junior lodge, and headed by the Leadgate Sax-horn Band, they processioned Redwell Hills, Bradley Cottages, Derwent Cottages, Consett, and Leadgate. After their arrival at Leadgate preparations were at once made for supper, to which a large number sat down. The provisions supplied were of excellent quality, reflecting considerable credit on the worthy host and hostess who were particularly attentive to the wants of all. After the tables had been cleared the meeting was held in the long-room. Amongst those present we observed Messrs. Thomas Forster, P.D.C.R., — Devlin, P.C.R., — Todd, P.C.R., Robt. Reynoldson, P.C.R., Owen McGuckin, C.R., Edward Lynap, S.C.R., Jasper Hall, S., Jos. Snowden, T., Timothy Hall, S.W., Bernard Quin, J.W., James Ogan, S.B., and James Halliday, J.B.

Mr. Devlin was unanimously elected to the chair, and Mr. Todd to the vice-chair.

The usual loyal and patriotic toasts having been duly given,

The Chairman rose for the purpose of giving the toast of the evening, in doing so he said it was one of the greatest days he had seen at that place, and he had known Leadgate when it was scarcely anything else than a tollgate. Nothing gave him more pleasure than to see so many of his brothers present on that occasion. With himself they were banded together in their glorious order to do good and assist each other in time of need, and of rendering each other independent of parochial assistance or the shelter afforded by the workhouse. He had known brother Forster for some nine years during which time he had done all in his power to spread the principles of Forestry by bringing into the bonds of their order many of those, whose duty it was to make some provision for themselves and families in times of trouble. He had done a great deal for the order, and they were now about to express their thanks in a tangible form. (Loud applause.) The attempt had been made on former occasions to open a court at Leadgate, and all endeavours to carry one on successfully fell through, and the honour of successfully establishing the present court was due to that gentleman into whose possession he would very shortly place a present worthy of his acceptance. (Hear, hear.) The testimonial which he now held in his hand was a sufficient proof of the respect they all had for him. (Hear, hear.) He had therefore to request Brother Forster to accept of the handsome gold watch and gold guard upon which was engraved "Presented to Thomas Forster by Court Jonathan Priestman, No. 4999, and his Friends." He had great pleasure in placing the guard round his neck, and he hoped that his life would long be spared to wear the present. (Applause.)

Mr. Thomas Forster in rising was received with rapturous applause, on the subsiding of which, he said it was a most difficult thing for him to find words to express his thanks to them for their valuable gift. He could assure them that however valuable it might be in itself, he esteemed the spirit that prompted the gift of far more value. It had been said that he was the only person who had wrought hard to establish this court, and thus gave him more credit than he was fairly entitled to. He acknowledged the great services rendered by many then present, and doubted that if he alone had had to establish that court it would scarcely have been established that day instead of being as it was one of the most prosperous courts in the district. Mr. Forster then quoted from the last annual report of the order proving that the funds were largely increasing, and they were in a highly prosperous condition, and resumed his seat amidst the applause of the company.

Mr. Joseph Hall, Secretary to the Court, then read his report which stated that from January 5th to Aug. 5th, 1868, the total income was £118 5s. 0., and the expenditure £56 1s. 4d., leaving a balance of £62 3s. 8d., £40 of which was deposited in the Post Office Savings Bank and £22 3s. 8d. in the hands of their treasurer.

Other toasts were then given and responded to, and the proceedings were diversified by the singing of several songs, after which the meeting, which was a thorough success, separated.

LEADGATE LOCAL BOARD.

The usual monthly meeting of this Board was held in the Board-room, Leadgate, on Wednesday afternoon. Present: Messrs. E. Charlton (chairman), J. Calvert, W. Cheesman, J. Thompson, H. Ritson, and the Rev. F. Kearney.

The minutes of the last meeting and a subsequent special meeting, were read by the Clerk, and confirmed by the Chairman.

ENCROACHMENTS.

The Clerk reported that he had written to Mr J. Murray, Pontop High Stables, in accordance with instructions received at last meeting, to remove the wooden erection standing upon the highway at Leadgate, it being within the prescribed breadth of roads in Lanchester Common. Mr. Murray had not sent any reply. The Clerk had also written to the officials of the North-Eastern Railway Company concerning the removal of erections on the same highway, and a reply had been sent stating that the surveyor would be instructed to look into the matter.

The Chairman said he had met the surveyor. The company were going to pull down the offices, and wanted leave to build the boundary wall upon the foundation of the warehouse. Mr. Murray and the tenant of the wood erection had been at him about the matter; but, as an individual member of the Board, he could not say anything about it. They wanted leave for it to stand for twelve months, and then they would destroy it.

A lengthened and animated discussion followed, at the conclusion of which it was resolved that the Clerk be instructed to inform the North-Eastern Railway Company that they are requested to build the proposed wall in its proper place, namely 60 feet from the opposite wall, and to remove all obstructions within that distance; and that Mr. Murray remove the wooden erection in twenty-eight days.

SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

The Surveyor's report which was read, showed that since the last monthly meeting of the Board a special meeting had been held to determine about the proposed improvements at East Castle Colliery, when it was determined to abandon the same, but to make some little improvement on the surface of the road, which he had attended to. Material for the roads had been prepared for the ensuing season, but nothing further of a particular character. The following are the pay-bills for the month:—

	£	s.	d.
Medomsley	6	12	7
Iveston	8	2	3
Total	£14	14	10

The report was approved of, and the accounts paid.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

The Chairman then read the report of the Inspector, which stated that, in inspecting the district, he found it in a clean and satisfactory condition. Mr. J. W. Murray's sewer, however, was in a filthy state, and he had served a notice upon him to attend to it; and a notice had also been served upon Mr. Parker. The parties having poultry in their houses in Leadgate and Crookhall had promised to remove them as soon as they were in a condition to be sold, and he recommended the Board to allow them another month.

After a little conversation, the report was adopted. The Board then adjourned.

An extensive fire has occurred at Penzance, totally destroying the corn stores of Messrs. Bramwells, and partly consuming other property. The damage is estimated at £2,000.

LANCHESTER BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

The fortnightly meeting of the Guardians, of the Lanchester Union was held in the Board-room, Lanchester, on Thursday last, when there were present;—Messrs. R. H. Gee (chairman), J. Calvert, E. Charlton, G. Shotton, D. Balleny, T. Humphrey, G. Alder, J. Bowey, J. Gledstone, Henry Ritson, G. Hobson, W. Cumming, T. Elliott, J. Wilkinson, R. Dickinson, and N. Clark.

After the reading and confirmation of the minutes of the preceding meeting, the correspondence which was of an unimportant character was read.

The Chairman announced that the treasurer reported a balance of £606 13s. 2½d. in hand.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

examined accounts amounting to £11 1s. 1d. which were ordered to be paid; they then proceeded to make

THE CALLS FOR THE ENSUING HALF-YEAR

which were fixed at One Shilling in the pound, or Sixpence in the pound for each quarter. The following is the call for each township:—

	£	s.	d.
Benfieldside	283	14	6
Billingside	10	0	0
Collierley and Pontop	141	11	0
Conside and Knitsley	323	12	6
Cornsay	98	4	3
Ebchester	66	19	1½
Esh	76	14	0
Greencroft	113	19	6
Healeyfield	32	13	0
Hedleyhope	38	0	0
Iveston	171	5	9
Kyo Laws	152	3	0
Lanchester	269	9	9
Langley	52	14	3
Medomsley	186	19	0
Muggleswick	83	19	3
Satley	14	5	6
Tanfield	498	5	6
Total,	£2,614	9	10½

The Board then proceeded to the relief of the poor.

A LECTURE ON "MARTIN LUTHER" AT CASTLESIDE.

On Saturday afternoon, the services in connection with the anniversary of the Primitive Methodist Chapel, Castleside, were commenced by holding a tea party. About 90 persons sat down to tea, and their wants were attended to in a graceful manner by the ladies of the congregation. Tea being over, a public meeting was convened, which was presided over by Mr. J. Mole. The Rev. J. Welford gave an address upon "Work," followed by an instructive speech from the Rev. T. Greenfield upon "Reading and Hearing," the Rev. E. Hall, of North Shields, concluding by a few general remarks.—Mr. Hall, who is a rising minister in the Primitive Methodist body, preached two excellent sermons on Sunday afternoon and evening, Mr. Greenfield preaching in the morning. The congregations were large, and the collections of a liberal character.

On Monday evening, the Rev. E. Hall gave a lecture in the same chapel on "Martin Luther." The Rev. T. Greenfield presided, and introduced the lecturer, who commenced by saying that the reformation of the 16th century was the result of a long preparation. It looked like an immediate outburst, but upon a closer examination they would find that the Papacy had been undergoing a series of undermining operations for ages, and Martin Luther and his coadjutors seized the crisis and carried it forward. After renumerating the many that had protested against Rome anterior to his hero, he stated that Luther was born in 1483, on the evening of St. Martin's day, at Eisleben, and received his name from that saint. His parents were poor, his father being a woodcutter and miner, and work and wages being scarce, his mother had to carry the wood to obtain a subsistence for the family; but they had an ancient and illustrious lineage. John Luther longed to make his son a learned man, and at an early age sent him to a grammar school at Isenach. Meanwhile, his worldly circumstances prospered, and he was subsequently the civil dignity of Mansfeld. Martin was afterwards removed to a school of Franciscans at Madgeburg, where he was a diligent student, and won the approbation of his master and the respect of his schoolfellows. It was here where he and his comrades experienced the knawings of hunger, and were compelled to sing in a band in order to get food. The discipline of the school was severe. He was not nursed in the lap of luxury and softness. At 18 years of age he left school, having acquired a considerable amount of information, and his father looking to the law as the road to honour and emolument for his son, sent him to the University of Erfurt. Here he soon become renowned as a student of the law, which studies helped him materially in an afterlife so full of controversy. At the age of 22 he obtained the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy. But before this an education of a more proficient character than is obtained at universities was begun within him, for two years previously he found a Latin Bible, and while he used it, he was facinated with the truth, and seemed as if introduced into a new world. Several things occurred shortly afterwards that deepened his religious convictions, and he decided to become a monk. His friends were taken aback; but he sold his clothes and books, and went into the convent of the Eremites of St. Augustine. At this his father was angry, and disinherited him. As a novice, he was subjected to all the drudgery of the convent, but he did it all cheerfully, thinking by that means to bring peace to his disquited spirit; and if ever a monk got to heaven by monkery, it would have been Martin Luther. Nothing of that kind, however, eased the storm in his breast, as it rose higher, he actually believing that the fiends were after him in bodily shape. At last light dawned upon his mind. The vicar-general seeing his distress, took him into his confidence, and exhorted him to "look to the wounds of Jesus for peace." His fears were allayed for a time, but he could not shake off the idea of human merit, and they returned, producing bitter agony in his mind. As Martin one day was reciting the creed to an aged monk, he was stopped at the clause "I believe in the forgiveness of sins," which the monk caused him to repeat again and again. Speedily his storm was hushed; he renounced his merit, and felt pardon through Jesus. To his ordination in 1508, Luther invited his father, who, notwithstanding his previous hostility, accepted the invitation, and made his son a present. Martin was not long a priest, for he was elected to the chair of philosophy at the Elector Frederick's university at Wittemberg. He soon became popular, and his class was crowded. As a Bachelor of Divinity, he also gave lectures on the Bible, and having a fine presence, a voice of much compass and sweetness, a noble imagination, and a great store of material, his congregations increased so largely that application was made to the Town Council for the use of the parish church, and in that structure prince and peasant met to hear the preacher. A dispute had arisen, and Luther was appointed a delegate to Rome. Believing it to be a paradise, as soon as he came within sight of it, he fell down exclaiming, "Hail, holy Rome!" But what was his horror when he saw the unblushing immorality, the coarse unholy jests, and the gross sensuality of priest and people. He was shocked, and went away disappointed; but in after years he was heard to say: "I would not take a hundred thousand florins not to have seen Rome." While at Rome he climbed up Pilate's stair upon his knees, and while in that act, he heard a voice as of thunder cry, as at Wittemberg and Bologna, "The just shall live by faith." He was filled with horror, fled from his superstition, and saw that justification was by faith alone. Luther returned to Wittemberg and took his degree of D.D., and made an oath to defend the Bible. Leo X., whom Carlyle styled an elegant pagan, issued an extra quantity of indulgence in 1517, in order to obtain funds. Tezel, the son of a jeweller of Leipsic, was the chief agent in Saxony for the disposal of these indulgences—a sort of "Cheap Jack" in holy things. The traffic aroused the indignation of Luther, and on All Saints' Day he posted his 95 Thesis against the doctrine of indulgences upon the cathedral door. This was his first blow against popery, and his life as a reformer began. Tezel had to escape from the rage of the people, and at Frankfort, in fury, he publicly burnt Luther's propositions, which roused the indignation of the students of Luther who in return burnt Tezel's reply which he had written to their tutor's propositions. Luther then defended himself by the pen, and his masterly pamphlets were read by thousands. The result was that Luther was cited to Rome to answer for his heresy, but on the interposition of his university, he was ordered to Augsburg to appear before the cardinal. He was commanded to retract, but he refused, and ultimately submitted to terms of peace for two years. Luther was not permitted to remain at peace, for Dr. Eck, a former friend of his, taunted and ridiculed him in a debate they had. Luther afterwards published several books, and he was condemned by the pope, and afterwards excommunicated. On the 10th of December, 1520, Luther publicly burned the papal bull, and on the 6th of March in the following year he was summoned before Charles V., at the famous diet at Worms. The priests wanted Luther burned, but the Elector Frederick opposed it. When Luther appeared before the diet, Eck made the accusation against him; he admitted his statements, refused to retract, defended his books, and was ordered to leave Worms. His friend the Elector had him conveyed to his castle, where he was confined for a time, during which he translated the Bible and wrote other books. Having abandoned being a monk, he married a nun named Catherine Bora, who, according to Erasmus, was a beauty, and their home-life was a sanctuary. His life was devoted to carrying forward the work he had begun, and at Mansfield he died in triumph in 1546, in the 64th year of his age. The lecturer who was raptly listened to by the audience, closed his instructive lecture, he pointed out two lessons from this wonderful life of his hero, viz.: Luther's strong faith, which was a master virtue; and the will to carry out the convictions of his faith.

A collection was taken at the close, and the proceeds of the services (£20) makes the chapel free from debt.

LOCAL FLOWER SHOWS.

WASKERLEY.

One of the most unlikely places for holding a flower show is Waskerley, and yet it has a flourishing floral and horticultural society, which held its eighth annual exhibition on Saturday, under the most auspicious circumstances. Of course the villagers made a holiday on Saturday, and the day being of the most charming character, the trains from Consett, Stanhope, and Tow Law, brought considerable numbers of visitors. The articles for competition were neatly arranged in a capital tent which was erected in a field near to the village, placed at the disposal of the committee by Mr. T. Baty, of Waskerley. The floral department was tolerably well supplied. A few of the more prominent of the Shotley Bridge amateurs—Messrs. C. Mosley and George Brown in particular—contributed largely to the open class, which, together with the productions of the railway company's servants in the open and limited classes, gave the tent a gay appearance, and reflected credit upon the non-professional florists. As will be seen from the appended list, the chief prize-takers in the limited class were Messrs. T. Hutchinson, Waskerley; J. Elliott, Crawley, Tow Law; and W. Featherston, Waskerley; and this trio are deserving of special praise. An extra prize for the verbenas in the open class was carried off by Mr. W. Sinclair, Stanhope, who was also successful in other articles; and a special prize for gladioli in the same class, was taken by Mr. C. Mosley. A capital specimen of new honey was exhibited by Mr. J. Gaskill, Waskerley, to whom a special prize was given. Books to the value of four shillings were given by Mr. W. H. Brownless, Darlington, as a prize for the best collection of vegetables, which were won by Mr. R. Lawson, Tow Law. A splendid specimen of eggs was won by Miss Martindale, Muggleswick, who was awarded a prize; and by Mr J. Liddle, Waskerley, who obtained second honours. Mr. E. Balleny, Little Greencroft, offered a prize of a six electro-plated teaspoons for the best specimen of butter, and a broach for the second best—the former being awarded to Mrs. W. Thompson, Waskerley, and the latter to Miss Martindale; Miss Davison, Muggleswick, also obtained a prize. In the vegetable department, the supply was ample, and of good quality, and altogether, the show was the best that has ever been held at Waskerley. The judges were —Mr. J. Graham, gardener to H. Pease, Esq., Darlington; and Mr. Geo. Routledge, Consett. The committee and their excellent secretaries—Messrs. J. Langcake and J. Elliott—deserve credit for the excellent arrangements they had made for the exhibition. They had also an eye to the enjoyment of their visitors, for the well-known Stanhope Band was engaged for the day, and played with their usual taste and ability selections from "Mantana," "Figaro," "Faust," "Lurline," &c., together with waltzes, polkas, &c. A quadrille band from Consett was also in attendance, and played a variety of dance music, which was taken advantage of by a number of the youths and maidens present. A return match was played between the Waskerley Park and Castleside Cricket Clubs, in an adjoining field, which resulted in an easy victory for the former. Mr. Kellot, of Darlington, bowled well, and Messrs. Thompson (Darlington), Dent, Oswald, Smiles, and Smith, of Tow Law, batted well for the Waskerley team. The playing of the Castleside eleven was nothing like their former playing, their fielding being extremely bad. The game interested a number of visitors. The following is a list of the prizes:—

OPEN CLASS.

Collection of Greenhouse Plants—1st and 2nd William Oliver, Crawley; 3rd J. Elliott, Park Head.

One Lilium—1st and 2nd C. Mosley, Shotley Bridge; 3rd J. Elliott.

Two Fuschias—1st W. Oliver; 2nd J. Elliott, Crawley; 3rd T. Nattrass, Stanhope.

One Fuschia—1st William Sinclair, Stanhope; 2nd and 3rd W. Oliver.

Two Petunias—1st and 2nd W. Oliver; 3rd W. Sinclair.

Two Geraniums—1st W. Sinclair; 2nd J. Elliott, Crawley; 3rd W. Oliver.

Two Geraniums (variegated)—1st William Parker, Crawley; 2nd W. Sinclair; 3rd J Elliott, Crawley.

Two Balsams—1st J. Elliott, Crawley; 2nd W. Oliver; 3rd C. Mosley.

Three Roses—1st J. Elliott, Park Head.

Six Dahlias—1st C. Mosley; 2nd R. Lawson, Towlaw; 3rd George Brown, Shotley Bridge.

Three Dahlias—1st and 2nd C. Mosley; 3rd Robert Lawson.

One Dahlia—1st Robert Lawson; 2nd C. Mosley; 3rd M. Potts, Towlaw.

Three Gladioli—1st G. Brown; 2nd C. Mosley; 3rd J. Elliott, Park Head.

Six Hollyhocks—C. Mosley and George Brown, equal.

Six Stocks—1st T. Hutchinson, Waskerley; 2nd George Bowe, Consett; 3rd Robert Raine, Stanhope.

Six Phloxes—1st and 2nd C. Mosley; 3rd Robert Lawson.

Six French Asters—1st and 2nd C. Mosley; 3rd Geo. Brown.

Six German Asters—1st and 2nd C. Mosley; 3rd G. Brown.

Six African Marigolds—1st William Tweddle, Stanhope; 2nd R. Lawson; 3rd W. Sinclair.

Six French Marigolds—1st G. Brown; 2nd William Bainbridge; 3rd W. Sinclair.

Six Panzies—1st J. Elliott, Crawley; 2nd M. Potts; 3rd G. Elliott.

Three Trusses Geraniums—1st and 2nd W. Sinclair; 3rd J. Elliott, Crawley.

Three Picotees—1st and 2nd W. Sinclair.

Six stands of Cut Flowers—1st W. Sinclair; 2nd W. Bainbridge; 3rd W. Parker, Stanhope.

Hand Bouquet—1st C. Mosley; 2nd and 3rd W. Sinclair.

Selection of Fruits—1st and 2nd C. Mosley.

Plate of Gooseberries—1st J. Hutchinson; 2nd C. Mosley; 3rd G. Brown.

Six Gooseberries—1st and 3rd J. Hutchinson; 2nd T. Hutchinson.

Plate of Black Currants—1st G. Bowe.

Plate of Red Currants—1st G. Brown; 2nd and 3rd C. Mosley.

Twelve Kidney Potatoes—1st W. Parker; 2nd T. Gibson, Stanhope; 3rd W. Bainbridge.

Twelve Round Potatoes—1st G. Brown; 2nd R. Raine; 3rd T. Gibson.

Three Turnips—1st M. Potts; 2nd R. Lawson; 3rd W. Tweddle.

Six Summer Onions—1st J. Coats, Towlaw; 2nd G. Brown; 3rd G. Elliott.

Six Winter Onions—1st and 2nd T. Nattrass; 3rd R. Raine.

Three Leeks—1st and 2nd George Brown; 3rd C. Mosley.

Three Carrots—1st J. Coats; 2nd and 3rd G. Elliott.

Three Roots of Red Beet—1st J. Coats; 2nd R. Raine; 3rd G. Bowe.

Three Heads of Celery—1st C. Mosley; 2nd R. Lawson; 3rd M. Potts.

One early Cabbage—1st William Featherstone, Waskerley; 2nd J. Liddle, Waskerley; 3rd R. Lawson.

Two Cauliflowers—1st and 2nd J. Coats; 3rd T. Nattrass.

Twelve Pods of Beans—1st and 3rd G. Bowe; 2nd J. Langcake, Waskerley.

Twenty-four Pods of Peas—1st and 2nd J. Langcake; 3rd G. Bowe.

Collection of Vegetables—1st M. Potts; 2nd George Bowe; 3rd J. Coats.

LIMITED CLASS.

Collection of Greenhouse Plants—1st T. Hutchinson; 2nd J. Elliott, Crawley.

One Lilium—1st J. Elliott, Crawley; 2nd T. Hutchinson.

One Exotic Plant—1st J. Littlefair, Crawley-side; 2nd J. Elliott, Crawley; 3rd T. Hutchinson.

Two Fuschias—1st and 2nd T. Hutchinson; 3rd J. Elliott, Crawley.

One Fuchsia—1st and 2nd T. Hutchinson; 3rd J. Elliott, Crawley.

One Petunia—1st J. Elliott, Crawley; 2nd and 3rd T. Hutchinson.

Two Geraniums—1st and 2nd T. Hutchinson; 3rd J. Elliott, Crawley.

Two Balsams—1st J. Elliott, Crawley.

One Fuschia—1st and 3rd J. Liddle; 2nd W. Featherson.

One Petunia—1st and 2nd W. Featherstone.

Six Dahlias—1st T. Hutchinson; 2nd and 3rd J. Elliott, Crawley.

Three Dahlias—1st and 2nd J. Elliott, Crawley; 3rd T. Hutchinson.

One Dahlia—1st J. Elliott, Crawley; 3rd T. Hutchinson.

Three Gladioli—1st and 2nd J. Elliott, Crawley.

Six Stocks—1st and 2nd T. Hutchinson; 3rd W. Featherstone.

Six Phloxes—1st and 2nd J. Elliott, Crawley; 3rd T. Baty, Waskerley.

Six French Asters—1st T. Baty; 2nd T. Hutchinson; 3rd J. Elliott, Crawley.

Six German Asters—1st T. Baty; 2nd T. Hutchinson; 3rd W. Featherstone.

Six African Marigolds—1st T. Baty; 2nd W. Featherstone; 3rd J. Liddle.

Six French Marigolds—1st and 3rd T. Hutchinson; 2nd J. Littlefair.

Six English Marigolds—1st and 2nd T. Hutchinson; 3rd J. Liddle.

Six Pansies—1st T. Hutchinson; 2nd and 3rd J. Elliott, Crawley.

Six spikes of Snapdragon—1st and 3rd T. Hutchinson; 2nd J. Elliott, Crawley.

Six stands of Cut Flowers—1st T. Hutchinson; 2nd T. Baty; 3rd W. Featherstone.

Hand Bouquet—1st J. Elliott, Crawley; 2nd T. Hutchinson; 3rd T. Baty.

Garland—1st and 2nd T. Hutchinson.

Plate of Gooseberries—1st J. Elliott, Crawley; 2nd T. Hutchinson.

Six Gooseberries—1st and 2nd T. Hutchinson; 3rd J. Elliott, Crawley.

Plate of Red Currants—1st and 2nd T. Hutchinson; 3rd J. Elliott, Crawley.

Twelve Kidney Potatoes—1st and 2nd J. Langcake; 3rd T. Hutchinson.

Twelve Kidney Potatoes—1st T. Hutchinson; 2nd J. Joseph Robson; 3rd J. Gaskill.

Twelve Round Potatoes—1st T. Hutchinson; 2nd J. Robson; 3rd J. Langcake.

Twelve Round Potatoes—1st and 2nd J. Langcake; 3rd T. Hutchinson.

Three Early Turnips—1st J. Raine; 2nd J. Elliott, Crawley; 3rd W. Featherstone.

Three Swede Turnips—1st J. Elliott, Crawley; 2nd W. Featherstone; 3rd T. Baty.

Six Summer Onions—1st Joseph Robson; 2nd and 3rd J. Langcake.

Six Winter Onions—1st W. Featherstone; 2nd J. Langcake; 3rd J. Raine.

Three Leeks—1st W. Featherstone; 2nd J. Elliott, Crawley; 3rd T. Hutchinson.

Twelve Eschalots—1st J. Elliott, Crawley; 2nd W. Featherstone; 3rd W. Thompson, Waskerley.

Three Carrots—1st and 3rd Joseph Robson; 2nd W. Thompson.

Three Parsnips—1st James Parker, Waskerley; 2nd J. Langcake; 3rd J. Raine.

Three Roots of Red Beet—1st W. Featherstone; 2nd Joseph Robson; 3rd J. Thompson.

Three Stalks of Rhubarb—1st and 2nd J. Raine; 3rd W. Featherstone.

One Early Cabbage—1st J. Liddle; 2nd J. Raine; 3rd J. Thompson.

One Savoy—1st W. Featherstone; 2nd J. Raine; 3rd T. Hutchinson.

Two Cauliflowers—1st W. Featherstone; 2nd J. Elliott, Crawley; 3rd James Parker.

Twelve Pods of Beans—1st and 2nd J. Langcake; 3rd J. Liddle.

Twenty-four Pods of Peas—1st and 2nd J. Langcake; 3rd W. Featherstone.

Collection of Vegetables—1st Joseph Robson.

Special.—By Messrs. Hutchinson and Featherstone: Six Pentstemons—1st T. Hutchinson; 2nd W. Featherstone; 3rd J. Langcake.

By some of the Committee; Six Stands of Wild Flowers by Children. Prizes: 3 Books on Natural History—1st Master A. Hutchinson; 2nd Master W. Featherstone; 3rd Master J. Langcake.

By Mr. W. H. Brownless, Books to the value of 3s, 6d., for the best Collection of Vegetables.

MARLEY HILL AND FELLSIDE.

The ninth annual exhibition of this society was held on Saturday, at Fellside, and proved a decided success, being the best the society ever held. The competitors were numerous in almost every class, while the articles exhibited were excellent in quality. It was generally remarked that the prizes were never before so equally distributed amongst the members, which appeared to give great satisfaction. Owing to the strenuous exertions of the committee, there were upwards of twenty valuable extra prizes given, which were much admired by the numerous visitors. Amongst the successful competitors were—Messrs. Oliphant Battensby, Harrison, Milburn, Maughan, and Bell. A cricket match was played in the same field between Marley Hill and Fellside clubs, which resulted in a victory for the former. The veteran player Mr. Joseph Marley, who, although having sons playing in the same match, succeeded in landing the highest score for the Fellside party, his batting scattering the fieldsman in all directions, and succeeding on more than one occasion in sending his ball beyond the bounds. A ball was held in the evening which was well attended.

SCOTSWOOD.

The sixth annual exhibition of the Scotswood Floral and Horticultural Society was on Saturday held in the pressing-room of the Northumberland Paper Works, kindly lent for the occasion by Mr. William Grace, the president, and was more successful than that of any previous year. With the exception of having been too severely caught by the powerful heat of the past week, the gladioli and hollyhocks were quite equal to those brought together at larger shows, while dahlias and cut flowers generally displayed a remarkable degree of care and culture. Among the pot plants, fuschias were decidedly the most superior and numerous, and added greatly to the rich appearance of the tables. Fruit of all descriptions was quite up to the average, and the stands of vegetables, which were extremely large, were highly complimentary to the growers. The judges on the occasion were Mr. Smith, gardener to Joseph Cowen, Esq., M.P., Stella Hall; Mr. Thompson, gardener to R. O. Lamb, Esq., Axwell Park; Mr. Sharp, gardener to G. C. Atkinson, Esq., Wylam Hall; and Mr. Thompson, gardener to Joseph Lamb, Esq., Ryton. A concert was held in the same room after the show, being under the presidency of Mr. Grace, Scotswood Villa, and passed off with the greatest possible satisfaction. The principal vocalists were Mr. Joe Wilson, the Tyneside bard, and Mr. Wm. Brown, of South Shields, who were ably assisted by Mr. Joseph Hawdon, Dr. Rutter, Mr. John Finney, Blaydon; Miss Ramsay and Miss Reed, Blaydon; and Mr. Robert Clark, Elswick.

Local Police Courts.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, September 10th.—Before M. Kearney (Chairman), and E. T. Smith, Esqrs.

Wilful Damage at Burnhope.—*Thomas Kirton*, miner, was charged with wilful damage on the land of Mr. James Gray, at Burnhope, on the 30th ult. Early on the morning of the 30th ult., P.C. Forster, saw the defendant pulling mushrooms in a turnipfield, belonging to Mr. James Gray. Defendant, who did not appear was fined 6d. and costs.

Wilful Damage at Esh.—*Thomas Blackburn*, miner, was charged with a similar offence at Esh, on the 30th ult. On the day in question, P.C. Hodgson, saw the defendant seeking for mushrooms in a grass field at Esh, belonging to Mr. Henry Smith. The defendant was fined 6d. and the damage, which were laid at 2d. and costs.

Allowing Cattle to Stray near Annfield Plain.—*Wilson Gibson* was charged with allowing a cow to stray between Iveston Bank foot and East Castle Colliery, near Annfield Plain. P.C. Newbolt, in proving the same, said he saw the defendant's cow grazing along the highways on Sunday evening, the 30th ult., in charge of two boys who were lying in the dyke back. The defence set up was that the boys were only taking the cows to water. The defendant, who had previously offended in this way, was fined 1s. and costs.

Wilful Damage at Annfield Plain.—*John Hetherington*, a young man, was charged with committing wilful damage in Annfield Plain on the 2nd inst. This was another of the mushroom cases, the defendant being found by Mr. Thomas Humphrey, farmer, trespassing in his potato field on that day. He was fined 6d. and costs, and 6d. damages.

Keeping a Disorderly House at Leadgate.—*John Bland*, publican, Leadgate, was charged with keeping a disorderly house at Leadgate, on the 29th ult. P.C. Hodgson stated that on Saturday evening, the 29th ult., he was on duty with P.C. Gilroy, near the defendant's house, and saw four men very drunk, and carrying on a regular fight. The landlord locked the doors, and would not allow the officers to enter, the fight being waged fast and furious within. The defendant stated in defence, that the evidence of the officers was quite untrue. Some men and women were in the house, and began to quarrel. He called out "police" twice, but no one came. He then called to his assistance two men, named Armstrong, who were in the house, and with their assistance, he turned out two of the men, and kept two of them in the house. This evidence was confirmed by two witnesses. The magistrates were of opinion that there might be some misapprehension on the part of the police, and they dismissed the case.

Trespassing at Iveston Colliery.—*John Brown* and *Daniel Paisley* were charged with trespassing on the land the property of Mr. J. Heads, at Iveston, on the 31st ult. In consequence of several of the workmen at Iveston Colliery attempting to make a road across the complainant's field, P.C. Newbolt was sent to watch, and found the defendants. The latter stated they were strangers, and were directed to cross the field by a man they saw. This story was found to be correct and the men were discharged on payment of costs.

Breach of the Highway Act.—*John Ayre* was charged with grazing a horse on the highway between Satley and Esh. P.C. Cosgrove stated that on the 6th inst he saw the defendant grazing his horse on the highway at the Blue house, between Satley and Esh. The defendant, an old offender, was fined 5s. and costs.

Assault at Crookhall.—*John Yates* was charged with assaulting William Morris, at Crookhall, on the 4th inst. The men are workmen employed at Crookhall blast furnaces and on the 4th inst they had quarrelled over their work, when Yates struck Morris a severe blow on the face. The defendant did not deny the assault and was fined 10s. and costs.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills need only a single trial to make known their capabilities. No outside sore, or inward inflammation, can long withstand the cooling, purifying, and healing influences exerted by these twin medicaments. Be the mischief recent or chronic, great or slight, painful or simple annoying, it will succumb before the curative virtues of these noble remedies, which can be rightly applied by any person who will attentively read their accompanying directions, which are pounded in the plainest language, void of technical terms, and printed in the most legible characters. To the man of business, confined to his counting-house, and harrassed by engagements, these Pills are invaluable; for the man of pleasure, addicted to free living, they are peerless.

Cricket.

All cricket communications intended for insertion must reach this office before mid-day on Thursdays.

HOBSON v. BURNOPFIELD.

A match was played on Saturday, at Hobson, between the second eleven of the Hobson club, and 13 of the Burnopfield club, which resulted in favour of the latter by 69 runs. Annexed is the score:—

HOBSON.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings	
A. Parker, b Dixon	0	b Fenwick	8
W. Blackburn, c W. M. Hancock, b Dixon	5	b W. Hancock	2
R. Anderson, b W. Hancock	7	b G. Davis	10
A. Clark, st and b Dixon	9	b Fenwick	18
J. Hardy, b Hancock	1	b W. Hancock	5
D. Henderson, st Dixon	0	st Layburn, b Handcock	8
J. Smith, b Fenwick	6	c Layburn, b Fenwick	13
W. Burnop, st Layburn, b Dixon	0	b Hancock	2
J. Cook, c Hancock, b Fenwick	0	b W. Hancock	1
R. Brown, b Fenwick	0	b W. Hancock	5
W. Curry, not out	3	not out	3
Byes	7	Byes	12
	38		87

BURNOPFIELD.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings	
G. Davis, b Blackburn	10	b Blackburn	9
A. Davis, c Hardy, b Burnop	0	b Blackburn	0
J. Layburn, b Burnop	2	b Blackburn	0
G. Fenwick, b Blackburn	4	b Blackburn	0
W. Dixon, b Burnop	0	c Parker, b Burnop	5
W. M. Hancock, b Burnop	5	b Burnop	0
W. J. Hancock, st and b Burnop	0	st Hardy, b Blackburn	2
W. Beck, b Blackburn	0	b Blackburn	2
A. Roseburgh, b Blackburn	0	c and b Burnop	0
J. Charlton, c Clark, b Burnop	0	not out	3
L. Hancock, b Burnop	1	b Burnop	0
T. Scott, c Burnop, b Blackburn	0	c Blackburn, b Burnop	0
R. Hancock	1	b Blackburn	3
	27		29

Markets

THE CORN TRADE.

The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the corn trade for the last week, alludes to the unfavourable condition of the potatoe crop as calculated to create addition. The consumption of wheat and the weekly deliveries show at what a high rate the wheat of last harvest is going into consumption, while, since the reduction in feeding stuffs occurred, there has been an active demand, the scant herbage appearing as yet inadequate to the demands of cattle. The same paper, in a leading article, says there does not appear to be any prospect of an overwhelming importation of wheat as there are other countries more necessitous than England, where higher prices will probably prevail.

CORN MARKETS.

Newcastle Corn Market, Tuesday.—At this day's market there was a good supply of wheat from the growers, but only a moderate quantity from abroad; the arrivals, however, from the coast during the week have been extremely large. The trade opened very dull, and to induce buyers a decline of 1s. to 2s since Saturday, or 3s. to 4s. per qr. on the rates of this day week had to be submitted to; the low price of new south country red being 54s. per qr. 504lbs. Barley, beans and peas moved off at about previous terms. Malt unchanged. Oats in good demand at 6d. advance. Flour dull, and fully 1s. per sack lower.

Darlington Corn Market, Monday—There was a large attendance of farmers, and more than an average show of wheat. Owing chiefly to farmers operating largely, there was a fair clearance effected, and last week's rates were in most cases pretty well sustained.

GENERAL CORN AVERAGES.

The following were the averages for the week ending Saturday last:—

	Qrs.		s.	d.
Wheat	95,992	at	55	3
Barley	8,190	at	42	9
Oats	2,176	at	28	10

CATTLE MARKETS.

Newcastle Cattle Market, Tuesday.—The show of stock presented for sale exhibited a decline of 373 beasts, and 1,790 sheep and lambs, as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, cattle varied considerably. Sheep was about an average, while lambs were much about what they have been for the last few weeks. The supply of beef comprised 801 head. The beef trade ruled firm, at an advance of about 3d. per stone on the rates of this day se'nnight, with a tolerably good clearance. The number of sheep and lambs was 15,830. The mutton trade was in a tolerably good state, and prices advanced ½d. per lb. on the rates of Tuesday last. Lambs—There is little or no change to note in the better qualities from last week, whilst a larger portion of them were disposed of for store purposes. Pigs—321 were shown. The hot weather during the past week rather checked the pork trade, yet prices did not vary to any quotable extent, and nearly all were disposed of.

Beasts: prime heifer 8s 6d to 8s 9d, secondary sorts 8s 0d to 8s 3d, inferior sorts 6s 6d to 6s 6d, first-class oxen 8s 0d to 8s 3d, middling 6s 9d to 7s 3d, cows 6s 0d to 6s 6d per st. Pork 4s 9d to 5s 0d, small dairy-fed do. 7s 6d to 8s 0d per st. Sheep: good vendable mutton 6¼d to 0d, large fat 0d to 0d, middling 5d to 5¼d, tups, ewes, and inferior 4¼d to 5d, lambs 4½d to 5¼d per lb., sinking offal.

Darlington Cattle Market, Monday.—There was a very small supply of cattle, and last week's prices were not departed from.

London Cattle Market, Thursday.—The supply of beef consisted mainly of those left over from last market. Beef and mutton brisk at fully 4d. advance. Veal also advanced. Pork more lively.

Wakefield Cattle Market, Wednesday.—Supply of fat stock not quite so large as last week, but quite equal to the demand. A good supply of sheep. Fair trade in pigs. Beef, 7s. 6d. to 8s. per stone of 14 lbs. Mutton, 5¼d. to 6¼ per lb. Beasts, 768; sheep, 7,860; pigs, 1,436.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

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

BIRTHS.

Consett—On the 6th inst., at Consett Terrace, wife of Mr William McPherson, of a son.

On the 7th inst., at No. 6, wife of Mr Benjamin Jones, of a daughter.

On the 8th inst., at Furnace Row, wife of Mr Thomas Thompson, of a daughter.

On the 9th inst., at Sherburn Terrace, wife of Mr Robert Lowdon, of a son.

On the 10th inst., at No. 38, wife of Mr. Hugh Cain, of a son.

Same day, at Front Street, wife of Mr. George Smith, of a daughter.

On the 11th inst., at No. 274, wife of Mr Owen Shevelling, of a daughter.

Blackhill—On the 4th inst, at Ritson's Road, wife of Mr Kant, of a son.

On the 5th inst, wife of Mr Kindley, of a daughter.

On the 6th inst, wife of Mr Porter, of a son.

Leadgate—On the 7th inst, wife of Mr Graham, of a daughter.

On the 11th inst, wife of Mr James Dockerty, of a daughter.

Snow's Green—On the 7th inst, wife of Mr Mayfield, of a daughter.

Iveston—On the 11th inst, wife of Mr Reed, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Stanhope—At the Primitive Methodist Chapel, on the 3rd inst, by the Rev T Parsons, Mr John Emerson, of Daddryshield, to Miss Jane Dawson, of Ireshope.

Wolsingham—At the Register Office, on the 9th inst, Mr Henry Longstaff, of West Auckland, to Miss Margaret Ann Maddison, of Boltsburn.

Witton Church—On the 15th inst, by the Rev W Mason, Mr James Snaith, of Derwent Cottages, to Miss Eliza Johnson, of Firtree.

Durham—At the Register Office, on the 8th inst, Mr Edward Oliver to Miss Ann Dent, both of Greencroft Cottages.

Newcastle—At Trinity Presbyterian Church, New Bridge Street, on the 9th inst, Mr Michael McEune, grocer, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr J Blenkinsopp, both of Gateshead.

DEATHS.

Blackhill—On the 8th inst, Thomas Ridley, aged 24 years, eldest son of the Late Thomas Ridley, butcher, Shotley Bridge, much respected and deeply regretted by a large circle of friends.

Leadgate—On the 3rd inst, Theresa, daughter of John Valentine, aged 1 month.

Towlaw—On the 5th inst, Peter Thompson, infant son of James and Elizabeth Hill, aged 1 year and 4 months.

West Pelton—On the 9th inst, Mrs Jane Scott, aged 67 years.

Darlington—On the 3rd inst, very suddenly, Elizabeth, wife of Mr Edward Alder, of Gateshead, printer, aged 22.

Gateshead—On the 3rd inst, at High West Street, Mr William Lyons, surgeon, aged 55.

Poetry: Original and Select.

RESURGAM.

By Carl Spencer.

The resurrection, Nature's holiest faith,
Is written over earth.
Nothing is old: the nearest unto death
Is nearest a new birth.

Upon her brow the snows of centuries
Melt off with every spring;
The deathless life of all things underlies
The death of everything.

Year after year she preaches in the flowers;
They rise, and bloom, and die,
Not to show forth how frail a life is ours,
Through our mortality.

For, after life and after death, what then?
A little lifeless dust,
A leafless stalk—no more? *The seed* again
Holding that precious trust!

And round and round the tireless months succeed;
Through golden lights of day,
Through silver lights of night, the seasons lead
The young earth on her way.

For earth renews her centuries like springs;
Her generations flower;
And every age unto the after brings
A growing sense of power.

O life! whose law is never death, but change,
How wide around us all,
Working the potent charm so sweet and strange,
The dews of blessing fall!

New every morning is the world-old sun,
New the old trodden ways,
And every morn our joy anew begun
Has its new gift of praise.

Thou angel of the other change, unknown,
With such vague terrors rife,
Speak to us in thine own familiar tone
And we shall call *thee* Life.

—*Catskill, N. Y.*

Varieties.

Expensive Furniture.—Seats in the new House. —*Punch.*

Extracts from The Tomahawk.

News from the West.—Very like a Wale(s). Coroner Pierce's ability.

Imperial Vulgarity.—It is rumoured in official circles that the Emperor Napoleon recently observed, *apropos* of "*La Lanterne*," "This is a pitiful affair—there is nothing *mitey* about it. No, *this* Rochefort is *not* the cheese!"

A Relative.—We see that a Miss Minnie Hawk, from New York, has been singing with success in America, and is engaged to appear in Europe. We are delighted to acknowledge our charming sister. If she has as great a success over here as her brother, Tommy Hawk, she will have nothing to complain of.

Extracts from Judy.

The Great "Recess."—Conscience.
Levelling Down.—Going to bed.
The First Vegetable ever known.—Time.
Eau de Vie.—*Free Translation.*—Tears.
"A Quarter of Lamb."—The "South Downs!"

A Mien Advantage.—A superiority in appearance.

"Closed Uppers."—The House of Lords in September.

The Revising Barristers' Motto.—"List, list, oh, list!"

Shakespearian.—Sailors swear a good deal.—"There be land 'drats' and water 'drats.'"

Really too Bad.—Is a "Shaker village" so called from having suffered from the effects of an earthquake?

That is the Question.—At Norwich, Miss Becker said that there was no sex in mind; but, if so, what would become of mind in Middle-sex?

Honours to Come.—Sir Richard Mayne is shortly to be decorated with the insigna of the Most Exalted Order of the "*Dog*-Star of Scotland Yard."

Perfectly Hibernian.—Everybody is conversant with the expression, "Emerald Isle," but we never as yet, heard of the "Green-eyed Monster."

A Slight Miss-understanding.—*Foot Passenger.* Beg Pardon, I think you've dropped a Shoe. *Young Lady.* Thanks. Can't be mine. I always wear boots.

Young Rasselas.—Theodore's son, little Alamayor—"I-have-seen-the-World"—is to be educated for the Indian Civil Service. He is reported to be an intelligent boy, so of course he is likely to get on. Perhaps some day he may go to India as Viceroy *a la* Mayo.

The Law and its Victims.—We are somewhat lenient to offenders in England. But acts which would call forth the most agonizing leaders here in the daily gushers, are treated as nothing in America. For instance, a man was arrested in Illinois for attempting to destroy a house and its inmates by setting fire to a room containing two barrels of gunpowder, and a contemporary says, 'He ought to be sent to the workhouse for at least thirty days." We suppose he would have had forty if he had consummated the deed. But perhaps the American workhouses are as horrible as ours, and in that case the punishment is horrible enough.

Extracts from Fun.

Bad Study for Artists.—Daggers-drawn.

Right—in toe-toe.—Belonging to the "upper (and lower) ten."—The gout.

Found at Last.—The reason why the sapient directors of certain railway companies have raised the fares;—it must have been done "*to effect a clearance*"—of their passengers.

Worthy of Mint-ion.—Simpkins sports a spade guinea at the end of his watch-guard. Tomkins is envious thereat, and twits him with being out of the fashion, as sixpences are most *worn* just now.

On and Off.—A letter from Paris states that "musical amateurs are full of Hisson at present." They have met with their deserts then at last! From our experience of amateur concerts (not to mention amateur acting) they have deserved Hisson—or at least Hiss-off!—for a long time.

Literary Mem.—It is rumoured that Calcraft is engaged in compiling a history of hangings down to the date of the abolition of public executioners. He intends to call it *The Decline of the British Hemp-ire.* As the volume is likely to attract considerable attention we may expect to see in the advertisements long extracts from the "pinions of the press (room).

Professionally Called-in.—Dr. Nelaton, the celebrated surgeon, has been raised to senatorial honours by the Emperor of France. The *Star* thereupon remarks that the French have been beforehand with us, no such honour has ever been bestowed on either surgeon or physician in England. All the better! It is a sign that our Constitution is so sound it does not require medical aid.

For Auld Lang Syne.—Mr. Laing has had a stormy meeting at Wick, and has been worsted in a correspondence with Mr. McLennan, the Fisheries Secretary. Nevertheless he believes that he will be again returned! The fact is that he has plenty of confidence, but it is his own, not that of the electors, whom he has failed to convince that his return is an Auld Laing *sine qua non.*

A Fishy Knighthood.—Mr. E. W. Watkin, M.P., the notorious chairman of the South Eastern has been gazetted. He is to receive Knighthood. Everybody is surprised and the universal question is why should a Conservative Ministry confer knighthood on a Liberal whose public services are too small to be seen with the naked eye. The Yarmouth Bribery Commission supplies an answer. It is stated that Mr. Watkin "largely contributed to the corruption of the borough in 1859," and to "the degradation of the constituency in 1865." A Tory Government might fairly knight one who has been such a credit to Liberalism.

The Rachel Scandal.—The Rachel scandal has passed into a new phase. The very free discussion of the verdict in the London papers has called forth three or four rather singular letters from the jurors. First, a juror stated that there were eleven for a verdict of "guilty," and one for "not guilty;" then another juror denied the statement; and now the foreman and six of his colleagues reply by maintaining its accuracy; whilst another juror broadly insinuates that the objecting juror, who was an auctioneer, had been bribed by receiving the commission for a large sale.

"Luxuriant and Beautiful Hair is the distinguished badge of Youth." Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Restorer or Dressing never fails to quickly restore *Grey or Faded Hair* to its youthful colour and beauty, and with the first application a beautiful gloss and delightful fragrance is given to the Hair. It stops the Hair from falling off. It prevents baldness. It promotes luxuriant growth; it causes the Hair to grow thick and strong. It removes all dandruff. It contains neither oil nor dye. In large Bottles—Price Six Shillings. Zylobalsamum (Mrs. S. A. Allen's) far excels any Pomade or Hair Oil. To those whose hair is naturally dry, requiring frequent dressing, its cheapness and great value will be proved. Its early use on children's Hair will insure an abundant and bountiful supply *from Youth to Old Age.* In large Bottles—Price Three Shillings. Sold by most Chemists and Perfumers. Depot, 266, High Holborn, London. 391

Spirit of the Press.

THE LIBERALS AT THE HEDGE.

The speeches of the Liberal members, says the *John Bull*, confirm the view that a further appeal must be made to the people on the Irish Church. In Cornwall we are told that upwards of 100 Liberals have resolved to vote for the Conservative candidate; at Southampton there is a rumour that a hitherto leading Liberal is about to solicit the suffrages of the electors in the Conservative interest; in East Suffold a rural dean, formerly an active partisan of the Liberal party, is keenly canvassing for signatures for the Church and State Society's addresses to the Queen, supporting the Tory party. With these, and many similar signs of the times, the moderate Liberals are getting rather uncomfortable. The clerical supporters of Mr. Gladstone whisper in his ear that he is really going too far and too fast. Either Mr. Gladstone will be frightened (which is very improbable) at the democratic feeling he has raised, and, with Sir R. Palmer, Mr. A. Peel, and others, refuse to carry out the extreme views of his tail, in which case it is hardly worth the trouble of bringing about two Ministerial crises; or he will on by his impetuosity and the force of circumstances, against his own better will, to support, when the time comes, the practical abolition of the House of Lords, the disestablishment of the Church of England, and the division of the land.

THE CATASTROPHE AT ABERGELE.

In the opinion of the *Times*, the conclusion of the inquest at Abergele leaves two or three points of importance unsettled and obscure. The signals at Abergele were all properly set, but the exact point on the line at which they can be seen is doubtful; and the distribution of the responsibility between the station-master and the breaksman is not clear. It is, however, evident that the goods train on arriving at Llandulas should at once have been run into the sidings, as it seems might really have been done. There was ill luck about in many ways. Not to mention that load of petroleum picked up near Chester, it was unfortunate that the train was so long, and unfortunate, again, that the siding should have been partly occupied already. But these things being so, and it being plain that a complicated operation must be performed with only twenty minutes to perform it in, the obvious duty of those engaged was to postpone the work till the mail had passed, and in the meantime get the waggons out of the way. "If," said Colonel Rich, "the guards thought there was not sufficient time, the train need not have been brought to a stand at the incline of one in 100, but should have been taken over the siding point and at once placed on the two sidings." Exactly; and we entirely agree with him in thinking that if this had been done the accident would indeed have been prevented. Nor was there any difficulty about this proceeding, as the resident engineer and the station-master himself sufficiently explained. The goods train, with its forty-seven waggons, was 235 yards long. One of the sidings at Llandulas was 256 yards in length, and would, therefore, have taken the train at once had it been empty. Unfortunately it was not, but there was another siding 100 yards long, and between the two the train might have been accommodated till the mail had passed.

DISESTABLISHMENT.

Is it possible, inquires the *Herald*, that any single person genuinely concerned in preserving in this country the connection between Church and State cannot see that if they be severed in Ireland they will almost immediately be severed in England as well? It is idle, if it is not downright disingenuous, to allege that the two cases have nothing in common. They have so much in common that they are nothing less than one. A principle of political and social government underlies both alike; and the arguments which are held to be valid against the one will soon be found to be conclusive against the other. The Mezentian metaphor that has been used so often and so freely is quite foreign to the purpose. If the Protestant Church in Ireland were already dead, why should infinite pains be taken to kill it? To say that the Church in Ireland is a corpse, and the Church in England a living, breathing, active entity, and that it is only in obedience to the common dictates of humanity that the Radical party longs to sever the unnatural links which bind them together, is a pretence too transparent to mislead even the most unsophisticated. It is precisely because the Church is alive—keenly, sensitively, actively alive—in Ireland as well as in England, that this operation of severance is so much insisted on by the enemies of both. The union which they really wish to sever is the union which is the secret of all force. *Divide et impera* is an instruction how to deal with your foes, and not with your own forces.

THE INTERNATIONAL WORKING MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

The *Times*, remarking that it is rather sceptical as to the aim of the International Working Men's Association, the regeneration of mankind, as assured in the Fourth Report, says:—It is not a mere phrase that we are criticising. The idea is still more forcibly expressed in the general burden of the report. This is an association which boasts of having its hand against every other institution and against every other class. It rejoices in provoking the hostility of Governments, and the report details, with evident satisfaction, how there is not a single Government in Europe—nay, in the world—with which it is not on hostile terms. The French Government, founded on universal suffrage, encounters the greatest share of animosity; Prussia is little better; Belgium is threatened with annihilation. In Austria the society is simply revolutionary. In Switzerland it has had a struggle for its very existence. In Italy it is subjected to restrictions; even in the United States it finds itself compelled to rely on foreign support. In England alone it occasions no active antagonism at present, in consequence of the pressure on the public mind of more urgent matters. In a word, it is the enemy of all Governments, even of the freest, and the friend of none. It cannot find a congenial home even in America, but supports itself in the air by a kind of universal repulsive force. We dare say it is better in practice, but this is the way it describes itself. Nor is it only Governments which are objects of this hostility. We search in vain through the report for a good word for anybody, or class, or institution, except the institution and those whom it represents. The ruling classes are only conceived as the authors of "bitter denunciations" against the working men, and capitalists are characterised by the general epithet of "rebellious." "For they are a rebellious race" is the refrain which is heard throughout this performance. In the same spirit it is not a compromise, or an agreement, or a treaty of peace which is the aim in view, but a "triumph." The Proletariat, as they call themselves, are at war with every other human institution, and will be contented with nothing short of victory over conquered foes.

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

Mr. Spurgeon.—A correspondent of the *Daily News* gives a very interesting account of a first visit to Mr. Spurgeon's Tabernacle. He notices that the building was crowded, and remarks upon the clear, soft voice of the preacher, "which filled the building without effort," the "high and mystical" tone of the prayers, the singing without instrumental aid, the reading of the lesson—there was only one, and that one was very well read—and lastly the sermon. The sermon was not altogether well organised, but the attention of all the people was rivetted. The correspondent—though he does not think Mr. Spurgeon preaches the brightest, most vivifying, and truest gospel—"could have sat twice as long listening to the preaching." The writer gives us what he thinks are the reasons for Mr. Spurgeon's success. In the first place he has a very definite and positive system of doctrine, in which he thoroughly believes; the great majority of people like to take their religion on a strong assurance. In the second place, Mr. Spurgeon is evidently a happy man, and happiness is contagious. In the third place, and most important of all, Mr. Spurgeon is a great master of the art of direct address. "His sermon was delivered *to* the people, not merely *before* them. The use of notes was out of the question, unless he had held them in his hands. Every word was spoken as from man to man, and every word was to the point. There was no resort to expletive, no use of padding. Every sentence contributed something to the effect which was constantly in the contemplation of the preacher. No one, I think, could doubt that Mr. Spurgeon was expressing, in virtue of his ready command of language, thoughts which he had thoroughly worked out in his study."

Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

FRANCE.

Paris, September 5 (Evening).—The proceedings against M. Pasquet, the editor of *L'Electeur*, terminated to-day. M. Pasquet and the printer of the paper have been fined 1000 and 200 francs respectively.

It is confirmed says the *Presse* (Paris paper), that important communications have been changed between the French and Italian Governments. After long hesitation the Italian Government has promised to remain neutral in case an incident between France and Prussia.

Paris, September 7.—The *France* confirms the statement that the Emperor has especially deprecated the use of all irritating language against Prussia by the French official press.

The *Etendard*, of this evening, publishes a most peaceful article—The *France* says that no question forms the subject of diplomatic discussion, and that war would be only possible in Europe if the treaties of Paris, Zurich, or Prague should be violated. The *Patrie* says that Garibaldi has gone to Malta, and is expected at Naples.

ITALY.

Rome, September 5.—The Pope enjoys perfect health. His Holiness assisted at the celebration of the centenary of the Maddonna, della Salute in the Church Santa Madeleua this morning.

Turin, September 5.—The Fell Railway over Mont Cenis is now perfectly restored to working order. The regular service trains have been resumed to-day.

SERVIA.

Belgrade, September 4.—The journal *Serbia* of to-day, contains reports stating that the information of new bands of insurgents continues in the mountainous districts of the Balkan. Only recently a fight took place, when twenty carts carrying the dead and wounded were sent to Rustchuck. The insurgents have hitherto suffered defeat, but were bent upon continuing the stuggle, in expectation of reinforcements coming to their aid.

Belgrade, September 8.—The journal *Vidordat* of to-day, states on reliable authority, that a Bulgarian National Provincial Government has been formed, the seat of which is said to be in the Bulkan.

THE CAPE MAIL.

Plymouth, September 5.—The Cambrian with the above mail arrived here this evening. At the Cape the news of the old gold discoveries was confirmed from all quarters, and the leading topic in the Cape Colony and Natal. Samples of rich quartz and gold dust were coming freely to hand. Numerous digging parties have been formed, and crushing machines have been sent for from England.

In order to restrain English enterprise, and to organise an immigrational movement from Germany overtures were being made by some Prussians travelling through the country to induce the Presidents and the chiefs in his immediate neighbourhood to seek the friendship of a continental power. The gold-country chiefs prefer an English alliance.

SPAIN.

Madrid, September 7.—The rumour that the Queen will probably have an interview with the Emperor Napoleon during his sojourn at Biarritz, is believed.

Several officers stationed in the garrisons of Farragona and Badajos have been dismissed on suspicion of being implicated in the late revolutionary attempts, and a number of sergeants of artillery in the Madrid garrison have been arrested on the same charge. Strong bodies of the Garde Civile constantly patrol the streets of Madrid.

SWITZERLAND.

The people of Zurich have embodied the following articles in their new constitution:—1. The national power resides in the totality of the people. 4. The state protects rights legitimately acquired, so far as considerations of public welfare permit. 5. Criminal law rests upon humanitary principles, it rejects the punishment of death and of all other corporal punishments. 7. No one can be arrested if he be not suspected as guilty of an offence involving a sentence of imprisonment. 8. No domiciliary visit can take place without the authorisation of the owner or a judicial sentence. 9. Every person acquitted on a charge shall receive a compensation from the state. 10. Every public functionary is responsible for his acts both towards the Government and to each individual citizen.

BELGIUM.

Brussels, September 9.—The Congress of the International Association of Workmen has adopted resolutions declaring that the workmen cannot be completely emancipated by means of strikes. It is necessary that strikes should be regulated by a code of rules, and to organise societies of resistance for all trades and in all countries where such do not yet exist, and to establish a connection of such association with each other; and further councils of arbitration should be instituted.

INDIA.

Bombay, September 8 (Evening).—The Indian press unanimously condemns the appointment of Lord Mayo to the Viceroyalty.

The Dutch ship Hollandssen, from Shields, bound to Batavia, was totally destroyed by fire at sea on the 26th of July. Ten lives were lost.

AUSTRALIA.

Melbourne, August 16.—News from New Zealand states that a fresh outbreak has taken place among the natives, caused by the escape of some Maori prisoners.

The Victoria Parliament has re-assembled. All the members of the M'Culloch Cabinet have been re-elected. The Session of the new Parliament of South Australia has been opened. Mr. Blackall, the new Governor of Queensland, has arrived at Brisbane.

AMERICA.

New York, August 27 (Noon).—General Grant has issued an order authorising the commander of the forces in the Southern States to use the troops in aid of the civil authorities at discretion, but their action is limited to aiding the regular authorities in the enforcement of some lawful process.

The report that the democrats were forming secret armed organisations in Missouri is denied.

The Fenians are holding conventions at Washington and New York, with the view of the re-organization of the order.

The *Times* has received the following cable telegram:—"Philadelphia, Sunday afternoon (6th).—The Indians have burned the waggon train in New Mexico. Sixteen guards were scalped, and their bodies burnt."

The *Times* says the classes in the United States (similar to those which brought about the annexation of Texas thirty years ago) seem now to be moving actively for the establishment of a protectorate over Mexico.

New York, August 29 (Noon).—It is reported that the cotton crop in South Carolina and Eastern Georgia is much damaged by rain. The Indian outrages are increasing in Kansas, Montaner, and Colorado. A general Indian war is regarded as being imminent. The rinderpest is spreading in the West and South. Jaurez has published a denial of the report that he offered to sell the Mexican territory to the United States.

A cable telegram in the *Times* reports a battle between the United States troops and the Indians in Kansas. Four of the troops were killed and seventeen wounded. The Indians were defeated, but their loss is unknown.

Russian Torture in Siberia.—M. Emile Andreoli, who took part in the last Polish insurrection, and on being captured by the Russians was sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment in Siberia, has just published in the *Revue Moderne* the first part of the prison recollections, some of which are certainly curious. "I was told," he remarks, "that on two or three occasions an electric battery had been made use of by the Russian police to loosen the tongues of the prisoners who refused to answer the questions put to them, which shows that the Russian government is one of progress, and knows how to turn the discoveries of science to account. This was not more cruel than the torture of the herring. I know several who underwent the latter, and they told me that nothing could compare with the sufferings which they endured. They were confined in a well-warmed apartment, salted herrings with bread and water for the first few days being their only food. If they refused to answer the questions of the examining commissioners the bread was first of all withdrawn, and then the water, whereupon the torture of intense thirst commenced, depriving the sufferer of all moral strength, and even making him abandon the resolution which he had formed to die. Very rarely did any one remain mute when brought before the commissioners a second time. The sittings were usually at night in a splendidly lighted apartment with refreshments of all kinds temptingly displayed on the side tables. The president would usually be most gracious. By-and-by, he would say, 'we will, if you like, ask you to have something to drink with us.' The fever and the vertigo caused the prisoners to lose their reason, and they generally yielded. Hunger would not have brought about the same result as thirst which loosens the tongue even far more readily than drunkenness does."

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Apple trees in Connecticut, in the United States, are bearing a second crop of blossom this year.

Mr. John Stuart Mill has forwarded to the hon. secretary of Mr. Gladstone's Greenwich Committee £25 towards defraying the expenses of the return of Mr. Gladstone, and has added his name to the committee.

The British ship Bremenais, 1,400 tons, from Bombay to Liverpool, with a cargo of cotton, corn, and seed, valued at £120,000, was totally wrecked at Ascension on the 12th ult.

An application was made on Saturday by the relatives of one of the persons killed in the recent railway disaster at Abergele for a summons against the station master at Llandulas for manslaughter; and also for the magisterial examination of the brakesman. The magistrates granted the summons, and deferred consideration of the last-named application.

Whilst the King of Prussia is inspecting iron turrets destined to defend Cologne, Mayence, and other towns on the Rhine in case of an attack by French gunboats, the French Emperor has determined to prolong his stay at Chalons, and is busy studying modified Chassepots and Mortimer cavalry pistols. The *Gaulois* says that those persons who believe in a durable peace must be very simple.

Some time ago the Rev. J. Knapp, of St. John's, Portsea, had the audacity to preach at the opening of a new Nonconformist church at Brighton. The act was a generous one, but the sin, according to ecclesiastical authority, was very grievous, and the Bishop of Chichester has inhibited him from again officiating in the diocese until he shal have purged himself "of this offence."

An Expensive Kiss.—At the Brignorth Sessions, Mr. John Timmins, farmer, Chelmarsh (who did not appear), was charged by Miss Mary Ann Dutton with assaulting her on the 31st ultimo. Miss Dutton said that when on a visit to her cousin at Chelmarsh, the defendant called. He asked her for a kiss, but she refused. He laid hold of her, and in the struggle both fell. Mr. Timmins struck her. She admitted striking him with a poker in self-defence. Defendant was fined £1, and 14s. 6d. costs; in default to go to gaol for twenty-one days.

The Babe in the Wood.—A party of gentlemen were out shooting a few days ago in a wood near Cleres, in the neighbourhood of Rouen, when one of the dogs suddenly came to a set, and attracted his master's notice. Upon examination the object which had drawn the animal's attention was found to be a little girl, only a few hours old, which had been abandoned quite naked, and left to die of cold or hunger. The persons present immediately held a consultation, and decided on jointly adopting the poor infant. They commenced proceedings by given her the name of Hubertine, in honour of the saint of sporting.

Earthquake in a Mine.—Virginia city (Nevada) papers have accounts of an earthquake that occurred there last month. The first heavy shock was felt very sensibly at the bottom of the Bullion shaft, which is the deepest in the country, being 1,200 feet below the surface. The men felt very much like coming up, and the foreman had to go down to reassure them. While he was in the drift at the bottom the second shock took place. He says it sounded as though everything in the mine was being pushed violently from the east to the west. No damage was done, however, in this or any other mine on the Comstock Lode.—*Mining Gazette of Nova Scotia.*

Three Men Poisoned by their Wives in France.—A most extraordinary case is to be tried shortly before the Cour d'Assizes at Marseilles. It has just been discovered that three women cooly and deliberately poisoned their husbands in order to marry again. Two of the husbands died some months ago, the third and last in August. All three bodies have been exhumed, to be analysed by medical men, each of the presumed assassins being brought in presence of the victim. One of the women is 45 years of age, another 35, and the third scarcely 20. As far as can be ascertained at present, they appear to have been assisted in their crime by a fourth women—a necromancer, or *tireuse de cartes*—who seems both to have inspired the deed and helped to accomplish it.

Singular Case.—A Vermont paper says:—There is a man in this State who cannot speak to his father. Previous to his birth some difficulty arose between his mother and father, and for a considerable time she refused to speak with him. The difficulty was subsequently healed, the child was born, and in due time began to talk; but when sitting with his father was invariably silent. It continued so until the child was five years old, when the father, having exhausted his powers of persuasion, threatened it with punishment for its stubbornness. When the punishment was inflicted it elicited nothing but sighs and groans, which told but too plainly that the little sufferer could not speak, though he vainly endeavoured to do so. All who were present united in the opinion that it was impossible for the child to speak to its father. Time proved this opinion to be correct. At a mature age its effort to converse with its parent could only produce the most bitter sighs and groans.

The Murphy Riots.—Notwithstanding the precautions taken by the Manchester magistrates, a riot of a most serious character took place on Saturday at a meeting addressed in the south-western suburbs of that city by Murphy, the notorious anti-Popery lecturer. About thirty arrests were made.—At the Manchester Police Court, on Monday, twelve of the men who had been taken into custody on Saturday afternoon, for riotous conduct, were brought up. Macdonald, the ringleader, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment. Sweeney, who had a pistol in his possession, was remanded. Three were discharged, the others to find sureties for various amounts.—At the Manchester Police Court, on Tuesday, the persons apprehended during the riots on Saturday and Sunday were again brought up. Binney was discharged on finding two sureties of £50 each, and himself in £100 to keep the peace for six months. Foley, Tarpet, and Hogan were fined £5 each, and sentenced to two months' imprisonment. Six were bound over to keep the peace for four months, and ten other to keep the peace for six months.

A Too-careful Bride.—A day or two since a gentleman came up from Cincinnati to marry one of the belles of this city. The marriage was to take place in the evening, and the pair to set off at once on a journey by rail. Obtaining his license the joyful bridegroom called in the afternoon and presented the magic document to his love, who ran and put it away for safe keeping. Cautiously prudent, and to avoid any care on that score, the trunks were dispatched by express, and taken by the messenger before nightfall. But when the parson had arrived and the twain stood up to be made one, the holy man asked for the license. The bridegroom referred to the bride, who said it was all right—she had the license. The preacher must see it. He couldn't see it, she had put it in her trunk to carry with them as proof of her legal status. Here was a mess, the minister couldn't proceed without the license in hand. A frantic rush was made for the residence of the clerk, and a duplicate license obtained, and, cutting the ceremony short, it was completed in time for them to follow the trunk and the original license.—*Indianopolis Journal, August 19.*

The Traffic in Coolies.—An Indian paper tells the following horrible tale in connection with the traffic in coolies:—"The Italian ship Theresa recently arrived in Macao, after having left that port for Callao about five months ago, and brings with her one of the most dreadful tales of mutiny which I have heard for many years. It appears from the statement of the Captain, Bolos, that she sailed from Macao with 296 coolies, and general cargo of silk, tea, &c., on the 3rd of February last. Things seem to have been as usual, and after a passage of sixty-two days, land was sighted, which proved to be New Zealand. While the men were employed in the fore part of the ship a rush was made aft by the coolies to seize the cabin and arms, which they accomplished, and before ten minutes had elapsed twelve of the crew were killed, cut to pieces, and thrown overboard; the second mate was also killed on the top-gallant forecastle while fighting manfully, by one of the ship's crew, who shot him with a rifle to save his own life. The mate had seventeen wounds, and was placed in irons; and, after eighty days' torture, such as driving nails into his head, &c., was killed about two days before the ship arrived off the coast of China. But now comes the most horrid part of this story. The Hakkas and Puntis, after the ship was taken, had a free fight, and in less than two hours fifty were killed and their heads taken off; after which they were placed in boxes and put in the ship's hold. The stench after sixty days was dreadful, and to add to this the captain's wife was placed in the 'tween decks, and not treated with the greatest kindness. There is no doubt but that the greater part of the coolies were pirates, as they made the captain steer for the harbour of Tin-pack, and had quite a knowledge of the use of the compass and the chart. The ship, after anchoring in the port of Tin-pack, was stripped of everything of value, and in this plunder, we are informed, the mandarins gave every assistance. The ship's name was taken off all her boats, and after many trials she reached Macao roads with a crew of about eight Europeans alive, including the captain's wife."

The Ship Race from China.—The winner in the contest is the ship Spindrift, having, we believe, accomplished the voyage from Foochoofoo to the Downs in 15½ hours less than that timed by the Ariel; but the latter was the first ship docked. The third in the race was the Sir Lancelot.

John Hullett, a clerk, has been arrested in Hampshire, on the charge of being implicated with Mr. Farrar, solicitor, in forging the signature of Lord Dudley. A duplicate for 4s was found on Hullett for a coat pledged on Monday. Farrar had taken the whole of the £80 and left Hullett to starve. He will be brought up with Farrar on Tuesday.

Mr. F. A. Farrar, solicitor, Clemence Lane, London, was brought up before the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House, on Monday afternoon, on the charge of forging a bill of exchange for £800. The prosecutors were Messrs. Guiness, Malton, and Co., bankers, College Green, Dublin. The prisoner was remanded for a week.

The Great Solar Eclipse.—An elaborate report has arrived from the German "Eclipse" Expedition at Aden. The expedition we are glad to say, has been a decided success. Six photographs were taken of the protuberances on the disc of the sun, only two of which were partially impaired by streaky clouds passing over the sky.

A Precocious Cat.—A correspondent writes: "A grocer not very far from the Constitution-road has a very wonderful cat. Like all the feline race, this same cat is passionately fond of fish, and particularly so of herrings, if fresh. When a barrow passes the door with herrings, the moment the cadger cries "Caller herrings" puss bolts to the door, watches the cadger's movements, and when his back is turned leaps up in the barrow, and if the fish is fresh her claw clutches one of the best, dives to her master's door, and behind it enjoys a sumptuous lunch."—*Dundee Advertiser.*

A Russian Peter the Hermit.—The population in Russia are at this moment being greatly excited by the preaching of an old Muscovite peasant named Alexis Alexandrovitch, who after a seclusion of several years, appeared in the district of Samara, declaring himself a prophet. He is now going from place to place announcing the approaching destruction of the Crescent, and the substitution of the Greek Cross for it on the dome of St. Sophia at Constantinople. The Russian Government allows every liberty of action and language to this popular agitator, who besides does not attack the laws or the administration in any way; his doctrines are those of the old Russian party.

Execution at Newgate.—Alexander Arthur Mackay, 19 years old, was executed on Tuesday morning within the walls of Newgate for the murder of his mistress, Emma Grossmith. According to the statement of the Rev. Mr. Jones, the ordinary of the gaol, the culprit repented his crime. In extenuation of it, however, he maintained that his mistress was in the habit of "nagging" at him and finding fault without occasion. At his earnest request, and after deliberation, the Rev. Mr. Jones administered the Holy Sacrament to the culprit on Sunday afternoon. He was visited on Saturday afternoon by his father and two sisters; and they remained with him nearly an hour. The only persons upon the scaffold were the culprit, the ordinary, and the executioner—Calcraft. The unhappy youth prayed in a most fervent manner during the whole of the period of the preparations for the execution. His last words were, "O Lord God, have mercy upon me;" the sentence was hardly out of his mouth when the drop fell, and after a few convulsive struggles he was dead. A number of persons, principally men and boys, numbering altogether perhaps a couple of hundred, assembled outside the prison. As the drop fell a black flag was hoisted in front of the gaol, and this was the only indication to the persons assembled outside that the execution was concluded.

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

A Solicitor Assaulting his Wife.—Extraordinary Disclosures.—At the Nottingham Police-office, on Saturday, Mr. George Deverill, solicitor, was charged with assaulting his wife, Millicent Ann Deverill, on Tuesday, the 2nd inst. The complainant said that on Tuesday night an altercation took place between her and her husband. She discovered him in a house of ill-fame, pushed him down stairs, and then "marched" him home. They had then some words; prisoner swore at her, said he would murder her, and struck her a dozen times with a carving knife. It inflicted no wounds, but cut her shawl. In answer to the prisoner, she said she never threw any boiling water upon him until he had assaulted her. She did not strike him first with a poker. She was exhausted when she got into the house, and she might probably have thrown hot water on to him. Prisoner here showed to the court his neck and face, and other parts of his body, which had been blistered by the hot water thrown upon him. Prosecutrix being further cross-examined by prisoner, said she broke his hat coming down stairs at the brothel. She took towels out of hot water and threw them on to his head. She called to the police for protection. Prisoner here made a statement, saying that he had committed an error, but his wife had broken his hat over his head. Police-constable Simms, who had been called in to the assistance of complainant, said when he got into the house he saw prisoner, whose head appeared as if it had been dipped in a bucket of blood. Complainant said she cared more for John Davis's little finger than she did for her husband's whole body. There was a pan of hot water standing on the hob with something like a towel in it. There was a brisk fire burning. Mrs. Deverill took the towel out with her fingers and threw it full of hot water on to the head and face of her husband. Witness then came out of the house, and Mr. and Mrs. Deverill followed. The latter struck him several times in the stomach with her clenched fist and kicked him in the bowels three or four times. He did not see prisoner strike her at all. Prisoner said to him, "whatever she may do, I will not strike her." In reply to Mr. Crouch, witness said he told complainant that if she struck her husband any more he should lock her up. She requested witness to stay in the house all night, or she should murder her husband. He never heard the carving knife mentioned. Complainant was very excited, but prisoner sat in the house as if he dare not say his soul was his own. His head was covered with blood. The magistrates said they had considered the case very attentively, and should call upon the prisoner to find sureties, himself in £20, to keep the peace for twelve months.

Railway Time Tables.

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

STOCKTON AND DARLINGTON RAILWAY.

GOING EAST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

Stations.		A.M. 1, 2, 3.	P.M. 1, 2.	A.M. 1, 2.
Carrhouse	dep.	6·35	11·10	3·40
Cold Rowley	„	6·45	11·20	3·50
Burnhill Junction	„	6·55	11·30	4·0
Tow Law	„	7·10	11·45	4·10
Crook	arr.	7·25	11·55	4·25
	dep.	7·30	12·30	5·20
Bishop Auckland	„	7·55	12·55	5·50
Darlington	„	9·0	1·50	6·55
Stockton	„	9·35	2·25	7·27
Middlesbro'	„	9·50	2·35	7·37

GOING WEST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

Stations.		A.M. 1, 2, 4.	A.M. 1 & 2.	P.M. 1 & 2.
Middlesbro'	dep.	6·23	9·10	2·10
Stockton	„	6·35	9·20	2·57
Darlington	„	10·30	3·10	3·10
Bishop Auckland	„	11·0	3·40	3·40
Crook	arr.	8·30	11·25	4·10
	dep.	8·35	12·5	4·35
Tow Law	„	8·50	12·20	4·50
Burnhill Junction	„	9·5	12·33	5·5
Cold Rowley	„	9·15	12·40	5·15
Carrhouse	arr.	9·25	12·50	5·25

CONSETT BRANCH.

UP TRAINS.—WEEK DAYS.

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

DOWN TRAINS.—WEEK DAYS.

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

MARKET TRAINS ON SATURDAYS.

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

UP TRAINS.

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

DOWN TRAINS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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