of beet: 1st, Thomas Kelly; 2nd,
of peas; 1st, Wm. Armstrong; 2nd,
beans: 1st, R. Teasdale; 2nd, Thos.
turnips: 1st, Wm. Swinburn; 2nd,
turnips: 1st, Wm. Milburn; 2nd,
: 1st, Thomas McQueen; 2nd, Thos.
ge: 1st, Charles Burnup; 2nd, John
of lettuce: 1st, Charles Burnup; 2nd,
of rhubarb: 1st, Charles Burnup;
EXTRA PRIZES.
FLOWERS.
wers, three varieties: 1st prize, a
Milburn; 2nd, W. Watson.
as: 1st prize, a brass pan, W. Watson;
ums, dissimilar: 1st prize, an electro-
liam Watson 2nd, J. Holmes.
ters: 1st prize, 5s., W. Armstrong;
VEGETABLES.
: 1st prize, a copper kettle, William
owers: 1st prize, cruet-stand, Thos.
McQueen.
1st prize, a copper kettle, W. Watson;
otatoes, six red, six white, and six
, an electro-plated tea-pot, William
prize, half-a-dozen spoons, Thomas
es: 1st prize, a metal pan, Charles
tal pan, ... Holmes.
of beet: 1st prize, a spade and hoe,
nd prize, a rake, W. Armstrong.
of vegetables: 1st prize, an electro-
W. Milburn; 2nd prize, half a dozen
atson.
ge: 1st, Thomas Kelley; 2nd, W.
f vegetables: 1st prize, a wheelbarrow,
MAIDEN PRIZE.
f vegetables: 1st prize, a wheelbarrow,
POULTRY.
n of the following kinds:—
variety: 1st, John Brewis.
f any variety: 1st, Thomas Irwin.
1st, Thomas Pringle.
riety: 1st, John Morton; 2nd, John
Hamburgs: 1st, John Brewis.
Hamburgs: 1st Robert Henderson.
Hamburgs: 1st, Pearson Sharp.
amburgs: 1st, J. Hunter.
variety: 1st, Joseph Watson; 2nd,
orge Ridley.
ross-bred: 1st; J. Wilson.
l pullet, of the following kinds:—
ariety: 1st, George Laidler.
any variety: 1st, J. Robinson; 2nd,
1st, H. Nicholson.
ety: 1st, Pearson Sharp; 2nd, W.
Hamburgs: 1st, Robert Henderson;
Hamburgs: 1st, R. Henderson.
variety: 1st, Wm. Wardle; 2nd, W.
Burnip.
DUCKS.
drake, of any variety: 1st, Robert
PIGEONS.
W. Rowell; 2nd, W. Rowell.
t W. Rowell.
BUTTER.
of butter, plain: 1st, Miss Swinburn.
EGGS.
gs: 1st, Wm. Black; 2nd, Charles

TOW LAW.
xhibition of the Tow Law Floral
l Society was held on Saturday, and
ted success. Notwithstanding the
ourable weather, upwards of 3,000
g the *elite* of the district, paid for
ground. Messrs. King and Casey's
n Cricketers had been engaged for
nd played a match on the ground
of Tow Law and district, and of
great attraction. The Tow Law
r the conductorship of Mr M'Intosh,
V. Campbell, jun., played selections
during the afternoon. The hand-
is marquee of the Stanhope society
l, and the various specimens were
The specimens in all departments
good for a village show; but it
e opinion of many that it would be
if the society would extend their
instead of limiting it to the cot-
to members residing within two
, take in Crook and Wolsingham.
it flowers were pretty good for a
rge bouquet of cut flowers, exhi-
llow, gardener to Mr. Attwood, to
dly awarded the first prize, were
xhibition in the Auckland show.
s, petunia, and fuchsias were per-
he plants, and Messrs. T. Harle,
ow, G. Elliott, and John Johnson
most successful competitors. Miss
North Bitchburn, was awarded an
the open class, for a very pretty
n wool work, which was greatly
w took a first prize, given by Mrs.
est tray of wild fruit, with a very
ried collection; and Mr. W. Camp-
ccessful with his bouquet of cut
agers' class, as well as the second
There were only gooseberries,
l currants exhibited as fruit, and
ood, but undoubtedly the feature
e vegetables, which included some
ave seen, being healthy and well
and turnips in particular were
Wm. Coulthard had the best tray
and Mr. R. Willis that in the

arriages, and Deaths.

IRTHS.
Trafalgar Street, on the 3rd inst.,
n, of a daughter.
—On the 2nd inst., Mrs. Steel,
LIERY.—On the 5th, the wife of Mr.
daughter.
29th ult., the wife of Mr. M. Cain,
ghter.
—On the 27th ult., the wife of Mr. J.
—On the 24th ult., the wife of Mr.
daughter.

EATHS.
llers Row, on the 30th ult., aged 43
wbray.
d Row, on the 2nd inst., aged 30
lins.
ne, on the 4th inst., aged 14 months,
n.
2, Front Street, on the 25th ult.,
Eleanor, the beloved wife of Thomas
y regretted.
e 1st inst., aged 41 year, Jane, wife
n, miner.
7 years, Isabella Ann, daughter of
kinson, miner.
—On the 2nd inst., aged 52 years, J.

ished by Robert Jackson, at his
Works, Front Street, Consett,
ember 7th, 1872.

The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 613. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} SATURDAY, September 14th, 1872. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Business Announcements.

B. MOODY
WATCH-MAKER, EBCHESTER. 708b

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

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

Pic-Nics and Tea Parties Supplied or Contracted for. 685b

WILSON AND LANGSTON,
STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS,
HUTTON CHAMBERS,
49, PILGRIM STREET,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 987b

"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

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

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

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

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

SCRIBBLING PAPER AT SIXPENCE PER POUND.

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

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

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

EDUCATION.

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

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

BLACKETT STREET CONFECTIONARY AND REFRESHMENT ROOMS.
JOHN STERLING,
PASTRYCOOK AND CONFECTIONER,
21, WESTGATE ROAD,
RESPECTFULLY intimates to his friends and the public generally that he has OPENED a BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT at 36, Blackett Street, with a large and varied Stock of Confectionery of the purest quality, and where Refreshments may be procured on the shortest notice.
Wedding and Funeral orders promptly attended to.

GEORGE HOGG,
HAYMARKET COACH AND WHEEL WORKS,
BEGS to thank his Friends and the Public for their very liberal support during the past Twelve Years in the CARTWRIGHT BUSINESS, and especially in the SPRING-CART TRADE, and respectfully solicits a continuance of their favours which will meet with every attention at the above address.
G. H. takes this opportunity of informing them that he has commenced the COACH BUILDING, and is in a position to execute order in all its branches.
Carriages and Cabs let out on Hire.
Brakes, Waggonettes, Dog-Carts, Whitechapels, Carts, all kinds of Spring Carts and Wheels Springs, and Patent Axles and Lance Wood Shaft on hand hand for Sale.
HAYMARKET WHEEL WORKS,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 921b

Business Announcements.

BIRD'S EYE RETURNS.
DICKINSON,
TOBACCO MANUFACTURER,
22 and 24, BIGG MARKET,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 23b

THE PUBLIC BATHS, CONSETT,
ARE Open Daily from Seven a.m. till Nine p.m. To preserve the standard of health and keep away all infectious diseases the whole body should be washed with soap and warm water at least once a week. 545b

E. H. HUTCHINSON,
PRACTICAL HOUSE CARPENTER, JOINER, and UNDERTAKER, Public Baths, Consett. Designs and Estimates furnished for Shop Fronts, &c., &c. 191c

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

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

SUPERIOR WATCHES, SHIP CHRONOMETERS, ENGLISH AND FRENCH CLOCKS.

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

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

GEORGE HOBSON,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL MILLER, and SEEDSMAN,
GROCER, DRAPER, & PROVISION MERCHANT
Harperley Steam & Water Corn Mill,
near Annfield Plain,
Has always on hand a large STOCK of Pure Linseed and Cotton Cakes; Indian Meal; Pea Meal; Barley Meal; Boxings, Sharps, and Bran; Oats whole and crushed, and feeding stuffs of every description.
G. H.'s Mixture of Permanent Clover and Grass Seeds has been tested and approved by the leading Agriculturists of the District upwards of Twenty Years.
Fine Seed Peas, Spring Tares, Seed Barley &c. &c., on hand. 145b

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

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

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

CASTELLO CIGARS.
TREMENDOUS increase in the Sale of JOHN TELFER'S CASTELLO CIGARS, which are made of the finest Havanna Tobacco. Smokes free, cool, and even, with a most delicious flavour; equal to a Havannah Cigar at double the price. 15s. 6d. per 100.
Carriage paid to any Railway Station in England or Scotland on receipt of P.O. order for the amount. Six for a Shilling. 2d. each.
Dr. J. C. Murray's OZONE SNUFF, manufactured only by JOHN TELFER, High Friar Street and Nun Street, Newcastle. 160c

Business Announcements.

Established 51 Years.
JOHN WILSON AND SON,
WORSTED AND YARN MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALE HOSIERS, AND HABERDASHERS, BLANKET AND FLANNEL MERCHANTS,
35, DEAN STREET, AND 14 & 16, ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCHYARD
Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 704

A WORD ABOUT INDIAN TEA.

ENGLISH enterprise, capital, and industry have made India the Finest Tea Garden in the World, and now the British Tea Planting Companies of India have become the great competitors of the Chinese Empire. For years the Old People have said they could not get the Strong Fine Tea of the Olden Times. It is clear to us that either the Tea Plantations of the Chinese have become exhausted, or that the strongest desire of this peculiar people has been to give quantity rather than quality. It is plain to the most superficial observer, that even the Finest Chinese Tea, although it may be exquisite in flavour, lacks that power and richness peculiar to the Olden Times. It is well for the lover of this refreshing beverage, that the Cultivation of Tea in India has become a commercial success. Years ago, we commenced to combine the Chinese and Indian Teas. This method resulted in a great trade. You may have some idea of its properties, when we state that last year we sold 112,035 pounds of Tea to a delighted people.
The question will naturally suggest itself to your mind; Why do you not offer Indian Tea to the Public? We answer, the price appears high. We do not say they are dear, for the lasting power of Indian Tea is so great, that the second and third water in many instances is better than the first water of China Tea. Taking this economical view of the question, it is cheaper, suppose we say nothing of the increased satisfaction derived in drinking this life-sustaining Cup of pleasure. We would now like you to test the correctness of the opinion we have as to the strength, lasting power, richness, and economy of Indian Tea. We cannot sell this tea for less than 4s. per pound. We give you this notice that we do not intend to disturb the present mixed Tea Trade. We therefore desire you, should it be your pleasure to test our judgment, to inquire for Indian Tea at any of our Establishments.
WILLIAM STEWART, THE TEA DEALER,
Central Establishment, 33, GRAINGER STREET, }
Branch Establishment, 33, SANDHILL, } NEWCASTLE.
Branch Establishment, 32, MOSLEY STREET, }
Sunderland Branch, Corner of FREDERICK ROAD, HIGH STREET. 644b

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

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

	Gallons
W & A Gilbey ...	670,994
Sandeman, Sons & Co	154,622
R Hooper & Sons ...	139,655
Dingwall, Portal & Co	137,307
H R Williams & Co ...	132,616
F W Cosens ...	115,814
Boyes & Beckwith	113,476
Lightly & Simon	99,008
Cunliffe & Co ...	93,285
Tod-Heatley & Co	83,674
Litre Bottle Wine Co...	82,537
J Allnutt & Co ...	82,264
Dent, Urwick & Co	78,884
Bond, Forbes & Co	77,277
D Taylor & Sons	71,943
Max Greger ...	71,475
Secretan, Campbell & Co	67,969
Boord & Son ...	67,587
Findlater & Co...	66,243
Polak Bros & Co	66,074
Brooks & Oldham	63,859
C Kinloch & Co...	60,683
Robertson Bros ...	59,347
Lemon Hart & Son	59,213
Domecq & Co ...	58,129

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

	Gallons
Twiss & Brownings ...	242,436
W & A Gilbey ...	231,354
J & W Nicholson ...	165,605
D Taylor & Sons ...	124,608
Trower & Lawson ...	121,512
Dingwall, Portal & Co	110,263
R Hooper & Sons ...	106,043
Bond, Forbes & Co ...	95,855
Seager & Evans ...	87,328
Boord & Son ...	86,200
C Webb ...	73,947
Burnett & Co ...	64,910
E S Pick ...	60,252
Lemon Hart & Son ...	58,594
Bishop & Son ...	56,933
Bewerbank & Son ...	50,180
J Allnutt & Co...	49,245
S Orme & Co...	48,541
J & J Vickers & Co	48,357
Wills & Underwood	47,638
Marshall & Elvey	45,568
J H Furze ...	45,342
E Field & Sons ...	40,667
Osmond & Co ...	38,502
Fickford & Co ...	38,460

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

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

The SHERRIES and the PORTS mentioned below have been selected by comparison entirely on their own merits, without the least prejudice or interest in favour of either estate, or grower. The consumer will be able by comparison to identify, with the gradual rise in price, the improvement in quality. For other Wines than those mentioned below, see Book of Prices sent on application

For full description of each see Book of Prices

MARSALA SHERRIES *from Sicily*			Per Bottle	Per Doz.	Page
Castle VM	*Gold*	Marsala	1/4	16/	17
Castle A	*Pale*	Marsala	1/6	18/	17
Castle C	*Pale*	Marsala	1/8	20/	17
Castle D	*Gold*	Marsala	1/8	20/	17
Castle B	*Brown*	Marsala	1/8	20/	17
SHERRY *from Hambro'*					
Castle		Hambro' Sherry	1/3	15/	9
SHERRIES *from Spain*					
Castle 1A	*Pale*	Sherry	1/6	18/	11
Castle 2A	*Gold*	Sherry	1/6	18/	11
Castle 3A	*Brown*	Sherry	1/6	18/	11
Castle A	*Pale*	Sherry	1/10	22/	11
Castle AA	*Gold*	Sherry	1/10	22/	11
Castle B	*Brown*	Sherry	1/10	22/	11
Castle C	*Pale*	Sherry	2/4	28/	11
Castle CC	*Gold*	Sherry	2/4	28/	11
Castle D	*Brown*	Sherry	2/4	28/	11
Castle G	*Pale*	Sherry	2/10	34/	11
Castle E	*Gold*	Sherry	2/10	34/	11
Castle F	*Brown*	Sherry	[illegible]10	34/	11
Castle I	*Pale*	Sherry	[illegible]6	42/	12
Castle H	*Gold*	Sherry	[illegible]	42/	12
Castle J	*Brown*	Sherry	[illegible]	42/	12
PORTS *from Spain*					
Castle 1		Spanish Port	1/3	[illegible]	13
Castle 2		Spanish Port	1/6	[illegible]	[illegible]
Castle 3		Spanish Port	1/9	21/	[illegible]

PORTS *from Portugal*
PORTS—OLD IN WOOD

			Per Bottle	Per Doz.	Page
Castle A	Port ..	*5 years in wood*	2/0	24/	14
Castle B	Port ..	*8 years in wood*	2/4	28/	14
Castle C	Port *Fruity*	*11 years in wood*	2/10	34/	14
Castle D	Port *Dry*	*11 years in wood*	2/10	34/	14
Castle E	Port *Fruity*	*15 years in wood*	3/4	40/	14
Castle F	Port *Dry*	*15 years in wood*	3/4	40/	14
Castle G	Port *Fruity*	*very old in wood*	4/0	48/	14
Castle H	Port *Dry*	*very old in wood*	4/0	48/	14
Castle 1867	Port *for laying down*		2/10	34/	14

Bottles are charged 1d each, the same being allowed when returned

Each Cork will bear W & A Gilbey's patent Seal with the name and distinctive mark thus:— Castle 1A SHERRY

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

Business Announcements.

S. WALKER, Hairdresser, Derwent Street, Blackhill (next door to Mrs. Gradon). Periodicals, Newspapers, and Magazines supplied and every description of stationery.
N.B.—Pictures and Mourning Cards Framed and Umbrellas Repaired. 771a

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

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

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

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

BLACKETT STREET TEA AND GROCERY WAREHOUSE,
91 and 93, BLACKETT STREET,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
JAMES JOHNSON, Family Grocer and Tea Dealer. Teas, Coffees, and Spices of the Choicest Quality. Good Useful Teas from 2s. per pound. Coffees 1s. per pound. Household Soaps from 3d. per pound. All kinds of Drysaltery Goods cheap and of the best Quality. Hotels and families supplied at wholesale prices.
Terms—Cash. 879a

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

JOSHUA HETHERINGTON,
HARDWAREMAN,
TEA DEALER, GROCER, AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
1, NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT,
RESPECTFULLY announces that he has lately visited various manufactories in Sheffield, Birmingham, and Staffordshire, and has purchased largely of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GLASS, CHINA, and JEWELLERY, which he is prepared to sell, wholesale or retail.
He has also added a Choice Assortment of TEAS, COFFEES, GENERAL GROCERIES, and PROVISIONS, all of which he is prepared to sell at the lowest renumerative prices.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE.
ESTABLISHED 1836.

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

FARMING STOCK, PUBLIC and PRIVATE BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, STOCK-IN-TRADE, and Goods of every description Insured on the most favourable terms.
All Policies issued by the Company include the risk of lightning or explosion by Gas, without extra Premium.
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THE AUTO DA FE.

I bend o'er the flame as it burns,
And feel its hot pittiless breath;
I ponder each word as it turns
From life into meaningless death.
And e'en as I gaze at the glare,
Now flickering faintly, now fast,
I read by the light of despair,
The joy of the hope that is past.

Time was when each word that they spoke,
Those letters so often read o'er,
Old fancies and longings awoke,
By magic that soothed them before.
From books I would eagerly turn
To gloat o'er those falsely fair signs,
For all that I once cared to learn,
I found in these fast fading lines.

In ashes before me they lie,
The flame that destroyed them burns low;
Ah! would but their memory die
And cease with these embers to glow!
All dark! yet I feel that they live;
My prayer with no answer has met,
'Tis easy for love to forgive,
But oh, it can never forget.

THE DISGUISE WITHDRAWN.

A poor wayfaring man of grief
Hath often cross'd me on my way,
Who sued so humbly for relief,
That I could never answer, Nay:
I had not power to ask his name,
Whither he went, or whence he came,
Yet there was something in his eye
That won my love, I knew not why.

Once, when my scanty meal was spread,
He enter'd; not a word he spake;
Just perishing for want of bread,
I gave him all; he bless'd it. brake,
And ate; but gave me part again:
Mine was an angel's portion then:
For while I fed with eager haste,
That crust was manna to my taste.

I spied him where a fountain burst
Clear from the rock; his strength was gone;
The heedless water mock'd his thirst,
He heard it, saw it hurrying on:
I ran to raise the sufferer up;
Thrice from the stream he drain'd my cup,
Dipt, and return'd it running o'er;
I drank, and never thirsted more.

'Twas night; the floods were out; it blew
A winter hurricane aloof;
I heard his voice abroad, and flew
To bid him welcome to my roof:
I warm'd, I clothed, I cheer'd my guest,
Laid him on my own couch to rest;
Then made the hearth my bed, and seem'd
In Eden's garden while I dream'd.

Stript, wounded, beaten, nigh to death,
I found him by the highway-side:
I roused his pulse, brought back his breath,
Revived his spirit, and supplied
Wine, oil, refreshment; he was heal'd:
I had myself a wound concealed;
But from that hour forgot the smart,
And peace bound up my broken heart.

In prison I saw him next, condemn'd
To meet a traitor's death at morn:
The tide of lying tongues I stemm'd,
And honour'd him midst shame and scorn:
My friendship's utmost zeal to try,
He ask'd if I for him would die?
The flesh was weak, my blood ran chill;
But the free spirit cried, "I will."

Then in a moment to my view,
The Stranger darted from disguise;
The tokens in his hands I knew,
My Saviour stood before my eyes!
He spake, and my poor name He named;
"Of me thou hast not been ashamed;
These deeds shall thy memorial be;
Fear not; thou didst them unto me."

—*The Christian Messenger.*

Varieties.

Extracts from PUNCH.

SEASONABLE.—When is a brace of grouse like the star mentioned by Dr Watts in his celebrated poem?—Evidently when its's "so high."

QUESTION FOR COUPLES.—*Philosopher*—The great advantage of marriage is that it tends to divest a man of selfishness. *Disciple*—Has it the same effect on a woman, sir?

GENERAL ENGAGEMENT.—Down in Wiltshire, our forces have been fighting the battle of the Wiley. Nothing new in this. Everywhere and always the battle of the Wily is going on.

"LUCUS A NON," &c.—*Visitor.*—"How long has your master been away?" *Irish Footman.*—"Well, sorr, if he'd come home yistherday, he'd a' been gone a wake to-morrow; but ev he doesn't return the day afther, shure he'll a' been away a fortnight next Thorsday."!!

THE COMING RACE.—*Doctor Evangeline.*—"By the bye, Mr. Sawyer, are you engaged to-morrow afternoon? I have rather a ticklish operation to perform—an amputation, you know." *Mr. Sawyer.*—"I shall be very happy to do it for you." *Dr Evangeline.*—"O, no, not *that!* But will you kindly come and administer the chloroform for me?"

Extracts from JUDY.

A legal conveyance—The police van.

Vested interests—Money in the waistcoat-pocket.

Good again—A teetotaller can never prove a friend at a pinch, because he has a horror of a "nip."

THERE have been a good many marriages of late. This will perhaps account for the fact that nothing now-a-days is singular.

WHO are the most exacting of all landlords?—Why, children; because they never fail to make their own fathers and mothers pa-rents.

A CAPITALIST writes to say, that he always invests his money in speculations on land rather than by sea, for he has heard that land is *firma.*

THE private who, in the late review, was struck by a thought, and the bystander who sat down on the spur of the moment, are both reported to be slowly recovering.

How is it that the luminary of the Exchequer is nearly extinguished?—Because he is Lowe in Wick, and the match-boys won't give him a light when he goes back for another candle.

THE LATEST FROM SLAVEYDOM.—*Mistress.*—Am I going to church to-day, Sarah, do you say? Why do you want to know? *Sarah.*—Oh, mem—becos ye can if ye like, mem—*I hain't!*

Extracts from FUN.

Opening for a wine merchant.—At Port-mad-'oc.

VERY KNOWING. — *Smart Youth to Boatman:*—"What a very high tide it was last night, boatman." *Boatmen:*—"Yes, sir! springtide, sir!" *S. Y.*:—"Oh, ah! come, that won't do with me, you know,—you can't have a *spring* tide in the *autumn!*"

REVERSING THE ORDER OF THINGS.—"Without a friend" is the title of the opening piece at the South Shields Theatre. It is not an uncommon occurrence for managers to close a theatre—"without a friend"—in the pocket.

AYE, AYE, SIR!—*Clara*:—"Now, my good man, do go away when you're told." *Itinerant Minstrel*;—"Your good man. Hemph, I ain't *your* good man; that's him a sitting on the seat with—*(rather at a loss for a phrase)*—with his heye hup the chimbly!"

HERE-ING AND SEEING.—*(Scene, an expensive watering-place.)*—*Boating Swell, languidly*:—"Deaw me! Can I, aw, believe my eyes? Aw! yaas!—but I should nevaw have, aw, expected to *see* you *heaw!*" *Smart little Mrs. Halfpay, nettled at the insinuation*:—"No? Well, I'm glad, judging from your faith in your eyes, to *hear* you *see!*"

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

At length the Anglo-American difficulty is settled but John Bull will have much to grumble at for a long time to come. We have a heavy bill to pay, and I doubt if one person in ten admits the justice of the account. As usual in such matters, these who are not at all to blame will have to suffer the penalty, and when the House of Commons meets we shall have some stirring debates on the subject. It is to be hoped, at all events, that we shall obtain goodwill and neighbourly feeling for our money, and that we shall have certain points in international law cleared up for our future guidance.

What may be the merits or the chances of the respective candidates for the representation of Preston is no affair of mine, but allow me to give further publicity to Mr. Odger's real political opinions as expressed by himself. If he see any hope of support either from Home Rulers, Trades-unionists, Disestablishmen; advocates, or Republicans, he does not see why he should not go to the poll. I incline to believe that he has left out two parties—Internationalists and Communists; but let that pass. We now know from his own mouth what Mr. Odger is—up to a certain point, or down to it, at all events.

We have most of us, I presume, our opinions with regard to the so-called International Congress. To my mind they appear supremely ridiculous. The Congress seems all full of feathers. Long discussions over the "credentials" of these self-elected "delegates" these puny plenipotentiaries, frothy debating as to who shall and who shall not be allowed to debate; flashy, fireworky resolutions which mean nothing particular, and a large amount of wrangling and internal disunion to illustrate the advantages of universal brotherhood—such have been the features of this International Congress up to the present. What else these wiseacres will accomplish, I do not pretend to forsee. In fact, I forsee nothing—and the retrospect will perhaps afford a view of just as much.

For a week or two past there have been efforts made by some of the agitating gentry to get up a monster demonstration in Trafalgar Square relative to the high price of provisions. This demonstration took place last Sunday evening, and a very sorry affair it was. It was announced for six o'clock. I happened to be there a quarter before the hour, and there were then but a few dirty boys playing about the square, and on the outskirts there were a few people lounging about. At six o'clock there was no perceptible increase, and two or three policemen were walking about evidently fearing no revolution, not even an *emeute.* By and by a score or two of working or labouring—or idling—men came on the scene; but it was twenty-five minutes after six before any demonstration took place. At that time the demonstration appeared. It came round the corner by St. Martin's Church all of a sudden. It was one boy and one banner. But I do injustice to both. The boy was a hobbledehoy. What I have called a banner was a dirty, shabby flag wrapped round a pole; it was presumably red, green, and blue, but the colours were certainly not bright. The banner had no strange device, but the youth who carried it virtually cried "Excelsior!" and mounted the plinth of the Nelson column. Then a red-whiskered man with a straw hat took the chair nominally—that is, he also mounted the plinth of the column, and commenced a blatant harangue. I heard the whole of the speeches, such as they were. They were filled with the accustomed clpa-trap praise of the working classes and abuse of the aristocracy. Not one speaker had the courage to mention the chief cause and the dearness of provisions—the increased demand on the part of working classes—but all indulged in the common rhodomontade about waste lands, the game laws, the aristocracy, and the tyranny of capital. As an expression of public opinion, the whole affair was perfectly contemptible.

In these days of food scarcity and "dearness," of strikes and rumours of strikes, it is cheering to learn that pauperism does not prevail in the metropolis to anything like the average extent. Note one or two items in recently-submitted parish accounts. We hear from Holborn that "the estimate requirements of the guardians for the half-year ending Lady Day 1872 amount to £52,755, but deducting a surplus, including £6,000 out of the common poor fund, the amount required is set down at £41,115, which will be a considerable deduction on the past half-year." Last year the St. Pancras's "estimate was £58,000; now it is set down at £48,446." At Lambeth "the requirements for the year would not exceed £1,400 a week, instead of £1,500. Finally, "as compared with the corresponding week last year, the Local Government Board returns show a reduction of 7,066 paupers receiving poor relief in the metropolis." All this must be an indication of prosperity among the lower classes.

In the matter of the bakers' strike Scotland has come to the assistance of the malcontents, and therefore the war between the masters and the operatives may be of longer duration than was originally anticipated. Alone the working bakers could not have hoped to maintain long a bold front against the masters. As it is, one naturally fears the worst—which, put into practical shape, means a period of inconvenience to a great number of the inhabitants of this metropolis. A great demonstration of working bakers was held in Lambeth on Saturday. After a march of some duration, in the course of which the increasing numbers manifested the dislike to the attitude of certain of the masters by stopping at their places of business and indulging in hisses, a meeting was held and speeches were made. The tone of these might have been pre-conceived. Objections to long hours, pleas for an undisturbed Sabbath, and expressions of belief in the sympathy of the public, ran through the speeches. The men, it would seem, mean to insist on twelve hours a day, not "a vague 72 hours a week, and a liability to be called upon to work at all hours of the day." Very good. Only come to some kind of understanding without such a useless expenditure of time and money as that which distinguished the strike in the building trade, and the public will be satisfied.

The *Athenæum* has latterly acquired the bad habit of removing the veil of anonymity which is an essential characteristic of our press. A little while ago it told us all about *Notes and Queries,* and now it tells us that the *Daily Telegraph* and the *Echo* are conducted by two brothers—Messrs. Edwin and Arthur Arnold. How would your literary contemporary like similar revelations with regard to itself?

Mdlle. Dejazet, who is now performing at Brussels, announces her farewell performance. Really, it is almost time she retired, for she has turned seventy-three years of age, if I am rightly informed, but it is difficult to get at a lady's age. It may be said of her "superfluous lags the veteran on the stage," but this line can scarcely be applied to another lady. Madame Celeste, who at the age of fifty-eight is about to make her *rentree* on the stage. The first engagement as a dancer dates as far back as 1829, but in England she was not known as an actress until 1837, and even that is a long time ago. I heartily wish her success, for, as dancer, actress, and manager, she has commanded not only admiration but respect. A word or two as to another veteran. Signor Mario is on his way to America. It is doubtful whether we shall ever hear him again. He is under a bond not to sing in England under any circumstance; and unless Mr. Gye, who holds the bond, releases him from it, the great singer's "positively last farewell," which he bade us some time ago, will prove to be what it pretended to be. The accomplished tenor—who even yet sings better than—some of our favorite tenors—is said to have lost his fortune through the failure of a large mercantile house in Florence; but I can positively assert, on the authority of a merchant who frequently pays business visits to that city, and who well knows all the leading commercial firms, that during the period referred to by Signor Maris, or by his friends for him, there has been *no* failure of any "large mercantile house in Florence." The Signor's losses have probably been occasioned in another way; but as this is a delicate topic, I will make no more remarks upon it.

THE "COUNTESS OF DERWENTWATER" AND THE DERWENTWATER CHARITIES.

The following is a copy of a bill which was circulated at Consett on Friday morning:—"The Derwentwater charities, which are willed to be paid out of the Barony of Langley—Amelia, Countess of Derwentwater, and the trustees in London, appointed for the poor living on the Derwentwater entailed estates, in the northern counties, are called upon to render an account pursuant to a perpetual annuity willed to the poor, which they are not receiving out of the said Barony of Langley, viz., 'Anna, Countess of Derwentwater, by a power reserved unto her by settlement, bequeathed in the year 1722, a rent-charge of £20 per annum, for ever, to the Roman Catholic poor living in the precincts of the Barony of Langley.' 'And £20 per annum to the poor in general at Haydon Bridge.' 'And also £20 per annum to a district school for the poor, all to be distributed on the 24th day of February, in memory of the 'murdered' Earl of Derwentwater, liege lord of Tynedale. The query is, why have the above Derwentwater charities not been paid to the poor out of the Barony of Langley? Let no one allege a plea to the poor that the said entailed lands were 'confiscated.' Note—The Countess 'bequeathed the aforesaid charities in 1722, which was six years after her noble lord died a martyr for the truth. If any receiver has been guilty of the flagrant dishonesty of robbing the poor of their lawful right, he is requested to confess his crime immediately, that the poor may be paid the arrears of the sum they have been deprived of, and to say what has become of the said 'district school for the poor.' The aged poor on the entailed estates ask if 'England is a law-abiding nation?'"

THE ARISTOCRATIC BIGAMY CASE AT SHIELDS.

On Tuesday, John William Wilson Atkinson, who, while at Stockton, went under the name of Henry William Pelham, and represented himself as the only son of the late Earl Brocklesby, was charged before the North Shields magistrates with intermarrying with Fanny Louisa Clemmett, at Stockton, his first wife, Mary Alice Lowe, of North Shields, being alive. The case excited great interest, and the court was crowded.—After evidence of both marriages had been given, prisoner was committed to take his trial at the Northumberland Assizes. — The *Middlesbrough Gazette* throws a little light upon the previous history of this notorious person. Respecting his birthplace it is not able to speak positively, but it is said that he, with a purse containing £15, was left at the house of a brickmaker, at Barton-on-Humber, in Lincolnshire, and that he was brought up to that trade, the brickmaker's wife being the "countess, his mother," who always hovered near, but never condescended to visit the homes of her illustrious son. Not many miles from Barton-on-Humber, is Brocklesby Park, the seat of the Earl of Yarborough, whose family-name is Pelham. The fact may account for the adoption of the name, which has so astonished the good people of Stockton. Twenty-four years later, the scene opens at Messrs. Mitchell's shipbuilding yard, Low Walker, near Shields, where plain John Wilton worked without anything to distinguish him above the average of the ordinary workmen. His next public performance was at Holy Trinity Church, Tynemouth, on July 23rd, 1870, where, in the name of John William Wilton Atkinson, he went through the marriage ceremony with Mary Alice Lowe, the daughter of a respectable blacksmith. He turned up at Stockton, in July, 1871. Sunderland was next honoured with a visit. In October, "John Wilton" engaged lodgings with a lady who keeps a boot and shoe shop, at a fixed rate of charge per week. He continued there for a time on his customary principle, and then left her for a short time, saying that he was going to Hartlepool, to superintend the fitting-out of a steamer. He returned to his Sunderland lodgings in the course of a week, with a plausible story that he was engaged as chief engineer by Messsrs. Illiff, Mounsey, and Company. He then, for the first time wore that marvellous cap which has been so much admired by the juveniles of Stockton. Mr. Wilton went to Middlesbrough, where he made such good use of his time, that within a couple of months he obtained the reputation of being "a regular woman catcher."

THE PRICE OF COAL AND THE COLLIERS' WAGES.—At an ordinary meeting of the delegates connected with the Durham Miners' Association, in Durham, on Saturday, Mr. Crawford, agent, reported that the coalowners had declined, at the conference on Tuesday, to accede to the demand of the men for a further advance on their wages of 15 per cent., on the ground that the price of coal had fallen. After considerable conversation the delegates resolved to let the matter stand over for a fortnight.

THE FIRE ON BOARD THE JAMES C. STEVENSON.—The following is an extract of a letter received by the managing owners of the James C. Stevenson (s.s.) from Captain Beal, the commander of the vessel, relating to her late disaster:—On the 27th ult. the ship was about thirty miles north of the Burlings. At 11·30 hatches blew up, sending up masses of flames, similar to an explosion of gas, twenty feet high. The heat then became intense round the hatch and in the saloon and corridor. Secured the hatch, and covered it up with spare sails—pumps going all the time. Fearing the fire might break out at any moment, sent all the ladies, children, and gentlemen passengers on board a schooner lying near. By this time the heat and steam were fearful. At 6 a.m. ran the ship ashore a little above Belem, and as soon as possible got all the assistance I could obtain. Damage sustained — Store-room contents entirely destroyed by fire and water. All cargo, silk, &c., in between decks burnt. I expect fearful damage, as we have been compelled to flood the after hold to put out the fire. (This ship was built at Jarrow.)

POLLING PLACES FOR THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

At the adjourned monthly Petty Sessions held on Saturday in the Grand Jury-room, at the Assize Courts, Durham, Mr. J. L. Wharton, M.P., in the chair, the Deputy-Clerk of the Peace (Mr. Watson) read the report of the Committee appointed for the purpose of inquiring into the most convenient places to be appointed additional polling districts, pursuant to the provisions of the Ballot Act, 1872, from which it appeared that the Committee recommended the division of the county into two districts—the northern district and the southern district. The localities selected in the northern district as the most convenient were twenty in number, as follows:—Castle Eden, Chester-le-Street, Coxhoe, Durham, Edmondbyers, Gateshead, Hetton-le-Hole, Heworth, Houghton-le-Spring, Jarrow, Lanchester, Seaham Harbour, Shotley Bridge, South Shields, Sunderland, Tanfield Lea, Trimdon, Washington, Whickham, Winlaton. The places selected in the southern division were thirty-three in number, as follows:—Barnard Castle, Bishop Auckland, Bishopton, Brancepeth, Cockfield, Cockerton, Cornforth, Crook, Darlington, Egglescliffe, Gainforth, Great Aycliffe, Hamsterley, Hartlepool, Haughton-le-Skerne, Middleton-in-Teesdale, Norton, St. John's, Sedgefield, Shildon, Spennymoor, Staindrop, Stanhope, Stockton, West Auckland, and West Hartlepool, Heighington, Hurworth, Sadberge, Merrington.—The report was adopted.

The office of Deputy Chief-Constable of Durham, vacant by the resignation of Supt. Johnson, after many years' valuable service in the force, has been conferred on Lieut. E. A. White, of the North Durham Militia, and son of Lieut.-Colonel White, Chief-constable.

APPOINTMENT OF A LICENSING COMMITTEE FOR THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.—On Saturday, at an ordinary monthly Petty Sessions held in Durham, the following magistrates were appointed, under the Licensing Act, 1872," as the County Licensing Committee:—J. L. Wharton, Esq., George Hall, Esq., James Hartley, Esq., H. C. Surtees, Esq., W. C. W. Jackson, Esq., Rev. E. H. Shipperson, R. Carr-Ellison, Esq., M. Kearney, Esq., Rev. G. P. Wilkinson, Rev. A. D. Shafto, G. J. Scurfield, and J. F. Elliott, Esqs.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. — Important for the delicate.—It is difficult to determine which is the more trying to the human constitution—the damp, cold days of autumn and winter, or the keen, dry, easterly winds of spring. Throughout the seasons good health may be maintained by occasional doses of Holloway's Pills, which purify the blood and act as wholesome stimulants to the skin, stomach, liver, bowels, and kidneys. This celebrated medicine needs but a fair trial to convince the ailing and despondent that it will restore and cheer them without danger, pain, or inconvenience. No family should be without a supply of Holloway's Pills and Ointment, as by a timely recourse to them the first erring functions may be reclaimed, suffering may be spared, and life saved.

THE STEAMSHIP VIBILIA.—Inaugurating a new era in travel and commerce to India from London has been the recent establishment of a new line of steamships to run between the English capital and various East Indian ports. A pioneer steamship of this line, the Vibilia, arrived at this port on last Tuesday, she having come here on a trial trip. This steamship, which is built of iron, was built at Newcastle-on-Tyne [by J. Wigham Richardson and Co.], was constructed specially for the navigation of the Suez Canal, the China seas, and Indian Ocean. Her construction was in conformity to the long experience in eastern navigation of Captain C. H. J. Baker, her present commander. As far as perfection is possible in the construction of ocean steamships it is shown in this. Her cabin, a model of elegance and beauty, is the synonym of coolness and comfort. More capacious and elegant state-rooms are not to be found in any of our ocean steamers. In every respect, in size, construction, beauty of lines, appointments, and perfection of finish this steamer certainly stands head and shoulders ahead of any steamer ever before entering this port. The Vibilia when loaded, steams twelve knots – a thing unheard of in previous ocean steamship navigation. She started from London on the same day as the Helvetia; but, although stopping at Plymouth for forty-eight hours to take in coal, arrrived at this port nearly three days in advance of the latter steamer. In every respect the trial trip has proved satisfactory, the engines never having had to stop once, which (she being a new steamship) is a wonderful performance. She brought no passengers with her, but will take a limited number on her return, which will be in about a week. Meantime it is said that this line is the precursor of a similar line soon to be established between London and New York. If such a line is established, and if it is composed of such fine steamships as the Vibilia, it cannot, in the rapid increase in transatlantic travel, be otherwise than successful.—*New York Herald.*

LORD CREWE'S CHARITIES.—INQUIRIES AT BAMBOROUGH.—On Tuesday, Mr. Claybon, of the firm of Fearon and Claybon, London, the solicitors of Her Majesty's Attorney-General, held an inquiry at the school-room in Bamborough Castle, for the purpose of making inquiry as to the best scheme for the charity. The inquiry was held in consequence of a decision of the Court of Chancery, under which a portion of the income of the charity which had been proposed to be devoted to certain objects, is set free; and all persons desirous of making suggestions on the subject were invited to attend.—The Solicitor, in opening the inquiry, said he attended under the direction of the Attorney-General, in pursuance of a notice which he read in accordance with the above. He dared say that most of them were aware generally of what had been going on, Still he thought it desirable to make a statement, which would give a complete history of the whole subject. The charity as they knew was founded by Lord Crewe; and he gave to the trustees certain property, which he need not particularise, of the yearly value of £1,312 13s. 5d.. He then asked any one to make suggestions, with reference to the subject of the inquiry.—Mr. J. Booth, jun., Shotley Bridge, said he appeared more particularly to urge the claims of Shotley Parish, for a new parsonage house, in closer proximity to the church, the present house being old, and at the extreme end of the parish. The parish was 16 miles in extent. The charity was the owner of the advowson, and derived £500 a year from the tithes. It was also very desirable that a schoolmaster's house should be supplied; and he asked that the sum for the maintenance of the school be increased to £20 a-year.. The £10 proposed to be given was not more than was given to charities where they had no property; and the population was a rural one.—In reply to Mr. Booth, the Inspector said that the Attorney-General had no desire to keep the matter in the Court of Chancery. All they wanted was to settle the scheme; and directly it was settled they would send it to the parties.

"THE LION, THE NET, AND THE MOUSE."—To prevent Pirates, and unprincipled Traders from deceiving the public, the proprietor of Powell's Balsam of Aniseed has been compelled to adopt the above Trade Mark (Lion, Net, and Mouse), and this design will in future continue to appear upon the wrapper of each genuine Bottle, and any one imitating it will render themselves liable to fine or imprisonment. The following letter will bear testimony to the wonderful curative properties of this old cough medicine.—"Her Majesty's Gun Boat, 'Netley,' Wick, North-East Coast of Scotland, 7th September, 1868.—Dear Sir,—Having had a most distressing and severe Cough, which caused me many sleepless nights and restless days, I was recommended by His Lordship the Earl of Caithness, to try your most invaluable Balsam of Aniseed, and I can assure you with the first dose I found immediate relief, even without having to suspend my various duties; and the first small bottle completely cured me, I have therefore the greatest confidence in fully recommending it to the million. Most respectfully yours, W. Linzell, H.M.G.B. 'Netley.'—To Mr Powell."—Prepared and Sold by THOMAS POWELL, 16, Black-friars Road London; and Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World. In Bottles only, at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 6d each. Ask for Powell's Balsam of Aniseed."

Markets.

CORN MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET.—At Tuesday's market there was a small supply of English wheat, and not much foreign. Fine old was held for an advance of 1s, but in this there was little done, as the demand was mostly upon new, of which there were a few lots of fine quality from Hamburg. These brought from 64s to 64s 6d per 504lbs, but for forward deliveries the prices offered were not so good as on Saturday. Barley and oats each 1s to 2s higher. Malt unchanged. Beans and peas had rather more inquiry. Flour in good demand at full prices for English, and 1s to 2s on foreign.

HEXHAM CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—There was a good attendance at our market to-day, but a small supply of all kinds of grain. Wheat met a brisk trade, at about 2s. per qr. advance. Other grains were without change.

DURHAM CORN AND PROVISION MARKET, Saturday.—The following were the prices quoted at our market this day:—Oats, 7s 6d to 0s 0d per boll. Beef, 9d to 11d.; mutton, 9d to 10½d; veal, 9½d to 10½d; lamb, 9½d to 11d per lb. Chickens, 2s 6d to 3s 0d; ducks, 2s 4d to 3s 3d; hens, 1s to 1s 9d each. Butter, 1s 5d to 1s 6d per lb.; eggs, 10 to 11 for 1s. Onions, 1s 6d to 2s; apples, 2s to 2s 6d; pears, 1s 9d to 2s 6d per peck; potatoes, 10d to 1s per stone.

DARLINGTON CORN MARKET, Monday.—Red wheat made 16s 6d to 17s 6d; white ditto., 17s 6d to 18s 6d barley, 8s 6d to 9s 0d per boll; oats, 3s to 3s 6d per bushel; beans and peas unaltered.

LONDON CORN MARKET, Wednesday. — Market firm. Moderate attendance. English and foreign wheat steady at Monday's quotations. Flour unchanged. Barley, oats, maize, beans, and peas are firm, but unaltered.

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The show of stock presented for sale exhibited a decline of 441 beasts and 3,570 sheep and lambs as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, the Irish cattle were seasonably good. But, generally speaking, every description of stock—pigs excepted—were inferior. The supply of beef comprised 1,183 head. We have had another fluctuating market, and the decline of Tuesday last was fully recovered. There was a decided improvement in the demand, and prices advanced 6d per stone on the rates of this day se'nnight; 10s 6d to weigh was offered and refused. The number of sheep and lambs was 6,250. The mutton trade was in an exceedingly active state. In exceptional cacrs 10d per lb was obtained, but the general top figure was 9½d. Lambs—the demand for which is fast drawing to a close—however, a few lots of the better qualities made about 10½d per lb; while middling and inferior qualities were a slow sale, at about lates rates. Pigs—748 were shown. The pork trade was less active to-day than last week and prices declined about 3d per stone.

Prices:—Beasts, prime heifers, 10s 3d to 10s 6d; secondary sorts, 9s 0d to 9s 6d; inferior sorts, 7s 6d to 8s 6d; first-class oxen, 10s 0d to 10s 3d; middling, 8s 6d to 9s 6d; cows, 7s 6d to 8s 6d; pork, large, 5s 0d to 7s 0d; small. 7s 6d to 8s 0d per stone of 14lbs. Sheep, (out of wool), good vendable wedders, per lb., 9d to 9½d; middling 8d to 8½d. lambs, 9d to 10½d per lb.

WAKEFIELD CATTLE MARKET, Wednesday. — There was a larger show of fat beasts than there has been this year, nearly 1,500 being present. They were rather rough in quality, but the inspector reported that they all appeared healthy. The beef trade ruled very dull, and although prices were from 6d to 1s per stone lower a clearance was not effected. A small supply of sheep and lambs, scarcely 4,000, and a fair trade at an advance of about ½d per lb for the best qualities.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET, Tuesday.—There were 93 carts of hay, and 41 carts of straw in the market. Prices: old land hay, £4 15s to £5 12s 0d; new land hay, £4 10s 0d to £5 10s 0d; this year's growth, £1 0s to £5 8s 0d per ton. Wheat straw, 3s 0d to 3s 9d; barley straw, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; oat straw, 2s. 10d. to 3s 6d per thrave.

MIDDLESBROUGH IRON MARKET, Tuesday.—There was a large attendance on 'Change at Middlesbrough. A fair amount of business was done. There are varying statements about the actual condition of the iron trade. Some brokers report that the prices are weaker, and that in some branches of the trade demand is slacker. Others give a different statement, declaring that the market remains firm and the demand good. We are informed by a maker that he has within the past few days sold No. 3 pig iron at 106s per ton for delivery on the Continent over next year. For this quality for immediate delivery a much higher price is readily obtained. There are a very few contracts for pig iron on home account. English buyers prefer to buy small quantities, believing that there will soon be a fall in the market. All the pig makers, however, are exceedingly busy, and there cannot be any change in prices until the whole district has worked of the low-priced contracts, and is seeking for more at the high quotations. Then it is anticipated the high rates will prove to be prohibitory to a considerate extent, and the market will quickly recede. In the finished trade there is scarcely any alteration. There is a falling off in some departments; but on the whole the trade is brisk, and prices are maintained. Coal and coke are still sold at high rates, and there is no immediate prospect of any material change.

SINGULAR DEATH OF A GIRL AT LEADGATE.—On Saturday morning, a girl named Margt. Simpson, eight years of age, daughter of a pitman named James Simpson, living in Pont Row, Leadgate, was found dead in bed. On Wednesday afternoon, it appears, the deceased and a number of companions were returning from school when she was struck by lightning. She walked home, and informed her mother about the lightning striking her, adding that it "flashed across her eyes" and made her head ache. The following day she complained about a burning thirst in her throat, and drank a good deal of water, which, however, she no sooner took than she vomited. The pain in the little girl's head increased, as did also her craving for water, and on Saturday morning death put an end to her sufferings. It is rather a singular fact that a woman was similarly struck by the lightning at Leadgate the same day, and ever since the occurrence she has been a helpless idiot, the shock having apparently affected her brain.

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

BREAKFAST. — EPPS'S COCOA. — GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."—*Civil Service. Gazette* Made simply with boiling water or milk. Each packet is labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London." Also makers of Epps's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condensed Milk). 449b

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

ELECTRO-DIFFUSING 5s. BANDS, BELTS, &c.—Mr. Pulvermacher, ever anxious to diffuse amongst the millions the great boon of his Medico-galvanic System, has happily succeeded by his new mechanical process of manufacture in establishing a 5s. Electro-diffusing Band, Belt, &c. of self-sustaining action. While insuring the greatest efficacy in the speedy recovery from *Rheumatism, Gout Sciatica, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Spasms, Cramp, Paralysis, Epilepsy, Nervous Debility, Functional Disorders, &c., &c.,* these appliances combine cheapness with the utmost ease, and greater comfort of application by being used in a dry state. Henceforth Patients of small means and delicate constitution may advantageously avail themselves of the truly marvellous efficacy of Galvanic Electricity by self-application, an efficacy *unrivalled by any remedy extant.* These Bands, &c., are forwarded, post free, on receipt of post-office order, or stamps, with full particulars on application to J. L. PULVERMACHER, 168, Regent Street, London W.

The papers of Victoria, Vancouver's Island, complain that Chinese women are bought and sold there in defiance of the law.

The Belfast Presbytery have this week adopted resolutions declaring the Presbytery deeply humbled because of the deplorable scenes enacted since their last meeting, and appointed the third Sunday in this month as a day of special humiliation.

The existence of the sea serpent is not a merely modern belief. In a note on Shakspere's "Antony and Cleopatra," act 5, scene 2, Chalmer's edition, 1805, we read: "Worm is the Teutonick work for serpent; we have the blind-worm and slow-worm still in our language, and the Norwegians call an enormous monster, seen sometimes in the Northern Ocean, the sea-worm.

A few days ago, says the *Swiss Times*, a fearful crime was committed at the village of Ergish, district of Loeche, Valais. In a moment of rage, caused by drunkenness, a young man killed his father by stabbing him with a knife. The father feeling his end to be nigh, caused his son to be brought before him, when he forgave him for what he had done, pointed out to him the surest means of escape, gave him some money and expired a moment afterwards.

DEATHS FROM SNAKE BITE IN INDIA.—As many as 62 deaths from snake bites and wild animals took place in the Punjab during the month of May. Although the estimated population is very great—probably over 95,000,000—still this is a serious and more or less preventable item. In the same period there were 4,406 deaths from small-pox, and 15,539 from fever. The total death-rate, however, was 23 per 1,000 per annum—less than in many of our British towns.—*British Medical Journal.*

THE INDIAN INDIGO CROP.—The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* sends the following news in a telegram of Friday's date:—The Benares and Patna opium sales to date have averaged £143 per chest. The budget estimate was £120 to £140 per chest. This would have given the Government a surplus of £9,000,000. The indigo season has proved excellent; the out-turn is estimated at not less than 125,000 maunds. In Lower Bengal the crop is 50 per cent higher than last year. No purchases have been made in advance of arrival. The Khah of Khelat obstinately refuses to abide by the agreement come to with him. The Government intend to withdraw their political agent and to withhold his annual payment. The Viceroy starts for Umballa about the 14th of October, and expects to be in Bombay on the 15th of November..

A BOSTON IDEA.—A discovery has been made and applied in Boston which, it is claimed, will reduce the cost of steam power more than 60 per cent. It consists of a novel process by which the great amount of heat which escapes into the air in the waste or exhaust steam from engines is utilised by conducting it through the tubes of a boiler filled with the bisulphide of carbon, a fluid which boils at 110 degrees Fah., and at the temperature of exhaust steam gives a pressure of 65lb. to the inch in the boiler; the vapour formed in this boiler is used to drive an engine, instead of steam, and after being used is condensed by cooling, pumped into the boiler again, and used continuously without loss. It is claimed that experiments prove that by this process the same fuel now required to produce 100 horses' power with the best engines in use will produce 256 horses' power, showing a gain of 150 per cent in the amount of power obtained by the consumption of fuel.—*New York Daily Bulletin.*

THE RUSSIAN FORTRESS OF KERTCH.—We hear (says the *Eastern Budget*) that preparations are being made for converting the fortress of Kertch at the entrance of the Sea of Azoff, into a fortress of the first class. The reason for this measure is stated to be that the present fortifications, which cost 15,000,000 roubles, are now useless in consequence of the immense progress which has been made of late in artillery science, and that the expenditure of a comparitively small sum in addition will place Kertch in the position which its military importance demands. It has also been decided to lower the bottom of the Straits of Kertch so as to make them navigable by ships of heavy burthen, the transport of corn from the Sea of Azoff being far more considerable than that from Odessa. This, however, will also of course facilitate the passage of hostile ships of war through the Straits, and it is therefore proposed to build large detached forts on the heights round Kertch, which would entirely command the Straits.

The editor of an American paper makes the amende honourable in the following elaborate style:—"There is a fly in our office, one particular, aggressive fly, distinguished from its brethren by a pertinacity and untiring energy that, if properly directed, are enough to make him President. Other flies we can dispose of by whisking a paper at them, or putting them out of the window. But this fly we can't manage. We don't like to kill flies. There is something so confiding about them that it seems like a breach of hospitality to kill them. That fly tumbles into our inkstand, crawls out and dries his little feet by walking over our paper as we write. The compositor has hard work to decipher our manuscript sometimes. And in this connection we would make a slight correction. In the last number of our paper we called the Hon. Mr.—— 'an unprincipled demagogue;' we should have said 'a high-toned patriot.' It was all the fault of that fly. The brother of the Hon. Mr.—— came into our office this morning with a new and substantial-looking cane and reminded us of the misprint."

A NEW CARLIST INSURRECTION.—A correspondent of the *Patrie*, writing from the Spanish frontier, says the Carlist insurrection is on the point of being renewed with greater vigour than ever. For some days past well-known leaders have crossed the frontier, some in the direction of Catalonia, and others for the Basque provinces. Arms are being conveyed into Spain every day, and everything portends a new rising. Don Carlos, the correspondent has from "a sure source," is at Ciboure, where he has formed a council composed of the most distinguished personages who took part in the late insurrection, such as Aguersea, Carosa, Velasco, Lizzaraga, and others. It has been decided that the movement should be continued in the mountains, in preparation for a "grand coup" when the favourable moment arrives. Carlist bands begin to reappear in the Basque provinces, and the leaders of various bodies of insurgents have taken up their posts in the mountains to await the day of conflict.

WEST INDIAN TELEGRAPHS.—New York despatches received from Kingston state that the Colonial Government offers to guarantee the interest on 3,000,000 dols. to be expended in constructing a railroad from Kingston to the foot of the mountains, thence across the island to Falmouth, and then to Montego Bay. The Government also proposes to pay for the transmission of a daily telegraphic summary of political and commercial news from New York, to be published in the Jamaica journals. The telegraph cable between Kingston and Aspinwall, it may be remembered does not work, and the efforts to repair the fault have hitherto proved ineffectual. The telegraph fleet recently sent out on this task returned to Kingston without any news of the lost cable, and also reporting the loss of their grappling gear. Sir Charles Bright is to go out in search of the lost cable, after thoroughly refitting the vessels of the expedition. The telegraphic communication with the West Indies and with South America, it is stated, will also be kept up by a line of cable to run from Aspinwall to the Danish island of St. Thomas. A line of cable now runs from St. Thomas to New York, by way of the island of Bermuda. On the 22nd August, a monthly steamer, subsidized by the Jamaica Government at the rate of 22,500 dols. per annum, commenced running between Kingston and New York.

Immense quantities of game have been sent from Compiege to the Paris Hospitals by Sir Richard Wallace. A large proportion of all that is shot this year in the forest will be devoted by him to charitable institutions.

AN EXODUS OF LONDONERS TO THE HOP GROUND.—On Saturday an immense number of men, women, and children, chiefly out of the purlieus of Seven Dials, Kent street, and the Borough met at London Bridge, as is their custom on the first Saturday in September, to start off to seek their fortunes in the hop plantations in Kent and Surrey. They went away in groups towards Shooter's-hill, and will make stages down to the hop countries. They were provided with cooking apparatus, and baskets, &c., and many of the women carried children, and were comprised chiefly of the London Irish. Hop picking is now very general, hop-picking hands are scarce, and high prices are offered to experienced pickers. The farm labourers and their wives in the rural districts are engaged in the corn harvest. Hop growers have "gangers" on the roads to meet the hop pickers and engage them for the season (about six weeks.) They are paid for picking at per bushel.

THE HIGH PRICE OF PROVISIONS.—On Sunday morning, a largely attended meeting was held on Clerkenwell-green—Mr. P. Johnson in the chair—to consider the cause and remedy of the present high price of the necessaries of life. The meeting was held under the auspices of the London Patriotic Society. The chairman, in opening the proceedings, referred especially to the game laws, which he contended were the cause of the present famine price of provisions. He said the price of beef and mutton was enhanced by the turning of Scotland into a great deer forest and grouse preserve, as well as by the multiplication of hares and rabbits, two or three of the last-named consuming as much as a sheep, and all that the wealthy, aristocratic loungers might follow the profession of amateur butchers, or, as they called themselves, sportsmen. Mr. Osborn and several other speakers addressed the assembly, and resolutions were ultimately adopted, affirming that the Land and Game Laws were two of the most prominent causes of the present high prices of provisions, and ought therefore to be abolished, and pledging the meeting to aid the cause by every means in its power.

STEAMSHIP OWNERS AND THE INCREASED PRICE OF COAL.—Some additional particulars upon this subject have been obtained by our Liverpool correspondent from reliable sources. Writing on Saturday he states that the depression in the trade done by ocean-going steamers continues, and several well-known lines contemplate laying up some of their vessels until coal can be obtained in greater quantity and less rates. Although the price of coal has never been so high as at present, when it costs, at the lowest computation, £45 more per day to work a large steamer then was the case a few months ago, it is not so much the cost as the difficulty, and sometimes even the impossibility, of obtaining a sufficient supply that is complained of, and the cause of this is said to rest with the colliers themselves. In consequence of the increased rates of wages the men can now earn in a few hours as much as they formerly got for a whole day's work, and as they refuse to work longer than is necessary to do this the quantity of coal brought to the pit's mouth is entirely insufficient to meet the demand. While the effect of the dearness and scarcity of coal is felt so severely by steam-ship owners, the owners of sailing vessels are reaping the advantage, being able to secure cargoes as fast as they can supply ships. There are now only two steamers loading for China and the East, while for Australia there are none upon the berth. The latest advices from Bombay state that the freight for cotton to Liverpool by steamer is 45s. per ton, and as the Suez Canal rates amount to 10s. additional, the total rate of freight per steamer contrasts very unfavourably with that for sailing ships, which is 40s., although the latter adopt the old Cape of Good Hope route. It is expected that the difficulty with regard to coal in Great Britain will open out the resources of Australia as a coal-producing country.

HIGH PRICE OF HORSES.—There never was a period perhaps when good average horses fetched so high a price as they do at the present time. Some fifteen or twenty years ago a good hack or roadster could be purchased for £25 or £30; now the same sort of animal readily obtains from £35 to £40. The rise in price of horses of a superior strength and breed has been still greater, and it is now a common thing to see horses in London drawing the carts and vans of tradesmen for the distribution of their goods worth from £60 to £80 each. No reference is made to what may be termed fancy horses, the prices of which are dependent upon conventional circumstances, such as trained trotters for fashionable traps, stout cobs for 18 or 20 stone weights, or fanciful amblers, for the Rotten-row *elite* of the *beau monde*. These animals are, under all circumstances, what may be termed a constant quantity, and rarely disturb the general market of demand and supply for horses. But in all the great centres of industry throughout the country the price of a useful horse is fully twenty-five per cental more than it was some fifteen or 20 years ago. The immediate cause, no doubt, of this continued high price of horses is that the demand greatly outstrips the supply, and, moreover, that the demand is a continuously growing quantity, while the supply is not stationary, but rather diminishing. The growing wealth of the community and the increase of population, naturally lead to a greater demand upon the productions of agriculture; but the latter, with all the vigorous efforts it has made, and is still making, cannot keep pace with the two former. Our crops of grain under the most favourable circumstances, cannot supply the wants of our growing population, nor can we obtain sufficient meat from the same source, even supposing there were no rinderpest, nor foot-and-mouth disease, to torment and to decimate our cattle. The same remark will apply to horses, although they are not afflicted with any peculiar extraneous disease. The fact is simply this, the more we extend cultivation and increase our corn crops and our breeding of cattle, the less space shall we have for rearing of horses. The latter require a wide pasture to feed upon and large areas to wander over ere they can become well-framed animals and it may suit the comparatively wide tracks of grass lands in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire to rear a number of horses fit for the wants of the community but in other districts, where population is denser, and a higher degree of agriculture is practised, the horse must give way to the ox or the sheep. The breeding of horses, therefore, will be mainly confined to the least cultivated portions of the country, and as these advance in cultivation the supply of horses must necessarily diminish. There may, however, for a time be a larger supply of horses than we have recently had, arising from accidental circumstances. The government have given notice of the sale of some two thousand horses which were purchased for the purpose of the autumn campaign. They were purchased at 40 guineas a head, and as they will be sold in open market it will be curious to see what price they will fetch. The London season, too, is over, and a great number of animals will be temporarily thrown upon the market. Again, about this time of the year the price of horses generally falls; yet at Barnet fair a day or two ago there was an active business carried on, and sound horses were in great demand—cart breeds from 28 to 40 guineas, and secondary ditto 16 to 20 guineas. Horses suitable for vans, omnibuses, and town purposes, 30 to 40 guineas; saddle horses, 28 to 45 guineas; horses for light harness, 18 to 35 guineas, and saddle and harness cobs, 18 to 28 guineas. At other fairs in the country similar high prices are obtained, and for the present we do not see the slightest chance of any great diminution.

RACE BETWEEN OCEAN STEAMERS.—The ocean race between four of the fastest steamers afloat from New York to Liverpool, has been won by the City of Brussels, which beat the Republic by only 1 hour and 15 minutes, arriving off Roche's Point at 10 a.m. on Monday.

SETTING FIRE TO HAMPSTEAD HEATH.—At Highgate Police-court on Monday, Albert Cook, 17, and Benjamin Morris, 15, were charged with wilfully setting fire to a quantity of furze on Hampstead Heath. This offence is said to be of frequent occurrence. Cook alleged that he was lighting his pipe with a lucifer, when Morris pushed him into the furze. Mr. Nicholson ordered each of the prisoners to pay 4s. costs, and told them that if they were brought up again they would be sent to prison.

ATTEMPT TO UPSET A PASSENGER TRAIN.—On Sunday night, about seven o'clock, another attempt to upset a passenger train was discovered upon the North-Eastern Railway, at a point about one third of the way between Seaton Carew and West Hartlepool stations. Some malicious or idiotic person had placed a thick piece of wood across the down line of rails, upon which, at 8 10 p.m., a passenger train from Stockton, which is usually heavily laden, would have to pass; but the obstruction was fortunately discovered and removed, about the hour above named, by Mr. Milner, the station master at Seaton Carew, and another of the company's officials, to whose vigilance, doubtless, the safety of the passenger train is due.

SAD STORY OF DESTITUTION AND DEATH.—The inquest on the young lady who committed suicide by jumping off Waterloo Bridge, London, and drowning herself in the Thames was held on Monday evening. In a letter found in her pocket she stated that her name was Alice Blanche Oswalde, and that she had been brought over from America as nursery governess by a lady to Edinburgh, who discharged her soon after her arrival. She then came to London in search of a situation, with only 5s. in her pocket. Failing in every way, footsore and heartweary, she preferred death to the dawning of another wretched morning. She said she she could not tread the path of sin, for her dead mother was watching over her. Other letters said she had tried hard to get a situation, but had failed; and that she had been to the American Consul to get sent back to America, but he was out of town. The jury returned a verdict that she "Drowned herself while in a fit of temporary insanity."

VISIT OF THE JAPANESE EMBASSY TO WINDSOR CASTLE.—On Saturday the Japanese Ambassador, with his four associates and suite, attended by Sir Harry Parkes, Minister Plenipotentiary to Japan; General Alexander, R.M.A.; and Mr. Aston, of the British Legation at Japan, arrived at Windsor by Great Western train at 11.15 a.m., for the purpose of visiting the Castle and Royal demesne. His Excellency and party were received by Mr. Seabrook, inspector of palaces, and one of her Majesty's carriages, a waggonette drawn by a couple of horses, being placed at their disposal, the illustrious visitors drove to the Castle, where they were shown the private and State apartments, and the other principal objects of interest about the palace. Afterwards the Embassy was driven to the Royal dairy, the aviary, Frogmore, and thence through the Great Park to Virginia Water. His Excellency and suite, who expressed themselves much pleased with their visit, drove back to the Windsor station of the Great Western Railway, and at 4.45 p.m. returned in a saloon carriage to Paddington.

SAD ACCIDENT AT LLANDUDNO.—A distressing accident occurred at Llandudno on Sunday evening to a young lady staying at No. 6, Mostyn Crescent, on the Parade, with her two sisters and her father, Mr. A. Brown, linen merchant, Liverpool. The three young ladies had been walking on the Parade until nearly nine o'clock, when they returned to their apartments. Miss Brown, who is about 30 years of age, retired almost immediately to her bedroom. Having placed the candle upon the dressing table, she is supposed to have reached over it to draw the window blind, and while she was doing so her muslin dress, with long open sleeves, was caught in the flame, and she was speedily enveloped in a blaze. The blaze ignited the window drapery, and Miss Brown tried to extinguish the flames. Her fearful predicament was seen from the beach by a gentleman, who ran to the house, gave an alarm, and rushed upstairs. He found Miss Brown making her way from the bedroom. He at once tore up the carpets, and with assistance wrapped the unfortunate lady in them, and as quickly as possible he extinguished the flames, but not before Miss Brown was dreadfully burnt. Her arms, face, breast, and legs were fearfully scorched. Drs. Dalton and Williams were soon in attendance, but Miss Brown's injuries were so severe that their aid was unavailing. Miss Brown lingered for two hours, dying in a state of insensibility about midnight. Mr. Brown was suffering from illness, which has been so much intensified by the fatality that his life is almost despaired of.

ALARMING PREDICAMENT OF A SCARBOROUGH VISITOR.—Amongst the numerous visitors to Scarborough, there is a gentleman, named Mr. Binns, from Bradford, who has met with a singular adventure. He says that having wended his way along the coast, nothing particular occurred until he reached the bay adjoining Filey. Having passed the first arm of the bay, he was proceeding towards the other side, where the Brigg runs out to sea, when he suddenly found his progress barred. The sea, rising rapidly with the spring tides, had already submerged the Brigg. Mr. Binns then turned to retrace his steps, in the hope of being enabled to get clear of his embarrassing position on the other side, when he was horrified to find all egress cut off in that quarter, for the tide which had encircled the Brigg was also laving the outer extremity of the bay. Here was a terrible predicament to be in. Mr. Binns' first object was to endeavour to climb as far as he could up the rocks and obtain a footing where he would be clear of the tide. After much difficulty he succeeded in clambering to a position about ten feet from the base; but it soon became evident that the spring tide, which rises to a great height, would ere long engulf him if he remained there. Exhausted and weary as he was, he must make another effort to secure a foothold higher up or perish. With the energy of despair he made the attempt, and succeeded in reaching a spot several feet beyond his first standpoint. Upon this narrow ledge, about two feet in circumference, and clinging to the rocks for dear life, he passed many hours of torturing suspense. Even here the waves seemed to toy with their victim, for high as he had climbed the surf reached him and submerged the lower part of his body, while further progress was barred by a huge ridge of rocks overhead. In this perilous position, amid the roar of thunder, the flash of lightning, and a downpour of rain, the hours of night crept slowly on. The storm of rain, which had been a cause of alarm to many, was a welcome visitor to him, for parched, faint, and weary, even the rain water which poured down the rocks was a refreshing beverage. Soaking his handkerchief in the rain as it ran downwards, he was enabled to bathe his heated temples and to slake his thirst, for many hours had elapsed since he broke his fast. Of course the tide receded at midnight, but in the darkness which surrounded him, the unhappy prisoner durst not stir, lest by one false step he were dashed to the bottom, and thus lose his life. Here, then, on his dangerous perch he must wait until daylight approached, and until the tide rose and receded again. At last daylight broke, and as the hours wore on the tide began to fall, until eventually Mr. Binns was enabled to leave his perch on the rocks. The arrival of the boats containing friends must have been a welcome sight. Saturated with wet and thoroughly exhausted, he was taken off and speedily restored to his sorrowing family, by whom he had been given up as lost, after having spent nearly 24 hours on this desolate rock.

"FUNERAL" OF FATHER HYACINTHE.—The "funeral" of *Pere* Hyacinthe took place on Friday. It is the custom among Roman Catholic religious communities to consider any member that deserts them as dead, and the ceremony of burying him is gone through. This was done on Friday at the Convent of Dominicians, to which M. Hyacinthe Lyson belonged. A coffin was placed in the middle of the chapel, and the customary burial service was chanted. It is said the scene was "most imposing."—*Echo.*

NO PHYSIC ON SUNDAY.—There is a limit, observes the *New York Herald*, beyond which Sabbath-keeping apparently ceases to be a virtue, and this limit has been found in Florida in the case of the apothecaries, who, from religious or other motives, have taken to closing their shops on Sundays. Those who have hitherto been urging legislation to shut up all other sorts of places of business on the first day of the week now propose a special Act of Legislature forcing druggists to work on all the seven days.

THE ELECTIONS IN BRAZIL.—A telegram from Rio, dated August, 22nd, says:—"The Liberals have abandoned the elections in nearly all the provinces. Much blood has been shed there. The crush of the multitude was terrible, and several persons of note have been bayonetted and otherwise wounded. The result is not yet known but will probably be in favour of the Government. The churches in which the elections have been held are filled with troops. The negotiations with M. Mitre continues to be held in secret; it is believed that the issue will be peaceful."

M. Laroque, wine merchant in the Boulevard de Neuilly (says *Galignani*), while writing on the evening of Tuesday last, was suddenly startled by hearing piercing screams from the kitchen. He rushed to the spot, and found his wife with her clothes in flames. He tore down a curtain, threw it round her, and tried to extinguish the fire, but was himself so severely burnt in the hands and face that he was obliged to loosen his hold. He then rushed out, calling for help; but just at that moment a neighbour, Mme. Feuillache, who had heard the cries, was hastening in to render assistance, when the two came into collision with such violence that the woman was dashed against the wall and had her arm broken. The injuries received by Mme. Laroque are so severe as to leave no hope of her recovery; but the other two persons are not in any danger.

ASSASSINATION IN SWITZERLAND.—The *Swiss Times* reports that on the evening of the 1st, after dark, a watchmaker of Biel named A. Girardin was returning, together with his wife and four children, from Reuchenette, where he had been for exercise with the Biel rural guard. He had a child on his arm and was carrying his still loaded gun on his back. Girardin remarked to his wife that he had better discharge the gun before any accident took place. No sooner had he done so than three Italians rushed upon the unsuspecting man and gave him three wounds with their knives. Two of the men were immediately taken into custody by some members of the rural guard and conveyed to Biel. The people of the neighbourhood are deeply embittered against these assassins, who, it appears, lately took the life of the father of a family in Villeret.

NEW PATROL JACKET FOR INFANTRY.—The following general order has been specially issued from the Horse Guards, by command of the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief:—"Her Majesty has been pleased to approve a scarlet patrol jacket for officers of infantry. The jacket is to be of scarlet cloth or serge, according to the climate, of the same shape and size as the blue patrol jacket, with collar of the regimental facings. The sleeve braided as the shell jacket, according to rank. Scarlet shoulder strap, with a small button, and the number of the regiment in gold embroidered figures three quarters of an inch high, and half an inch from the lower end of the strap. White cloth edging all round, except the collar and round the shoulder strap. Scarlet lining. Field officers wear gold embroidered collar badges. The scarlet patrol jacket is to be worn without sash at drill, and on parade when the men are dressed in frocks. The blue patrol jacket may be worn on regimental boards, and on fatigue, stable, or orderly duties, but not on parade. Officers of line regiments are not obliged to provide themselves with blue patrol jackets, but may wear the scarlet patrol jacket on occasions when the blue patrol jacket is authorised to be worn. A pattern of the scarlet is deposited in the officers' pattern-room, Horse Guards.—War Office, Pall Mall.—By command, RICHARD AIREY, Adjutant General."

A MAN'S MARCHING POWERS.—The amount of physical exertion that a body of men can undergo under certain circumstances is occasionally very remarkable. It is probable that many of our young and comparatively untrained soldiers have made marches during the manœuvres of the present autumn, and with much benefit to their health, such as they have never before undertaken. But these marches have of course been insignificant compared with what our troops have, over and over again, performed during real campaigns in the Peninsular, in India during the mutiny, in Abyssinia, and elsewhere. And, what is more, so great is the influence of excitement and emulation that young soldiers who feel great fatigue after a long field-day at home, would undergo vastly greater exertion on active service without much difficulty or distress. As every one knows, the physical exercises which are new and unfamiliar tire most; and it is probable with the first long march, as it is with a first ride to one unaccustomed to horse exercise, that most fatigue is felt. Troops are but a short time in the field before they acquire "staying power;" the fat diminishes as the muscle increases and the "wind" improves. The men who entered the American armies had not been long on service before they acquired the first requisite of a soldier—the power of marching. In the late Franco-German war very long and difficult marches were made by the Germans. Dr. Roth, who served as the chief medical officer of the Saxon army mentions that the 18th Division, from the 29th October to the 17th November, marched 260 miles, or 13 miles per diem. The same division marched 160 miles in nine days, or nearly 18 miles a day; while on the 16th and 17th December, in the various manœuvres about Orleans, they marched 54 miles. Considering that they were heavily accoutred—and it is the weight that tells on men as it does on horses—and that the roads were very bad, these marches, Dr. Parkes tells us in his 'Report on Hygiene for 1871,' are among the most fatiguing on record. The *physique* of the German soldier was, speaking generally, very fine, and superior to that of the French. But Dr. Frank mentioned to Dr. Parkes an instance of physical exertion undergone by a company of Chasseurs of Macmahon's army which is still more remarkable. The company, after being on guard without shelter or fire during a rainy night, started at three a.m. to rejoin its regiment in retreat on Niederbronn, after the battle of Weissenburgh. They arrived at 3.30 in the afternoon, and started for Phalsbourg at six o'clock. Without detailing the hours of the different marches, we may say that the road was across the hills and along forest tracts, and that altogether the march lasted forty-one hours and a half, and the men were actually on their feet about thirty hours, in addition to the guard duty on the night before the march. Considering the extreme difficulty of that rugged mountain country, and the bad weather, this is, adds Dr. Parkes, perhaps the most toilsome march on record. However much labour men may encounter for a short time under the influence of excitement, it is clear that they could no more continue these marches without ample rations than a locomotion engine could proceed without coal; and hence he was, physiologically, perfectly correct who said that armies marched upon their bellies.—*The Lancet.*

On Saturday morning, John Halley, *alias* Sanders, was committed for trial at Waterford for the brutal murder of an old woman named Hannah Cullane.

UNHEALTHY TRADES.—The proverbial sickliness of bakers speaks for itself, but exact investigations are more satisfactory than general investigations. Making, then, a careful examination and comparison of unhealthy trades, Dr. Guy found that "while ten in the hundred among the scavengers, eleven in the hundred among the bricklayers' labourers, and twelve in the hundered among the silk printers, had had severe attacks of illness forty-eight in the hundred, or nearly half the entire number, of the journeymen bakers had suffered in the same way." The diseases, however, to which bakers are peculiarly subject, and which form the true test of the influence of their employment upon their health, are diseases of the lungs. Among the trades which most predispose to these diseases is that of the compositor, whose work lies very much in small, close, heated apartments, and extends through the night. The poor bakers Dr. Guy found to be numerically four times as subject to these diseases as the compositors.—*British Medical Journal.*

MARRIAGE OF MISS BRUCE.—The marriage of Miss Rachel Bruce, second daughter of the Right Hon. Henry A. Bruce, M.P. to Mr. Augustus G. Vernon Harcourt, the eldest son of Admiral Harcourt, was solemnised in St. Margaret's district church, Mountain Ash, Glamorganshire, at half-past ten on Tuesday morning. The bride, who was given away by her father, was attired in rich corded white silk with bodice *en cœur*, elegantly trimmed with Brussels lace, head-dress of orange blossoms, jessamine, and myrtle, and plain white tulle veil. She carried a bouquet of exquisite hothouse flowers, and was attended to the altar by ten bridesmaids, who were uniformly dressed in white and blue. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. William Bruce, uncle of the bride, and the Rev. D. Jones, incumbent of the church, in presence of a numerous circle of distinguished visitors. The day was fortunately fine, and the town of Mountain Ash made a general holiday during the morning, and was decorated with flags for the occasion. Triumphal arches were also erected on the route from Duffryn House, the seat of Mr. Bruce, to the church. After breakfast the newly-married pair left for Shrewsbury and the West by Great Western Railway.

ALLEGED ABDUCTION OF A GIRL BY ROMAN CATHOLICS.—On Tuesday as the business at the Salford Borough Police Court was just closing, a woman named Green, wife of a greengrocer in Oldfield Road, applied to Mr. J. F. Mart (the presiding magistrates) for advice under the following circumstances. She was a Protestant, and had a daughter named Sarah, about 15 years of age. This girl, she affirmed, had been taken to the Roman Catholic church and baptised; and since then she had been away from her home for two nights. She (applicant) did not now know where she was, but she had heard that she had been seen with two Sisters of Mercy. Applicant had been to one of the Roman Catholic priests, who had told her he would try and find her daughter if she would allow her to attend the Roman Catholic Church.—Mr. Mart said she must find out where the girl was before the Bench could interfere.—The Clerk said even then he doubted whether the Court had any jurisdiction.—Mr. Mart said the mother might take the girl by force if she could find out where she was and could get at her, but he suggested that the mother had better allow the child to enjoy her own religious convictions.—Applicant: No; before she shall be a Catholic I would die.

EMBEZZLEMENT BY THE LATE SECRETARY OF THE BLIND ASYLUM, BIRMINGHAM.—At the Public Office, Birmingham, on Monday, before Mr. Kynnersley, John Grimmett (33), clerk, of 163, Great Colmore-street, was charged on remand with embezzling several sums of money belonging to the Blind Asylum Committee. Mr. Bradbury said the prisoner was the late secretary and trade manager at the Edgbaston Blind Asylum. It was the duty of prisoner to keep the books of the institution, and to enter into a cash-book all moneys received. He was accustomed to receive "quarterly payments" by parents and guardians of inmates, as well as moneys for the sale of osiers to former pupils, who had been assisted to establish themselves in business. At the end of the last financial year the prisoner, it was found, had only accounted for one item, £2 8s. 6d., for osiers sold, and this circumstance excited the committee's suspicions, Mr. Birkenshaw, the former secretary, was called in to audit the accounts, when it was found that there was a large deficiency. The prisoner was suspended, and on the various parents and different people being communicated with, it was found that a very large sum of money had not been accounted for. Mr. Parry said the prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge, but he hoped the Bench would deal with the case in a lenient manner. This was his first offence, and he hoped the prisoner would have a chance of regaining his character. In a case of this sort it was not only the prisoner who suffered, for while the latter was in gaol his wife and family would have a difficulty in obtaining their daily food. The prisoner desired him (Mr. Parry) to express his regret at what he had done. Mr. Kynnersley said he was very sorry to see a man like the prisoner in such a position, but to rob a charity was one of the worst things a man could do. The prisoner would be committed to gaol for six months.

CORONERS AND THE JUSTICES.—Mr. Price, coroner for Salford and the surrounding portions of the county, at the conclusion of an inquest held at the Swan Inn, Lower Crumpsall on Tuesday, complained of a recent regulation made by the county justices regarding inquests. Referring to a certificate showing the cause of death of the subject of the inquest, which had been obtained from a surgeon by the police, and forwarded to him, Mr. Price said it was wholly unlawfull in its use and its issue. It was one of two kinds ordered by the constabulary committee of this county to be used by the police; and its object was, he supposed—but he did not know positively—to cause some inquests to be held. He treated the certificates as waste paper and useless. The instructions given by the constabluary committee to the police were to call in a medical man to see the body of a person who had died in an unusual or unknown manner, and to get a certificate of the cause of death. The medical man so called in might never have seen the deceased during life. If the police could not get the friends of the dead person to pay for the doctor's services, they were authorised to give him five shillings; and this extra expense had to be borne by the county. The police themselves were not to blame, nor were the medical men; but he (the Coroner) treated the certificates in question wholly as waste paper. He had known several cases in which poor people had had to pay for the certificates when they were not well able to do so, and when the documents were of no use; because it was necessary to hold inquests after all. The certificates would not prevent him holding inquests if he thought they were necessary; and if he wanted medical testimony he should call a medical man before him.—Mr. Robert Rodger, surgeon, asked if he would have been justified in refusing to give the certificate in the case just considered.—The Coroner said "Certainly;" and added that he would have been very glad if Mr. Rodger had refused. To show the uselessness of these certificates, he would state that he was going to another inquest upon a child that had been drowned. A medical man had seen the child, and had certified that the probable cause of death was drowning. It was most absurd; in fact, it was illegal.—A Juryman wished to know the object of the certificates mentioned.—The Coroner answered that they were to try to dissuade him and others from holding inquests, chiefly in cases of natural death; but how could a medical man tell how a person had come to his death when he had not seen the symptoms during life?—Several jurymen expressed agreement with the Coroner.

Wanted.

WANTED, Supplies of BLACK GAME and PARTRIDGE.—Apply to WM. CARPENTER, 25, Great Barr Street, Birmingham.

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

WANTED AGENTS to SELL BIRMINGHAM GOODS. Wholesale list sent. Stamp'd Envelope for reply.—Apply J. PELL, Birmingham. 134c

WANTED, for Castleside Church, a Person to attend to the Cleaning and Heating of the same; and to the Ringing of the Bell on the Sunday. —Apply at the Vicarage, Castleside. 313c

D R A P E R Y.

WANTED immediately, a sharp JUNIOR ASSISTANT; also, APPRENTICES to the MILLINERY.—Apply to R. W. SHAW, Luton House, Consett. 312c

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

To Let.

TO LET on Hire, a MARQUEE, 80ft. by 30ft. with Five Masts fitted for a Partition.—Terms reasonable.—Apply to ROBT. DICKINSON, Oxhill, Chester-le-Street. 185c

MARQUEES AND MARQUEE TENTS TO LET OUT ON HIRE, suitable for Flower Shows, Pic-Nics, &c.—Apply to T. R. HARRISON, Sailmaker, 12, Quayside, Newcastle. 242c

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

TO LET, with immediate possession, at Dipton, a SHOP and HOUSE, containing besides Shop, Four Rooms and Cellar, a two Stalled-Stable and covered Cart Shed, can be had if required.—Apply to JAMES MARSHALL on the premises. 308c

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

TO LET.

THE TOWN HALL, DIPTON, immediately behind the Sportman's Arms. This erection is suitable for Concerts, Lectures, or Auctions.—Terms may be known on application to Mr. R. CLARK, Sportman's Arms, Dipton. 124c

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

PUBLIC BATHS, CONSETT.

THOSE Eligible and Commodious BATHS are now offered to the Public to be LET BY TENDER. Particulars on application to the SECRETARY OF THE CONSETT CO-OPERATIVE STORE, to whom Tenders may be sent, up to the 24th instant, marked "Tender for Baths." 340c

TO BUILDERS.

TO LET, the several WORKS required in the ERECTION of Four COTTAGES, at Catchgate.

Plans and Specifications may be seen on application to Mr. THOMAS LAMB, Annfield Plain, by whom Tenders will be received till 4 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 17th of September, 1872.

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

316c JOHN SMITH, Architect, Shotley Bridge.

For Sale.

FOR SALE, a MANGLE, nearly new.—Apply to Mr. R. REAVELY, Fondly Street, Dipton. 329c

FOR SALE, 25 MULE EWES, Four and Five Years Old.—For reference apply at the office of this paper. 328c

FOR SALE.—A LIGHT BICYLE, Size, 3ft. 6in. by 3ft. Price £2 10s.—Apply to Mr. THOMAS SHIPLEY, South Medomsley Colliery. 304c

TWO First-class WAGGONETTES, little worse than new, for Sale.—Apply to JAMES HOGG, Light Carriage Builder, Gallowgate, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 325c

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

SALE OF BOOKS.

THE BOOKS of the late Rev. W. MIDDLETON, Baptist Minister, are now being OFFERED FOR SALE. Catalogues can be had, and books seen on application to Mrs. MIDDLETON, 18, Medomsley Road, Consett. 334c

FOR SALE,

FOUR excellent GARDENS, near the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, and adjoining the Church Bank Road, Shotley Bridge. The above are in a high state of cultivation, and well adapted for Building Sites.—For particulars apply to Mr. J. H. BELL, 59, Gloucester Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 338c

FOR SALE, or to LET, and to be entered upon at November Term next, all that substantially built FREEHOLD DWELLING-HOUSE, known as Derwent Cottage, containing Seven Rooms, Cellar, and out-door offices, &c., situate in Shotley Bridge, and now in the occupation of Mr. WILLIAM BROWN, Builder,—Apply to W. J. SCOTT, Front Street, Consett. 330c

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, well-built PROPERTY, situate in LEADGATE.

Lot 1.—HOUSE and SHOP, with Cellar, Stable, and Warehouse.

Lot 2.—Good HOUSE with Four Rooms and Washhouse.

Lot 3.—HOUSE with Four Rooms, and SHOP.

Apply to JOHN FLETCHER, Leadgate. 271c

August 15th, 1872.

FOR SALE, Sets of Lathe Heads, from 4 in. to 9 in. Centres; also, Slide Rests for Lathes; a Splendid Foot Lathe, with Back Motiom Heads and Slide Rests, on Metal Frame; Two Small Engines; Four Model Engines; Boilers and Cylinders; Scale Beams and Weighing Machines; Blacksmith's and Tinsmith's Tools; Mason's Tools, a Small Winch; Iron Blocks and Ropes; Sets of Cart and other Harness; Riding Saddles, Bridles, and Spurs; large Metal Pots; Garden Rollers and Pump; Land Measuring Chains; Joiners' Chests, Benches, and Tools; a Double Barrelled Gun, by Labron an Day.—All Cheap, at 159, PILGRIM STREET, Three Doors from All Saints' Church, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

LEWIS LEE, PROPRIETOR. 159c

Money.

M O N E Y.

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

Lost.

LOST from a Field at CONSETT, a SHEEP having a wood tally on its neck. Information leading to it recovery will be rewarded.

323 J. S. MURRAY, Consett.

Found.

TAKEN UP at RED HEUSE, near Waskerley, about a Fortnight ago, Four MULE LAMBS. The owner can have them by applying to JOHN LOWES, Red House. If not claimed in Seven days they will be sold.

September 6th, 1872. 311c

Sales by Auction.

By Mr Joseph Oley

PARSONAGE HOUSE, EBCHESTER.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at the above place, on MONDAY, September 16th, 1872, a quantity of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BOOKS, FARM IMPLEMENTS, and POULTRY, belonging to Mrs. STUBBS, who is leaving the above residence. For particulars see handbills.

MR. JOSEPH OLEY, Auctioneer.

10, Wood Street, Shotley Bridge. 314c

By Mr. A. T. Crow.

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

THE next SALE of HORSES, HARNESS, CARRIAGES, &c., will take place on TUESDAY Sept. 10, 1872. ARTHUR T. CROW, Auctioneer

PEEL'S GREAT NORTHERN HORSE REPOSITORY, HAYMARKET, NEWCASTLE.

SPECIAL SALE OF DRAUGHT HORSES, SATURDAY, SEPT. 14, 1872.

MR. ARTHUR T. CROW has been favoured with instructions from Mr. LANING, Sub-Contractor, to SELL BY AUCTION, at the above Repository, on SATURDAY, Sept. 14, 1872, his valuable Stud of 30 Powerful DRAUGHT HORSES.

Detailed particulars in catalogues.

Haymarket, Sept. 10, 1872. 832c

By Mr. Henry Brown.

P O T A T O E S

FOR SALE BY ACUTION, at REDWELL HILLS, near Leadgate, belonging to Mr. HENRY BROWN, on MONDAY, Sept. 16, 1872,

MR. H. BROWN, Auctioneer,

1½ Acres of POTATOES, in Lots to suit Purchasers. Sale to commence at Two o'clock. 341c

POTATOES FOR SALE.

MR. HENRY BROWN is instructed by Messrs. J. and T. W. WALKER, to SELL BY AUCTION, on ROWLEY FARM, near Castleside, and in the Field opposite Mr. DAVIDSON'S, FOUR LANE ENDS, on MONDAY, September 23rd, 1872, about 4 Acres of POTATOES, in such Lots as will suit Purchasers. Sale to commence at Two o'clock in the Afternoon. 342c

By Mr. John Jenkins.

SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

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

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

July 17th, 1872. 214c

SALE AT ANNFIELD PLAIN.

TO INNKEEPERS AND OTHERS.

MR. JOHN JENKINS

BEGS respectfully to announce that he will offer for SALE BY AUCTION, at the house of Mr. TIPLADY, Innkeeper, Annfield Plain, on MONDAY, September 16, 1872, the whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and BAR UTENSILS, belonging to Mr. Tiplady, Innkeeper, Annfield Plain, who is leaving the neighbourhood, consisting of 2 Mahogany Sofas, in Hair Seating; Couch, in Do.; 12 Mahogany Balloon-Backed Chairs, in Hair; 2 Mahogany Easy Chairs; Loo Tables and Telescope Tables, Dining Tables; Washstands and Dressing Tables; Bedroom and Windsor Chairs: large Mirror; several Swing Glasses; 3 Towel Rails; Iron and Camp Bedsteads, with Mattresses; Feather and Flock Beds; Mahogany Drawers; excellent Press; Dressing Drawers; Meat Safe; Eight Days' Clock; American Clock; Oil Cloths, Carpets, and Hearthrugs; Parlour and Kitchen Fenders and Fireirons; Window Blinds and Rollers; with a large quantity of Crockery Ware.

The BAR UTENSILS consist of a large quantity of Gill and Tott Glasses; Pint and Quart Pots and Jugs; Beer and Spirit Measures; with the whole of the Utensils connected with the Bar.

Sale to commence at One o'clock. 327c

By Mr. Thomas Pyle.

TO BREWERS, SPIRIT MERCHANTS, INNKEEPERS, AND OTHERS.

FREEHOLD PUBLIC-HOUSE and other property, for SALE BY AUCTION, at TANTOBIE, near Tanfield, in the County of Durham, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, 2nd October, 1872, at Three o'clock in the Afternoon (subject to such conditions as shall be then produced and read),

MR. THOMAS PYLE, Auctioneer.

LOT 1.—All that Valuable FREEHOLD PUBLIC-HOUSE, known as the "Wheat Sheaf Inn," containing Six Rooms, Bar, Cellar, Pantry, &c., on the ground floor, with Long-room and Three Bed Rooms above, in the occupation of Mr. MOSES DODDS. Together with a three-stalled Stable and Loft above, Cow Byre, Cart Shed and large Workshop. Also, a large and productive Garden, well stocked with Fruit Trees, Garden House, &c., and a piece of Ground behind, well adapted for Building Sites, the whole containing 1 Acre, more or less.

The above property is situated in a densely populated and thriving district, where a lucrative business has been carried on for many years, and affords an excellent opportunity for a profitable investment.

LOT 2.—All those Three FREEHOLD COTTAGES, situated at Tantobie, aforesaid, containing Two Rooms each, let to Captain JOICEY, at the annual rent of £15.

The respective tenants will show the Premises, and further particulars may be known on application to Mr. GEORGE HOBSON, Harperley Mill, the AUCTIONEER, 46, Sadler Street; or to W. C. WARD, Esq., Solicitor, Durham. 336c

LOOK OUT for KYO FLOWER SHOW, on SATURDAY, September 21st, 1872. Admission to FIELD and SHOW, Adults, 6d; Children, 3d. 302c

Public Notices.

PATENTS, &c.—Mr. W. C. GIBSON, British Foreign, and Colonial Patent Agent. Patents and Registers obtained at moderate charges.—Office for Patents, 43, Side, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 923b

I. JOHN CRAIG, jun., late of Kyo, will not be responsible for any Debt or Debts, my wife, JANE CRAIG, of Annfield Place, may Contract after this date.

September 10, 1872. 331c

ROBSON'S PORTRAIT ROOM, (near the Co-Operative Store Leadgate), IS NOW OPEN.

The art of Photography carried on in all its branches.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—W. SULLIVAN, Photographer, late of Neville Street, near the Central Station, has removed to his New Portrait Rooms, No. 2, MARLBOROUGH CRESCENT, opposite the Cattle Market Clock, Newcastle. Cartes-de-Visite, 5s. per Dozen. 950b

COOKS (professional and plain), Kitchenmaids, House and Waiting Maids, Upper and Under Nurses, Laundry Maids, and General Servants wanted.—Apply to Mrs. NISBET, Servants' Institution, 37½, Pilgrim Street.—Applicants by post must forward 13 Stamps, and enclose Stamped Envelope.

GAME NOTICE.

THE GAME AND RABBITS on WOODLANDS SHEEPWALKS, and adjoining Estates are STRICTLY PRESERVED, and Trespassers will be Prosecuted.

W. B. VAN HAANSBERGEN.

September 1st, 1872. 321c

N O T I C E.

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

M. RICHLEY, Secretary.

August 5th, 1870. 775a

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

222c JAMES NICHOLSON, Proprietor.

N O T I C E.

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

THE BEAMISH, PONTOP, and CONSETT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S ANNUAL SHOW of LIVE STOCK, &c., will be held at TANFIELD, on WEDNESDAY, September 25th 1872. Entries close on September 14th.

Prize Lists and every information on application.

JOHN RICHARDS, } Secretaries.
GEORGE RIDLEY, }

Beamish, 11th July, 1872. 203c

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.

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

By order of the Directors,

M. RICHLEY, Secretary.

Shotley Bridge, October 9, 1870. 242a

NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

EXCURSION TO MARYPORT, WORKINGTON, WHITEHAVEN, AND COCKERMOUTH.

ON MONDAY, the 16th September, an EXCURSION TRAIN will leave NEWCASTLE for MARYPORT, WORKINGTON, WHITEHAVEN, and COCKERMOUTH, at 8·30 a.m.

Fare there and back—

	Third Class.
Maryport..................................	5s. 0d.
Workington, Whitehaven, or Cockermouth	6s. 0d.

The Return Train will leave Whitehaven at 2·50, Workington at 3·15, Cockermouth at 3·17, and Maryport at 3·33 p.m., on the 18th September.

For further particulars see Special Bills.

Newcastle, September 4, 1872. 318c

PRICE THREE SHILLINGS, POST FREE.

THE LANCHESTER COMMON ACT with the AWARDED ROADS, QUARRIES, WELLS, WATERING PLACES, &c., set out by the Commissioners by their Award, dated 13th June, 1871; also a note of the various

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LOOK OUT for KYO FLOWER SHOW, on SATURDAY, September 21st, 1872. Admission to FIELD and SHOW, Adults, 6d; Children, 3d. 302c

Public Notices.

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

CASTLESIDE CHURCH.

TWO SERMONS will be Preached in CASTLESIDE CHURCH, on SUNDAY NEXT, September 15th, 1872; that in the Morning at Half-past Ten, by the REV. BLYTHE HURST, Ph.D., and that in the Afternoon at Half-past Two by the REV. W. FARRAR, M.A., vicar. A Collection after each Service in aid of the Church Funds. 335c

NORTH DURHAM PERMANENT BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY, 4, HIGH STREET, GATESHEAD.

THE FIRST SUBSCRIPTION MEETING of the WEST STANLEY BRANCH of this SOCIETY, will be held at Mr. JOHN CLARKSON'S COMMERCIAL INN, WEST STANLEY, on MONDAY EVENING, September 30th, at Seven o'clock.

339c GEORGE WINSHIP, Agent.

THE LATE THOMAS MUSE.

AT the request of many of the Friends and Neighbours of the late THOMAS MUSE, we, the undersigned, have consented to receive Subscriptions, to be devoted towards erecting some suitable MEMORIAL STONE to mark his last resting place; and to Form a Fund to be paid to his Widow, as a mark of the esteem and respect in which he was held by all classes.

Subscriptions will be announced in future advertisements, and a meeting of the Committee will be held before the Fund is disbursed.

Subscription will be received by any of the undersigned, or at the Bank of Messrs. HODGKIN, BARNETT and Co., in Shotley Bridge.

JOHN BOOTH, JUN., Summerdale
JOHN ANNANDALE, St. Cuthbert's Lodge.
W. M. RENTON, M.D., Orchard House.
Rev. F. B. THOMPSON, Vicarage, Benfieldside.
J. L. DICKINSON, Belle Vue.
JOSHUA LAX, Shotley Bridge.
WILLIAM WILSON, Shotley Bridge.
THOMAS WILSON, Shotley Bridge.

Subscriptions so far promised:—

	£	s.	d
Amount previously advertised	109	5	0
Robert Dickinson, Esq., Shotley Bridge	10	0	0
Thos. Richardson, Esq., Briary	3	0	0
Mr. Joseph Nicholson, Leadgate	1	1	0
Miss Wallis, Shotley Bridge	1	0	0
Mr. Geo. Newmarch, Blackhill	0	12	6
Total	£124	18	6

Business Announcements.

FOR PURE CHEMICALS AND GENUINE DRUGS, MAWSON AND SWAN, MOSLEY STREET, NEWCASTLE, 231b

S E L L I N G C H E A P.

A Cargo of BROWN & Co.'s BATH BRICKS.
A Cargo of CHINA CLAY.
A Cargo of PIPE CLAY.
LARGE MATS and WOODEN SCOOPS for Brick Makers.

WILLIAM McCREE, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 324c

P I A N O E S.

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

CAULFIELD BROTHERS, GRAINGER STREET WEST, NEWCASTLE.

WILLIAM L. FRENCH, ENGINEER AND MACHINIST, PROVIDENCE ENGINE WORKS, STEPNEY, SHIELDFIELD, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE

BEGS to return thanks to his Friends for past favours, and to intimate that he has REMOVED to more convenient Premises, at STEPNEY, SHIELDFIELD, and trusts, by prompt attention to Business, to ensure their continuance.

Manufacturer of Self-acting Lathes; Screwing, Shaping, Planing, Drilling, and Punching Machines; Steam and Portable Cranes; Force and Lifting Pumps; Taps and Dies to Whitworth's Gauge; Mail and Collins' Patent Coach and Cart Axles; and Presses of every description.

PLANING AND TURNING. 988b

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

SUMMER STOCK REDUCED IN PRICE.

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

Note the Address—

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

N O T I C E.

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

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

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

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

Country orders punctually attended to.

Consett, July 18th, 1872. 215c

Business Announcements.

GEORGE NOBLE, JOINER, HOUSE CARPENTER, CARTWRIGHT, AND UNDERTAKER, LEADGATE. 305c

JOSEPH HOWARD, *LICENSED VALUER, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR, & ARBITRATOR,* 9, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,

BEGS to inform the Inhabitants of Consett and the district that he Posts-up Tradesmen's Accounts, Prepares Balance Sheets, Arranges with Creditors, Draws-up Bills of Sale, Wills, Apprentice Indentures, Agreements, &c., &c.

Executorship and Trust Accounts arranged.

RENTS AND DEBTS

Are Bought, or regularly Collected and promptly Paid.

The Affairs of Debtors Examined into and reported on.

A GENERAL REGISTER KEPT

Of Houses to Sell or Let, stating the Situation of each and its Price.

THE SHAREBROKING BUSINESS

Receives special attention in Lead Mines, Railways, Waterworks, Ironworks, and other Companies. Shares Bought and Sold on Commission.

THE MONEY NEGOTIATIONS

Are conducted upon Fair and Equitable Terms. Parties can be supplied to the amount of Two-thirds the Value of any Approved Security.

Any Business entrusted to him will receive his prompt and careful attention.

For terms and particulars, address—

JOSEPH HOWARD, 9, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT, Co. Durham.

216c

HARDY BROTHERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS AND SAW MILL, OWNERS, STEPNEY AND NEW BRIDGE STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE,

IN returning their sincere thanks to the Trade for past favours, take this opportunity to intimate that they have made extensive additions to their Premises, and have erected new and improved Machinery so as to enable them better to meet the increasing requirements of their business.

They are now in a position to supply Builders and Contractors with every description of well-seasoned Machine-made Joinery on the shortest notice.

SAWING, PLANING, AND MOULDING EXECUTED.

Windows, Doors, Door Frames, Stairs, Skirtings, Flooring, and other Joiners' Fittings.

A large Stock of Architraves, Mouldings, Spoutings, &c., &c., always on hand. House and Shop Shutters, Shop Fronts, Counters, Shelving, Fittings, &c. Vineries, Greenhouses, and Conservatories made to order.

Dealers in Chimney Pots, Sanitary Pipes, Slates, and Plaster Laths, Plasterers' Hair, Lathwood, &c.

HARDY BROTHERS, GENERAL CARRIERS.

Cart and Heavy Waggon Work done, Spring Waggons and Covered Vans for Removing Furniture and other valuables. Fire Wood and Coals supplied in any quantity.

Orders addressed to HARDY BROTHERS, Box, Quayside, promptly attended to. 970b

JUDKIN'S IMPROVED GAS REGULATOR. SECURED BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Under the direct Patronage of Her Majesty and the Hon. Board of Ordinance, and adopted by the Crystal Palace Company, and all leading Firms in Great Britain.

THE great saving effected by this Regulator is in consequence of its so regulating the pressure through the main pipe leading from the meter, that whereas the pressure from the street may vary from 1½ to 3 inches, the Regulator keeps the pressure at about ½ to ⅝ of an inch column of water which is the most economical burning point. It is self-acting. For instance, if 50 lights are burning, and 49 are turned out, the extra pressure on the one left will cause it to flare and whistle—blackened ceilings testify to this—whereas with a regulator this is entirely obviated. The light is more pure by perfect combustion, and the regulators being most simple in their construction are not liable to get out of order, and when properly fixed require no attention whatever.

TESTIMONIALS AND PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO—

JUDKINS & CO., 16, LUDGATE HILL, & CRYSTAL PALACE, SYDENHAM, LONDON. 188c

Sole Agent for the North:—W. B. CHERRETT, West Hartlepool.

NOVELTY IN CARRIAGES.

ATKINSON & PHILIPSON

BEG to draw public attention to a new Patent Carriage "THE SPECIAL" which for lightness and convenience surpasses any other similar carriage. It forms either an elegant single Brougham, or a Barouche, and the transition from an open to a close carriage, or *vice versa*, is made in less than a minute from the inside. The same patent can be applied to Landaus, Victoria, Stanhope, or other Phætons by which the outside head joints are avoided, which prevents injury to leather-work.

Their Show Rooms also contain an unusually large stock of NEW BROUGHAMS, in four sizes; WAGONETTES with and without heads; PHÆTONS in all sizes and patterns; WHITECHAPELS, DOG CARTS, &c., in great varieties, including the "ZETLAND," a new design. HARNESS, both double and single of the very best quality. Home-made from bark tanned leather.

In the NORTHERN COUNTIES' CARRIAGE and HARNESS REPOSITORY, NEW BRIDGE STREET, the oldest establishment in the district for the standage and sale of carriages on commission are a great variety of Second-hand Carriages, comprising excellent MORGAN'S PATENT LANDAUS, BROUGHAM'S, WAGONETTES, PHÆTONS, DOG CARTS, BATH CHAIRS, &c.; also Single and Double HARNESS.

ATKINSON AND PHILIPSON, 15, PILGRIM STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. 176c

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

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

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

Announcements.

GE NOBLE,
SE CARPENTER, CART-
AND UNDERTAKER,
EADGATE. 305c

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Door Frames, Stairs, Skirtings,
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662b

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14TH, 1872.

OUR POSTAL SYSTEM.

GEORGE STEPHENSON, the father of our railway system, was laughed at and ridiculed; and when he ultimately succeeded in getting the House of Commons committee to listen to him, he dared not give utterance to his full convictions. He was afraid to say how fast he thought he could make an engine travel; and even when he spoke considerably under his convictions, he was treated as an enthusiast, to say the least. Railway locomotion has far exceeded in speed and development what its inventor anticipated for it. It is just the same with our postal system and its great reformer, if, indeed, we may not speak of him as its inventor, Sir ROWLAND HILL. In 1837 appeared a pamphlet from his pen advocating a scheme for a penny post throughout the United Kingdom. The project was met with ridicule and sarcasm, but its propounder persevered, in the course of a year or so his friends secured for him a parliamentary committee. Argued at, snubbed, and ridiculed, he still persevered, and in 1839 he received an appointment—not to the Post Office, but to the Treasury, "to instruct the ignorant Circumlocution Office," as Mr. CHARLES DICKENS put it, "how to do without him, if it by any means could." The penny postage system came into operation in January, 1840, and two years afterwards—just when the plan had been proved feasible and valuable—its author was dismissed from the public service. For four years he was undeservedly under an official cloud, but public estimation was shown during this time by a subscription of £16,000 being presented to him. It was a wholesome pressure from without that forced the Government of the day to give him, in 1846, the subordinate position of secretary to the Postmaster General, but it was not until 1854 that he became Secretary to the Post Office. He never filled the position for which he was eminently fitted, that of Postmaster-General; and though he was at length made a K.C.B., he was never honoured by the State as he deserved. But what a splendid tribute to his merits is the report of the POSTMASTER-GENERAL which has just appeared! Like GEORGE STEPHENSON, ROWLAND HILL when he propounded his penny postal schemes in 1837, must have spoken "within himself;" but even he could not have believed that his bantling would have grown to be such a giant as it now is. "There is nothing so deceptive," it is said, "as facts, except figures;" but there is no deception either in the facts or the figures of the chief of our postal service; and yet bound as we are to believe them, it requires a grasp of mind to understand them. There were during 1871 nearly 915 millions of letters—besides post-cards and packages—carried through the post in the United Kingdom, being just a million a week more than during the preceding year! It was thought by many that the post-card system would lessen the number of letters, but, on the contrary, there has been a larger increase than any previous year has exhibited as compared with that immediately preceding it. Besides this, upwards of 75 millions of post-cards have passed through the Post. The development of our postal system is further shown by the fact—that there are now 12,000 post-offices and 2,000 pillar-posts in the United Kingdom—a number which, great as it is, is susceptible of considerable expansion—of which 160 and 600 respectively were added during the past year. This marvellous development is all the more noteworthy when taken in connection with the fact that there has also been a large increase in the number of telegraphic messages, upwards of 12 millions of which were flashed along the wires in 1871. The report to which we have referred abounds in curious facts, but none are so important as those we have cited. These facts clearly prove two things, both matters of congratulation—first, that commerce and trade have increasingly flourished, and secondly that education is becoming more general. The first conclusion we could arrive at from many other facts, but it is pleasant to have the corroboration of it. And when we consider that letter-writing of any kind involves some degree of education, the other equally pleasant conclusion is a legitimate deduction from the enormous epistolary communication that has taken place during the last year. In fact, the Postmaster-General's report shows that we are in many respects satisfactorily advancing in our social life as a great nation.

GOOD SPORT.—Mr. Walter Beattie, of Jarrow, has been recently fishing in the Talkin Tarn, Cumberland, and at the same time enjoying the hospitalities of Mr. Alex. Riddle, whose inn is close to the lake. He was only three days at the pastime, and he landed 49 lbs. of pike, and an eel 3ft. 6in. in length, 9 in. in girth, and 5½ lbs. weight.

LOCAL NOTES,

BY "A RAMBLER."

Mr. Daniel Harris, of Blackhill, (the gentleman who has gained such notoriety for the part he played in the Sunday Train question) is to be a candidate for Local Board honours in the following election at Consett. I also hear that the Rev. F. Steggall, Vicar of Consett, is to be nominated.

I am glad to observe that Mr. John Calvert has had the courage to speak out so boldly with reference to the North-Eastern Railway Company's level crossings in this neighbourhood. They are without doubt a serious and dangerous nuisance.

A movement is at present on foot to form a volunteer corps for Consett, Blackhill, Shotley Bridge, and Leadgate. We have plenty material to form a corps, and I wish the promoters of the movement every success.

Our aristocratic friends at Shotley Bridge are gaining for themselves an unenviable notoriety for their hospitality. Not long ago a correspondent, writing to a contemporary, called public attention to the unwillingness of the Shotley Bridge innkeepers to supply refreshments to travellers. Another correspondent, in a communication to "Tatler" in the *Newcastle Daily Journal*, thus pathetically relates the hardships of a recent walk up the valley of the Derwent;—"We were a party of five, and our purpose was to explore the sylvan beauties of the valley of the Derwent, which are considerable and varied. We trained to Lintz Green, and we tramped to Shotley Bridge. We found what we went to see, and were delighted with what we saw. We beheld all the elements of the picturesque in art and nature. There were lovely vales and charming uplands, and seemingly impenetrable woods, and streams that appeared to leap for very joy. But we grew tired and weary; and longed for rest and refreshment. In due course we arrived at Ebchester, a flourishing and enterprising village, I should imagine, in the time of the Romans—though I am not certain on this point—but somewhat dingy and dilapidated now. The "Queen's Head" looked hospitable and inviting, and the "Black Horse" seemed in its dumb way to say, "Ask, and you will receive." Here, said we, we shall have the welcome and the entertainment for which we languish. But mark the sequel, all ye who leave the beaten track in search of the secluded tarn and the solitary wood. We wanted tea and a wash, for which we were willing to pay with a princely profuseness. But the "Queen's Head" had a club meeting—I forget whether it was of the "Ancient Britons" or the "Druids"—and could not attend to our wants. We turned to the adjoining hostelry, confident that the "Black Horse" would have compassion upon us. Alas! the mistress was not at home, and there was no one on the premises who was competent to supply us with a clean towel and a few of the cups which cheer and so forth. The sun was fast sinking like ourselves when we continued our journey to Shotley Bridge, after having uttered sundry deservedly unchristian maledictions against the churlish Ebchestrians. For two miles further we dragged ourselves, and surely there never were two longer miles—they were almost proving "two" much for us in our exhausted condition; and had we left our bleaching bones by the highway as a solemn lesson for tourists, wouldn't Mr. Bruce have held the "Queen's Head" and the "Black Horse" responsible? Arrived at Shotley Bridge, we made our humble appeal at the "King's Head." The barmaid communicated our request to the mistress, and a long palaver ensued. "To tea or not to tea" was the rub." The consultation was long, and the question was no doubt ably argued, but the conclusion of the "King's Head" was almost identically the same as the "Queen's Head." The house was "engaged" for the night. Matters were becoming serious, and it seemed as if there was a likelihood of our being starved in the midst of plenty. But courage; there is still one more chance left us. Yonder swings the hospitable sign of the "Wheat Sheaf," and thither we proceeded. Another disappointment. Mrs. Abigail was poorly and could afford us no comfort, and we were driven from the door with all our wants unsatisfied. I need not continue this painful narrative further than to remark that eventually a good Samaritan—a genial Mrs. Scott, whose name be ever remembered by grateful tourists—took mercy upon and gave us that which sent us on our way, if not rejoicing, at least refreshed. I have treated the subject matter of this letter in a light and airy manner, but it is of very serious importance to every one who is tempted to explore some of the most beautiful scenery which the district contains. Publicans are licensed for the express purpose of dispensing refreshment to those who require it, and the law is so humanely attentive to the wants of travellers in particular, that special provisions are made for their benefit. The comfort and convenience of the public—and of strangers more especially—are the objects which the licensing laws have in view, and the victualler who refuses to supply the reasonable wants of tourists violates the spirit of his license, and should have it forfeited. It is not for him to dictate what the public shall drink; and if he may refuse to supply a traveller with tea, where he only has the power of supplying it, why may he not also peremptorily refuse to supply his horse with its feed of oats? Ebchester and Shotley Bridge a few years ago were virtually out of the world. They could not be easily reached, and few persons considered them worth the trouble of reaching. Their inhabitants were addicted to the quiet and deliberate manners and customs of the pastoral epoch, and they moved slowly in the immemorial ruts. But their ways are not our ways; and as a railway has been taken through their fields, and travellers tread their tortuous thoroughfares, the question arises, whether they should be made to conform to the newer demands or abolished? We have penalties for those who supply over much; why not penalties equally severe for those who supply not at all? We commend the matter to the attention of Mr. Bruce and the licensing magistrates.

THE LATE ACCIDENT AT CORNSAY COLLIERY.—The girl Margaret Ellen Bragen, who was run over by some waggons at Cornsay Colliery, is in a very critical condition. The injured limb was amputated last Thursday evening.

A BUILDING SOCIETY FOR STANLEY.—On Wednesday evening a large meeting of the most influential tradesmen, &c., of Stanley, met a deputation of directors from the "North Durham Permanent Building Society" for the purpose of establishing a branch of that society in Stanley. Mr. George Winship, of Stanley, has been appointed agent for the district, and, as will be seen by the advertisement, the first subscription meeting of the branch will be held at Mr. John Clarkson's, Stanley, on Monday, September 30, 1872, at seven o'clock.

Local and District News.

FATAL CASE OF CHOLERA AT THE LINTZ.—On Sunday morning, a plate-layer named James Elliott, died of cholera.

A NOVEL STRIKE.—The clock at Benfieldside Station has struck for the nine hours' movement. From some defect in the machinery, the pointers of the clock refuse to approach the hour of twelve, always stopping as soon as the hour of nine has been reached.

TRIP FROM HEBBURN TO SHOTLEY BRIDGE.—On Monday the workmen employed at Messrs. Tennant's, Hebburn, and their friends, had a trip to Shotley Bridge. The excursionists, who numbered about 1,500, visited Consett Ironworks, Shotley Spa, and other places of note.

NATIONAL SCHOOL, LEADGATE.—The children were examined in July by T. Aldis and J. W. Lambton, H.M.'s inspectors. The following is the report:—"This school has greatly improved since the last examination." 106 were presented for examination. 100 passed in reading; 99 in writing; and 93 in arithmetic.

FATAL ACCIDENT NEAR CRAGHEAD.—An accident occurred on the railway leading from Craghead Colliery to Pelton Level, by which a man in the employment of Mr. Richard Crofton, farmer, Pelton Grange, lost his life, and a horse was likewise killed. The poor man was employed by Mr. Crofton to bring coal waggons from the colliery down the railway, and he was doing so on Friday afternoon, when, by some means, he was run over by two waggons, and one of the horses was killed.

SINGULAR GUN ACCIDENT NEAR HAMSTERLEY.—Four men were out nutting on the farm of Mr. John Lanchester, near Bidburn Forge, and, according to their statement, they saw Mr. Lanchester on the farm shooting rabbits, and went to him and asked his permission to get a few nuts. He said if they gave him a shilling they could. One of their companions was in the wood at the time, and they allege they told Mr. Lanchester this. After leaving them Mr. Lanchester fired a shot, which hit the young man Edward who was in the wood on the thigh and lower part of the bowels. The affair will probably form the subject of an inquiry before the magistrates.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT CARR HOUSE RAILWAY CROSSING.—On Monday night, Mr. Cole of Consett; Mr. Parker, Leadgate; and another gentleman, were travelling from Leadgate to Consett in a conveyance, and in passing over the North-Eastern Railway, crossing at Carr House, one of the wheels caught the inside of the rail, causing the wheel to slide for a considerable distance. The strain upon the axle-tree caused it to break, and the conveyance fell on the railway, the occupants being thrown out. The horse became frightened and started off at a gallop, dragging the conveyance after it. The terrified animal continued its mad career along Sherburn Terrace, and after narrowly escaping contact with a lamp-post, it ran with terrific force against the iron railings round Mr. Jonson's house the violence of the concussion twisting and bending the iron railing and knocking down the wall for several yards. The horse sustained serious if not fatal injuries, its head, knees, and legs, being dreadfully cut.

DURHAM COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SHOW.—On Saturday last the annual show of the Durham County Agricultural Society was held on the Race Ground, at the end of Old Elvet, Durham. In the class for short-horned cattle we observed the following local prize-takers:—Best heifer in calf, two years old, £6, Mr. H. Smith, Esh Hall. Best bull, under 3 years old, £5, Mr. Geo. Atkinson; 2nd, Mr. Robt. Laycock, Lintz Hall, Burnopfield. For the best sow, large breed, Mr. R. E. Duckeing and Son, Kirton Lindsey, carried off first prize; Mr. Davidson, Constantine, Crook, being second. Horses—Best mare for breeding hunters, silver cup, value £10, given by J. L. Wharton, Esq., M.P., Mr. Benjamin Spraggon, Stocksfield-on-Tyne. Best colt for the field, £3, Messrs. T. and G. Knowles, Windy Hill, Yarm; 2nd, £1, Mr. M. Kearney, The Ford, Lanchester. Best foal for the saddle, sweepstakes of 5s. each, with £2 added by the society—sweepstakes and £2, Mr. H. Watson, Newbegin, Filey; 2nd, 10s., Mr. Benjamin Spraggon. Best cart foal, sweepstakes of 5s. each, with £2 added by the society—sweepstakes and £2, Mr. R. Laycock. Dogs—Best pointer dog, £1, Mr. W. Robinson, Dipton. Best greyhound bitch, £1, Mr. Wm. Morson, Crook. Best retriever dog or bitch, £1, Mr. W. Watson, 47, New Elvet, Durham; 2nd, 10s., Mr. Andrew Moir, 6, Albert Row, Consett. Best dog or bitch of any variety, £1, Mr. John A. Cowan, Blaydon Burn, Blaydon-on-Tyne; 2nd, 10s., Mr. J. A. Dickinson, Shotley Bridge; extra prize of 10s., Mr. G. Smith, Craghead; ditto, Mr. R. Cares, Leadgate.

IRISH AFFRAY AT CROOK.—At the Bishop Auckland Police Court, on Monday, three Irishmen, named respectively, Martin M'Nulty, of Bitchburn, Martin M'Nulty, Wooley Terrace, two cousins; and Patrick M'Partland, of Crook, were brought up in custody, of Sergeant Booth, charged with brutally assaulting Robert Brown and Thomas Hardy. Information was brought to the Crook Police Station on Saturday night, that a man had been murdered on the Stanley Colliery Railway, and on Sergeant Booth, and two officers going to the spot, they found traces of a struggle, but could not find the victim. Proceeding about half a mile further up the line they found the prisoners and a number of others sitting, and on approaching one of them found a "morgan rattler;" and all the three prisoners were armed with stones and life-preservers. It appeared that the prisoners had beset the two men on the way, and seriously maltreated them with stones and the weapons which were found upon them. Brown got away, but Hardy was left for dead on the ground, but succeeded in crawling home some five hours afterwards. The affair had now been compromised, and the prisoners were charged under the Vagrancy Act, with having weapons and stones in their possession, and beating persons for an unlawful purpose. They were each severely censured by the magistrates, and sentenced to one month's imprisonment and to pay the costs, or an additional fourteen days imprisonment.

MINERS' DEMONSTRATION AT WEST PELTON.—A gala and demonstration, held under the West Pelton Lodge of the Durham County Miners' Association took place on Saturday afternoon last, in a field adjoining the Colliery Inn, West Pelton, about 1,500 persons being present. Rural sports were improvised, and afforded amusement, while the Pit Hill Brass Band further contributed to the enjoyment of the day by their playing a fine selection of music. Tea was served up at four o'clock, in a spacious marquee, the caterer being Mr. Luccock, of Chester-le-Street, and the tables were presided over by the following ladies:—Misses Greenwell, Wears, Boseby, Cummings, Bates, Tones, Gray, Walmwright, and Emmerson. About 1,000 persons partook of the excellent fare provided, and on the tables being cleared, a public meeting was held in the tent, the chair being occupied by Mr. John Harrison, the president of the West Pelton Lodge, who, in opening the proceedings, referred to the harmonious relationship existing between the employers and the workmen, and stated that while only twelve months ago, the latter dared not even as as much as hint at holding a meeting on an acre of land belonging to the colliery owners, for that demonstration that day they had not only been granted the colliery field but they had also been afforded the use of the colliery material to conduce to their comfort, and the assistance of the colliery workmen to carry out the arrangements, (Loud applause). He then introduced the speakers, Mr. Pritchard, of Philadelphia, and Mr. W. H. Patterson, of Durham, both of whom delivered able addresses. A ball held in the marquee brought the demonstration to a close.

FORMATION OF A REPUBLICAN CLUB AT BLACKHILL.—A club of the above description has been formed at Blackhill, with Mr. Daniel Harris, of the Sunday Train League notoriety, at its head. A meeting was held on Monday.

QUOIT MATCH AT OXHILL.—On Saturday last, a quoit match for £5 a-side, came off between William Coburn, of Annfield Plain, and John Stewart, of Oxhill; sixty-one shots up. From the first, the game was exciting, Stewart winning by one shot.

GREAT QUOIT MATCH AT STANLEY.—On Saturday last, Henry Armstrong, of Tanfield, and Bartholomew Johnson, of Stanley, played a match at quoits at the latter place for £20 a-side; sixty-one shots up. A great deal of money was invested, and after a good game, Armstrong was hailed the winner by fifteen shots.

BURNHOPE CO-OPERATIVE MEAT SOCIETY.—This society, which was formed during the meat agitation, has ceased to exist. Last week, a beast was bought as usual, but only a portion was sold, and the remainder was salted. The officials appear not to have accounted satisfactorily for the surplus stock of beef, and consequently the members refused to buy their meat this week.

THE PITMEN OF STANLEY AND THE NEW LICENSING ACT.—At Lanchester Petty Sessions, on Thursday, before F. Kearney (chairman), E. T. Smith, and H. Smith, Esqrs., P.C. Stamper obtained between thirty and forty summonses against pitmen for drunkenness and obstruction of the highway. The Stanley pitmen appear to require something stronger than the New Licensing Act to curb their drinking propensities.

LANCHESTER BOARD OF GUARDIANS.—The fortnightly meeting of the Guardians of the Lanchester Union was held in the Board-room, Lanchester on Thursday. The following members were present:—Messrs. D. Ballemy (presiding), E. Charlton, T. Humphrey, J. Gledstone, Geo. Alder, J. Calvert, E. Leybourne, H. Ritson, and J. Bowey. After the reading of the minutes of last meeting, the Lunacy Commissioner's report was read, and was of a satisfactory nature.—The consideration of the Public Health Act was postponed for a fortnight. There was no other business of importance.

DIVIDENDS 5, 10, and 20 PER CENT.—Before investing read Herington's Investment Circular—a complete guide to the *British and Foreign Stock and Share Market*—The September number (8 pages), now ready, post free 7 stamps. Contains all the Latest Railway, Mining, and Telegraph Reports—Particulars of some first-class Tin, Copper, and Lead Mining Shares for Sale; and enumerates the safest Investments in the Market, paying dividends from 5 to 20 per cent., per annum. Offices:—11, Bernard Street, Russell Square, London.—*Advt.* 337c

HAMSTERLEY COLLIERY SPORTS.—On Saturday the workmen employed at Hamsterley Colliery, with their wives and families, were entertained to tea in a field near the colliery, by the owner, Mr. H. W. Watson. Several prizes were awarded to the successful competitors in the various contests which took place in the afternoon, the running for the various prizes causing considerable amusement to those present. The Winlaton Brass Band discoursed sweet sounds, and in the evening several of those present "tripped the light fantastic toe," to the inspiring music of the band. Great credit is due to the ladies for the highly satisfactory manner in which they discharged their duties.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE AT WOODLANDS.—At the conclusion of the ordinary business at Louchester Police Court, on Thursday, Supt. Oliver said he had a question to ask the magistrates with reference to some cattle which were suffering from foot-and-mouth disease near Woodlands. Mr. John Murray, of Consett, had seventy-eight head of cattle in a field at Woodlands, all of which had been affected with the disease. Now, however, they were all better, with the exception of four or five, and as the pasture in which they were kept was getting very bare, Mr. Murray was anxious to remove the cattle to another field.—Mr. Kearney: Will they have to cross the road in order to get to the field?—Supt. Oliver: Yes, sir.—Mr. Kearney remarked that in case of any other cattle being driven along the road, it was more than probable they would get the disease.—It was ultimately decided that Mr. Oliver, in company with a veterinary surgeon, should inspect the cattle, who would grant a certificate of removal as soon as he thought they were in a fit state to be removed.

THROWING A STONE THROUGH A WINDOW AT BLACKHILL.—At the Shotley Bridge Police Court, on Monday, before H. C. Silvertop (chairman), B. Town, and R. Wallace, Esqs., Thomas Steel, puddler, Blackhill, was charged by Mr. Reed, beer housekeeper, Blackhill, with wilfully breaking two panes of glass under the following circumstances.—William Kidd, Blackhill, said on Tuesday night, the 3rd September, he was going past Mr. Reed's house, when his attention was directed to the defendant, who was standing in the middle of the road. There was a light in one of Reed's upstairs windows, and defendant was watching a female undress. In order to warn the female of her position, witness got some pebbles off the road, in order to throw them at the window, but before he could do so, the defendant threw a large stone at the window, knocking out two panes of glass, and called a witness, named John Adamson, who began by stating that on Saturday night he was in company with the defendant.—Defendant (to witness): It was on Tuesday night.—Kidd: Adamson was not there at the time. He has been told what to say.—Adamson went on to say that he was present when Kidd came to where they were standing.—Witness never saw the defendant throw a stone.—As there was a doubt in the case, the magistrates agreed to dismiss it.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT TO THREE MEN AT TOW LAW IRONWORKS.—A terrible accident occurred at these works on Tuesday evening, by which three men received serious if not fatal injuries. One of the large furnaces, belonging to the Weardale Iron and Coal Company (limited) which has been out of blast for some time, was undergoing repairs, and for this purpose a scaffold had been fixed near the top at the inside, and above forty feet from the ground. A mason, named David Collinson, John Fraine, a labourer, and an apprentice, named Matthew Ridley, were engaged upon this scaffold making necessary repairs. As the evening "buzzar" sounded the hour of five o'clock, the workmen making homewards were startled by the crash of falling stones, followed by a loud and agonising cry for help. The sound proceeded from the blast furnace, where the repairs had been going on, and on the men hastening to the interior, clouds of dust and ashes filled the furnace, and on this partly clearing away they were horrified to see the labourer Fraine suspended by his fingers from a slender beam of the scaffold, and amongst the *debris* at the bottom David Collinson was lying mangled, insensible, and helpless, while the lad Ridley, although severely shaken and bruised about the head and face, was able to roll himself clear from further danger. Men were in the meantime, hurrying to place a ladder to release Fraine from his perilous position, but before they could do so the unfortunate man released his hold, and fell heavily to the bottom, amongst the pile of broken bricks and slag. The accident was caused by a quantity of loose lining of the furnace coming away, and falling upon the scaffold, which was unable to bear in. The unfortunate men were attended by Dr. Hood and Dr. McKie, his assistant, who dressed the broken bones and bruises, but their internal injuries, which are the most serious, cannot be estimated, and they are still in a very critical condition.

Foot and mouth disease is very bad on several farms in the neighbourhood of Tanfield and Beamish.

MINERS' MEETING AT MILKWELL BURN COLLIERY.—The miners connected with the Milkwell Burn Branch of the Miners' Mutual Confident Association, held a soiree and tea at the above place on Saturday. During the afternoon athletic sports of various kinds were indulged in. A handicap foot-race, for which there were eighteen entries, was well contested. The following was the result of the running:—1st heat—William Stobs, Lintz; 2nd heat—Thomas Steward; 3rd heat—David Dalton, Lintz; 4th heat—Thomas Battensby, Tow Law; 5th heat—William Stubbs, Medomsley; 6th heat—William Jones, Milkwell Burn. Final heat—William Jones (1), and William Stobs (2). There were fifteen entries for the quoit handicap, the 1st prize being awarded to Barnard Orton, the 2nd prize to Patrick Regan, and the 3rd prize being divided by John McCallen and John Soulsby. The wrestling brought forward twelve competitors—John Blacklock, Lintz, and John Fawcett, of Prudhoe, dividing 1st and 2nd prizes.

KIP HILL WESLEYAN CHAPEL ANNIVERSARY.—On Saturday, there was a public meeting held, but owing to the inclemency of the weather, the attendance was only moderate. The tables being very ably presided over by the following young ladies,—Misses M. J. Weightman, M. Nicholson, and C. A. Morton, assisted by Mesdames Weightman, Bailey, Watson. After which a very profitable meeting was held, addressed by the following gentlemen,—Messrs. T. Thiriaway of East Pontop; W. Brown, of Pit Hill; J. Dodgson and W. Whitfield, of Kip Hill. The chair was occupied by Mr. G. Nicholson, of Tanfield Lea. On Sunday, Mr. Henry Smith, of Chester-le-Street, preached in the morning from Matt. 11,—28; and in the afternoon from Num. 23,—10; both sermons being very profitable discourses. The Rev. R. Stepney preached in the evening from the 111 Psalm, 11 v., "The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom," which the reverend gentlemen dealt with in a very powerful, interesting, and profitable manner. The attendance was moderate, but notwithstanding this, liberal collections were taken in aid of the chapel funds.

TOW LAW LOCAL BOARD.—The usual monthly meeting was held in the office on Wednesday evening. Present: Messrs. W. Ridley (in the chair), R. Richardson, F. Budd, A. Robinson, W. Elliot, W. Smith, W. Thompson, and A. Reid. The minutes of the meeting held in August were read and confirmed. It was reported that notices had been served on the owners of property in Back Bridge Streets for making and channelling the roads, and the butchers had been notified of the enforcement of the bye-laws. The Surveyor's report was read, which stated that the sewer let the previous month was nearly completed. Road stone breaking was well on the way. A notice of advance of stone was read. The owner of the Gas Works had not stated what advance he requested for street lamps in his application. Smith Street improvement engaged the attention of the Board, but no determinarion was arrived at. The Inspector's report was read, which shewed considerable improvement in the district. The pay bill of £68 9s. 1d. was ordered to be paid. A correspondence with the Local Government Board was reported. The public Health Act, 1872, was introduced, but the Chairman, having an engagement, he hoped the Clerk would read it well up for next meeting. The business was then ended. As the members were retiring, W. Smith handed in his resignation as a member of the Board.

PRESENTATION TO THE REV. A. LOWE, CURATE OF ESH.—On Thursday evening, the 5th inst., a meeting was held in Quebec School-room, for the purpose of presenting the Rev. A. Lowe, B.A., with a testimonial, in recognition of the valuable services he has rendered during his curacy in the above parish, for the last three years. When it became known that Mr. Lowe had accepted the Vicarage of Edale, in Derbyshire, a general desire was manifested that some token of the esteem in which he was held should be given him, and in about three weeks a very handsome sum was collected, it being a common remark amongst the subscribers, that they would rather have doubled their subscription for him to have stayed. It was decided that the testimonial should be a timepiece, and this was supplied by Messrs. Lister and Son, jewellers, &c., Newcastle, and was an excellent work of art, the works being set in Algerian onyx stone, embossed with figures of the four seasons. On a neat plate was the following inscription:—"Presented to Rev. A. Lowe, B.A., by the inhabitants of Esh, Durham, 5th of Sept., 1872." There was a good attendance at the meeting, which was presided over by the Rev. A. Birley, vicar of Esh. The presentatien was made by H. Hall, Esq., who, with the vicar and other speakers, bore testimony to the untiring zeal of Mr. Lowe, in furthering every good work, and especially in attending the sick and encouraging the young.—Mr. Lowe returned thanks for the really handsome timepiece.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON A FARM SERVENT.—At the Shotley Bridge Petty Sessions, on Monday, before C. Silvertop (chairman), A. Town, and R. Wallis, Esq., R. Brabban, farmer, Priestfield, was charged with assaulting Sarah Ann Dennis, a servant in his employ.—Complainant (a respectable-looking young woman, who gave her evidence in a very straightforward manner), stated that on Sunday evening, the 25th August, she left the defendant's house, at seven o'clock for the purpose of visiting her aunt. On leaving the house her mistress told her that if she was not at home by nine o'clock, the door would be locked. Complainant returned to the defendant's house at nine o'clock but found the door locked. She knocked at the door and window, but she could not gain admittance to the house, although complainant saw a light and heard voices in the kitchen, Complainant, after repeatedly knocking at the door, at length returned to her aunt's house, where she remained all night. At half-past five o'clock the following morning she returned to the defendant's house, when the latter accused her of having been drinking all night, and called her a "slut." The defendant then seized hold of her face and held her head against a wall, after which he "clashed" her to the ground. (Complainant here pointed to a mark on her face, which she said was caused by the defendant).—Defendant's wife, who was standing behind the witness box in an excited manner, told her husband (the defendant) to inform the magistrates what the complainant had done to him with the poker.—The Clerk (Mr. Allan): If you speak again you will be put out of court.—Defendant: She struck me over the back with a poker.—Complainant: Yes, I got the poker up to defend myself after you struck me, but you wrenched it out of my hand.—At this point defendant's wife pushed complainant from one side of the witness-box to the other, at the same time saying that complainant was not speaking the truth.—Supt. Oliver: We are going to have a case of assault, under the eyes of the magistrates.—In answer to the charge, defendant said he never struck the complainant.—After a short discussion the Magistrates said they considered the case not proven.—Complainant: Will I have to go back?—The Clerk: That is between your master and yourself. We have nothing to do with that.—Complainant; I am afraid to go back.

The Stolen Will:

A TALE OF DOMESTIC LIFE.

CHAPTER XXIX.

THE LADY OF LAUREL COTTAGE.—SIR CHARLES TREHERNE'S MANAGEMENT.—A STRANGE APPLICANT FOR A HOUSEMAID'S PLACE.—THE ARRIVAL OF THE NEW SERVANT.

The new tenant of Laurel Cottage had taken possession; and from a homely abode without pretension, the place had changed to a luxuriously furnished residence arranged in the best style of a London upholsterer.

This was inwardly. Outwardly, the cottage remained much the same as when Grace Vernon and her mother occupied it, with the exception of a little paint and some new plate glass in the windows. Sir Charles Treherne did not care to interfere with exterior matters more than he could help.

One thing, however, the young Baronet had done by way of adding to the advantages of the place. He had constructed a stable and a coach-house, or rather turned a shed on the right rear of the building to that purpose; and in this stable and coach-house stood a white pony and a low brown phaeton of basket work.

The lady's servants were three—a cook, a maid, and a man to look after the white pony and the basket phaeton; and upon them she vented the ill temper produced by the life of *ennui*, as she called it, that she was mostly compelled to live at Laurel Cottage. The result was that after a fortnight's experience of the service, the maid accepted a month's wages, and left the place at a moment's notice.

An advertisement having been inserted in the local paper, the next morning, "the people at Waverton" flooded Laurel Cottage with handmaidens expectant. They turned up, one after the other, in every variety of feature, figure, and dress. There was an Irish girl, with an awful brogue, and a face that seemed to be jammed all up under the eyebrows, and with no forehead to speak of. There was a Hampshire lass, with a countenance like a full moon, and a candid tongue that admitted her ignorance of everything connected with the situation she sought to fill. There was a pig-faced little lady, who grunted through her nose, and said "yes," and bobbed lowly at every reply she made. And there was one tallow-faced child from the workhouse, who came in company with a resplendent beadle, who took upon himself to read out the girl's qualifications, her name, age, and her unknown parentage, from a grimy slip of paper he took from his waistcoat pocket.

The cook, who was a remarkably decent woman in her way, dismissed all these with the passable white lie that she would "tell her missis" and then, when they had gone, she gave audience to an aspirant of a different kind.

The new comer was a small, pale girl, in black, with a face that would have been pretty but for the deeply marked lines of sorrow that furrowed it. She had singularly large lustrous eyes, that looked down a good deal, and a low gentle voice full of pathos. There was something strange about her that the cook did not quite like—there was a nervousness and hesitation in her manner that seemed doubtful, and she had a way of answering questions that savoured of the equivocal.

Still, after the cook's experience of the other applicants, the coming of this one was a relief; and although there were some points about the girl that threw doubts as to her familiarity with the duties she proposed to perform, the cook was much taken with her on the whole.

It was so peculiar a case, however, that the good woman did not like to engage the new servant in expectancy without consulting her mistress, even at the risk of another rebuff. So she told the applicant to wait in the passage till she had consulted "the lady."

She found the mistress of the cottage engaged with a new novel—a novel of a harrowing description that absorbed the reader's attention, and made him or her, as the case might be, a slave for the time to its exciting pages.

"If you please, mum," said the cook, "there's a person waiting that I think *may* do for the place."

The blonde beauty did not look up till she had turned a leaf. Then she passed her hand across her forehead, and replied,

"I wish to goodness, cook, you would not interrupt me. Haven't I told you to engage any one you think proper?"

"Yes, mum, you have. But all I've got to say is that it's a responsibility."

"Put another pound on to your wages, and take it, then," replied the lady.

And she went on again with her novel.

The cook left the parlour, grumbling to herself.

"Take the responsibility, indeed," she said. "I'm sure I shan't—not even for such a thing as a pound a year. But if my lady won't see the girl, and I'm to engage somebody, I suppose I must."

She returned to the young woman in black, waiting in the passage. She was a little suprised to find her looking eagerly towards the garden, and seeming to be absorbed in thought.

There have been a good many young persons here this morning," said the cook. "But I am not quite satisfied with any of them. You look the most likely—that is if you are strong enough."

"I think I am strong enough," replied the sombre applicant.

"You don't look so," said the cook. "Have you been ill lately?"

"Yes, very ill," replied the girl. "But I'm well now."

"You are certain of that!"

The cook was only answered by a nod of the head.

"And have you been brought up to service?"

The person in black seemed to hesitate. But at length she spoke:

"No," she said, "I have not."

"Well," resumed the cook, "The work is very light here. It dosen't want much experience for it. Perhaps you may suit. You have some sort of character I suppose; from friends or people of that kind."

"No," replied the strange applicant. "I am not provided with that. Will it be any bar to the engagement."

The cook hesitated. She had a natural repugnance to engaging a girl without a character. It seemed like sinking her own seven years character to a discount. But she recollected her mistress's words, and her own hasty determination, and she scarcely liked to let so decent looking a candidate go.

"It is not usual," she said, "to take young persons without characters. But, everything considered, perhaps that will not be an object. You belong to the neighbourhood, I suppose?"

"Yes," replied the "young person." "I belong to Waverton. I am an orphan."

The cook was melted at once.

"Oh!" she said. "I thought you looked sorrowful. Poor girl!—Send for your boxes, and come at once—to-day if you can."

And thus the new maid was engaged to wait upon the blonde beauty.

The day after the cook's engagement of the new handmaiden, the lady of Laurel Cottage was reclining on a couch in the parlour, disgusted with herself and every thing about her, and much inclined to wreak her ill temper upon the unhappy domestics who were unfortunate enough to be placed under her control.

She had finished her novel, and was waiting for another which the man who attended to the small equipage had driven over to Waverton in the basket phaeton to obtain.

On his return she took the reins and drove off, with the man beside her, meeting on her way, and when but a short distance from the cottage, a hired conveyance, on the roof of which was a substantial trunk of old-fashioned manufacture.

She turned her face towards the interior of the conveyance as she passed by, and staring at the occupant was rewarded by a look about as searching as her own.

"Good gracious me!" she said. "Where have I seen that creature before? I'm sure I know the eyes!"

The blonde beauty racked her brains to recollect where she had seen the occupant of the hired conveyance, but she was quite unable to satisfy herself, and when she reached Waverton she was still wondering.

In the meantime the fly with the large old-fashioned trunk on the roof drew up at Laurel Cottage. The driver looked very hard at his young fare as he opened the coach door, and assisted her out. He, like the lady, thought he had seen her before. But he could not tell where. The idea made him touch his hat to the sombrely clad young woman—a courtesy that he was not wont to render to one who evidently went to Laurel Cottage in the character of a servant. He was emphatic, too, in his language.

"Thank you, *miss*," he said, when she gave him his hire.

And he stumbled along the garden under the weight of the large trunk, with the greatest goodwill.

The cook was greatly pleased to see the new handmaiden, though she still had some doubts about the propriety of engaging a girl without a character. Something, it may have been in the appearance of the girl, overcame the cook's scruples, however, for she was singularly kind and considerate, and received her with marked attention.

"Oh," she said, "I was so flurried yesterday, what with my lady leaving the engagement to me, and all the rest of it, that I quite forgot to ask you your name. What is it?

The new servant dropped her large eyes to the ground, and for a moment hesitated.

"Kate," she said, at length.

"Kate," repeated the cook. "I like that name. I always do like names of one syllable. They're so easy to call. But what's your other name?—Kate what?

Again there was a hesitation on the part of the new servant.

"Oh," she said, "Kate will be enough, will it not?"

"Why, dear me!" replied the cook. "What an odd thing to say! Kate might do for me; but my lady"—(she mostly called her mistress "my lady")—"my lady might want to know your other name, and it would look strange if I could not tell her."

"Ah, yes, it would," said the new servant. "Well, my other name is Fairfield."

"Fairfield—Kate Fairfield," remarked the cook to herself as though in soliloquy. "It's a pretty name; and I'm sure you've no reason to be ashamed of it. Now let me show you your bedroom, and we'll see if we can carry this great trunk of yours upstairs. Why, what are those initials on it?"

The new servant started forward, and a hot flush came to her cheeks and made them rose colour as she saw the two large letters G. V. on the trunk.

"Ah, I must take them off," she said. "I forgot to have them removed when I—I bought the trunk."

The cook was not quite satisfied with the two odd facts that the new servant was shy of telling her name and that when told, the name did not agree with the initials on the trunk. She began to think that these suspicious trifles were the natural results of taking a servant without a character. But she helped to carry the trunk upstairs, and without divulging her suspicions, inducted Kate Fairfield to her bedroom.

"I will leave you to yourself now," she said. "You have a good many things to do I dare say. But be ready to see my lady when she returns, which will be in an hour or so. She's sure to ask to see you when she hears of your arrival."

"Yes," replied Kate, looking around her curiously.

The cook departed, and the new servant was left to herself. The first thing she did when alone was to sink into a chair, and burst into a flood of tears.

"Can I?" she whispered hysterically, "go through with this? Can I see her, and speak to her, and answer her humbly? Or shall I break down in the part I have assumed, and betray myself?"

The thought made her eyes dry again, till another thought even of a deeper nature, came.

"And can I meet *him*?" she asked herself. "He will know me, will he not?"

She went to the glass, and looked at the reflection of her features.

"He may not," she said, when the scrutiny was over. "For I can see I am much changed. I should scarcely know myself but that my eyes seem the same.

She turned away from the mirror, and sighed heavily.

"I doubt myself," she said, "But I must go through with it."

She looked strangely at the furniture in the room. It was all new—bran new from the upholsterer's.

"How changed the room seems!" she said. "But the garden, where my poor roses grew. Ah! there is no change in that, save that the flowers have bloomed in greater luxuriance, and that some of them, alas! seem sad for want of tending. Oh, my poor flowers! Well, we meet again."

The first thing she did after making the necessary disposition of such every day articles as she might happen to want at her hand, was to go on her knees and painfully scrape from the large trunk the initials that had, in connection with other circumstances, aroused the cook's suspicions. In doing so she made sad havoc of the material with which the trunk was covered, and left two large grey-white places where the letters had been.

To obliterate the evidences of the erased initials, she took a broad quill pen that she had brought with her, and painted rather than wrote in black ink, the letters "K.F." over the raw places, and so large that they covered the parts that had been scraped. Then she rose from her knees, and regarded her work, musingly.

"It looks odd," she said, "very odd; and when the ink dries there will be but little difference between the letters and the colour of the box. No matter, I have at least obliterated those tell-tale initials."

On her return, the first thing the Lady of Laurel Cottage did, when the cook opened the door, was to ask whether the new housemaid had arrived; and when the cook said "yes," to demand an immediate sight of the girl.

"Send the thing to me at once," she said. "I may as well see what she's like, though I dare say she'll turn out as bad as the other. What's her name? Does she come from the workhouse?"

"She don't com from the workhouse," replied the cook, "but her name's Kate Fairfield."

"Kate Fairfield!" repeated the blonde. "Either a romantic name given her by a fool of a father who expected to see her a lady, or an assumed name, taken for some queer reason, I should think. However, let her come to me."

The cook departed, not quite satisfied in her mind about the new servant. Her mistress had struck the very chord that was vibrating in the cook's brain when she suggested that the new servant bore an "assumed" name.

"Kate," she said, tapping at the girl's door. "My lady wishes to see you."

There was a sound in the interior of the room as of some one striving to repress an inclination to choke, and then the new servant appeared at the open door in her cap and white apron.

"What does she want me for?" she asked.

"Want you for!" replied the cook. "Why to see you, I suppose. It's quite natural, you know, that as she did not see you when you were engaged, she should want to see you now."

"Oh, quite," replied Kate. "And I will go to her."

Kate Fairfield tapped at the door and waited, screwing up her eyes as if she did so by way of practice. When she heard the words, "Come in," she opened the door; and the lady of Laurel Cottage and the new servant stood in each other's presence.

My lady was reclining at full length on the couch, trying to read the novel she had brought with her from Waverton. She just turned her head as Kate Fairfield entered, and said, in a languid tone,

"Well, you are the new housemaid, I suppose?"

"Yes," replied Kate, forgetting to add the title that courtesy and the position of mistress and servant demanded.

The lady dropped her novel, and started up, transfixing Kate with a curious stare.

"Country bred, I suppose?" she said, from your answer.

"Yes, country bred," replied Kate, still forgetting her position.

"And how long do you think," asked the blonde, "it will take you to learn a little town politeness?"

The terrible stare she gave the new servant as she said this, was nothing less than looking daggers.

"Come?" she continned, seeing that Kate did not reply. "Surely you can speak. How long will it take you to learn that yes and no, without any addition, are not exactly the answers that a servant should give to her mistress?"

"Not long, I should think, ma'am," said Kate, "at least with the benefit of your tuition."

"Upon my word?" exclaimed the blonde, "I don't know what to make of you. Was it simplicity or sarcasm that prompted that last thought of yours? However, let it pass. Have I not seen you somewhere before?"

"Possibly, ma'am," replied Kate, who had already learn't to amend her language a little.

"Possibly! There's another pretty answer!" exclaimed the irate lady. "I tell you what, young woman, this kind of talk will not do for me. You might as well have stayed at home as come here, if you intend to play off this language upon me. Have you been used to service?"

"I have not," replied Kate, dropping her eyelids.

"Then what have you been used to?" asked the blonde.

Kate Faisfield hesitated. She did not know what she had been used to, unless it was sorrow, with which she had been very familiar of late.

"I suppose," said the blonde, seeing her hesitation, "that you were better off once, eh? You dress in black. Have you lost any one—your father, or your mother!"

Kate Fairfield turned her head away. The tears that she had tried hard to repress came now.

"You are right, ma'am," she said, at length, "I have lost both father and mother."

"Oh!" exclaimed the blonde, with long-drawn emphasis. "And lately, perhaps?"

"One within this month," replied Kate.

"And I suppose you are left penniless?"

It was a cruel question, and it was put without any softness or sympathy in the tone that might compensate for its naked harshness. Its effect, however, was to chase the tears from the new servant's eyes, and make her look almost proudly, as she replied,

"No, not penniless. You are mistaken there, ma'am."

"Pray, then, why do you go out to service?" asked the lady.

"For reasons of my own," was the reply, "I cannot explain them——*to you!*"

(To be Continued.)

On Friday, a sad accident occurred at Whitley, a seaside village, about two miles from North Shields. While some soldiers belonging to the Royal Artillery, encamped at Whitley, were bathing in the sea, one of them got out of his depth. An officer swam to his rescue, but the man sank before the officer reached him. His body shortly afterwards was washed ashore, but life was extinct.

COMPARITIVE MORTALITY OF MODERN WARS.—The relative mortality following great operations consecutive to wounds in recent wars was as follows:—American war of secession, 42·2 per 100. England, Crimean war, 33·9 per cent; France, Crimean war, 72·8 per cent; Italian war, 63·9 per cent. M. Leon Lefort, who collects and comments upon these figures in a recent work, finds the true cause of the frightful excess of mortality following the efforts of French military surgeons to numerical insufficiency of the medical staff and of hospital material, the bad organisation of the service and administrative incompetence. It must, however, be remembered that the French mortality of civil hospitals is not less excessive.—*British Medical Journal.*

On Friday evening an address and a purse containing £577 were presented to Mr. F. Clayton by the telegraph linemen of the United Kingdom, in acknowledgment of the services which he rendered in obtaining from the Government a recognition of the position of the linemen as officers of the late telegraph companies, and of their claims to compensation under the Telegraphs Act of 1868. The presentation was made at a complimentary dinner, at the Moulders' Arms, Chorlton-street, Manchester, to which a large company of gentlemen sat down, under the presidency of Mr. G. G. Newman, the superintendent of the telegraph department of the London and North Western Company.

THE EXTRADITION TREATY WITH GERMANY.—A few days ago the first case under the new Extradition Treaty with Germany came before Sir Thos. Henry, at Bow-street, and the prisoner was remitted to the House of Detention, there to remain fifteen days before his removal to his native land for trial. Before, however, that time had elapsed, the prosecution had been abandoned by the German authorities, and the man was consequently released under an order from the Home Secretary. With no means of subsistence, and unable to return to his friends, he was on Thursday described to the Bow-street Magistrate as absolutely destitute; and, as the German Ambassador had declined to relieve him, on the ground that he was a criminal, although untried, he was granted 10s out of the poor-box.

AN EXCITING SCENE AT A FIRE.—On Friday morning, about half-past three o'clock, a fire nearly attended with the loss of eight lives, happened on the premises belonging to Mr. H. Lewis, an oil, colour, and Italian warehouseman, No. 26, Cloudesley-road, Barnsbury. The discovery appears to have been made by a passer-by, who, hearing a loud crackling noise in the front shop, like the breaking of glass, at once communicated with the policeman on duty. In less than five minutes flames in huge bodies broke through the lower windows. At that time Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, five children, and the shopman were in their beds asleep, and, owing to the combustible character of the goods in the building, there seemed little chance of saving any of their lives. After some time however, they were made sensible of their impending danger; but they had no time to put an article of clothing on, and they were all helped through the suffocating smoke and flames in their night-clothes. Fortunately, with one exception, they received no personal injury. The shopman severely injured his leg in getting out. Numerous fire engines were in attendance; but the flames could not be conquered until the premises were burned out and the roof destroyed.

CHRISTIANA EDMUNDS.—The question of an order upon the parish of Brighton for the maintenance of Christiana Edmunds, now an inmate of Broadmoore Lunatic Asylum, was again before the Brighton magistrates on Friday. A previous application had been made while the prisoner was confined in Lewes Gaol; but Mr. Somers Clarke, solicitor for the parish of Brighton, objected that the prisoner must be removed to Broadmoor before an order could be made. The Bench upheld the objection, and the prisoner has since been removed by order from the Home Office. On Friday, therefore, the Town Clerk (Mr. David Black), acting on instructions from the Secretary of State, renewed the application. Mr. Clarke again took an objection, namely, that the order should be applied for against the parish of settlement (Canterbury), not the parish of irremovability (Brighton), and enforced his point by an elaborate argument. Witnesses—including the mother of the prisoner, who wept bitterly—were also called. Ultimately, the decision of the Bench was adjourned. It is said that the relatives of the prisoner are prepared to pay for her maintenance, but that Mr. Bruce persists in proceeding against the parochial authorities.

FATAL STABBING NEAR BURY.

On Saturday, Robert Henry Jones, aged 26 years' joiner, a native of Chester, was charged at the Bury Police Court with killing John Grundy, aged 33 years, in Chapel Lane, Ringley, near Bury, on Friday evening. The case against the prisoner was to the following effect: On Friday evening deceased played a game of bowls with the prisoner on the Lord Nelson bowling green, Kersley, there being some sort of agreement that the loser should pay for half a gallon of beer. Deceased won the game, but the prisoner, instead of paying for the beer, ran off. Deceased ran after him, and in Chapel Lane pushed or knocked him through the hedge into a field. Prisoner is said to have afterwards drawn a sharp chisel from his bass and stabbed deceased in the groin. After staggering on in the lane for some yards, deceased met a shopkeeper named Richard Marsh, and exclaimed, "I'm done; yon man has finished me." Deceased was about to fall to the ground, but Mr. Marsh held him up. He was carried home, and died in about forty minutes. The prisoner was apprehended the same evening at his lodgings. He denied having raised a hand against the deceased. The chisel had not been found by Saturday noon.

A MILL BURNED DOWN AT BOLTON. DAMAGES £30,000.—EXCITING SCENE.

On Saturday morning a fire broke out on the premises of Messrs. George Knowles and Sons, cotton spinners, Turton street, Bolton. The premises consist of two detached mills, with two reservoirs and vacant land between them. The building in which the fire originated was called No. 1 Peel Mill, and was built about 1844. It was five storeys in height, five windows broad, and thirteen windows in length. The ground floor contained about 90 carding engines, and above were four spinning rooms, in each of which were 12 pair of mules, or an aggregate of 32,000 spindles. At the easterly end of the mill were engine-house, staircase, mechanics' shop, bobbin reeling and store rooms; while adjoining these were the boiler house and mixing and scutching rooms. The fire broke out shortly before ten o'clock in No. 2 spinning room, on the third storey, through, it is supposed, the over-heating of a shaft. Buckets of water are kept constantly in each room, and these were thrown upon the burning material, but without any apparent effect. The flames spread across the room, and the workpeople were compelled to make a precipitate flight. From the No. 2 room this was comparatively an easy task, but several of the hands in the fourth storey found egress by the staircase cut off by the immense volumes of black smoke which poured into it. A lad, named Joseph Rogers, smashed the window frames and jumped out on to the roof of the roving shed, situate on the south side of the mill, sending a thrill of horror through the thousands who had by this time assembled. Others prepared to follow his example, but the spectators tried to deter them from running into fresh danger, and called to them to wait until a rope could be obtained. Some adopted this advice, but a spinner, named William Yearnshaw, in descending by a rope, let go on getting half way, and fell on to the shed roof, sustaining a severe scalp wound and injuries to the back. Seven or eight other persons also descended by the rope, amongst them being a little girl, whose courageous conduct called forth general admiration. Meantime the two fire brigades connected with the establishment had brought out their hose and affixed it to the hydrant in the yard, but on account of a scarcity of ladders some time elapsed before a stream of water could be brought to bear upon the burning pile. The Corporation steam fire and manual engines, as well as the brigades of Messrs Dobson and Barlow, machinists; Messrs. W. and C. Ainsworth, of Great Lever; and Messrs. T. Pearson and Sons, Bradshaw Fold Mills, were also upon the spot. 22 minutes elapsed, before the steam fire engine was ready for use, the explanation being that the brigade were unable to light the fire in consequence of the dampness of the matches. There was a plentiful supply of water, and when the united efforts of the firemen were brought to bear upon the building there was a perceptible decrease of the flames, and for a time nothing but dense smoke could be seen. It was soon evident, however, that the flames had obtained too great a hold to be easily quenched, and at half-past ten o'clock a portion of the roof fell in with a tremendous crash. This was followed by the fall of the wall, which smashed a couple of ladders and penetrated the roof of the roving shed, setting the latter on fire and completely destroying some 24 new frames. The remainder of the roof fell in afterwards, causing the flames to dart upwards to a height of 20 feet or more and giving a fresh impetus to the fire. Within an hour of the time of the outbreak the mill was completely gutted, all the machinery being a confused and tangled heap at the bottom. For a time one of the mills, known as the "Four Factories," belonging to Mr. W. Knowles, which adjoins, was in great jeopardy. The spouting of a house near to the mill was ignited. By 12 o'clock the fire was subdued. The only portions of the premises saved are the engine and boiler houses and the mixing and scutching rooms. The rest is a complete wreck. The damage is estimated at about £30,000. It is covered by insurance in the Imperial, Royal Exchange, West of England, Mutual, and Sun Offices. From 180 to 200 workpeople will be thrown out of employment.

The price of gas in Kilmarnock is to be advanced by 10d per 1,000 cubic feet.

At a meeting of builders' labourers in Trafalgar-square, on Saturday night, it was resolved to agitate for 6d. per hour, as present wages were insufficient.

MR. JOHN REA AGAIN COMMITTED TO GAOL.—At Belfast Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. John Rea was again committed for seven days for contempt of court. Mr. Rea was defending the driver of the carriage in which he was conveyed on Thursday. The prisoner, who is charged with assaulting Sub-Inspector French, refused to be represented by Mr. Rea. A scene ensued Mr. Rea, when committed, lay down, and was carried out of court by the police.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE.—At the Guildhall, on Friday, Mr. John Alton, pawnbroker, was summoned, at his own request, before Sir Thomas Dakin, by an old friend of his, for detaining a gun, the object being for the magistrate to determine the ownership of it.—Mr. Thomas Manders said that, in 1871, he asked a friend of his named Harris, to go into Mr. Alton's and pledge the gun, while he remained outside. He did not like to go in himself, because he had known Mr. Alton for many years. Harris pledged the gun for 25s., but came out and told him that he had pledged it for 1os. Harris did not give him the ticket, and as he had known him as relieving officer at Paddington and Bethnal-green, he had every confidence in him and did not ask him for it. Subsequently, however, Harris disappeared, and was now nowhere to be found. Complainant then made a declaration of the loss of the ticket, and since then some one had called with the old ticket, paid the interest, and got it renewed. He gave £5 for the gun about twenty years ago, but he supposed, as it was a muzzle-loader, it would not be worth more than 50s now.—Mr. Alton was willing to give up the gun, and only wanted the magistrate's order to do so.—Mr. Alton said he had known Mr. Manders for twenty years, and he had no doubt the gun belonged to him. He was desirous of giving it up to him, but, at the same time, he wished to be protected in doing so by a magistrate's order. The interest was paid and the ticket renewed on the 6th of August last, and at his request his friend summoned him.—Sir Thomas Dakin said that he could not interfere, under the circumstances, until the holder of the duplicate was present. The summons was then dismissed.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT AT A COLLIERY.

An alarming accident, unhappily attended with very serious and fatal consequences, happened on Monday evening, at a coalpit known as the Stockingford Colliery, Hartshill, near Nuneaton, in North Warwickshire. Some 130 men and youths are usually employed in the pit, the bottom of which is reached by an incline shaft, about 270 yards in length. On Monday, the miners descended, and when their day's work had been completed they got into a number of tubs and wagons for the purpose of being drawn to the surface. After they had been conveyed about half the distance, the coupling chains or plates by which the wagons are attached to each other broke, whereupon several of the wagons and tubs, in which a great many of the miners had placed themselves, descended with awful rapidity to the bottom of the pit. Some of the occupants of the wagons, seeing their perilous position, jumped out, and in many instances escaped serious injury. Others, who were unable to do so, were precipitated with great violence, owing to the steep nature of the incline, to the bottom of the shaft, where the scene was of the most heartrending character. The wagons and their occupants were piled in a heap, and the screams of the injured and the groans of the dying were heard on all sides. Assistance was promptly rendered by the managers of the colliery and others, and a youth named William Wills, fourteen years of age, was found to be dead when brought to the surface. James Flemings, fifteen years of age, was brought up in a very precarious condition, and conveyed to his home, where he died shortly afterwards. The remainder of the injured men, nine in number, were brought up as speedily as possible, and taken to their homes, where their wounds were dressed. The names of the men whose injuries are of a serious character are William Hudson, John Everitt, Philip Beasley, and James Flemings. The latter, who is the father of the unfortunate youth whose death is recorded above, was not expected to survive many hours.

WRECK OF A STEAMSHIP.—LOSS OF SEVENTY LIVES.

The American mail brings details of the wreck of the steamship Metis, with a loss of many lives, on the morning of the 30th ult. A dreadful storm prevailed the latter part of the night, and about four o'clock the propeller was struck by a schooner, knocking a hole in her bottom. She immediately began to fill. The passengers were aroused and warned to secure life-preservers. In a short time the lower part of the boat, with the engines and machinery, went down, about five miles from shore. A large number of the passengers and crew climbed on the upper deck, which parted from the hull and floated. The waves rolled high and the rain continued, but the upper works floated and struck the shore just below the Ocean House at about eight o'clock in the morning. The Metis had on board 104 passengers and 45 deck-hands, waiters, and other employes. Captain C. L. Burton, George B. Hull, agent of the Providence and New York Steamship Company, which owned this steamer, and D. P. M'Brien and wife, of the Board of Excise, are among those saved. A passenger who was saved thinks fifty passengers were lost with the Metis. The steamer Stonington took off all the passengers that could be found. The Metis drifted ashore at Watch Hill, with only her upper deck above the water. The purser, John H. Latham, was picked up by the United States revenue steamer Mocassin. Eighteen dead bodies were brought in by one steamer. The papers and books belonging to the Metis were all lost. The purser says there were 104 full tickets sold, also two half tickets, and there were several children and infants on board. He estimates the full number of passengers at 110. The crew, waiters, &c., make in all 155 souls. A later telegram says that seventy lives have been lost by the wreck. Many went down with the lower part of the steamer whose names can never be known. One man was on his way to Providence on his wedding trip, and his bride was drowned. The Metis was owned by the Providence and New York Steamship Company and was of 1,360 tons burden. There was no marine insurance on her.

A FEARFUL VOYAGE: LOSS OF LIFE.

Captain Rutter, of the Liverpool ship Bertram Rigby, one of Bates's line of East Indiamen, which arrived at Bombay on the 12th of August, says:—"On the morning of Monday, June 24, when the ship was in latitude 40 S. longitude 24 E. the barometer fell rapidly, and appearances indicated the approach of severe weather. Orders were given to make all snug, and the men went aloft for the purpose of taking in sail. While the men were on the foresail yard the wind shifted suddenly round to the N.W. and commenced to blow a complete hurricane without scarcely any previous warning. At 9.30 a.m. a fearful hurricane was raging, and the sea was tremendous. The lower fore and maintop sails gave way, the foresail blown to pieces; the upper topsails were blown adrift, tearing the yards from the masts, and bringing them down alongside the ship. The inner jib and maintopgallant sail also blew adrift during the hurricane and were lost. Shortly before ten a.m. a tremendous sea swept over the ship from the port side, washing overboard the chief officer Mr. W. Nagle, and two seamen, and knocking most of the crew about the decks, injuring several severely. The second officer escaped being washed overboard in a most miraculous manner. He was standing on the poop when the sea struck the ship, and was washed over the skylight, and through the railings on the starboard side. Luckily one of the iron stanchions which had supported the railings caught the collar of his coat, and stayed his further progress, although at the time he was fairly overboard, as the force of the sea had caused the vessel to heel over to a dangerous extent. It was impossible to render assistance to the three poor fellows who had been washed overboard, as they were never seen again. One of the crew had his leg broken, and another had his right arm dislocated. Captain Rutter had only left the deck a few minutes to look at the barometer before the wave broke. The sea made a clean sweep of the poop, carrying away three boats, companion ladders, pooprails harness casks, &c., and shifting the anchors. The cabin skylight was dashed in, and tons of water rushed down below, filling the cabin and damaging most of the stores. Orders were then given to cut away the lower foretopsail and both maintopsail yards to save the ship. At noon on the same day the gale was still raging, but next morning the weather moderated, and the wreck was cleared away. The iron bulwarks on the port side were beat by the force of the sea, and the iron stanchions supporting them were more or less forced out of their positions."

The *Allgemeine Zeitung* states that Mohammed-Murad, the nephew and presumptive heir of the Sultan, is shut up with his brothers in the low rooms of a new palace, where the humidity is such as to have rendered five of them very ill. Yusuf-Izeddin and Djemil-Eddin, the Sultan's sons, are, on the contrary, paraded on all occasions before the public.

The Brussels correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes:—The Verviers Chamber of Commerce points out in its annual report that severe loss is inflicted on Verviers by the retrograde commercial legislation of France, but that fortunately a compensation has been created by a great extension of commercial relations with Germany and Austria. The wool-spinning and weaving establishments of Verviers are of great importance.

AN EXAMPLE FOR SCHOOL BOARDS.—The Liverpool School Board has appointed eight additional visitors, as it was found that 26,000 children still attend no school whatever.

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...il brings details of the wreck of ...s, with a loss of many lives, on ...30th ult. A dreadful storm pre...rt of the night, and about four ...was struck by a schooner, knock...tom. She immediately began to ...s were aroused and warned to ...s. In a short time the lower ...h the engines and machinery, ...ve miles from shore. A large ...ngers and crew climbed on the ...arted from the hull and floated. ...gh and the rain continued, but ...ed and struck the shore just be... at about eight o'clock in the ...s had on board 104 passengers ... waiters, and other employes. ...on, George B. Hull, agent of ... New York Steamship Company, ...eamer, and D. P. M'Brien and ... Excise, are among those saved. ...s saved thinks fifty passengers ...Metis. The steamer Stonington ...ssengers that could be found. ...shore at Watch Hill, with only ...e the water. The purser, John ...cked up by the United States ...ocassin. Eighteen dead bodies ... one steamer. The papers and ... the Metis were all lost. The ...were 104 full tickets sold, also ...nd there were several children ...d. He estimates the full num...t 110. The crew, waiters, &c., ...s. A later telegram says that ...been lost by the wreck. Many ...he lower part of the steamer ...ver be known. One man was ...dence on his wedding trip, and ...ed. The Metis was owned by ... New York Steamship Company ...ons burden. There was no ... her.

...OYAGE: LOSS OF LIFE.

...of the Liverpool ship Bertram ...'s line of East Indiamen, which ...n the 12th of August, says:— ...f Monday, June 24, when the ...40 S. longitude 24 E. the baro...nd appearances indicated the ...eather. Orders were given to ...l the men went aloft for the ...sail. While the men were on ... wind shifted suddenly round ...mmenced to blow a complete ...carcely any previous warning. ...ul hurricane was raging, and ...dous. The lower fore and ...ay, the foresail blown to pieces; ...ere blown adrift, tearing the ...ts, and bringing them down ... The inner jib and maintop... adrift during the hurricane ...tly before ten a.m. a tremend... the ship from the port side, ...he chief officer Mr. W. Nagle, ...d knocking most of the crew ...ing several severely. The second ... washed overboard in a most ... He was standing on the poop ...the ship, and was washed over...rough the railings on the star...y one of the iron stanchions ... the railings caught the collar ... his further progress, although ...irly overboard, as the force of ... the vessel to heel over to a ... It was impossible to render ...e poor fellows who had been ... they were never seen again. ... his leg broken, and another ...located. Captain Rutter had ... few minutes to look at the ... wave broke. The sea made ... poop, carrying away three ...ders, pooprails, harness casks, ...anchors. The cabin skylight ...tons of water rushed down ...n and damaging most of the ... then given to cut away the ... both maintopsail yards to ...oon on the same day the gale ... next morning the weather ...reck was cleared away. The ... port side were beat by the ...he iron stanchions supp rt... or less forced out of their ...

...ung states that Mohammed... ...and presumptive heir of the ...ith his brothers in the low..., where the humidity is such ...ve of them very ill. Yusuf... ...ddin, the Sultan's sons, are ...led on all occasions before the ...

...pondent of the *Pall Mall Ga*... ...rviers Chamber of Commerce ...al report that severe loss is ...by the retrograde commercial ... but that fortunately a com...ated by a great extension of ... with Germany and Austria. ...d weaving establishments of ...importance.

...SCHOOL BOARDS.—The Liver...s appointed eight additional ...nd that 26,000 children still ...ever.

Railway Time Tables,

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

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

NEWCASTLE TO JARROW AND SOUTH SHIELDS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOUTH SHIELDS TO JARROW AND NEWCASTLE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SUNDERLAND TO SOUTH SHIELDS AND JARROW.

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

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

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

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

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

JARROW TO SOUTH SHIELDS AND SUNDERLAND.

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

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

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

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

NEWCASTLE TO TYNEMOUTH.

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

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

These trains leave intermediate stations as follows:—Manors 3, Heaton 7, Walker 11, Wallsend 16, Howdon 24, Percy Main 15, and North Shields 30 minutes after obove times, arriving at Tynemouth 35 minutes after leaving Newcastle.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TYNEMOUTH TO NEWCASTLE.

Leaves Tynemouth (Week days)—5·20, 6·49 (*a*), 7·45, 8·30 (*b*), 9·0, 9·30 (*c*), 10·0, 10·45 (*c*) 11·0, 12·0, 12·50, 1·49 (*c*), 2·15, 3·0, 3.30 (*c*), 4·0, 5·0, 5·30 (*c*), 6·0, 6·30 (*c*), 7·0, 7.30 (*c*), 8·0, 9·0, 10·0, 10·50 (*d*).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

STOCKTON AND DARLINGTON RAILWAY

GOING EAST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

STATIONS.		A.M. 1, 2, 3.	P.M. 1, 2, 3	P.M. 1, 2, 3
Benfieldside	dep.	6·55	1·40	4·25
Cold Rowley	„	7·3	1·48	4·35
Burnhill Junction	„	7·12	1·57	4·45
Tow Law	„	7·24	2·9	4·53
				1, 2.
Crook	arr.	7·35	2·20	5.10
	dep.	7·40	2·30	5·20
Bishop Auckland	„	8·5	2·55	5·50
Darlington	„	9·0	3·40	6·40
Stockton	„	9·30	4·10	7·10
Middlesbro'	„	9·42	4·20	7·22

GOING WEST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

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

CONSETT BRANCH.

UP TRAINS.—WEEK DAYS.

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

DOWN TRAINS—WEEK DAYS.

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

MARKET TRAINS ON SATURDAYS.

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

UP TRAINS.

STATIONS.		GO. A.M.	RETURN. P.M.
Newcastle	dep.	7·10	4·0
Scotswood	„	7·17	4·9
Swalwell	„	7·23	4·15
Roland's Gill	„	7·31	4·23
Lintz Green	„	7·37	4·29
Ebchester	„	7·50	4·42
Shotley Bridge	„	7·57	4·47
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill)	arr.	8·5	4·55
	dep.	9·10	5·10
Knitsley	„	9·21	5·21
Lanchester	„	9·34	5·34
Witton Gilbert	„	9.46	5·46
Durham	arr.	10·0	6·0

DOWN TRAINS.

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

MANUFACTURE OF COCOA, CACAOINE, AND CHOCOLATE.—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps & Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston Road, London."—See Article in Part 19 of *Cassell's Household Guide.* 47

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"MR. BARLOW, Sir,—My father, my sister, and myself have been cured of that terrible pain, tic-doloreux, by the use of your useful powders.—Miss A. Morris, Banbury Road, Brackby.

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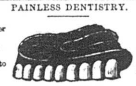
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LEADGATE LOCAL BOARD.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the above Board was held in the Board Room, Leadgate, on Wednesday afternoon, the Rev. Canon Kearney presiding. The following members were also present:—Messrs. E. Charlton, T. Longstaff, J. Cheesman, J. Davidson, and J. Calvert.

The minutes of last meeting, together with the minutes of a special meeting, were read over, and passed, and signed by the CHAIRMAN.

On the motion of Mr. LONGSTAFF, seconded by Mr. CHARLTON, Mr. Green's contract for the formation of Medomsley footpath was accepted.

LIGHTING OF THE PUBLIC LAMPS.

The CHAIRMAN said that he found that the Consett Local Board had agreed to the terms of the Gas Company; consequently it was useless on his part to confer with the Chairman of that Board respecting the advisability of the Local Boards having gasworks of their own. He (the chairman) had seen the Rev. F. B. Thompson, Chairman of the Benfieldside Board Gas Committee, who had been deputed by that Board to confer on the subject, and they had come to the conclusion, seeing they were at the mercy of the Gas Company, either that they would have to accept the terms offered, or leave the place in darkness. It had several times been mooted that the three Boards should take united action in this matter, and he thought the scheme should not be lost sight of.

The whole of the members concurred with the Chairman's remarks.

Mr. CALVERT moved that the terms offered by the Gas Company, namely, £2 6s. 6d. per lamp, for lighting the district with gas, be accepted; and that the Chairman of that Board be instructed to negociate with the Chairman of the Consett Local Board and the Rev. F. B. Thompson, of the Benfieldside Board, with a view to a more satisfactory settlement of the question.

HIGHWAY REPORT.

"Since last meeting the works on your district highways have been of a limited character. I would suggest a meeting of your Highway Committee and the Engineer of the North Eastern Railway Company, at the Level Crossing in Pontop Pike Lane, as the same is in a very awkward and, for strangers, a dangerous state. I should also wish your Committee to inspect the approach to Iveston Low Burn Culvert, and suggest what be done, and decide as to the completion of the improvement on Stockerley Burn. The works on the Medomsley Highway have been of a varied and extensive character, in obtaining, preparing, and carting materials, and watertabling certain roads. I have this day inspected the works at Rippon Burn Bridge, which are progressing in a satisfactory manner. I have obtained a tender for the formation of Medomsley footpaths, which I herewith hand, also monthly pay bills as under,—District Highway Pay Bill, £5 13s. 4d. Medomsley Township, do., £51 18s. 10d. Total £57 12s. 2d.

THE DANGEROUS CONDITION OF PONTOP PIKE LANE LEVEL CROSSING.

The CHAIRMAN thought it was necessary to do something in the matter as the crossing was dangerous.

Mr. CALVERT said the way in which the North Eastern Railway Company kept their crossings in this neighbourhood was scandalous, and it was high time that that Board and the Consett Local Board took steps to protect the public.

It was resolved that the Clerk be instructed to write to the Engineer of the North Eastern Railway Company asking him to appoint a day for an inspection of the crossing.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The following report was read from Dr. George Renton:—"The general health of your district has been much below the average during the past month. This in a great measure has been due to the prevalence of diarrhœa in this place, affecting as it has done all classes of the community and all ages. The mortality from this cause has, however, not been great, or even proportionate to the number of cases. The epidemic appears now to be abating, and I have every hope that with its subsidence and our almost entire freedom from infectious diseases of any kind (one case only of scarlet fever having been recorded), that we shall shortly return to the healthy condition we have for so long a time had the good fortune to be in."

INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

The following report was read:—"Since the last monthly meeting I have inspected the whole of your Local Board District, and find that a large quantity of ashes have been carted away during the last month to build pig houses in the yards adjoining houses, all of which applications I have refused. And I request the Nuisances Removal Committee to go with me to inspect a pig house. The plan of a cellar and out-let onto the street will come before you to-day, belonging to Mr. Thomas Longstaff; also the plan of John Wilson for alteration. The improvements in Plantation Row are in progress, and will come under the consideration of the Board. The Pont Row Sewer has not been finished as I expected last month; but we hope to finish satisfactorily in a few days."

MISCELLANEOUS.

It was unanimously agreed to make a general district rate of 1s. in the pound; a tenpenny rate for the excluded portion of Iveston township; and a sixpenny rate for the excluded portion of Medomsley township; the Board to stand adjourned until the 27th inst., for the purpose of approving of and sealing the above rates.

Several plans were passed, and the Board adjourned.

THE OBJECTIONABLE "PIG HOUSE."

In answer to the Chairman, the INSPECTOR said the "pig house" to which he referred in his report, belonged to Patrick Muray, Redwell Hills Lane. The pig occupied one back room and a pantry.

ANNIVERSARY SERVICES OF LEADGATE PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL.

The above services were commenced on Saturday afternoon by a tea party in the chapel. Owing to the Leadgate Flower Show being held on that day, there was only a limited number sat down to tea. All, however, did full justice to the good things provided.

After tea, a public meeting was held in the chapel. On the motion of the Rev. T. Southron, seconded by the Rev. J. Featherstone, Mr. W. Westhorpe, Carr House, was unanimousley voted to the chair. That gentleman, however, declined the proferred post, and the Rev. T. Southron acted in that capacity. He said that he was hardly in the fix then that he was on a previous occasion, some years ago. He was going to attend a public meeting, and several gentlemen were advertised to be present. He started on his journey so as to be at the meeting early, but, when he got there, he found that none of the other speakers had arrived. He waited for some time expecting to see them come, but when it was time to commence, none of them had arrived. He thought he would take a leaf from the life of another rev. gentleman, who had once been placed in a similar difficulty. He commenced and made a speech on behalf of the chairman that was to have been, told anecdotes on behalf of the other speakers who were advertised to be present and then made a speech for himself, singing a hymn between each, and concluded the meeting. He was not in such a difficulty this time, for, although they had failed to get a chairman, his colleague was there, and a choir was present from Consett, and his friend, Mr. John Taylor, who said he had nothing to say, would talk to them a bit. If he (Mr. Taylor) had nothing to say when he was called upon, he would be quite a different John Taylor to what he was several years ago. He then dwelt on everyone doing all that they could in this service. When Elijah the prophet went to meet Ahab, and to reprove Israel for worshipping Baal, he said, "I stand in the presence of Jehovah." When Joseph was sold by his brethren he did not cease working, he had only been sent before. When his father first heard of it he could not believe that it was true; but as soon as he saw the waggons and presents that Joseph had sent he said, "It is enough; Joseph my son is yet alive: I will go and see him before I die." He wanted all to be like Joseph, and not to cease working because everything did not go as pleasantly as they liked. This was the way that the work of the Lord prospered when all were of one mind.

Rev. J. FEATHERSTONE was the next speaker. He said he was glad to meet the chairman and the other friends on that occasion. He earnestly impressed upon all present the duty of being united in this work. When the church of God were not united there was great inroads made upon it. He would use a fable to illustrate this. A number of wolves and a number of dogs were going to war with each other. The wolves set out a reconnoitering party, which, on its return, said they would not have much difficulty in overcoming their foes. The opposing force was principally composed of a large number of small terriers, and some mastiffs, but they were all disunited. The greatest enemy was in their own camp—disunion. So with the church, when disunion got in no wonder that they were unsuccessful. He who was watching liked to see disunion get into the church, as he could easily manage those outside. If a church was united and in earnest, it prevailed. He concluded a well-timed and earnest address, by urging on all present to be united.

Mr. JOHN TAYLOR gave a brief sketch of what the Leadgate society was many years ago.

During the evening, the Consett Primitive Methodist choir enlivened the meeting by singing several pieces. After the usual votes of thanks, the meeting was brought to a close.

The services were continued on Sunday, the Rev. J. Featherstone, one of the circuit ministers, preaching in the morning, and Mrs. E. Thompson, of Newton-le-Willows, Yorkshire, in the afternoon and evening. In the evening the chapel was crowded in every part, many being unable to gain admittance. Mrs. Thompson selected for her text Isaiah iv., 7. "Let the wicked forsake his way, and the unrighteous man his thoughts: and let him return unto the Lord, and he will have mercy upon him; and to our God, for he will abundantly pardon." Mrs. Thompson divided her subject into three parts. 1st, The wicked. When Adam and Eve were in the Garden of Eden the devil came to Eve in the shape of a serpent, and tempted her. She would not stop to notice how he assumed that shape. He said unto her "In the day that ye eat thereof ye shall be as gods, knowing good from evil." She ate and then gave to Adam and he did eat, and then he discovered his nakedness, and hid himself from the presence of God. All were wicked through Adam's transgression. There is a difference between the life of the righteous and the life of the wicked. The righteous man hath hope in his death, the wicked man has none. 2nd, God's pity towards sinners. The practical proof of God's love to sinners was displayed in Him giving his son to die for them. He left heaven and came upon earth, and "when there was no eye to pity, his own eye pitied and his own arm brought salvation." 3rd, God's expostulation with sinners. Mrs. Thompson was listened to throughout with marked attention. A collection was taken at the close of each service on behalf of the chapel funds.

MEDOMSLEY WESLEYAN CHAPEL ANNIVERSARY.

The anniversary services of the neat little Wesleyan Chapel at Medomsley were celebrated on Saturday and Sunday last. On Saturday afternoon the Rev. H. Gibson, of Shotley Bridge, was appointed to preach. In the morning the weather was calm and sunny, and gave promise of a fine day; but during the afternoon the clouds lowered, and the rain descended, the consequence being that Mr. Gibson had only a very small audience. He took his text from Matthew vi. 33—"Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you"—and exhorted his hearers to seek God first of all, and then everything necessary to life would follow in due course. After the sermon, tea was provided in the chapel. The things provided were truly good; and "the cup which cheers," and the more substantial food, were liberally partaken of by a good many persons. The tables were gracefully presided over, and the wants of the people attended to, by—Misses J. Hunter, H. Milburn, M. J. Beck E. Hunter, M. Teasdale, and A. Robson.—In the evening, a public meeting was held, when the attendance was good. The Rev. R. Stepney opened the meeting with singing and prayer, after which he called upon Mr. Teasdale, of Medomsley, to occupy the chair, in the place of Mr. R. Dickinson, who was unavoidably absent through his late accident. The chairman made a few happy remarks at the opening and during the interval of the speaking. He said that they had paid for everything as they had gone on, with the exception of a stove, the money for which they had to borrow. They had the boundary wall yet to build, which would make them require about £30 or £40 to clear themselves.—Mr. Richardson, of Allendale Cottages, next addressed the meeting, after which the Rev. Richard Stepney spoke of religion. He said he could not expect any good to result from anything unless it had its foundation based upon religion: it is the great sweetener of life; and unless a person gets it he will be miserable. It is religion which enables people to triumph over death. It is to be regretted that the generality of mankind are not seeking happiness in the right way. Most people are seeking happiness almost everywhere, and they attempt to lay hold of it, but it soon leaves them, because it is only a shadow. Many people, and particularly the young, admit their obligations to give God their heart, but they think that some unhappiness will attend it. They think that religion will lay them under restraint, but this is a very great mistake. Dr. Watts has truthfully written that

"Religion never was designed
To make our pleasures less."

True religion is a principle in the heart, and has its peculiar joys. The happiness that grows in the garden of nature is a short lived flower, but religion is a spring that is never dried up, which can make us meet death with composure. He sometimes thought that persons should make themselves more familiar with death, and then think of the value of religion, which can transform death's messenger into an angel of light.—The Rev. Walter Fuller said they were necessarily deprived of the presence of the chairman announced on the bill, and he felt sorry, not so much on account of his absence, but on account of the sorrow which has entered into the family. He said they had a very beautiful little chapel at Medomsley, wherein they could worship God, and where there would be habitual and frequent fellowship. Whatever they did they had to love Christian fellowship, and not to forget to meet one with another. He was glad to have heard from the other speakers so many nice things about religion. He sometimes thought what would he have been if he had neglected the love of Jesus. He believed he should have been ruined long ago if it had not been for the love of God. He tried to find pleasure in the world, but did not become satisfied till he went to the cross of Christ, and the work commenced then has been maintained by God. He quoted the lines of the poet:—

"My remnant of days I spend in his praise,
Who died the whole world to redeem;
Be they many or few, my days are his due,
And they all are devoted to Him."

and wished some of his young friends would come to that point at once. Every young man and woman could have freedom that night, and it would be a red letter day in their experience when they obtained moral freedom. The Christian is the only freeman; and when the Son makes us free, we are free indeed. He urged his hearers to pray for church prosperity, and to seek entire sanctification. He liked to talk of this, because he believed a great deal was lost through not seeking it. What would they think of a builder who commenced to build a house, and, having got the walls up, did not complete it? You look upon your children, and would not like them always to remain children, but you would like them to grow up to manhood. It is just the same with God, he is not satisfied without you become perfect; and some of them had not gone a single step in advance since they became converted. A collection was taken at both services of the day, and at the close of the public meeting Mr. Stepney said he called upon Mr. Dickinson when on his way to Medomsley, and was glad to find that he was considerably better. He placed a sovereign on the plate, which that gentleman had sent as a donation to the first anniversary services of the chapel.—On Sunday the Rev. Walter Fuller preached in the afternoon and evening to good congregations, after which a collection was taken.

Cricket.

STANLEY v. BURNHOPE.

On Saturday, a match was played at Stanley between Stanley and Burnhope, which resulted in a victory for the Burnhope club by 8 wickets. The bowling of Messrs. Smith and Hovvells for the Burnhope side was splendid, as was also the wicket-keeping of T. Craig. The following is the scores:—

STANLEY.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Dr. McCann, c Smith, b Hovvell	0	run out	6
E. Reay, not out	5	run out	2
W. Heslop b Hovvells	5	b Hovvells	2
T. Armstrong, b Hovvells	13	b Hovvells	2
J. Currey, b Hovvells	0	b Smith	1
J. Summerbell, b Hovvells	0	b Hovvells	2
A. York, b Hovvells	2	not out	0
J. Hunter, b Hovvells	0	c Lee, b Hovvells	3
H. Murton, run out	0	b Smith	2
J. Wilkinson, b Smith	1	b Hovvells	0
J. Nicholson, b Smith	0	b Hovvells	1
Byes	2	Byes	3
Total	28	Total	24

BURNHOPE.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
T. Craig, b Heslop	9		
J. Storey, b Heslop	0		
J. Rollans, b Armstrong	3	c Heslop, b Arms.	3
H. Hovvells, b Armstrong	1		
J. Hovvells, c Armstrong, b Armstong	11	not out	1
W. Smith, b Hislop	3		
G. Bell, c Summerbell, b Heslop	3		
J. Rowell, run out	1	run out	3
G. Lee, b Armstrong	2		
C. Smith, run out	0		
W. Smith, not out	0	not out	5
Byes	4	Byes	4
Total	37	Total	16

BENFIELDSIDE v. CROOK.—The return match was played at Crook on Saturday last, resulting in a victory for the Crookites. Score: Benfieldside, 49; Crook, 108.

A two's day's match was played on the Crook ground on Monday and Tuesday last, between 14 of Messrs. King and Cassey's Clowns, and 14 of Crook, resulting in a victory for the Clowns. Crook went to the wickets first, scoring 41. The Clowns then went in and scored 71. Crook scored 41 in the second innings; the Clowns followed, and obtained the runs required without losing a wicket.

LOCAL FLOWER SHOWS.

LEADGATE.

On Saturday, the annual exhibition of the Leadgate Floral and Horticultural Society was held in a marquee, erected in a field adjoining St. Ives' School. There was a very good show of stove and greenhouse plants, those shown by Mr. Moon being greatly admired. The show of fruit was only limited, but this dificiency was amply made up by the splendid collection of vegetables, which were, without doubt, the best exhibited in the district this year. The parsnips and cauliflowers were particularly good. The judges were—Mr. Storey, gardener to Sir W. Clavering, Greencroft Hall, Lanchester; and Mr. J. Robinson, Shotley Spa. The Leadgate Sax-horn Band was in attendance during the day. Unfortunately the weather was very unpropitious, and the show was not so largely attended as it otherwise would have been. The following is a list of awards:—

OPEN CLASS.

FLOWERS.

Best bouquet of cut flowers, not more than two feet wide—T. Forster.
Best pot of liliums—J. Moon.
Best two fuchsias, dissimilar—J. Chaytor.
Best fuchsia, dissimilar—J. Wilson; 2nd, J. Anderson; 3rd, J. Moon.
Best two zonale geraniums, dissimilar—J. Chaytor; 2nd, J. Anderson; 3rd, J. Moon.
Best two balsams, dissimilar—J. Chaytor.
Best two coxcombs—J. Leybourne.
Best three decorative plants — J. Moon; 2nd, J. Chaytor.
Best lilium auratum—J. Moon.
Best six dahlias, dissimilar—R. Kirsop; 2nd, J. Leybourne; 3rd, W. Hall.
Best three dahlias, dissimilar—J. Leybourne; 2nd, J. Hall; 3rd, R. Kirsop.
Best four gladioli, dissimilar — J. Hall; 2nd, R. Kirsop; 3rd, J. Leybourne.
Best six hollyhock blooms, dissimilar—J. Leybourne.
Best six pentstemons, 3 dissimilar—R. Kirsop; 2nd, W. Wharton.
Best six phloxes, 3 dissimilar—A. Mitchell; 2nd, J. Leybourne.
Best six French asters, dissimilar—J. Leybourne; 2nd, R. Toward.
Best six globe asters, dissimilar—R. Toward.
Best six African marigolds — R. Kirsop; 2nd, R. Toward; 3rd, J. Hall.
Best six French marigolds—R. Kirsop; 2nd, J. Chaytor; 3rd, W. Wharton.
Best twelve pansies, 6 dissimilar—J. Chaytor.
Best four trusses of geranium blooms, dissimilar— J. Anderson; 2nd, J. Leybourne.
Best six picotees, 3 dissimilar—R. Kirsop.
Best four stands of cut flowers—Mrs. Compton.

FRUIT.

Best six pears, flavoured—T. Snowdon; 2nd, J. Bulman
Best six kitchen apples — T. Snowdon; 2nd, W. Charlton.
Best six dessert apples—J. Bulman; 2nd, T. Snowdon.
Best pint of gooseberries, flavoured—R. Toward; 2nd, J. Leybourne.
Best pint of white currants—R. Toward; 2nd, J. Leybourne.
Best pint of red currants—Mrs. Compton; 2nd, J. Leybourne.
Best six heaviest gooseberries—A. Mitchell; 2nd, W. Charlton.

VEGETABLES.

Best six kidney potatoes—J. Leybourne; 2nd, R. Kirsop.
Best six round potatoes—T. Snowdon; 2nd, J. Bulman.
Best three turnips—J. Hall; 2nd, J. Leybourne.
Best six summer onions, shown as grown—J. Bulman; J. Leybourne.
Best three leeks—T. Snowdon; 2nd, J. Hall.
Best three carrots—J. Leybourne; 2nd, T. Forster.
Best three parsnips—R. Toward; 2nd, J. Leybourne.
Best three roots of red beet—J. Leybourne; 2nd, W. Charlton.
Best two sticks of celery—J. Hall; 2nd, J. Leybourne.
Best early cabbage—J. Bulman; 2nd, T. Snowdon.
Best twelve pods of beans—J. Leybourne; 2nd, T. Snowdon.
Best twenty-four pods of peas—Mrs. Compton; 2nd, J. Leybourne.
Best collection of vegetables, 8 varieties, viz.—12 potatoes, 6 kidney and 6 round, 2 turnips, 6 onions, 2 carrots, 2 roots red beet, 1 early cabbage, 1 cauliflower, 6 beans—J. Leybourne.

OPEN TO ALL.

For two best double geraniums — G. Weatherall; 2nd, R. Rirsop.

COTTAGERS' CLASS.

FLOWERS.

Best light fuchsia — G. Weatherall; 2nd, R. Kirsop.
Best dark fuchsia—W. Wharton; 2nd, J. Chaytor.
Best geranium, in pot—J. Anderson.
Best pot of liliums—G. Weatherall; 2nd, R. Kirsop.
Best tricolor geranium—G. Weatherall; 2nd, R. Kirsop.
Best balsam—R. Kirsop; 2nd, J. Chaytor.
Best six French asters—G. Weatherall; 2nd, W. Wharton.
Best six globe asters—R. Kirsop; 2nd, G. Weatherall.
Best six French marigolds—R. Kirsop; 2nd, W. Charlton.
Best six African marigolds—W. Charlton.
Best six dahlias, dissimilar—R. Kirsop; 2nd, G. Weatherall.
Best three dahlias, dissimilar—R. Kirsop; 2nd, W. Wharton.
Best four stocks, dissimilar—G. Weatherall; 2nd, J. Chayton.
Best three spikes of phloxes—R. Kirsop.
Best six pansies, dissimilar—G. Weatherall; 2nd, J. Chaytor.
Best three gladioli, dissimilar—R. Kirsop; 2nd, G. Weatherall.
Best six piccotees, 3 dissimilar—R. Kirsop.
Best six carnations, dissimilar—R. Kirsop.
Best two zonale geraniums, in pot—J. Chaytor.

FRUIT.

Best six pears, flavoured—J. Bulman; 2nd, T. Snowdon.
Best six kitchen apples — J. Bulman; 2nd, W. Charlton.
Best six heaviest gooseberries—J. Snowdon; 2nd, J. Snowdon.

VEGETABLES.

Best six kidney potatoes — W. Charlton; 2nd, J. Snowdon.
Best six round potatoes — T. Snowdon; 2nd, J. Snowdon.
Best three early turnips — G. Weatherall; 2nd, J. Anderson.
Best six summer onions, shown as grown—J. Bulman; 2nd, J. Snowdon.
Best three leeks—J. Snowdon; 2nd, R. Kirsop; 3rd, T. Snowdon.
Best three carrots—W. Wharton; 2nd, T. Forster.
Best three parsnips—J. Snowdon; 2nd, T. Snowdon.
Best three roots of red beet—W. Charlton; 2nd, T. Reather.
Best two heads of celery—W. Wharton; 2nd, G. Weatherall.
Best early cabbage—J. Richardson; 2nd, T. Forster.
Best cauliflower—J. Bulman.
Best twelve pods of beans—W. Wharton; 2nd, T. Snowdon.
Best twenty-four pods of peas— W. Wharton; 2nd, W. Charlton.
Best collection of vegetables, 8 varieties, viz.—12 potatoes, 6 kidney and 6 round, 2 turnips, 6 onions, 2 carrots, 2 roots of red beet, 1 early cabbage, 1 couliflower, and 6 beans—J. Bulman; 2nd, T. Snowdon; 3rd, W. Wharton.

EXTRA PRIZES.

Cottagers only.

Best geranium, 1 petunia, and 1 light fuchsia—G. Weatherall; 2nd, J. Anderson; 3rd, J. Chaytor.
For three best leeks, three best turnips, one early cabbage, and one savoy—G. Weatherall.
Best tricolor geranium—R. Kirsop.
Best Scotch cabbage—W. Charlton.
Best bouquet of wild flowers (children)—J. Anderson.

CHESTER SOUTH MOOR COLLIERY.—On Saturday the annual exhibition of the Chester South Moor Colliery Flower Show was held in Mr. Smart's long room. There was an excellent display of garden produce. The chief prize-takers were Messrs. Haddock, Hartley, Pinchin, Goundry, Barrass, and others.

WASKERLEY.—The annual exhibition of flowers, fruit, vegetables, &c., was held at Waskerley, on Saturday, and was attended by a large number of persons from Shildon, Tow-Law, Consett, and other places. There was an excellent display of plants and vegetables. Mr. Wilson of Cutler's Hall, took the special prize of £2 for the best four gladioli; and Mr. Raine the first prize for the best collection of vegetables. The following were among the principal prize-takers:—Messrs. C. Mosley, Jos. Oley, Shotley Bridge; Landcake, Batey, Jos. Thompson, Waskerley; Wm. Sinclar, Stanhope; Powell, Crawleyside; and Elliott, Park Head. The judges were, Mr. George Routledge, Consett; and Mr. Richard Graham, gardener to Henry Pease, Esq., Pierre Mont, Darlington. The Shildon Band was in attendance during the day.

Local Police Courts.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE POLICE COURT.

MONDAY, Aug. 26.—Before H. C. SILVERTOP (chairman), A. TOWN, and R. WALLIS, Esqs.

DRUNKENNESS.

Patrick Riley, shoemaker, Newcastle, was charged by P.C. Rawson, with drunkenness at Consett, on the 7th inst. The defendant, it appears, had only been at Consett a week, and on Saturday afternoon he was found by the above officer in a very drunken state.—Fined 10s. and costs, or fourteen days imprisonment. He went to prison.

Robert Lawson, described as a vagrant, was charged by the same officer with a similar offence at Consett, on Saturday night. Defendant was in Sherburn Terrace, where he had a crowd of people about him.—Defendant pleaded for leniency, saying he had a wife and a couple of children to support.—Fined 5s. and costs. This defendant, also, elected to go to prison.

Thomas Weldon, labourer, Consett, was charged with a similar offence. P.C. Bolton said about seven o'clock on Saturday night the defendant was in Middle Street, Consett. He was drunk and incapable, and the assistance of another officer had to be procured before he could be taken to the lock-up.—Fined 10s. and costs.

Edward Steward, labourer, Blackhill, was charged by P.C. Thom with a similar offence at Blackhill, on Sunday. The officer stated that the defendant was drunk and annoyed the people coming out of chapel.—Defendant denied being drunk. He was suffering from diarrhœa at the time, and it caused him to be "tottery."—P.C. Thom he was swinging his arms about.—The Chairman (to defendant): If you were not drunk what caused you to throw your arms about?—Defendant: Oh, God knows! That was the head (Laughter.) Ordered to pay 10s. and costs.

Edward McGurk, pitman, Leadgate, was charged by P.C. Firn with a similar offence at Leadgate, on the 23rd August. It appeared that the defendant had been taken into custody on the charge of drunkenness, and on promising to appear on the following Monday he was liberated, but failing to keep his promise, a summons was taken out against him.—Fined 10s. and costs.

ASSAULTS.

Thomas Steele, publican, Blackhill, was charged with assaulting a young man, named Stephenson, a stocktaker, at Consett Ironworks, in February, 1871. After the assault the defendant absconded, and had only recently been apprehended on a warrant. Complainant said he did not wish to press the case, and the defendant was fined 1s. and costs.

Peter Richardson, labourer, Cutler's Hall, was charged with assaulting Bridget Maria Cook on Sunday morning last. The defendant had been lodging with complainant, and because the latter would not allow her daughter to fetch some drink for the defendant, he struck at complainant. Fined 10s. and costs, or in default of payment to go to gaol for fourteen days.

WILFUL DAMAGE.

Matthew Carroll, miner, Leadgate, was charged by Wm. Wardle, beer-house keeper, Leadgate, with wilfully breaking four panes of glass, and a picture, on the 24th August. Complainant said defendant threw a large stone at his window, knocking out the woodwork, and breaking a picture, which was hanging against the wall, opposite the window. Defendant was fined 10s., damage 4s., and costs.

LANCHESTER POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY, Sept. 6th.—Before M. KEARNEY, (chairman), E. T. SMITH, T. GREENWELL, and HENRY SMITH, Esqs.

DRUNKENNESS.

Robert Miller (who was represented by his wife), miner, Dipton, was charged with drunkenness, on the 28th ult. P.C. Raine found the defendant creating a disturbance at the "Fox" public-house, Dipton, because the landlord refused to supply him with drink. He was ordered to go home, but half-an-hour after, the officer found him staggering about the streets. As this was not the defendant's first appearance, he was fined 20s., including costs.

James Wilson, miner, who did not appear, was charged by P.C. Stamper, with a similar offence at Stanley, on the 24th ult. The defendant, who was described by the officer as an habitual drunkard, was fined 20s. including costs.

DRUNK AND RIOTOUS.

William Murphy, who likewise did not put in appearance, was charged with drunk and riotous conduct at Stanley, on the 23rd ult. P.C. Stamper said defendant was fighting with another man, named Wm. Hetherington. Fined 20s. and costs.

William Hetherington, miner, was charged by the same officer, with a similar offence, at the same time and place, fined 20s. and costs.

William Fallen, labourer, was charged by P.C. Stamper, with a similar offence at Stanley, on the 23rd ult. Fined 20s., including costs, or fourteen days' imprisonment.

BREACH OF THE PEACE.

William Gladdess and *Joseph Green*, miners, White-le-Head, were charged by P.C. Raine, with a breach of the peace, by fighting in a field at White-le-Head. Bound over to keep the peace for six months in the sum of £10 each, and to pay costs.

HIGHWAY ACT.

Nicholas Moralee, butcher, Low Lane, near Esh, was charged by P.C. Storey, with allowing his horse to stray between Esh and Biggen, on the 2nd inst. Fined 5s. and costs.

THURSDAY, Sept. 12.—Before M. KEARNEY (chairman), E. T. SMITH, and H. SMITH, Esqs.

WILFUL DAMAGE.

Joseph Atkinson, *John Forster*, *William Smith*, *James Mason*, *James Robinson*, and *John Gardner*, miners of Stanley, were charged with trespassing in a field at Stanley, in the occupation of Miss Fenwick, on the 31st of August. Fined 10s. each, including damages and costs.

Henry Wilson, *John Dixon*, and *Thomas Charlton*, miners, were charged with wilful damage to a pea-field, the property of Mr. Ralph Hodgson. P.C. Reay stated that on the 30th ult., he found the defendants in a pea-field, at Oxhill.—Fined 1s. and costs, 11s. each.

James Kennedy, *Petrick McQuan*, *Robert Dunn*, *John Hall*, *John Murphy*, *John Dunn*, *Thomas Cain*, *Charles Hughes*, *John Chandler Daniel Connelley*, boys, belonging Leadgate, were charged by John Summerbell, farmer, with doing damage to a pea-field on the 28th ult. The case was clearly proved against William Brown, John Hall, John Murphy, John Dunn, Thomas Cain, and Daniel Donnelly, who were ordered to pay the damages and costs; the case against the other defendants dismissed.

DRUNKENNESS.

Thomas and *George Wallace*, father and son, miners, South Moor, were charged by P.C. Stainsby, with drunkenness at Burnhope, on the 10th inst. The officer found the defendants lying by the side of the road drunk. Fined 7s. 6d. and costs, 16s. 6d.

Thomas Gales, miner, Burnhope, was charged by the same officer, with a similar offence, at Burnhope, on the 31st ult. Fined 5s. and costs., 14s.

DRUNK AND RIOTOUS.

William Toward, miner, Stanley, and *Robert Whitfield*, miners, Burnhope, were charged by P.C. Stamper, with drunk and riotous conduct at Stanley, on the 31st ult. Fined 5s. and costs each.

BREACH OF THE PEACE.

James Strong, miner, Catchgate, was charged with threatening to shoot George Hunter, on the 7th inst. The parties live neighbours, and on the day in question, defendant went to complainant's door and threatened to blow his brains out. Bound over to keep the peace for six months, in the sum of £10, and to pay expenses.

ASSAULT.

Ellen Strong, wife of last defendant, was charged by Isabella Hunter with assaulting her at Catchgate, on the 9th inst. The defendant was also charged with doing wilful damage to a window on the same occasion. A bad feeling appears to have existed between the complainant and defendant in consequence of a lodger having left defendant and gone to reside with complainant.—The magistrates dismissed the case of assault, and ordered the parties to pay expenses between them. With regard to the wilful damage, defendant pleaded guilty, and was ordered to pay damage and costs.

STEALING HENS AT CONSETT.

Eliz. McGallagher, married woman, and *E. Glancy*, single woman, Consett, were charged with stealing two hens, value 3s., the property of Thomas Thompson Consett, on the 9th inst. Mary Stelling, single woman, Consett, said about half-past ten o'clock on Monday night, she was going past Mrs. Thompson's hen-house, and in consquence of a noise she heard, witness went close to the hen-house, when she observed the prisoner Glancy with a hen under her arm. When Glancy saw witness, she dropped the hen and witness went and informed Mrs. Thompson, what she had seen.—P.C. Bolton stated he was on duty in Medomsley Road about half-past ten o'clock on Monday night, when he heard a noise proceeding from a hen house. Suspecting something wrong, he went to the place, and found Gallagher inside the hen house.—By the Bench: Witness went up immediately after the first witness discovered the prisoners.—Glancy pleaded guilty to having the hen in her hand, but said she had no felonious intention.—Gallagher also made a similar statement.—The prisoners were both sentenced to prison for one month.

At the Shotley Bridge Police Court, on Wednesday morning, before A. Town, Esq., a labourer named John Groff, belonging Consett, was charged by P.C. Rawson with drunkenness at Consett on the previous night, and fined 5s. and costs.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

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

BIRTHS.

CONSETT.—At Front Street, on the 12th, the wife of Mr. Thomas Swainston, merchant, of a son.
At Medomsley Road, on the 8th, Mrs. Holland, of a daughter.
At Stanniford am, on the 10th, Mrs. Knifton, of a son.
GATESHEAD.—At High Street, on the 12th inst., the wife of Mr. Robert Jackson, of this journal, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

TANFIELD.—On the 9th inst., by the Rev. J. Mathwin, vicar, John Douglas Forster, of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, to Hannah, youngest daughter of the late Nathaniel Clark, Esq., of Beamish Park.
NEWCASTLE.—At Blenheim Street Chapel, on the 11th, by the Rev. T. Hind, Wm. Gibson, Esq., Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge, to Annie, youngest daughter of William Ritson, Esq., of Newcastle.

DEATHS.

CONSETT.—At the Old Gate House, Consett Ironworks, on the 9th inst., aged 14 weeks, George William Wright.
At 5, Melbourne Street, on the 11th, aged 10 months, David Stafford.
BLACKHILL.—At Baxton Burn, on the 6th, aged 7 months, Joseph Lumley.
At 5, Durham Road, on the 11th, aged 7 days, Mary Proud.
At 7, Foundry Row, on the 10th, aged 33 years, Jane Simpson.
PIT HILL.—On the 5th inst., aged 11 years, Eleanor Gilfillan.
On the 6th, aged 1 year, Margaret Ridley.
On the 9th, aged 1 year, Mary Shields.
HAMSTERLY COLLIERY.—Aged 23 years, Mary Ann Lumley, daughter of Mr. Thomas Lumley, late of Swalwell.
DERWENTHAUGH.—On the 2nd inst., aged 61 years, Jas. Turnbull.
WHITBY.—On the 2nd inst., aged 9 months, Henrietta Mary Ann, daughter of Mr. R. Agar, teacher, of Tanfield.

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