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Works, Front Street, Consett, in the County of Durham,
on September 26th 1868 by Robert Jackson

The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 407. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} CONSETT, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26TH, 1868. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Public Notices.

EDMONDBYERS FAIR.

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

NOTICE.

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

AMELIA, COUNTESS OF DARWENTWATER.
Blaydon-on-Tyne, 9th June, 1868. 408

SHOTLEY BRIDGE GAS COMPANY (LIMITED).

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

By Order of the Directors,
JOHN BELL, Secretary.
Shotley Bridge, April 6th, 1867. 47

A GRAND TREAT, IN THE TOWN HALL, CONSETT,

FOR SEVEN NIGHTS ONLY,
COMMENCING ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 26.

MR. PROCTER has much pleasure to announce his popular DIORAMIC and PATENT DISSOLVING VIEW EXHIBITION, illustrated by upwards of 100 gigantic productions of art, and illuminated by the ox-hydrogen lime light, concluding each evening with New and Marvellous Experiments in ELECTRO-BIOLOGY and MESMERISM. Doors open at Half-past Seven, to commence at Eight. ADMISSION—Front Seats, 1s.; Second, 6d.; Back Seats, 3d. 576

NORTH DURHAM ELECTION.

CAUTION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Business Announcements.

JACKSON'S SHILLING PACKET OF MOURNING STATIONERY, containing 24 Sheets of Superfine Black-Bordered Note Paper and 24 Black-Bordered Envelopes of superior quality, at the *Guardian* Office, Front Street, Consett.

JACKSON'S SIXPENNY PACKET of TINTED WATER-LINED NOTE PAPER, containing 48 Sheets, assorted tints, also his SIXPENNY BOX of WATER-LINED ENVELOPES, assorted tints corresponding to Water-Lined Note Paper,—at the *Guardian* Office, Front Street, Consett.

CLARENDON SCHOOL, MEDOMSLEY ROAD, CONSETT.

JONATHAN C. WYLIE, MASTER.

MATHEMATICS, GRAMMAR, CLASSICS. 142

GEORGE ROBSON, *CARRIER*,

RESPECTFULLY returns his sincere Thanks to his Friends and the Public generally for the liberal support accorded to him during the past ten years, and begs to assure them that he hopes by care and attention to all orders to merit their continued favours. He begs to intimate that he continues to

CARRY GOODS BETWEEEN CONSETT AND NEWCASTLE;

leaving Consett on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, and returning from the OLD GEORGE INN, Cloth Market, Newcastle, at Three o'clock in the afternoons of the same days, by way of Whickham, Crookgate, Burnopfield, and Medomsley.

He also desires to intimate to the public that he CARRIES GOODS BETWEEN CONSETT AND DURHAM.

leaving Consett at Six o'clock every Thursday morning, and returning from the ANGEL INN, Market Place, Durham, at Half-past Two o'clock in the afternoon, calling at Witton Gilbert, Lanchester, Iveston, and Leadgate.

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

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

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

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

CHOLERA, CHOLERA.—In nearly all cases Purging and Diarrhœa are the forerunners of Asiatic Cholera, and it is generally allowed by medical men that if proper remedies were applied at this stage the worst symptoms might be prevented, and this dreadful disease averted; hence the necessity of persons and families having within their reach a remedy which, if taken speedily, may at once restore the person to health and comfort. GARBUTT'S MIXTURE or POWDERS have proved most successful in all cases of Diarrhœa and the incipient stages of Cholera.—Full directions for all ages on each bottle or package. For the convenience of parties residing in the country, the powders can be forwarded by post on forwarding 14 stamps to GARBUTT, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Gateshead. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., &c., stamp included. 527

Business Announcements.

THOMAS PUMPHREY is now selling

Very Strong Useful Teas, at........	2s. 0d. to 3s. 0d.
Fine Mellow Teas, extra strong at ..	3s. 4d. to 4s. 0d.

The most Delicious Teas of the Season combined at 4s. 4d.
COFFEES, of excellent value, at 1s. to 1s. 10d.
DESSERT FRUITS of Choice Quality.
CURRANTS thoroughly Cleaned by Machinery.
ADDRESS—48, CLOTH MARKET, NEWCASTLE. 575

CARPETS! CARPETS!!

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

NEW CONFECTIONERY ESTABLISHMENT.

T. ROWE & SONS,
CONFECTIONERS,

RESPECTFULLY announce to their Friends and the Public generally that they have opened the Premises

MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,

(Lately occupied by Mr. T. POTTS,) with a large Assortment of CONFECTIONERY, ORNAMENTAL CAKES, FRUIT LOAF, &c., and hope by strict attention to all Orders entrusted to their care, to merit Public support. 66

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

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

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

ELIZABETH ROBSON,

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

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

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

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

DUCROW INN, SHAKSPERE STREET, NEWCASTLE.

I. EMMERSON, PROPRIETOR.

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

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

SMART'S VICTORIA HOTEL.

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

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

ESTABLISHED 1838.

JOHN ANDERSON,
THE PROPRIETOR,

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

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

WILLIAM RAW,

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,

DURHAM ROAD, BLACKHILL, near SHOTLEY BRIDGE, VIA GATESHEAD.

VALUATIONS MADE FOR PROBATE AND LEGACY DUTIES.

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

☞ All Orders attended to with care and punctuality.

EMIGRATION AGENT. 27

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

OPEN

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

CHARGES.

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

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

SUPERIOR WATCHES, SHIP CHRONOMETERS, ENGLISH AND FRENCH CLOCKS.

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

LISTER AND SONS,
WATCHMAKERS TO THE QUEEN,
CHRONOMETER MAKERS TO THE ADMIRALTY,
12, 14, & 16, MOSLEY STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. 334

Business Announcements.

PEREMPTORY ORDER IN INSOLVENCY.

THE Great Sale of INSOLVENT DRAPERY, belonging to the estate of JOHN OLLERTON, Wigan, is now going on in the Shop lately occupied by Mr. WILLIAM SCOTT, New Market Street, Consett. The whole will be cleared out at less than Invoice-Cost Price. A liberal allowance made to the Trade. The Premises will be closed on FRIDAY NIGHT, and will re-open on MONDAY, at Two o'clock.

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

A FEW PLAIN WORDS ABOUT TEA.

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

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

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

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

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

JACKSON & Co.,

WORKING MEN'S CLOTHIERS,

(SNOWBALL'S OLD SHOP,)

33, BOTTLE BANK, GATESHEAD.

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

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT

IN THE COUNTY. 388

A RUN OF NINETY-SIX DAYS.

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

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

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

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

ESTABLISHED NEARLY A CENTURY.

WILSON BROTHERS,

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

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

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

CONSETT FIRE BRICK WORKS, CONSETT, GATESHEAD

ALWAYS ON HAND, A LARGE STOCK OF

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

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

JOHN MILLING & Co.

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

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

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

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

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

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

CONSETT STEAM PRINTING WORKS.

ROBERT JACKSON,

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

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. 9

Business Announcements.

JOHN GREAVES, *TEA MAN*,

Nos. 17 & 19, NUN STREET, AND 34, CLAYTON STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE,

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

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

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

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

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

NEWGATE STREET TEA AND GROCERY WAREHOUSE.

ROBERT WHITE,

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

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

NOTE THE NUMBER:—
38, NEWGATE STREET, 430
ROBERT WHITE, PROPRIETOR.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED HAT SHOP IN NEWCASTLE.

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

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

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
Of the best construction, carefully finished, accurately timed, and Guaranteed to perform well.

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

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

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

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

Poplar Cottage, Shotley Bridge. 25

NEW SHOP, BOTTLE BANK, GATESHEAD.

NEW DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.

IT is a positive and well known fact that the CHEAPEST DRAPERY MART in the NORTH OF ENGLAND is

MESSRS. YOUNGHUSBAND & NEWBORNES,
THE ARCADE,
BOTTLE BANK, GATESHEAD. 350

TRAVELLING AGENTS FOR THE *CONSETT GUARDIAN*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

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

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

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

Letters, with details of case, promptly answered.

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

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

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

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

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

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

WILKINSON'S IMPROVED

Concrete Flooring for Kitchens, Pantries and Passages.
,, Flooring for Laundries and Wash Houses.
,, Flooring for Schools and Yards.
,, Flooring for Stables and Coach Houses.
,, Flooring for Barns, Byers, and Maltings.
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Was first extensively used at the Works of Sir W. G. Armstrong & Co., in 1858, and has since been laid by the Advertisers at more than 2,000 Places in the Northern Counties, a List of which may be had on Application. It is not affected by Frost, Damp, or Heat; has no Smell, and its Durability is guaranteed.

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

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

NOTICE.

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

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

GEORGE HOBSON,

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

FINEST ENGLISH OILCAKE always on hand.

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

MR. E. BURTON,

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

BLACKETT STREET TEA AND GROCERY WAREHOUSE.

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

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

WINTER SHORN OF ITS TERRORS.
GETTING WATERPROOFED BY MARTIN,
2, NORTHUMBERLAND PLACE. 335

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

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

TRADE BILLS PROMPTLY DISCOUNTED.

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

Prospectuses Free.
332 EDWIN OVENDEN, Manager.

DOWNIE'S

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

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

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

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

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

Extraordinary CURES by DOWNIE'S MEDICINES.

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

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

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

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

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

THE SCIENTIFIC WONDER.

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

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

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

CARLISLE, DECEMBER 12th, 1867.
To Mr. McCulloch, Philosophical Instrument Maker.

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

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

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

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

ADDRESS:—
A. McCULLOCH,
PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENT MAKER.
No 18, BLUCHER ST., BIRMINGHAM. 290

Business Announcements.

NEW TEA ESTABLISHMENT.

ALTHOUGH only Four Years have elapsed since we commenced Business in Clayton Street, we feel it necessary, in order to meet the requirements of our increasing trade, and especially to accomodate our numerous customers from Gateshead and the towns and villages on each side of the River, to open the above Branch. The business will be conducted personally by Mr. EDWARD PATTISON, well-know a few years ago to the Sandhill Tea Trade.

Our Friends arriving by Boat will find our NEW ESTABLISHMENT directly opposite the new street leading from the Quay to the Side.

While it is our special study to procure the Finest Teas, we would remind strangers that every department of Groceries has our careful attention. A few extracts from our Price Lists will suffice to prove our ability to sell cheap, while a single call at either of our Establishments will secure a decided verdict in favour of quality:—

Excellent Tea	2s.	White Crushed Sugar	3½d.
Good Coffee	1s.	Currants, ready for use, washed and dressed	3d.
Lump Sugar, broken for Table	4½d.	Blue Mottled Soap	3d.

PATTISON BROTHERS, 62, CLAYTON STREET,
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT, 11, SIDE, NEWCASTLE. 585

THOMAS ANDERSON,
BONESETTER,
BARLOW NEAR WINLATON,

WILL, on and after SEPTEMBER 19th, attend Fortnightly at Mr. GEO. ROUTLEDGE'S, Commercial Inn, Consett, from One o'clock till Four. T. A. was taught by the celebrated Bonesetter, Mr. ISAAC MILBURN, Alnwick, and has succeeded in effecting a cure in every case entrusted to his care. 41

Wanted.

WANTED, a Journeyman SHOEMAKER.—Apply to Mr. THOS. TELFORD, West Stanley. 581

LANCHESTER COLLIERY.

WANTED, 12 COAL HEWERS (Young Men), 2s. per week allowed for lodgings.—Apply at the Colliery Office. 565

INCREASE YOUR INCOME.

WANTED by the PRUDENT UNITED ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED, active Agents for their Industrial Department in every Town throughout Durham. Very good Commission, &c., &c. Policies issued from £3 to £1,000, payable at Death, and from 5s. to 12s. 6d. per week in Sickness. Premiums payable Weekly. Application for Agencies to the Secretary, J. V. MILLER, 47 and 48, King William Street, London. 522

For Sale.

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

Sale Office, Blackhill, April 29th, 1868. 316

SAND FOR BUILDING PURPOSES

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

To Let.

TO LET, a COTTAGE and GARDEN at BAXTON BURN, near Highgate.—Apply to Mr. W. J. CLEMENTS. 583

TO LET, and entered on the 11th of November next, a HOUSE, in FRONT STREET, SHOTLEY BRIDGE, containing Four Large Rooms, a Kitchen, Pantry, &c., also Water and Gas.—Apply to Mr. THOS. WALKER, Wood Street, Shotley Bridge. 564

CONSETT LOCAL BOARD.

TO LET, the FINDING and LAYING of about 290 yards of FLAGGING, 145 yards of KERBSTONE, and 75 yards of CHANNEL.

Specifications and Conditions for the above work may be seen on application to the SURVEYOR, (on and after September 30th,) Front Street, Consett, from One p.m. to Four p.m., by whom Tenders will be received up to Twelve o'clock at Noon, on SATURDAY, 3rd day of October, 1868.

By Order,
JOHN GLEDSTONE,
Surveyor and Inspector.
Consett, 24th September, 1868. 584

Public Notices.

"BEAUTIFUL FOR EVER."

AN ENTERTAINMENT under the auspices of the Blackhill Mechanics' Institute, will be given on MONDAY, October 5, 1868, in the Low SCHOOL-ROOM, BLACKHILL, at which Readings, Recitations, Songs, &c., including the above latest comic, will be given. 579

BAPTIST SABBATH SCHOOL, KYO.

TO-MORROW (Sunday), the REV. WILLIAM MIDDLETON, of Consett, will preach in the above School-room, at Two o'clock in the afternoon. 578

SHOTLEY BRIDGE WINTER FAIR.

THE ANNUAL FAIR for the Sale of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, PIGS, &c., will be held at SHOTLEY BRIDGE, on FRIDAY, the 9th October, 1868.

An Ordinary will be provided by Mr. C. G. RANDALL, Crown and Cross Swords Inn, at half-past Twelve o'clock. 580

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. Henry Brown.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

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

Full Particulars next week. 570

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, October 7, 1868, (unless previously disposed of privately of which due Notice will be given), at the house of Mr. BROWELL, Innkeeper, Ebchester.

Mr. HENRY BROWN, Auctioneer.

All that desirable HOUSE and ORCHARD, situate at EBCHESTER HILL, about 200 yards from Ebchester Station, on the Derwent Valley Railway, and lately occupied by Mr. NICHOLSON, deceased.

The above property is held by Lease for Lives, from Sherburn Hospital at a small annual Ground Rent. Present Lives—Jonathan W. Jewitt, Benfieldside, aged 63; Robert Surtees, London, aged 37.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to Mr. J. JEWITT, 57, Elswick Row, Newcastle; or to the AUCTIONEER.

Sale at Three for Four o'clock prompt. 569

Lord Napier of Magdala will leave England next month on his return to India.

England (according to a letter from Berne) has accepted the invitation of Switzerland to extend to naval wars the stipulations of the Treaty of 1864 concerning the International Association to give assistance to the wounded in battle.

SINGULAR DISCOVERY.—Early on Tuesday morning Police-Sergeant 20 H Reserve, was called by the inhabitants of a house in Red Lyon Court, Tysoe Street, Brick Lane, Spitalfields, and informed that a sickening and offensive smell was issuing from an outhouse attached to the premises. This had been noticed about two or three days before, but had gradually become more and more perceptible. The officer at once proceeded to the outhouse, which is situate at the back of Red Lion Court, and on forcing an entrance saw a revolting spectacle. On a heap of filthy, rotten rags, which covered a pile of rubbish consisting of old newspapers, shavings, and other *debris*, which had evidently been used as a resting place, lay the dead body of a man, apparently sixty years of age, in a state of partial decomposition, and nearly nude. The body was identified by persons in the neighbourhood as that of an old man who had for many years lived in the shed where he was now found, and for which he had paid a rental of 1s. 6d. a week. He obtained a precarious livelihood by vending newspapers in the streets, but who he was or what was his name remains unknown. He had not been seen for several days before his body was discovered, but his disappearance did not provoke any remark. The smell issuing from the place was almost unbearable, and it was manifest that dirt and excrement had been permitted to accumulate for some time without any attempt to remove it.

The Queen of England, in her last passage through Paris, left 5,000 francs to the servants of the British Embassy.

As a jeweller in the Passage Colbert, Paris, was closing his shop two nights back, he discovered that a diamond necklace, worth £5,000 had been stolen.

REVOLUTION IN JAMAICA.—According to a telegram to hand, a fresh revolution has broken out in Jamaica. General Ponse had been deposed and succeeded by Corresco. Port au Prince continues disturbed.

Risk Allah Bey, whose actions against the *Daily Telegraph* and *Standard* for libel will be recollected, was married on Sunday morning in the Greek Church, London Wall. The bride is described as rich, rather handsome, and a widow, about 32 years of age. Risk Allah is now hard on 60.

An awkward, though perhaps not quite undeserved accident happened lately in the semi-official *North German Gazette*. It gravely announced from London that in his perplexity upon whom to bestow the Governor-Generalship of India, the Premier had at last chosen "*the Lord Mayor*," and that this appointment had caused no inconsiderable stir in London.

During the festivities at Cardiff last week in honour of the Marquis of Bute attaining his majority, a performing goat was exhibited which had been taught, among other things, to pick out from an alphabet strewed about the floor the letters B U T E, and from numerous figures and cyphers the number 300,000, which represents the marquis's yearly income in pounds.

THE ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE AT BRADFORD.—On Wednesday, at the Bradford Borough Court, the Chief Constable applied for the policeman Brierley, who attempted to kill his wife on Tuesday week, and then tried to take his own life, to be remanded for a week. The bench acceded to the application. Both of the wounded people are slowly recovering. The other man, William Astley, who committed a similar atrocious act on Thursday, and has since made a further attempt on his own life, lies in the Lunatic Asylum at the Workhouse in a very dangerous state. His wife is steadily progressing to convalescence.

"Luxuriant and Beautiful Hair is the distinguised badge of Youth." MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S RESTORER OR DRESSING never fails to quickly restore *Grey or Faded Hair* to its youthful colour and beauty, and with the first application a beautiful gloss and delightful fragrance is given to the Hair. It stops the Hair from falling off. It prevents baldness. It promotes luxuriant growth. It causes the Hair to grow thick and strong. It removes all dandruff. It contains neither oil nor dice In large Bottles—Price Six Shillings. ZYLOBALSAMUM (MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S) far excels any Pomad, or Hair Oil. To those whose hair is naturally dry, requiring frequent dressing, its cheapness and great value will be proved. Its early use on children's Hair will insure an abundant and bountiful supply *from Youth to Old Age*. In large Bottles—Price Three Shillings. Sold by most Chemists and Perfumers. Depot, 266, High Holborn, London. 394

A SHEFFIELD MANUFACTURER SHOT BY HIS PARTNER.—On Tuesday morning, between twelve and one o'clock, Mr. G. Brunt, of the firm of Slater, Brunt, and Co., Borussia Steel Works, Shoreham Street, Sheffield, gave himself up at the police-station, charging himself with having shot his partner, Mr. Slater (late of the firm of Beckett, Slater, and Co.). For a considerable time past Mr. Brunt has been suffering from cerebral and nervous excitement, alternately with fits of deep depression. Under the influence of the latter he attempted, not long ago, to poison himself with laudanum, but did not take a sufficient quantity to destroy his life. Mr. Slater was shot in the right hand, on the right cheek bone, and in the centre of the forehead. Messengers were sent off for the nearest medical men. Mr. Brunt is said to be a man of very temperate habits—indeed, a teetotaller—and up to the time of his attempt on his life he was a preacher among the Methodists. Over application to business is supposed to have impaired his brain, and latterly his friends have hardly considered him accountable for his actions.

A BRUTAL FIGHT.—A desperate quarrel arose between two farmers named Bryan Feehely and Patrick Clancy returning home from the fair of Manorhamilton a few days since in company with others. When some miles on the road, after becoming excited by too much drink, they commenced to fight with such savage determination that those with them found it difficult to separate them, and when they had succeeded in doing so it was discovered that the combatants had inflicted injuries upon each other of a very serious character—those sustained by Feehely being such as to place his life in imminent danger. His skull was fractured, and he received several wounds in other parts of his body, the weapon used by Clancy being a reaping hook which he was taking home. Colonel Whyte, J.P., attended at Feehely's bedside to receive his informations, after which he issued a warrant against Clancy, who was accordingly arrested by the police, but he too was so grievously wounded that he could not be removed to gaol. A medical certificate was obtained that it would endanger his life to remove him, and he now remains in custody of the police in his own house.

A PROSPEROUS FORTUNE-TELLER IN TROUBLE.—A woman named Ann Peel, who appears to have for some time past been driving a prosperous trade as a fortune-teller amongst the working classes in the West-end was brought up at the Leeds Town Hall on Wednesday, by Sergeant Garforth. It would seem that Garforth's attention had been directed to the woman's proceedings in consequence of certain complaints made against her by householders in the neighbourhood of St. Andrew's Place, where she has recently gone to reside. He had a report that she was victimising large numbers of people by pretending to tell them their fortunes. Marking some copper coins, he entrusted them to three women who were induced by him to consult the oracle. They found her closetted in an upper room, and on telling her their anxiety to have a peep into the future, she began to cut and shuffle a pack of cards. Having done this she read off woeful predictions to her patronesses, who paid the fee and then departed. Subsequently Garforth visited the residence of prisoner, and found her closeted with two other women, one of whom she said would shortly become a widow. The prisoner was alarmed at being taken into custody She admitted that she had been "operating" for nine years, and said that she had had 800 customers within the last three months, and that she had taken 8s. after six o'clock on a previous evening. She entreated the officer to liberate her, and promised never to offend again. The magistrates remanded her.

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF A LADY.—About twelve months ago a lady took the house, No. 64, Tavistock Crescent, Notting Hill, London, and said that she was a widow. She stated also that her name was Russell, not Leyland. She was waited on by a young servant girl named Sale. The girl's family lived in a street off the Portland Road, Notting Hill. She had no followers, and was very much liked by her mistress. On Sunday night she and her mistress went to bed in different rooms. All was then quiet, and no other person ought to have been in the house but themselves. At about three o'clock on Monday morning a little bulldog that generally slept in Mrs. Russell's room growled. The lady awoke, and she saw a light. She became alarmed, and she jumped out of bed, and said, "Who is that?" She at first thought it was the girl. The person addressed made no answer. Mrs. Russell went towards the light. It was blown out. She then felt a sharp blow on her forehead. The room was the second floor back one, and she rushed towards the window of it. While she was throwing up the window her unknown assailant still struck at her. She leaped out and fell on the soft earth beneath. Her screams brought the neighbours. Upon their arrival Dr. Harding was sent for, and he found that a piece of the lady's skull had been chopped off the forehead. The brain was exposed. She was carried into the house, when it was on Tuesday afternoon stated that she was a little better. She is only 34 years of age. The house has been robbed of two £5 notes, a purse, and 10s. in silver. In the kitchen was found a pair of boots, the property of Charles Sale, the brother of the girl, who states that she knows nothing about the affair. Her mistress believes her. Her brother is only 20 years of age. He was living with his family the night before the outrage was committed. He was a soldier and the War Office have furnished the police with a description of him.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1868.

THE CONSETT LOCAL BOARD.

TO-DAY (Saturday) the ratepayers of Consett and district under the control of the Consett Local Board will be called upon to elect *four* members to take part in the deliberations of that Board. Six gentlemen (Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON, JOHN COLLINSON, EDWARD SPENCER, THOMAS CARRICK, WILLIAM AYNSLEY, and JOHN JENKINS) have been nominated for the honourable and responsible office of members of our Local Board; and the ratepayers have now an opportunity of electing those who in their opinion are most fitted for the office.

The three gentlemen first named have already sat the full time allowed by the Local Government Act; the other three, although they have not yet occupied such a position, are gentlemen well known to those interested in the progress of our town. It would scarcely become us at present to enter into what might be considered the claims of the latter three gentlemen for the office to which they honourably aspire; but while it is not our intention to institute any comparison of the merits of these candidates, we trust we may fairly claim for our old and tried representatives the votes of the ratepayers generally. These gentlemen have for a considerable period attended well to the duties—frequently arduous—of the office, and as a mark of our thankfulness for services cheerfully and ungrudgingly rendered we ought to re-elect them to that office which they have so honourably occupied. Probably by this time the ratepayers of Consett will have discovered that the Local Board is a very important body, and that the decisions arrived at in our local parliament are not to be treated lightly. The powers of the Local Board are so extensive that it is of the utmost importance to all owners of property and ratepayers that those elected should be gentlemen who will faithfully and conscientiously discharge the duties required We believe that each of the gentlemen who are eligible for re-election possess these qualities, and if the votes of the ratepayers do not place them at the head of the poll we shall be greatly disappointed.

Local and District News.

MONSTER APPLE.—Mr. George Hornsby, of Broad Hool, near, Slaley, has an apple, the produce of one of the trees in his garden, which measures 12 inches in circumference and weighs ten ounces.

ACCIDENT AT CONSETT.—On Thursday afternoon, a little girl named Jane Bell, was playing in the British Schooll, Consett, when she fell and broke her arm. She was immediately attended by Mr. Benson.

BLACKHILL CATTLE MARKET.—At our market on Monday, there was not such a good show of beasts as that of last week. Prices ranging for beef from 8s. 3d. to 8s. 6d. per stone. There was a good show of sheep, prices from 6½d. to 6¾d. per lb.; lambs, were scarce, and realised 6½d. per lb.

EXTRAORDINARY ASSAULT AT DARLINGTON.—James M'Cabe was, on Tuesday, sent two months to gaol by the Darlington magistrates for assaulting Charlotte Ann Watson, aged 17 years in her bed chamber. The prisoner, clad only in his shirt, had climbed through the window of the girl's bed room while she was asleep. Fortunately, the screams of the girl brought assistance, when M'Cabe decamped, injuring himself, however in jumping from the windows.

ACCIDENT NEAR DERWENT COTTAGES.—An accident occurred between Derwent Cottages and Consett, on Thursday afternoon to a person named Patrick McCunnin, who with his wife were out on business. It appears that McCunnin and his wife were on their road home at Consett in a cart drawn by a somewhat shy and restive horse, and that in passing a butcher's cart the horse "shied" and ran into the hedge, by which the cart was upset and McCunnin and his wife thrown out. Although it was rumoured that the injuries to Mrs. McCunnin were likely to prove fatal we are glad to learn that such is not the case, and that both herself and husband are but little the worse for the accident.

FIRE AT CONSETT BRITISH SCHOOLS.—On Thursday afternoon, about five o'clock a fire broke out in the Consett British Schools, which fortunately was extinguished without any serious consequences. These schools are heated by what is known as the "gill" stoves, and in the Infant school the stove is placed in the centre of the room, from which a metal pipe carries the smoke through the roof, which is about 30ft. in height. This pipe had become heated and set fire to the roof, which was immediately observed by several of the scolars who were engaged in sweeping out the school, and Messrs. Joseph Cross, master, and James Toll, assistant, who were in the reading-room on the opposite side of the street, were speedily on the spot. Both immediately set to work, one of whom climbed upon the roof and the other posted himself on the rafters inside. Water was then reached to them and the fire after some little difficulty was put out, not, however, before the molten lead began to drop freely upon the "assistant" who was posted on the rafters. The fire-engine was sent for, but before it was ready the fire was extinguished.

SEVERE THUNDERSTORM AT CHESTER-LE-STREET.—At half-past three o'clock on Monday morning, the inhabitants of Chester-le-Street were were startled by seeing an intensely vivid flash of lightning. Instantaneously the thunder crashed, and the sensation to some resembled that of falling houses or of a boiler explosion. Several of the women who had not seen the lightning flash, but heard the thunder were paralysed with fear. The rain poured down in torrents. No peal of thunder succeeded. In the morning it was discovered that the electric fluid had struck five telegraph posts in the Sandy Cut, on the Newcastle and Durham turnpike, about 400 yards north of Chester-le-Street. The posts were literally torn to splinters, and portions of them were picked up in an adjoining field, at a distance of thirty yards. The adjoining hedge was burnt and the insulating pots were all smashed to pieces. It is a singular fact and one that must be interesting to electricians, that one of the telegraph posts remains uninjured, having the injured ones on each side of it. The rain came down the Tile Shed Bank into the town in a flood and swept over the whole road.

ADJOURNED DELEGATE MEETING OF IRONWORKERS AT GATESHEAD.—The adjourned delegate meeting of ironworkers was held at Gateshead on Saturday. The meeting was attended by delegates from all the principal works in the North, the other districts being represented by letters. After each delegate had given in his report, the following resolutions were adopted:—

1st.—"That after having heard with regret the report of the delegates who had received answers from their employers, who admit the general improvement of trade, but who state that there is no advance in the price of iron, overlooking the fact that when the employers reduced the wages of the men in July, 1865, there was no reduction in the selling price of iron, which is proved by the reports of the ironmasters' meeting at that time; hence we consider that in consequence of the great improvement in trade, and remembering the previous arguments used by the employers to effect reductions when trade was depressed, we are justly entitled to the advance which the employers at present refuse under the plea that winter is approaching, and that no advance has taken place in price."

2nd.—"That we feel assured that the increasing strength of our association will ultimately enable the ironworkers to gain a just recompense for their labour, and protect themselves by urging the employers to agree to the appointment of an independent board of arbitration, for the prevention of strikes and lock-outs, which alike injure employer and employed, and frequently fail in the accomplishment of the object so much desired by employers and employed."

3rd.—"Seeing the failure of the recent prosecution of William Miller, who was tried before the Stockton magistrates, for embezzlement of moneys belonging to this society, in consequence of the rules not having been deposited with the General Registrar before the theft was committed, it is therefore resolved that our chief officers are hereby instructed to take immediate steps to secure legal protection for our funds, which will enable us to successfully punish any party or parties who might be disposed to follow the unprincipled example of William Miller."

After receiving deputations from works who desire to join the association the meeting terminated.

On Saturday at the Durham Police Court, Thomas Todd, charged on remand, with attempting to cut his wife's throat, was commited for trial.

On Monday, Dr. Anderson, late Bishop of Rupert's land, now vicar of Clifton, acting for the Bishop of Durham, who is on the continent, consecraned the new and beautiful church of the Holy Trinity, Cornforth, near Coxhoe, in the County of Durham.

NORTH DURHAM ELECTION MOVEMENTS.—The Liberal candidates, Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart., M.P., and Mr. I. L. Bell, prosecuted their canvass on Thursday in the western part of Chester-le-Street district—accompanied by Major Joicey, Mr. Robson, Mr. G. Murray, Mr. W. Brignall, their legal agent, and others—with marked success. It is only just to our Liberal readers to observe that the numerous promises previously recorded were confirmed with a heartiness almost unprecedented, added to which was an increase of new promises not previously recorded.

THE PASTURES IN ALLENDALE.—The hill and dale district of Allendale, which was partially burnt by the hot sun during the summer, has again become refreshed, and now wears a verdant hue. The heavy fall of rain since the 22nd ult. has greatly assisted towards the growth of grass, which at present in many places is quite luxuriant. We only want warmth and the wind to blow from the west, so that the farmers may forget their dry and barren pastures during the summer months. It will be a great relief to many should there be a fine autumn and mild winter, owing to the deficiency of the hay crop and the failure of the turnips.

FALL OF THE ROOF OF A HOUSE IN NORTH SHIELDS.—Between two and three o'clock on Monday morning, the roof of the Rose of Allendale public-house, Bell Street, North Shields fell with a crash, to the great alarm of the whole neighbourhood. It is marvellous that nobody was killed. During the heavy rains which fell towards the latter end of the week, the top flat was rendered unfit for habitation, and on Saturday night its occupant slept down stairs and undoubtedly thereby saved his life! Considering the age of the building, it is a wonder that the weight of the *debris* did not break the flooring and go through the whole house.

STANHOPE.—Bishop Anderson, who ordained at Auckland Castle for the Bishop of Durham last Sunday, has been during the week paying a visit to the Rev. Canon Clayton, at Stanhope. There was a special service in the parish church on Tuesday evening, when the Bishop preached a most interesting sermon from Ps. 72, 6—"He shall come down like rain upon the mown grass," and gave in it details respecting the progress of the gospel in his late diocese of Rupert's Land. Although the weather was unfavourable, there was a numerous congregation. All who were present listened with devout attention to the truths explained and the facts stated.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—For the cure of burns, scalds, wounds, and ulcers, this justly celebrated Ointment stands unrivalled. Its balsamic virtues, immediately on application, lull the pain and smarting, protect the exposed nerves from air, give to the vessels the vigour necessary to heal the sore, and confer on the blood a purity which permits it only to lay down healthy flesh in the place of that destroyed. Holloway's Pills simultaneously taken, much assist the Ointment's purifying and soothing power. Together these medicines act like a charm; no invalid, after a fair trial, has found them fail to relieve his pain, or completely cure is disease. The combined action of the Ointment and Pills, in all disorders, is too irresistible to be withstood.

ODDFELLOWS' ANNIVERSARY.—The ancient and noble order of united oddfellows of Mickley Lodge, Bolton Unity, held their third annual meeting in the schools belonging to the Mickley Colliery, on Saturday last. In the afternoon between two and three hundred persons partook of an excellent tea. In the evening the spacious schools were crowded to excess, and a most harmonious evening was spent, suitable addresses being delivered which was agreeably intermixed with songs. Mr. George Potts presided, and in a few introductory remarks showed that although the society had only been in existence for three years yet the number of members now reached seventy-four, and the balance of money now in the treasurer's hands was £74 7s. 11½d., which, together with a balance in the district fund for funeral purposes, showed that the financial state of the society was highly prosperous.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A SUNDERLAND TRADESMAN.—On Tuesday morning, before the Sunderland magistrates, James Postgate, butcher, High Street, Sunderland, was charged with having committed a rape on Margaret Ann Dixon, a servant in his employ. Prosecutrix after seeing all was safe, was on her way to bed, and while about to go through the parlour, the prisoner caught hold of her. She began to shout, and he put his hand against her mouth. A struggle took place, and the prisoner succeeded in effecting his purpose. Prisoner offered her a glass of whisky, but prosecutrix refused to take it. She then fell insensible. On coming to herself she told him she would tell the mistress. The next morning prosecutrix left the house and went to her aunt's (Mrs. Forster's) in Burleigh Street. The magistrates committed the prisoner for trial. Bail was granted, the prisoner in £200, and two sureties in £100 each.

A BLAYDON TRADUCER OF MR. GLADSTONE.—A Mr. Robert Eadie, of Blaydon, evidently with a view to achieve a little notoriety, has, in the following letter which appeared in the *Globe* on Monday night, added his "unimpeachable" testimony to what Mr. Gladstone's real intentions in the present Irish Church crisis are:—"Sir,—A great deal of controversy is going on at present with reference to Mr. Gladstone's intentions on the Irish Church and his connection with leading Papists, and I am glad to find Dr. Lee explains the matter entirely, and I can bear him out with the fact that no English statesman is so popular in Rome among the Jesuits as Mr. Gladstone. When I was in Rome in 1866 Mr. Gladstone was there, and he received the greatest attention from the Jesuits, who publicly spoke of him as their best friend. His interview with the Pope was the subject of general conversation, and the letters I receive from Italy, from some of the leading men, almost weekly bear out the general impression abroad in England that Mr. Gladstone is just obeying the instructions sent him by the Jesuits. It is high time Englishmen took up the question of the Irish Church in earnest, and put an end to such disreputable manœuvres to upset the constitution of their country."

SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY AT BLACKHILL.—On Sunday, the anniversary services of the Blackhill Primitive Methodist Sabbath school was held. In the morning the Rev. T. Greenfield preached impressively and instructively from the admonition of the Wise Man—"Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." In the afternoon and evening, Mr. Greenfield addressed the children in an interesting manner, and from the ready answers which were given by the children when catechised by the preacher, and the excellent way in which they recited their well-selected pieces, reflected great credit upon themselves and their teachers. The musical part of the services, superintended by Mr. James Palliser (who presided at the harmonium), was excellent. The collections were not what might have been expected from such large and respectable-looking congregations, the total amount realised during the day being only £2 18s. 11d.—On Monday, tea was provided for the children, teachers, and friends in the school-room. After tea, a very pleasant evening was spent in hearing addresses, singing, &c., from the teachers and friends. The meeting was presided over by Mr. J. Wrightson, who materially added to the interest and delight of the company, and to whom a hearty vote of thanks was accorded. Votes of thanks were also given to Mr. J. Palliser, for having so ably and efficiently conducted the singing throughout the services; to Mesdames Harrison and Bell, Misses J. Mewes, M. Bell, and E. Kirkup, for presiding at the tables; and to Mrs. Brown, for providing the good things.

NORTH OF ENGLAND TEMPERANCE LEAGUE—ANNUAL MEETING AT STOCKTON.—On Tuesday the annual conference of the North of England Temperance League was held at Stockton. Mr. Arthur Pease, of Darlington, occupied the chair; and the number of delegates and members present was large. Messrs. W. Barkas and J. Bushby attended as a deputation from Shotley Bridge. Prayer having been offered up by the Rev. J. Broadbent, of North Shields, the president made a few introductory remarks, thanking the meeting for their kindness in electing him to his office. The delegates for the various districts in the North of England embraced in the League then gave in their reports. Mr. Barkas reported that they had held 30 meetings within a radius of about six miles of Shotley Bridge. They had 82 members, and a balance in hand of £3 9s. Tracts had been liberally distributed. They had got a room in which to assemble. The office-bearers for the ensuing year having been re-elected with one or two exceptions, the meeting discussed the subject of appointing a paid secretary, and ultimately agreed to the appointment of three agents, who, together with the hon. sec. (Mr. Charlton)—who was re-elected—should transact the business of the society. Several resolutions were next passed on behalf of the temperance cause and Permissive Bill Associations; and the usual votes of thanks having been awarded to the office-bearers for the past year, the meeting separated.—In the evening a public meeting was held—presided over by Mr. Arthur Pease—when addresses were delivered by a number of gentlemen in reference to temperance affairs.

STACK FIRING IN NORTHUMBERLAND.—On Monday, John Bell, engineman, a respectable young man, son of the cashier at East Cramlington colliery, was again brought before the Tynemouth county magistrates, charged with having wilfully and maliciously placed a quantity of paraffin oil in the stackyard at Earsdon-moor House, with the intention of setting fire to the same. The facts have already been reported in the *Guardian*. The prisoner was committed for trial at the assizes for the offence, but bail was taken for his appearance, himself in £200, and two sureties in £100 each.

A MAN THREE HOURS IN A RIVER.—About ten o'clock on Saturday night last Mr. Marsden, of Middleton-in-Teesdale left the Rose and Crown Inn, Middleton, for home, somewhat the worse for liquor. He missed his way, and fell into a small river called Hudshope, which runs through the town. The old man not arriving home, the household made enquiry at the Rose and Crown, and were told by the landlord that he had left at ten o'clock. Sergeant Taylor was communicated with, and he and his men, with others, made a diligent search. About one o'clock on Sunday morning he was found lying in an unconscious state, in the middle of the small river alluded to. In his unhappy state, trembling from head to foot, and saturated with water, he was taken home, and every means used for his recovery.

IRONWORKERS WAGES CASE.—On Tuesday, at the Darlington Borough Court, Mr. Wm. Barningham, ironmaster, was summoned by Charles Money for 5s. wages, which had been kept back by defendant as a fine for leaving his work without notice. Mr. Robinson appeared for complainant, and Mr. Steavenson for the defendant. The explanation of the money being retained afforded by the defendant was that complainant had left work, and had not according to the rule, given proper notice, thereby there had been a loss through waste of fire, &c. Complainant alleged that he left because he had bad feet; but defendant said it was because he had to change from best to inferior iron. The complainant produced a witness who corroborated him as to the state of his feet, and the magistrates thought he had given notice, although it was short, and ordered the amount kept back (which, it should be stated, was placed in a fund for the benefit of the men) to be paid.

THE DURHAM ELOPEMENT CASE.—The runaway couple, who eloped from Sixth Pit, near Fence Houses, on Saturday week, and who was subsequently captured at Liverpool, by Sergeant Thompson, reached Fence Houses in custody on Friday, and were consigned to the cells of the Police Station at Houghton-le-Spring, charged with robbery. The moment they were seen a loud burst of hissing and hooting arose from the crowd, the shrill voices of the women being especially conspicuous in thus giving vent to their feelings. The party, who had been joined by Temple's eldest son, a young man, were hurried into the omnibus (Stokoe being handcuffed), and taken to Houghton-le-Spring Police Station, where Superintendent Thompson charged them—William Stokoe with stealing £100 in gold, the property of Andrew Temple, and Mrs. Temple with the theft of a silver lever watch, the property of her son Thomas Temple. They made no reply to the charge, and were then locked up in the cells.

CLEVELAND IRON TRADE.—At the weekly market of the iron trade held on Tuesday, in the Royal Exchange, Middlesbro', there was a good attendance of ironmasters and others. Pig iron quotations remain much about the same, the official prices being, No. 1, 46s.; No. 3, 45s.; No. 4, 44s. Warrants are changing hands at 43s. 9d. net cash, prompt. The stock in the Cleveland warrant stores is posted at 72,800 tons. It is so far satisfactory that the delivery of pigs this month, are larger than they were in August. Shipments go forward to the Continent. The bar iron trade shows little indications of a stronger tone, and although in shipbuilders iron and plates there is little more doing, the condition of this department is not so cheerful as could be wished for. In the bar iron and rail trades the masters have had to refuse an increase of wages sought for by the men. The prospects, however, in these branches are more hopeful; and several large orders from the Continent are confidently looked forward to. Altogether there is not the same improvement in the order books for makers of manufactured iron in this district that the condition of the trade in other parts of the kingdom justify us in expecting. Foundries are steadily employed; but unless fresh orders are secured before long there will be a very appreciable slackness in this branch of the business.

THE HORRIBLE CRUELTIES ON BOARD A LIVERPOOL SHIP.—On Saturday, Richard H. King, master of the ship Evening Star, of Liverpool, was charged before the Sunderland magistrates, at a special sessions, charged with the manslaughter of two seaman on board that vessel. The further hearing of the case was adjourned, the prisoner being admitted to bail of £400. As he left the Court an excited crowd followed him to his lodgings, hooting and yelling. On Monday, the adjourned case against Richard H. King was heard before the Sunderland magistrates. The court was crowded, and in the neighbourhood a large, highly-excited crowd blocked up the passage-way for hours while the case was proceeding. After several witnesses had been examined at length Mr. Meynell, barrister for the defence, contended that the evidence failed to show that the captain had in any way contributed to cause the man to fall as he was being lowered from the yard. For the defence, Henry Taylor, a passenger on board the ship was called and gave evidence that the captain did not order Lawson up the yard, or that he was to be lowered with a bowline. The bench, after a long consultation, announced that as the evidence was so conflicting they would not send the prisoner for trial. The crowd rapidly left the court, but some hundreds of people remained outside for a long time in expectation that the prisoner would leave. It was not until some hours that he ventured out, and was driven away in a cart.

FUNERAL OF MR. JOHN VAUGHAN AT MIDDLESBRO'.—On Monday afternoon, the mortal remains of John Vaughan (partner in the eminent iron-manufacturing firm of Bolckow, Vaughan and Company, of Middlesborough), were interred in the quiet churchyard of Marton. Mr. Vaughan died in London at two o'clock on Wednesday morning. His body was removed from there to Gunnergate Hall, the residence of his son, Mr. Thomas Vaughan; and Monday witnessed the consummation ot the last tribute that could be paid to the remains of the deceased The attendance at the funeral—which was public—was very numerous. All the shops in Middlesborough were closed. The development not only of the iron trade, but of the industries of Cleveland generally is owing in great part to the energy and genius of Mr. Vaughan, and it was fitting that his funeral should be—as it was—one to which all classes of the community had free access The *cortege* formed at Gunnergate Hall, between twelve and one o'clock, and proceeded thence to the churchyard of Marton, immediately adjoining. The burial service was read by the Rev. C. Bailey vicar of Marton. The neat little church was crowded during the ceremony, and the same remark may be taken as applying to the rather circumscribed churchyard; indeed, it is estimated that there could not have been fewer than between two and three thousand present. Mr. H. W. F. Bolckow (Mr. Vaughan's partner in business for about a quarter of a century) was not able to be present at the funeral, having been detained in Switzerland, where he is at present sojourning for the benefit of his health. His absence was much regretted. Mr. Thomas Vaughan, who has for some time conducted the greater part of that extensive commercial business connected with his father's name, will succeed to his place in the firm.

LANCHESTER BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Guardians of the Lanchester Union was held in the Board-room, on Thursday last. Present: Messrs. R. H. Gee, (presiding) J. Calvert, R. Dickinson, E. Charlton, J. Gledstone, N. Clark, J. Wilkinson, T. Elliott, J. Bowey, D. Balleny, G. Alder, W. Cumming, J. Collinson, and T. Humphrey.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed, and, as no correspondence or important business was before the Board, the relief of the poor was proceeded with.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

then sat and examined the various contracts for the ensuing six months, when the following tenders were accepted:—

Butcher Meat—T. Wall, and Son; Coffins—John Walton; Groceries—Geo. Winship; Leading Limestone—Robt. Toward; Leading Coals and Hearse—Geo. Whinney; Milk—John Robinson; Tailoring—W. Fenwick.

THE ASSESSMENT COMMITTEE

afterwards met, and after the various supplemental lists were signed, the following appeals were heard:—

Miss MEDICI appeared in support of her appeal against the rate on her beer-house, in Sherburn Terrace, Consett, the rate of which at present is £25. The committee after considering her case ordered the amount to be reduced to £18 gross.

Mr. J. SEYMOUR appealed against the rate on his land which was reduced to £10, nett £9.

Mr. R. SURTEES next appealed against the rate of his house in Middle Street, Consett, which was reduced from £42 to £36, nett £30.

It was decided that the Hedleyhope valuation list stand over until next meeting—that day fortnight—when a special meeting will be held. The committee then adjourned.

Cricket.

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

MARLEY HILL v. GIBSIDE.

On Saturday last, the return match of the above clubs was played on the Marley Hill ground, and resulted in a victory for the Gibside eleven by ten runs. The bowling of Mr. J. Pharoah for the Marley Hill was good, but the most noteworthy feature of the afternoon's play was a magnificent hit from the bat of Mr. C. Moody. At point, Mr. John Heslop showed the company some very active fielding. Appended is the score:—

GIBSIDE.
1st Innings.

J. McQueen, c and b Barkas	7
J. Hislop, b Pharaoh	7
J. Marley b Pharaoh	1
T. Maughan, b Barkas	0
J. R. Henderson, b Barkas	7
C. Moody, run out	7
H. Previll, run out	4
J. Boyd, not out	5
R. Gibbons, l b w. b Pharaoh	1
H. Marley, b Barkas	3
J. Palmer, b Barkas	0
Byes	8
Total	50

MARLEY HILL.
1st Innings.

E. Reed c Heslop, b Henderson	4
T. Brown, b Henderson	2
T. Craig, b Heslop. b Henderson	3
T. Liddle, c Boyd, b Henderson	2
J. Pharaoh, c Hislop b Henderson	7
W. Johnson b Henderson	7
G. Barkas, run out	0
J. Spoors. not out	3
G. Vesper, run out	0
R. Makepeace, run out	0
R. Patterson, c McQueen, b Henderson	2
Byes	10
Total	40

THE DREADFUL ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE AT WASHINGTON.

The adjourned inquest on the bodies of John Stokoe, Mary Stokoe, Catherine Swinebank, and Isabella Taylor, who died from the effects of burns received on the 16th inst., by the ignition of a large quantity of "diamond oil" in the house of Mr. Stokoe, grocer, Washington, was held on Wednesday afternoon, at the Cross Keys Inn, Washington, before J. M. Favell, Esq., coroner. Mr. W. Lockey Harle was present, to watch the proceedings on behalf of Messrs. R. Binning and Son, Glasgow, the manufacturers of the diamond oil; and Mr. J. E. Joel (from the office of Mr. J. G. Joel) was present on behalf of Mr. Robt. Logan—Messrs. Binning's agent in Newcastle, who supplied the oil to Mr. Stokoe. The facts of this deplorable occurrence are the following:—An earthenware jar, containing two gallons of diamond oil, was sent to Mr. Stokoe, grocer, Washington, on the morning of the 16th inst. The jar was placed under the table in the kitchen, and when Mr. and Mrs. Stokoe, together with their family and servant, in all nine persons, sat down to dinner, one of the children knocked the jar over, and broke it, and the oil ran out on to the floor, and immediately burst into flames. Before any of the inmates could escape they were all more or less severely burned. Mary Stokoe died almost immediately, and John Stokoe (daughter and son of Mr. Stokoe, grocer) died in the evening of the same day. Catherine Swinebank, and Isabella Taylor died on the following day. Mrs. Stokoe is still in a dangerous state.

The witnesses examined were Robert Stokoe, son of Mr. Wm. Stoker; R. Hardy, carrier, Washington; Dr. F. D. Jones, Washington; Mr. J. McLaren Fleming, Glasgow; and I. L. Bell, Esq., Washington, the latter of whom supplied important scientific information. At the conclusion of the evidence

The CORONER addressed the jury, and said their inquiry, in the first instance, was as to how these people came to their death; and it was quite clear they came to their death by the ignition of the diamond oil, on the 16th inst. They would also have to consider whether it was an accident, or whether there was negligence on the part of any person. He must say, from his knowledge of the case, that he did not see any amount of negligence which would lead to a verdict of manslaughter being returned against any person. He did not see, if they brought in a vercict of manslaughter, that any person would be convicted. There might be a considerable amount of negligence without amounting to manslaughter; and it was no benefit to send one, two, or three persons for trial, and have them all dismissed from want of evidence. The handbill issued by Messrs. Binning and Son, in stating the qualities of the diamond lamp, said "Complete safety guaranteed," and "the public are recommended with confidence to try this useful and elegant lamp." That handbill had come from the manufacturers at Glasgow, and it would be for the jury to consider whether it was not intended to deceive in stating "complete safety guaranteed." Having read clauses from the Acts of Parliament as to "the carriage and storage of dangerous goods" he went on to say that the jury would be greatly guided by Mr. Bell's opinion, as well as by the evidence of Dr. Jones, both of whom considered the oil dangerous, and ought not to be used in cases where there was not due caution. Even Mr. Fleming himself admitted that no special caution had been given as to the oil by Mr. Logan, or any one. They would now have to consider their verdict.

The jury then retired, and after consulting for about three-quarters of an hour, they returned the following verdict:—"We are of opinion that Mary and John Stokoe and two others came by their deaths by the upsetting and breaking of a bottle containing two gallons of diamond oil, the same igniting from the fire. Also that the patentees, Robert Binning and Son, and their agent in Newcastle, Mr. Logan, have been highly negligent in not giving proper precautions to purchasers of the dangerous nature of the oil; and we consider the handbill published by the manufacturers calculated to mislead the public. We consider the oil, from its highly inflammable character, to be unfit for domestic use. We beg to call the attention of the police, and the county magistrates to the illegality of moving such dangerous compounds. We beg to thank Mr. Bell for the information on the subject kindly volunteered by him."

The Coroner said he agreed with the verdict on every point. He thought the case was so closely verging on manslaughter, that had they been able to lay it to the charge of one or two individuals, as to have got a verdict, the opinion of the jury and himself was that it would have been a proper case to have sent to another court. He also agreed as to what was said of the handbill.

THE WOMAN FRANCHISE.—On Wednesday, the assistant revising barrister for Finsbury has decided that the word "man" means also "woman," when not specially provided. He therefore allowed a women named Allen to be put on the register. This is the only court in London where the gentler sex has succeeded.

THE EARTHQUAKE AT CALLAO.—The following letter gives a harrowing description of the first shocks of the earthquake at Callao:—This evening (Aug. 13), just as I was about mailing this letter for the steamer of to-morrow morning, at about five o'clock, the three most terrible and alarming shocks of earthquake which has visited Callao in seven years were made manifest, For full five minutes the rolling, rumbling shock continued, rocking the furniture and even the houses themselves, with such violence that persons could hardly keep their feet, and an instantaneous rush was made to the street. Here the sight beggared description. All the affrighted people kneeling and praying in the open street, crossing themselves, and falling in deep swoons full length on the pavement; old women kneeling with both arms upraised, screaming and crying, the great bell of Santa Rosa Church tolling and tolling, while the terrified people fled in crowds within the sacred enclosure, and the great steeple swayed and cracked, as if every moment it would fall and crush the affrighted masses. As far as the eye could see down the long narrow street, the very street itself rose and fell in long billowy undulations, while out in the bay the ships tossed up and down under the violence of the internal jar. While I write, thousands of the poor ignorant natives, Cholos, etc., are on foot and walking with all speed up to Lima, and the cars are so packed with human beings that a special train has been put on to accommodate those who are fleeing to Lima. The reason of this is the absurd rumour that the sea is coming in, and thousands of people stand upon the mole, watching the ebb and flow of the tide, and insisting in their fear that the sea is rising and coming in. As Callao of old was destroyed, not by the ground opening, but by the sea uprising like a mighty mountain and overwhelming the place and people, so the horror and fright among the people is the second engulphing of the sea. Had the shock been as severe as it was protracted and incessant every building in Callao must have been toppled down. The weather has been very cloudy the past few days, and the earthquake that has just shaken the solid earth (and the nerves as well) of Callao, is the most terrible one that has visited this place in seven years, and never was there one of such long continuance.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE, BLACKHILL.

The first public meeting of any importance in connection with the Star of Hope Division of the Sons of Temperance, Blackhill, was held on Saturday. The members of this fraternity met in the Temperance Hall, Blackhill, in the afternoon of that day, and afterwards marched in procession to the Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, donned in their simple regalia, which is commonly designated by the name of an infantile article of attire—a "bib." They had neither banners nor a band, consequently the procession was by no means imposing, but we believe they have a number of musicians among them who are agitating for a band, which will no doubt be an acquisition if properly carried out. When they arrived at the Hall they were regaled with tea and cake, and were joined by a number of their friends, amounting in all to upwards of 170. The tea was dispensed by the following ladies:—Misses Lowes, Ilderton, Sherritt, Hale, Henderson, Brown, Rees, and Nicholson.

At seven o'clock, a public meeting was held, which was presided over by Mr. C. White, the chief officer of the division for the present term. A large company gathered in the Hall, and the proceedings were opened by a select choir, under the leadership of Mr. R. J. Porteus, singing a melody, accompanied on the pianoforte by Mr. J. H. Bell.

Mr. W. M. Patterson, in giving an outline of the history, principles, and benefits of the Order, said:—The Order of the Sons of Temperance is comparatively young in this country, and is not so widely known as similar societies that have been in existence many years. The Order originated in America in 1842, where since that time upwards of 3,000,000 members have been initiated, and it is somewhat remarkable that a very important section is controlled by a lady. The Order was introduced into England about 19 years ago. During that time those that first espoused the cause have been actively engaged in promulgating it, and establishing what is called divisions—that being the technical name for societies—wherever an opening has occurred. In the North of England the Order has met with considerable favour, and the Newcastle grand division, which has under its control the subordinate divisions of the north, has now a membership of upwards of 1,000,—(hear, hear)—all of whom have solemnly pledged their honour as men that they will neither take, make, buy, nor sell spirituous or malt liquors. (Applause.) About the beginning of last year a movement was set on foot, headed by Mr. Jas. Winter, for the establishment of a division at Blackhill. Mr. Winter and others had for a considerable time previously advocated the principles of the Order, but nothing definite was done until the beginning of that year, and on referring to the minute book, I find that the Star of Hope Division, Blackhill, was legally opened by Bro. R. J. Bird, G.W.P., in the Primitive Methodist school-room, on the 9th of March, 1867, with Bro. James Winter as W.P., that being the chief office in a subordinate division. (Hear, hear.) Like all great movements, its beginning was small, but it is worthy of remark that scarcely a meeting has been held without one or more persons being initiated as members, or without candidates being nominated. (Hear, hear.) Our roll-book now contains the names of 105 financial members and 9 honorary members, who have renounced the intoxicating cup—(applause);—in fact, so marked has been the progress we have made, that several parties have been induced to commence a division at Leadgate, which is also in a healthy state, and of which, I believe, we claim to be parent. I hope that the mother will always have a solicitous regard for her child, and will occasionally send some of her sons to look after its well-being. (Applause.) We do not forget the female portion of our community, for we have in connection with our divisions a place for them also, there being in our books the names of 17 ladies, termed "lady visitors," who have come forward to help us in our work of reformation. (Hear, hear.) As the Order of the Sons of Temperance is one that comes under the category of secret societies, it will be necessary to say as far as it is lawful what we are not, as well as what we are. In the first place, then, we are not a religious sect. We interfere with no man's religious tenets, and not one of our laws can be interpreted as being hostile to any existing religious community. (Hear, hear.) It will be needful here, however, to state that we are not atheists. Had that been the case, you would not have seen many, if any brethren here to-night. No; we recognise as a society the existence of an all-wise, gracious God; and under this one dogma, we hail all who have been found worthy, of all shades of religious opinion, as being welcome to enter our gates. Further, we are not a political organisation. As a society we disclaim all political partisanship, and interfere with no member's political opinions. Upon our broad platform the Radical and the ultra-Tory meet as brothers. Questions may rend the State into sections, political feeling may be intense, and party war may be raging outside; but within our walls all is tranquility. In religion and politics there may be differences without causing social estrangement, and we invite the attention of all to our fraternal band, and say, "Behold how pleasant and lovely a thing it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." (Applause.) Again, we are not hostile to the present monarchy. We plainly affirm that we have no revolutionary intentions. Suppose the Order did take its rise in a Republican country, it has come over to us free from any antagonism to a limited monarchy. While the party cry is often raised of some of the Radicals wishing to Americanise our institutions, you may rest assured that as an organisation we have no part in that attempt. We are all the loyal subjects of our gracious Queen—God bless her!—and feel proud of being under her beneficent sway. (The speaker here repeated the first stanza of the national anthem, amid loud applause.) I think I have said sufficient about what we are not. What are you, then? some one will be asking. Listen, and you will get it all in a few words:—"The Order was instituted as the strongest and closest bond of union among the friends of total abstinence, to encourage and sustain each other in the paths of temperance, virtue, and honour—and to afford mutual aid in the hour of adversity." (Hear, hear.) The initiation fees, contribution money, and benefits can be known by applying to the officers or the members. In the financial department we feel proud to report, that after paying all demands for fitting out the room, for sickness, and for funeral expenses, we have a balance in the bank of £75. (Applause.) It will be observed from the foregoing that our most prominent feature is temperance. When a person enters our Order he bids an eternal farewell to the drink traffic in all its phases and relations. (Applause.) We rejoice in the number we have persuaded in this neighbourhood to make that vow; but our work has only begun. (Hear, hear.) Our mission is to the fallen, degraded victim of intemperance, and to the respectable tippler that is sporting upon the top of the slippery hill. (Applause.) To snatch these from the fascination by which the prefidious monster enthrals them is our purpose, and we will do it, God helping us. And when once we get them within our fraternal circle we will endeavour to keep them from being again ensnared by bringing them under the power of our three great principles—"love, purity, and fidelity." (Loud and continued applause.)

Mr. George Dodds, of Newcastle, was then called upon to give an address, and on rising was received with prolonged expressions of enthusiasm. Having expressed his pleasure at being present, he commenced the oft rehearsed, but always interesting, story of his early career. After "taking it into his head to get a wife," he began to think about leading a sober life, and when he made known his intentions to his publican friend, he said "George, thou's a fool," to which the other replied "That's what I have just found out." He then showed how teetotalism had benefited him, and declared that the purpose for which he laboured in the cause was to get people's eyes opened to be their own friends. Working men expected a great deal from the legislature, but he had learned that the greatness and stability of a nation depended upon its moral worth. He reminded them that teetotalers did not owe Mr. Gladstone anything, for he had deluged the country with wine by his Wine Bill; and the great Lord Brougham made a grevious error, for which he often lamented, when he carried his Beer Bill. Many a lady had first learned to drink in confectioners' shops where wine was sold. But when England proved herself worthy, God would work a change in that matter. It was for him to work and wait: to manufacture public opinion upon the subject of the prohibition of the liquor traffic. Members of Parliament often talked nonsense; they said "We cannot think of robbing the poor man of his beer." They did not say a word about robbing him of his beef. He compared the House of Commons to a sponge, which, if the people squeezed, they would get anything they wanted. After referring to the utility of building societies, he exhorted those present to endeavour to make the next generation wiser and better than the present, and gave an exceedingly interesting account of his travels and labours, in connection with the temperance movement, attesting that the gratitude evinced towards him by those he had been the means of reclaiming was better wages than gold and silver. Mr. Dodds delivered his speech with much warmth, and the effect upon the audience was remarkable.

Mr. E. O. Tregelles in the course of a short speech, showed that the obtaining of the Permissive Bill lay with the working classes. He had seen a paragraph in an old paper the other day, calling a meeting of the friends of total abstinence in Sunderland, to raise £200 for the spread of their principles. That paragraph, he believed, was written by the father of Mr. Jonathan Priestman, in 1832. At the present day there was spent for the same object about £10,000. The cattle plague a short time ago had cost the country somewhere about £5,000,000; but the country was still afflicted with a greater plague—the drink traffic, and it rested with the people whether it should not be driven out. After several remarks as to the ravages of intemperance, he urged upon the assembly the necessity of totally abstaining from the use of intoxicants.

Mr. T. Carrick followed by a few illustrations of the debasing influence of drink and the elevating effects of sobriety. He strongly advocated the desirableness of bringing about a social reform in reference to the drinking usages. However much that might be opposed, as almost every other grand reform measure had been, he was confident of the issue being a triumphant one.

The chair in the course of the evening sang the following pieces:—"How beautiful," "The crystal spring," "A song to the pledge," "Oh glorious island," "Nay John," and "The temperance Star." The pieces were well executed, and contributed largely to the success of the meeting. The usual votes of thanks having been given, the doxology was sung, and the meeting separated.

Local Police Courts.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, Sept. 17th.—Before A. H. Talmadge and E. T. Smith, Esqrs., and Major Joicey.

WATER RATES AT CONSETT.

Patrick McNally was charged with being in arrear with water rates due to the Consett Water Company. The magistrates made an order for the amount claimed, with costs.

POACHING NEAR LANCHESTER.

John Appleby, a small farmer, was charged with using a gun for the purpose of killing game on the land of Mr. E. T. Smith. The defendant resides at a place called Clishes House, and on the night of the 1st inst., John Woodman, a game-watcher, saw the defendant post himself at a wall, and after firing at a rabbit on Mr. Smith's estate, he went over the wall in search of it leaving his gun behind him. When searching for the rabbit Woodman went to him, when he asked to be forgiven. He now pleaded that he shot the rabbit on his own garth. The magistrates thought the case proved, and fined the defendant 20s. and costs. E. T. Smith, Esq., retired from the bench during the hearing of this case.

NUISANCES AT CONSETT.

William Rowe was charged with having an insufficiency of privy accommodation at Consett. The order to abate the nuisance in a month was made.—*Wm. Rowe* was charged with committing a nuisance at Consett, on the 31st ult. He was ordered to pay expenses.

ALLEGED ASSAULT BY A "DEPUTY."

Francis Pickford was charged with assaulting Isaac Moses at Bantling Castle Colliery, on the 11th inst. The complainant, who is a "putter" in the above colliery, stated that while working, the defendant, who is a "deputy," struck him on the face. The defendant stated that the complainant had been very unruly in his work, stopping the hewers very much by getting one of the drivers to fill the flat with waggons. He had consequently ordered Moses to go home, when he had been extremely impudent. The offence was denied, and the magistrates dismissed the case.

IRISH ROW AT LEADGATE.

Peter O'Brien, Mary O'Brien, Thomas Kelly, and *Michael Quin* were charged with assaulting Samuel Woods, at Leadgate, on the 12th inst. Mr. George Salkeld appeared for the defendants. It was stated that the complainant was passing the Golden Lion Inn, Leadgate, when Peter O'Brien struck him. On getting near home the other men were seated near his door, and they set upon him and used him very badly.—Mr. Salkeld, in defence, stated that O'Brien was challenged in the Golden Lion by the complainant to go out to fight; that after getting outside the complainant and a number of others set upon him and used him very roughly. The other defendants were never in the row.—The magistrates dismissed the case, which seemed to create a great deal of interest in court.

POACHING AT BEARPARK.

George Summers, John Gray Wilson, and *John Kinnear*, three men belonging to Durham, were charged with poaching at Bearpark, on the 5th inst. Mr. Geo. Salkeld appeared for Wilson. Summers pleaded guilty.—George Scrafton, gamekeeper, stated that he was going his rounds near Bearpark, in company with another watcher, when he saw four men at the rabbit holes on a hill side. They were moving away to some holes when they gave chase and captured Summers and Kinnear, the other two men, Wilson (whom he had recognised from the first), and another man getting away. On searching Summers and Kinnear they found some nets in their possession. They let the men go, and then went in pursuit of Wilson and his companion, whom they came up with in a field near the Red Hills, making off in the direction of Harbour House as fast as they could. Wilson was captured and the other man got away. A ferret was found in Wilson's possession. Mr. Salkeld submitted that there was no evidence to connect Wilson with the offence imputed to him. The magistrates found the case proved, and fined Summers, who had not previously been convicted, 10s. and costs. Wilson, *alias* "Daddy" and Kinnear were both old offenders, and were fined £2 and costs, or one month each.

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE OF ROBBERY AT EBCHESTER.

Mary Lamb, an elderly woman, somewhat showily dressed, was charged with stealing £64, two handkerchiefs, and other articles, the monies, goods, and chattels of Oliver Elsom, at East Law Farm, near Ebchester. Mr. W. Brignall, jun., appeared for the defendant. The prosecutor stated that on the afternoon of the day of the robbery, the prisoner came to his house, and remained two hours, having tea with him. He had to leave the house to bring the cows home to milk; he was absent two hours, and on his return the prisoner was still in the house. He had £112 in a sample bag, all in gold, under lock and key. He had it upstairs in a box in the bedroom locked up. The last time he saw it safe was on the 13th of August. About six days after the prisoner was in the house he missed £64 from his box. He also missed a piece of black cloth and a silk handkerchief. A fortnight afterwards he saw the prisoner, whom he accused of the robbery. She was then in the house. She followed prosecutor to the stable after she had taken tea, and he asked her if she had brought him his money back again. She asked him where it was, and he replied, "If you have got it you know where it is." A woman named Margaret came to the house on the Tuesday as housekeeper, and she stayed a little under three weeks. The prisoner is in my debt about £50.—In cross-examination the prosecutor stated that he had been on extremely intimate terms with the prisoner. He did not give information of the robbery and his suspicions of the prisoner to the police until he heard that the prisoner had been purchasing furniture. When I accused her of having the money, I told her that I suspected she had false keys to my box.—A witness named John M'Kay proved receiving a silk handkerchief from the prisoner at Shotley Bridge Flower Show, on the 26th of August, and this article was now identified as the property of the prosecutor. It also appeared that the prisoner was apprehended by P.C. Adam Scott, at Blackhill, and on being searched by Mrs. Firn, the wife of P.C. Firn, a bunch of three keys were found upon her, one of which opened the drawers in the prisoner's house, the other opening the box in which the money had been kept.—Mr. Brignal, jun., in defence, contended that they had not satisfactorily proved that the prisoner had stolen the money, and he pointed to the likelihood of the money having been stolen by any tramp passing along the neighbouring highway. With reference to the key found on the prisoner, he contended it was quite a common key, and belonged to a chest of drawers bought by the prisoner subsequent to the robbery. With reference to the handkerchief, he alleged that it belonged to a son of the prisoner who had died, and she presented it to the witness M'Kay.—The magistrates, after a consultation with the deputy clerk (Mr. A. O. Smith), said they were of opinion there was no case at present against the prisoner.

LEAVING WORK AT SOUTH MOOR.

Robert Graham, William Graham, John Dalton, John Graham, and *John Robinson* were charged with leaving their work at South Moor Colliery, on the 6th of July, contrary to their agreements signed. The defendants, who were all related, signed the usual bond for 12 months' engagement on the 18th of March, and commenced work on the 20th of that month. They left their work on the 6th of July, without giving any proper notice, and were subsequently found by Sergeant Woodward to be working in the neighbourhood of Bishop Auckland. They did not answer the summons, and warrants were issued for their apprehension.

ASSAULT BY A JUVENILE.

Thomas Errington, a lad, was charged with assaulting Sarah Bailey, at Shield Row, on the 25th ult. Fined 5s. and costs.

ASSAULTING A PARISH CONSTABLE AT SHIELD ROW.

Thomas Macdonald, Andrew Macdonald, Margaret Macdonald, Thomas Joicey, and *Margaret Joicey* were charged with assaulting Andrew Wylam, at Shield Row, on the 13th inst. It appeared that the complainant, who is parish constable, found the boys Thomas and Andrew Macdonald breaking down the fences in his field, and on taking hold of them, as they refused to give their names, their brother and the two Joiceys came up, the male defendant striking the complainant, while the women loaded themselves with stones, which they threw at him, while they encouraged the lads to strike Mr. Wylam with sticks. The Macdonalds made no defence; but Joicey entered into a long rigmarole, scarcely bearing on the case.—A witness was called, however, who stated that Mr. Wylam had used the lads badly without reason, that no assault had been committed by Joicey, and that Mrs. Joicey was not near the party at the time.—A cross-summons was then preferred by the lad Thos. Macdonald against Andrew Wylam for assaulting him.—The magistrates stated that they dismissed the charge against the woman. The boys were fined 1s. and costs; the man Joicey they fined £1 and costs, and dismissed the charge against Mr. Wylam.

WILFUL DAMAGE AT LEADGATE.

William Robinson, George Riddle, William Hughes, and *Samuel Hughes* were charged with committing wilful damage at Leadgate, on the 30th ult. To pay 6d. each damage and costs.

BREACH OF THE PEACE AT ESH COLLIERY.

Joseph Hutchinson and *Joseph Briggs* were charged with committing a breach of the peace at Esh Colliery, on the afternoon of the 15th inst. P.C. Thomas Woodward proved the case. Briggs (who appeared to answer the charge) was fined 1s. and costs, the other man 5s. and costs.

FIGHTING AT IVESTON.

Hugh Carr, pitman, was charged with fighting near Iveston Colliery, on the 7th inst. P.C. Hodgson proved the case. Fined 12s. 6d. and costs.

BREACH OF HIGHWAY ACT.

William Cleminson was charged with a breach of the highway regulations in not having the name of the owner of a waggon painted thereon. The defendant was fined 1s. and costs.

ATTEMPTED RAPE NEAR CONSETT.

James Morgan, furnaceman, and *George Elliott*, labourer, both working at Consett Ironworks, were charged with attempting to commit a rape on the person of Isabella Hogarth, between Iveston and Consett, on the 5th inst. On the day in question the prosecutrix attended Iveston Flower Show, and saw both the men on the ground, when they inquired of her whether her brother was there, and were informed that he was not. Morgan and the complainant left the field together on their road home about eight o'clock; but before quitting the ground Elliott came to them, and asked if they were going home together, and was informed that they were. They then went away together, and when they got to a lonely place, called Bogle Hole, Morgan made an improper proposition to the complainant, who, however, refused to accede to his desire, and he then threw her down and attempted to effect his purpose by violence. The complainant struggled violently, and succeeded in getting to her feet again and away from Morgan, when Elliott came over the dyke and attempted to throw her down. She resisted and succeeded in retaining her feet, and on getting away from him she picked up a lot of stones, and threatened to fell the first one who came near her. She then got away from them, and got to her aunt's house, in Delves Lane, Consett, when she got a girl named Jane Ann Robson (whom she told of the occurrence) to accompany her into Consett in search of a policeman. She did not succeed in getting one, however, and as she did not like to go to the police-station, she returned to her aunt's house. She was very much exhausted and sore with the struggle she had had, and on the following Monday she informed her mother of what had occurred, and the two men were given into custody. Mr. Salkeld contended that Morgan and the prosecutrix had been sweethearts, and on the night in question she had been caught in a certain position with him by Elliott. He was of a firm opinion that had not an outcry been made by Elliott, the affair would have gone no further.—The magistrates after a short absence from court, stated that they did not see sufficient grounds to send the case for trial. The court sat seven hours.

MR. C. FORSTER AND WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

The *Daily Telegraph* says:—The political fortunes of the ladies have suffered at Leeds a sharp yet indecisive reverse, and the mortification which it inflicts must far exceed the rejoicing that may have been caused by the negative triumph at Ashford. Mr. Campbell Foster, the Leeds Revising Barrister, on Friday last, had before him the claim of a Quaker lady, Mrs. Howell, which he dismissed in an irritatingly ingenious and at the same time impertinent speech. He made, it may perhaps be admitted, a tolerably good point against the ladies, by contending that, if the suffrage were extended to any woman, it must be extended to all women; and that, married women thus becoming entitled to the position of joint occupiers with their husbands, the enfranchisement of the ladies would lead to the disfranchisement of many male voters, through the insufficiency of the annual value to qualify both. On the other hand, if marriage legally disqualified a woman for the franchise, we should see only a small minority of the sex voting—the widows and the unmarried women; and we should have the members of the last class, by the very act of marriage, in which they sought to improve their position in the world, putting themselves out of political existence. There would be much more in all this if the claim of the ladies were not professedly founded upon the principle that property ought to be represented—a principle which disposes at once with the argument from the political incapacity of married women. But Mr. Foster altogether went beyond the province of a judge when he undertook to overthrow the claim of Mrs. Howell by the argument of ridicule. It was, no doubt, exceedingly funny to ask what was to hinder women, if they obtained the franchise, from getting into Parliament and thence into the Cabinet; and to draw absurd pictures of a Premier nursing her baby in the lobby, or of a Budget House disappointed and dispersed by news that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had been delivered of a fine boy. Having determined to dismiss the claim, Mr. Foster would have done so with better grace if he had limited his remarks to a simple statement of his legal opinion; and his fancies were in miserable taste both in point of gallantry and of judicial dignity. But the Leeds barrister added injury to insult; he termed the claim of Mrs. Howell frivolous, and sentenced her to pay 10s. costs! The infliction of this fine must be emphatically condemned as absurd and oppressive. If the same measure had been meted out to men, a great many lords of creation, claiming or objecting, would have been mulcted in half-sovereigns; and a moment's reflection on the hundred irregularities and chances of the registration will strongly suggest that it is desirable to draw some distinct line defining what is frivolous and what is wise and reasonable. Mrs. Howell on sentence being passed, not unnaturally suggested that even a Revising Barrister may sometimes overstep the line which separates judicial wisdom and dignity from frivolity and flippancy.

Mr. Gladstone has perfectly recovered from his recent indisposition, and is now in the enjoyment of perfect health.

The Pope a Freemason.—The *Siecle* says:—"Who would have suspected it? The Pope is a freemason! Impossible; it will be said; but he really is. In the register of a Sicilian lodge the minute of his initiation has been discovered.

A Ferret Unearthing a Fox.—As Mr. H. Hamilton and his gamekeepers were ferretting for rabbits on Friday, near the Borland, they were surprised at an unusual noise in the cairns. On examination they discovered that the ferret had driven out a fine old dog fox, which was immediately shot, and which weighed upwards of 25lbs. Reynard had destroyed all the black game in the Borland woods, and committed great depredations in the neighbouring preserves. It is very rarely we have an instance of a ferret unearthing a fox.—*Dundee Advertiser.*

Ordination at Auckland Castle.—A general ordination was held at Auckland Castle on Monday by Bishop Anderson, sometime Bishop of Rupert's Land, under a commission from the Bishop of Durham, when the following gentlemen were ordained:—Deacon—Thomas Hopkins Eyton, Theological Associate of King's College, London; Anthony Johnson, University College, Durham, B.A., Licentiate in Theology; John King, Bishop Hatfield's Hall, Durham, Licentiate in Theology; George Molyneux, London, College of Divinity; Benny Taylor, St. Bee's College, Cumberland, B.A. Priests—William Bennett, Bishop Hatfield's Hall, Durham; Charles Bowlker, Trinity College, Dublin, B.A., and Bishop Hatfields Hall, Durham, Licentiate in Theology; John C. Chichester Burnand, Trinity College, Cambridge, L.L.B.; M. Hepple, University College, Durham, M.A., Licentiate in Theology; G. Parker, St. Bee's College, Cumberland: Wm. R. Shorrock, St. John's College, Cambridge, B.A. Licenses—Rev. S. A. Eyton to the curacy of Belmont; Rev. A. Johnson to the curacy of Bywell, St. Peter; Rev. J. King to the curacy of St. James' Gateshead; Rev. G. Molyneux to the curacy of Easington; Rev. B. Taylor, to the curacy of Holy Trinity, Gateshead.

A Spanish Beauty in France.—The Parisians within the last few days have got a new hobby, and they are going wild about it. In the present case, be it understood, the term Parisian is only applied to that class of the community who modestly call themselves "all Paris"—a class whose special business is the festivities, the fashions, the gossip, the vice of this great city—whose talk is of actresses and theatres, and race horse, and *demi-monde* women; who are skilful at cards, billiards, and dominoes; who speculate on the Bourse; who pretend to be judges of literature and art; who spend fortunes, when they have them, and contrive to live—how, heaven knows—splendidly when they have none. And the new plaything of these people is a young Spanish girl, who lately took to selling newspapers in one of the kiosques of the Boulevards. Some of them, it appears, made the discovery a few days back that she was exceedingly beautiful, and now "all Paris"—the aforesaid Paris—is talking about her and running to see her. She offers newspapers to the groups that crowd before her kiosque, and they are eargerly bought up. She is doing an active business; some few persons give her pieces of gold and silver for a journal, worth three sous, and refuse to receive change. She has even attracted the attention of members of the Jockey Club, and it is said there was a grand discussion there on Saturday night as to whether she should not at once, on account of her beauty, be appointed flower girl to the club, *vice* the well known Isabella, to be placed on the retired list, but a sense of justice to the latter prevented her from gaining the day. The newspapers are beginning to write about her. One of them which has just appeared says that her name is Gabrielle de la Perine, and that she is a native of Seville; and as she is, it says, destined in a few days to be celebrated all over France, it describes her:—"This little Venus of the kiosque talks willingly with her clients; she is amiable without being free, distinguished without being haughty, simple without *abandon*. She speaks Spanish and French correctly, and is well educated and charming. She has been cast by the storms of life into that kiosque, as the wave carries a poor shipwrecked creature to the shore of a hospitable or, it may be, a savage island." It is right to add that, though having all at once become the talk of the town, this beautiful dealer in newspapers is represented to be a model of purity: "her mother seeks her at the kiosque every night and takes her home."—Paris Correspondent of *Globe*.

Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

FRANCE.

Paris, Sept. 19.—An Imperial decree permits, from the 1st January next, the importation of merchandise from any foreign port and sailing under any flag whatever, at the French settlements on the Gold Coast and the Gaboon.

Paris, Sept. 19 (evening).—The news that the Turks had crossed the Danube is regarded as untrue.

Dorit, September 22.—At a banquet given by the Agricultural Society of this town, General Allard proposed a toast to the Emperor, whose high wisdom and firmness had saved France from anarchy at home, and an imminent war abroad.

SPAIN.

INSURRECTIONARY MOVEMENTS.

Madrid, Sept. 19.—Advices received from Cadiz of yesterday state that the whole fleet has risen against the present Government, under Rear-Admiral Topeti. At the same time the generals recently exiled to the Canary Islands arrived at Cadiz yesterday on board the Buena Ventura, a trading steamer. Previous to their landing, the garrison of Cadiz had made a *pronuncimento* in favour of the insurrectionists. Marshal the Duke de la Torre, formerly President of the State, has placed himself at the head of the movement. He asserts that the latter is directed against the reigning dynasty, and demands the establishment of a constituent assembly and a provisional Government. The telegraph wires in Andulasia was immediately cut. Several towns have joined the insurrectionary movement. Great panic prevails at the Royal Court in Madrid. Troops have been dispatched from the capital towards the south.

Marshal Concho has been appointed to the command of the Government troops in Andulasia, and General Calonge has been nominated Captain General of Madrid.

Madrid, Sept. 20.—The Ministry have offered their resignation, which has been accepted by the Queen. General Concha has been appointed President of the Council of Ministers, and has arrived in Madrid. The insurgents are masters of Seville and the whole province of Andalusia. A parley has been initiated between the Government and the insurgents. The telegraphic wires are cut, and great agitation prevails in the capital.

Paris, Sept. 21.—According to the *Gaulois* the town of Gerome has made a *pronunciamento*, and General Contrecas is said to have arrived in Galicia to take the command of the insurrectionists in that province. The *Liberte* says that Seville has pronounced in favour of the Progressists, and that the insurrection has spread to Catalonia and Arragon. The sovereignity of the people and an appeal to the nation are announced by the *Temps* and other journals as constituting the programme of the insurgent party.

The *Siecle* mentions, under reserve, a rumour that the Queen of Spain has resolved to abdicate in favour of her eldest son, and has proposed to confide the regency to General Espartero.

The semi-official *Constitutionnel* admits the grave nature of the intelligence from Spain, but argues that the interruptions on the telegraph lines should cause the public to receive with caution all reports in circulation as to the state of affairs.

Madrid, Sept. 21, 2 p.m.—Intelligence from St. Sebastian announces that the Queen is preparing to leave at six o'clock this evening for Madrid, where she will arrive at nine to-morrow morning.

The *Moniteur* of the 22nd publishes the following news from Spain:—"General Concha has taken energetic measures with a view to check the progress of the insurrectionary movement. Martial law has been proclaimed. The Marquis of Duero has taken the command of the central army, whilst Count de Cheste holds the military command in Catalonia, Aragon, and Valencia. The Marquis of Novaliches is at the head of the forces in Andalusia.

St. Sebastian, Sept. 22.—The Queen left at twelve o'clock last night for Madrid, on receiving the news of the present critical state of affairs from General Concha.

Madrid, September 22.—A Royal decree has been issued, accepting the resignation of all the ministers, and appointing General Jose Concha, Marquis of Havana, president of the council. The latter, however, has not yet succeeded in forming a fresh cabinet.

The Captain-General of Madrid has issued a proclamation which has been posted up at the corners of all the streets, prohibiting crowds from assembling in any part of the city. The Provisional Government at Seville has proclaimed General Espartero President in his absence. The forces of the insurgents in Andalusia are estimated at 14,000 soldiers and eleven vessels of war, having on board 5,000 men. The insurrection is spreading.

Paris, Sept. 22 (evening).—The *France* of this evening states that General Concha has issued a circular expressing his confidence in the suppression of the insurrection. The *Gaulois* says the revolution is spreading, besides Cadiz and Seville, Malaga, Carthagena, Ferrol, and the whole coast between Malaga and Carthagena have risen. The Provisional Government at Seville has entered upon its functions. The whole of the province of Galacia is in arms.

The *Patrie* of this evening alleges that General Prim has not left London. It also asserts that the French Government has decided to preserve neutrality in Spanish.

St. Sebastian, Sept. 23.—General Novaliches, who is placed in command of the royal forces in Andalusia, after having entered the town of Cordora, proceeded towards Seville. The vessels of war, manned by the insurgents, in the bay of Ferrol, are said to have proceeded to Corunna to attempt to raise a revolt there, but were unsuccessful, and returned to Ferrol.

Count Girgenti has arrived at Madrid. Tranquility is stated to prevail throughout Catalonia, Aragon, Valencia, the two Castilles, and Madrid.

Paris, Sept. 23 (evening).—The *Figaro* of this evening says the Marqus D'Armigo, a relative of Marshall O'Donnell, is a member of the Revolutionary Committee in the capital, and General Concha is negotiating with him with the view of inducing the insurgents to agree to a regency until the majority of the Prince of Asturias.

The *France* of this evening announces that orders have been issued for French ships to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to the coast of Spain, but adds this step has only been taken with the object of protecting the interests of the French subjects.

The town of Alcoy has pronounced against the Government. The excitement there is very great, and it is generally considered that the insurrection will be successful. It is understood that if the insurgents would agree to accept the Prince of Asturias, the Queen would be willing to abdicate on condition of being permitted to carry on the regency until the Prince's majority. The insurgents, however, are opposed to any compromise, and their programme is the expulsion of the Bourbons, the convocation of a constituent assembly, and the establishment of a Provisional Government.

London, Wednesday.—Official despatches from Spain state that Novaliches is marching into Andalusia with a considerable force. Corunna refuses to join the insurrectionary movement. Troops have been sent against Santander and Santona. The *Figaro* gives the following, under reserve:—The insurgents are masters of Puerta de Sol. At Madrid, the rebels have attacked the lower part of the town which, however, is defended with barricades. Saragossa is also barricaded.

General Baldrich has issued a proclamation in Catalonia, saying:—"After victory we shall submit ourselves to the laws which the nation will make for itself, for it will decide its future lot by universal suffrage.

Madrid, Sept. 22.—Andalusia and Estramadura are in the hands of the insurgents. An army of twenty thousand soldiers under the joint command of Marshal Serrano and General Prim is marching on Madrid. The President of the Cabinet is inclined to propose terms of negociation, comprising the abdication of the Queen.

ITALY.

Florence, Sept. 21.—General Escoffier has issued a proclamation, dated Ravenna, 19th inst., in which he announces that civil and military powers have been confided to him by the Government for the restoration of public security. He trusts to have the co-operation of the inhabitants.

The Government has addressed a secret circular to the magistrates during the present month, urging the greatest vigilance and activity in the prevention of secret enrolments. The managing committee of the Roman Emigration Company have published a protest against trary measures and persecutions by the police.

REPORTED RISING IN SICILY.

Paris, Sept. 22 (evening).—A rising is reported in Sicily, with the intention of proclaiming a republic. A rising is also said to have taken place in Calabria, with cries of "Hurrah for the Republic!" The *Gaulois* says the movement in Sicily is the work of Francis II. The Italian Government have taken energetic steps to put the rebellion down.

Florence, September 23.—There has been very tempestuous weather during the last three days, accompanied by heavy thunder and rain storms. The floods have damaged the railway between Pistoja and Sorretia, and also between Pistoja and Pisa. The Spezzia railway service has been interrupted.

ROME.

A battalion of troops is to be stationed at Valmontone. Between Valetta and Frosinone patrols are very numerous in Rome, and the vicinity of the barracks is strictly watched.

PRUSSIA.

Hamburg, Sept. 21.—The King of Prussia paid a visit to-day to the Bourse. In reply to a congratulatory address, his Majesty said:—"What you want we all want, namely—Peace, and I entertain the most confident hopes that it will not be disturbed. The language I have already used at Kiel should have been accepted as a most emphatic expression of my confidence in its maintainance, and it is inexplicable how an opposite interpretation could even for one moment have arisen."

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 19.—According to advices received here from Central Asia a report has arrived from the Russian outposts in Turkestan that hostilities are expected to commence in Bokara at the beginning of next month.

News from China states that the cotton crop is a decided failure this year.

SERVIA.

Belgrade, Sept. 18.—A rumour is current that the Turks are preparing to penetrate the Roumanian territory, and had made the necessary preparations for crossing to the right bank of the Danube.

Belgrade, Sept. 23.—The *Vedovdan* asserts that the Porte really intends to occupy the Roumanian frontier, and that Austria has proposed to open an international inquiry in Roumania.

INDIA.

Bombay, Sept. 1 (*via* Brindisi).—The last intelligence from the Huzara frontier states that complete quietude exists now in that district. An unusually large force was collected under General Wild, in order to be prepared for any emergency. The recent heavy rains have caused great destruction to property in Ahmedabad, and many thousand native houses have been either damaged or destroyed.

Calcutta, August 27.—It is stated that the local authorities have asked that 20,000 troops might be sent to the Huzara frontier, and that the military authorities have approved the demand. The Maharajah of Cashmere, in compliance with instructions from the Punjaub Government, has despatched four regiments, with artillery, to assist in suppressing the disturbances.

The *Daily News* states that the cholera has broken out in certain parts of Calcutta.

AMERICA.

The West Indian and Pacific Company's steamer Cuba arrived in the Mersey on Saturday from Port-au-Prince, Avg. 26. Late advices state that severe fighting was going on there. Rebels expected to take Cape Hayti and Gonines, and then to attack Port-au-Prince. Provisions were scarce and dear.

The New York papers announce that the Republicans have carried the territories of Colorado and New Mexico by increased majorities. The South Carolina Democratic Convention had issued a circular urging all citizens to vote in the Presidential election, on the ground that none were disfranchised, either by the Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment or the Reconstruction Acts. Advices from Halifax state that the Nova Scotian Assembly having passed a resolution denouncing the conduct of Governor Doyle, in interfering with liberty of speech in the case of the Attorney-General, Mr. Doyle, threatened to dissolve the House unless the resolution was expunged. The obnoxious resolution was thereupon struck out.

New York, Sept. 22.—A riot has taken place at Camilla, in Georgia, between white Democrats and Radical negroes. Thirty negroes were killed, and five whites, and sixty negroes were wounded. The Alabama Legislature has passed a resolution asking the President for troops to preserve peace in that State.

The South African Goldfields.—The advices from Natal are only eight days later and bring no further news with regard to the goldfields except that the impression continued to become more stronger as to their probable value. Some excitement had been caused by a discovery of the existence of gold at a place called Umtevalunie, distant only about 55 miles from Durban, and where there are quartz reefs. The specimen was extremely minute, but steps were to be taken for a regular examination.

Canine Sagacity.—Instances of canine sagacity are not rare, but the following is remarkable enough to be worth relating. A gentleman, who resides at the west end of Glasgow, found a fine collie dog at the Broomielaw, and took it home with him for a few days. Being unable by the usual means to trace its proper owner, he gave the dog to the tenant of a large sheep farm some miles distant beyond Largs. Early next morning the farmer caused one of the shepherds to take the dog out with him in order to see whether it could assist him in his work, but, not having formed any attachment for its new keeper, the independent collie smartly trotted right away from him, over the high hills of Ayrshire. On the following forenoon the wise dog duly presented himself at the house of his original finder, in the west end of Glasgow, perhaps forty miles distant from the wild region where it so suddenly deserted the shepherd. It remains matter for speculation whether it was by steamer or overland route that it contrived to travel so far to its former friend. —*Glasgow Morning Journal.*

Sunday at the East-End of London.—The *Times* gives a graphic description of Sunday morning in Shoreditch, or rather, it should be, in Bethnalgreen. There is a bird fair held every morning in the streets adjoining the Great Eastern Railway station, between ten and one o'clock. Although it is service time, and the public-houses are not allowed to be open, yet the restriction is easily evaded. Holes are cut in partition walls, through which the drink is passed to the neighbouring houses. Where two streets are parallel it is easy to admit customers into the back yard through an opposite house—and, in fact, the police have found men sitting in the yards of public houses with barrels of beer by their side. The buying and selling at the fair is, of course, conducted with the usual noise, and amid the grossest and loudest obscenity and blasphemy. With these mingle the strains of praise and the peals of the organs from two neighbouring churches, and the congregations in turn have the monotony of the sermon relieved by the sounds of riot from the fair. The police seem unable to deal with the nuisance, for as fast as they drive the roughs from one place they appear in another. The *Times* falls foul of the clergy, and has a very inconsequential conclusion about Ritualism, complaining that sea and land are compassed to make one proselyte to candles, while the dregs of society are left without assistance. Now, the bitterest enemies of the Ritualists have never dared to say that they neglected the outcasts and were afraid to go into the byeways for the scattered sheep. Fair play is a jewel.

Burke and Gladstone.—It is, at all events, agreeable to have something like variety in the many absurd stories invented to throw obloquy on Mr. Gladstone. For years it was the fashion to call him Puseyite; soon afterwards he was pronounced a Jesuit; and we think that even very recently the Prime Minister has not deemed it beneath him to countenance a revival of this wretched slander. Mr. Gladstone could, of course, afford to despise such aspersions. He might console himself with remembering than even a greater man than himself, and one equally earnest in his hatred of injustice and oppression, was during the last century just as much the object of misrepresentation and calumny. A little more than a century ago, when Edmund Burke was appointed by the then Prime Minister, Lord Rockingham, his private secretary, the old Duke of Newcastle went to the head of the Government and warned him against having anything to do with so dangerous an adventurer. The new private secretary, said the duke, was a wild Irishman. He was a Roman Catholic. He had been educated at St. Omer. He was a disguised Jesuit. Lord Rockingham told his private secretary the reports which had been circulated to his discredit. Burke had no difficulty in proving them to be infamous falsehoods, and between him and Lord Rockingham there was ever afterwards the most complete confidence. But though he was able to demonstrate plainly the falsehood of such reports, they were never entirely forgotten. For more than twenty years after that time, and until the breaking out of the French revolutionary war, the Tories were constantly hinting that the great political philosopher and orator was a Jesuit. In many a caricature Burke appears as the Jesuit of St. Omer. We know, however, that his father was an attorney in Dublin at a time when no Roman Catholic could follow the profession, that Burke himself was educated at Trinity College, that his statute, very tardily, adorns the quadrangle as one of the most illustrious of the students of that Protestant institution, and that Burke himself lived and died a Protestant of the Church of England. He was, like Mr. Gladstone, a sincerely religious man. The imputations against his Protestant sincerity, like those against Mr. Gladstone, arose from the breadth of his sympathies, and his anxiety to do justice to all races and creeds. Because he would not lend himself to the persecution of the Roman Catholic majority of his countrymen (for they were a majority even when the penal laws were most oppressive)—because he sympathised with them as they suffered under the most comprehensive and tyrannical code ever devised for the extirpation of a people—he was supposed by the unscrupulous partisans and narrow-minded bigots of his days to be untrue to the Protestant faith, just as the great leader of the Opposition is now.—*Northern Whig.*

Misuse of the Atlantic Telegraph.—The *New York Independent* says:—Circumstances which a city reporter would hardly think of chronicling, even under the strong temptation of a penny a line, are frequently telegraphed from London with a reckless disregard of expense, and a sublime indifference to the gravity of the means of transmission, which must be puzzling to ordinary readers. One of the first messages sent across the first telegraphic wires from Newfoundland was the announcement of the death of John Walter, a person whose death or life was not of the slightest importance to a human being on the Western Continent. But the telegram-sender, wishing to give importance to his telegram, added to the fact of John Walter's death the statement that "he was the Wall of the steam-press," which greatly mystified the newspaper public. A fortnight later it was ascertained that what the telegrapher meant to say was that Mr. Walter was the "Watt of the steam-press," But what of it; Was it worth while to use the telegraph wires, at an expense of fifty dollars, to announce the fact to people who did not care a button about it? A few days since the Associated Press agent in London sent across the Atlantic the information that Sir Stephen Lushington, judge of the Court of Arches, was dead. But whether Sir Stephen Lushington were dead or alive, was not a matter which concerned anybody in America. The next day, however, came another telegram, announcing that Sir Stephen Lushington was not dead, but a brother of Sir Stephen's. Those two telegrams must have cost the Associated Press a considerable sum. Sometimes the sender of telegrams informs us that "a great sensation has been created in political circles" by the speech of some right honourable personage, whom nobody ever heard of before, on a subject of no interest whatever to American readers. Now and then we are treated of a morning to the editorial comments of the London *Standard* on American affairs, as though anybody over here cares a straw what the London *Standard* or any other London journal may say in relation to our affairs, except when the journal speaks for the Government by authority, which very seldom happens.

Markets.

THE CORN TRADE.

The *Mark Lane Express*, says that at the present moderate rates for wheat prices seem to be everywhere settling, and with an average price of 55s. 5d. for the wheat of this year's growth, which is fully 5s. per qr. above the usual quality, the public, if served well by millers and bakers, may be well content. This year the quality of the wheat is so fine that bad bread means either bad management or fraud.

CORN MARKETS.

Newcastle Corn Market, Tuesday.—At this day's market there was a good supply of wheat from the growers, and, having a considerable increase in the arrivals from the coast, a dull trade was experienced at rather below the rates of Saturday, but an advance of 6d to 1s per qr. on the prices of this day week. From abroad the quantity was small, and the business done trifling. Barley moved off at full prices. Malt firm. Beans rather lower. Peas unchanged. Oats, with some quantity offering on board ship, were 1s lower. Flour at late rates.

Darlington Corn Market, Monday—There was a pretty good supply of wheat at market, which met an active demand by both farmers and millers, the former purchasing for seed purposes. A clearance was quickly effected at an advance of 1s to 2s per qr. Best red wheat sold at from 13s 6d to 14s 3d; secondary sorts, 12s 6d to 13s 6d; white do., 14s 3d to 15s 3d. Barley was in rather short supply, and maintained previous rates; malting, 11s to 11s 6d; grinding, 10s to 11s. Most of the oats shown, of which there was an unusual supply, were new, and sold at from 27s to 29s; old short oats were dearer, selling at from 32s to 37s 6d. Beans sold at from 54s 6d to 60s per qr. Best flour 40s per sack. Not much doing in foreign grain.

Durham Corn Market, Saturday.—There was a good attendance, and a large number of samples of wheat shown, which met with an advance of from 1s to 2s per quarter upon last week's rates. Oats, beans, and barley in good demand, at late rates.

Hexham Corn Market, Tuesday.—At our market there was a fair attendance, with an average supply of grain. Wheat met a quick sale at 2s per qr. advance. Barley in fair supply, and good sale at 1s to 2s per qr. more money. A large supply of oats, which met a slow sale, without any alteration in value.

London Corn Market, Wednesday.—English wheat neglected, but no change in quotations. Spring corn unaltered in value.

CATTLE MARKETS.

Newcastle Cattle Market, Tuesday.—The show of stock presented for sale exhibited an increase of 45 beasts, and 920 sheep and lambs, as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, there is little or no change to notice from that of last week. The supply of beef comprised 1,182 head. The primer sorts were in good demand at full currencies, but for those of a middling and inferior class sales were languid, and the tendency was in favour of the buyer, with a middling finish. The number of sheep and lambs was 16,480. The mutton trade ruled steadily, at about the rates of Tuesday last, and part remained unsold. Lambs sold slowly, at prices varying very little from those of this day se'nnight. Pigs.—273 were shown, business was brisk, with a good attendance of both local and distant buyers, and business was soon brought to a close.

Prices:—Prime heifer, 8s 3d to 8s 6d; secondary sorts, 7s 6d to 7s 9d; inferior sorts, 5s 0d to 6s 0d; first-class oxen, 7s. 9d to 8s 0d; middling, 6s 6d to 7s 0d; cows, 5s 6d to 6s 0d; pork, 4s 9d to 6s 9d; small dairy-fed, 7s 6d to 8s 0d per stone of 14 lb; sheep, good vendable mutton 6½d to 6¾d; middling 5d to 5½d; tups, ewes, and inferior 4½d to 5d; lambs 4½d to 6½ per lb., sinking offal.

Darlington Cattle Market, Monday.—There was a small supply, and last week's prices maintained. From 1,000 to 1,200 lambs were shown, which sold at from 10s to 13s each. Pigs were also in fair supply, and sold at previous rates.

Wakefield Cattle Market, Wednesday.—Beef, 1,140; sheep, 8,200; pigs, 1,704. Beef sold at from 7s 9d to 8s 6d per stone. Mutton: Ewes, 5½d; and light weights, 6½d per lb. Trade slow, with part stock left unsold. Very light show of lean stock. Good show of pigs, with a fair demand.

London Cattle Market, Thursday.—Trade was at a stand-still, and where sales were made, lower rates had to be taken, with the exception of veal.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

Newcastle Hay and Straw Market, Tuesday.—There were 108 carts of hay, 50 carts of straw in the market.

Prices: old land Hay, £6 12s 0d to £8 0s 0d; this year's growth, £6 0s 0d to £7 5s 0d; new land Hay, £6 10s 0d to £6 15s 0d; this year's growth, £6 0s 0d to £7 12s 0d; clover hay, £0 0s 0d to £0 0s 0d per ton. Wheat straw, 1s 2d to 1s 8d; barley straw, 0s 0d to 1s 6d; and oat straw, 1s 10d to 2s 6d per thrave.

Glasgow Pig Iron Market, Thursday.—Sellers, 53s 9d; buyers, 53s 8d; sales, 53s 8d, 53s 9d, cash; one month, 53s 11d; No. 1, 54s 0d; No. 3, 52s.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

Leadgate—On the 20th inst., Mrs. Heads, of a son.

Blackhill—On the 21st inst., Mrs. Atkinson of a son.

Horsley Hope—On the 23rd inst., Mrs. Shotton, of a daughter.

Tow Law—On the 18th inst., the wife of Mr. Anthony Dodds of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Lanchester—On the 20th inst., Mr. William Watson, of Satley, to Miss Sarah Hansell, of Lanchester.

Wolsingham—On the 12th inst., at the Register Office, Mr. John Robinson to Miss Jane Turnbull, both of Stanhope.

Same day Mr. Ralph Ward, of Bollihope, to Miss Ellen Bowes, of Redgate Head.

On the 19th inst., Mr. Robert Littlefair, of Startforth, to Miss Eliz. Milner, of Brown's Houses.

Stanhope—At the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, on the 19th inst, Mr. Thomas Coulthard, of West Fall, to Miss Sarah Fairless, of Burtree Ford.

Newcastle—At Christ Church, Shieldfield, on the 21st inst., by the Rev. W. L. Kay, M.A., Jas. Elliott, eldest son of the late Alex. Elliott, Esq., glass manufacturer, Carr's Hill, Gateshead, to Dora Elizabeth eldest daughter of Mr. Robt. Thirlaway, spirit merchant, Newcastle.

DEATHS.

Leadgate—At No. 83, on the 21st inst., Mrs. Purdham.

Blackhill—On the 19th inst., at 4, Furnace Row, John Turner, aged 15 months.

At 167, on the same day, Thomas Smith, aged 1 year.

At 37, on the 21st inst., Hugh Riley, aged 44.

Lanchester—On the 17th inst., Eleanor, wife of Mr. John Calder, aged 44.

Rookhope—At High House, on the 19th inst., Mr. John Robinson, aged 20.

Crookgate—On the 13th inst., Robert Eltringham, aged 50.

Edghill Colliery—On the 23rd inst., A. E. Linsley, daughter of R. Linsley, cashier, aged 2½ years.

West Stanley—On the 15th inst., John William, son of Mr. Wm. Turnbull, aged 6 months.

Newcastle—At No. 6, Rye Hill, on the 18th inst., Mr. Robert Pace, aged 77 years.

Jarrow—On the 19th inst., James Andrew, son of Mr Thomas Pigg, aged 4 years and 8 months.

London—At his residence, No. 1, Hyde Park Gate, Kensington, on the 16th inst., John Vaughan, Esq., J.P., late of Gunnergate Hall, Middlesborough-on-Tees, aged 68.

Hardinsburg—On Sept. 2, Jane, wife of Jabez G. Kirker, civil engineer, of Bouisville, Kentucky, North America, and only sister of Mr. Jacob Peart, Wearshead, Weardale.

Poetry: Original and Select.

AUTUMN.

The summer's sunny days are gone
 With gentle breeze and showers,
And summer-birds have swiftly flown
 To warmer climes than ours;

And autumn's colder days have come,
 Changing bright Nature's face,
While verdant landscapes vanish from
 The tourist's raptured gaze.

The fields of waving golden grain
 Are safely gather'd in,
From shriv'ling wind and patt'ring rain
 That fiercely now begin.

The flow'rets droop their lovely heads,
 And wither day by day,
So soon their summer beauty fades,
 And fragrance dies away.

And one by one the leaflets fall
 All wither'd to the ground,
Leaving through Sylva's woody hall
 A nakedness profound.

Cold-sparkling flows the limpid stream
 Adown the fading dell;
Noiselessly falls pale Cynthia's beam,
 Nor sings sweet Philomel.

Brown are the erst-green meadows now,
 Close nibbled by the herd;
And sterile seems the mountain brow,
 And lone the mountain bird.

With ripen'd fruit the grateful boughs
 Sing out a crowned year,
Come, then, and let us pay our vows
 To Him who rules our sphere.

O man, reflect, and ponder well
 The golden lesson here!
For onward rolling seasons swell,
 And make a solemn year.

Remember, autumn's with'ring day
 Shall fall upon thy head,
Thy life, thy frame, shall soon decay,
 And slumber with the dead.

J. W.

Leadgate.

Varieties.

Extracts from PUNCH.

WANTED.—Who's to be the new Secretary for Ireland in the room of Lord Mayo? Mr. Disraeli, with his usual conscientious desire to get the very best man he can for an important appointment, and the one who above all others has proved himself most fitted for its duties, is understood to have his eye on the Master of the Buckhounds, and to be also favourable to the pretentions of the Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard.

Extracts from THE TOMAHAWK.

ROLLS DOWN.—The bakers declare the remarks about their prices are very *under-bred*.

Extracts from JUDY.

A *Stupid* Thing to Have—*Dull* care!
A Bridal Road—Courtship.
The Present Day—Your birthday.
Of Course it is.—Is a stolen child "*cribbed?*"
A "File" of the *Times*—The Editor.
The Schoolmaster's Motto—Live and teach!
To Bird Fanciers.—Do birds in cages have "a *wiry* time of it?"

NONSENSE.—A correspondent suggests that the now persecuted pugilists might find a "haven of rest" at *Goss*-port!

What town in Ireland reminds one of a candle just burning out?—Wicklow.

THAT'S WHAT WE LIKE.—Whether women are to vote or not, doesn't give us very great concern; but we always like to see 'em with the "*frank eyes!*"

A STRANGE AFFLICTION.—*Mamma*:—Well, dear, if you've really got a head-ache, you must have some medicine. *Mary*:—Well I *have* got a dreadful head-ache, but it doesn't hurt.

A TRUE BILL.—(On Brighton Pier.)—*Clara*: What a hypocrite you are, Ellen, to pretend to be reading, when you know you're only looking out for young McGrubb. *Ellen*: What a story—I declare I'm not! *Clara*: Well then, why have you got your book upside-down!—(Ellen "*gives it up*.")

NEW WORDS.—The New Yorkers have coined the word "cabled," as applied to messages delivered through the cable. We would suggest another addition to their vocabulary—the word "fabled," as applied to some of the news "cabled."

A FACETIOUS PHYSICIAN.—A gentleman went to a physician last week and said, "Doctor, I want to see you touching my little boy." "All right," replied the modern Galen, "where is he?" "At home." "At home!" Then how can you expect to see me *touching* him! The arm of the law reaches all over the land, but that of medicine is of limited dimensions!"

WHAT DO THEY MEAN?—A provincial paper lately informed us that a local Protestant clergyman was preaching to "*gradually growing* congregations." Do they mean by this to say that none of 'em had reached the age of maturity? If so, and for the sake of argument supposing them all to have been babies, we should have had the strange anomaly of a Church of England divine holding forth to an assembly of "*Pap*"-ists!

REMARKABLE PROGRESS.—It is proposed to open the franchise to youths of eighteen in America. The *Boston Traveller* says a movement to effect this object has been inaugurated. This is travelling a little too fast; but we suppose our Transatlantic brethren are acting upon the principle that "the child is father to the man." They certainly seem anxious to be instructed by children!

WHAT THEY'D LIKE.—As prizefighters can't have all their own way, they, like the discontented members of other callings, would like to have a "strike," but the authorities won't let 'em; at any rate, they won't *permit* 'em. In the language of Shakspeare, they *do* "let" em!

A POLITICAL DESIDERATUM.—Mr. Thomas Hughes, the member for Lambeth, in holding forth at Frome, said a good deal about the necessity of possessing a "strong Government." The hon. member has always been an advocate of muscular Christianity, and if report sayeth truly, is great in the noble art of self-defence. Does he wish to give lessons in the art to the various members of the Cabinet? As to a strong Government in any other sense, Mr. Hughes must know that the country is well supplied.

A TRAVELLING RADICAL.—Mr. J. Acland, who, if we mistake not, belongs to the Reform League, has been going round the country inveighing against the rotten boroughs. Now, although a man may be a rascal, he doesn't like to be called one to his face, and so these boroughs have not fully appreciated Mr. Acland's candour. He has been addressing "this degraded borough" and the other, and has not made much head-way. One meeting resulted in a free fight, and Mr. Acland found that at least one of the rotten boroughs had more soundness than he imagined. He had better, for the future, direct his attention to the rottenness at home.

Extracts from FUN.

DEAD SEA FRUIT.—From grog-blossoms.

BENEFIT (?) OF CLERGY.—What a name for one of the latest engines of war!—"The Parsons Converted Gun."

THE SERVIAN QUESTION.—If—as the papers are for ever informing us—the Servian's (S)kup's china, of what is his saucer made?

DEFINED—NOT REFINED.—Our caustic friend Smart, who dined lately at the Mansion House, declares that, taking into consideration the eating and oratory, he believes the best name for Civic banquets is "Stuff and Nonsense."

NOT SEW!—A young lady writes to inform us of a curious phenomenon. She has a sewing-machine which is an accomplished vocalist. It begins with a little "hemming" to clear its throat, and then "runs up" the seam or scale with "Should he up-braid." We presume it is a "Singer Sewing Machine."

DON'T "DOWN" WITH YOUR DUST!—For mining speculations are ticklish affairs to deal with. Do they fail?—you are figuratively speaking "put in the hole." Are they successful? you will ever have a *lode* on your mind.

PARLIAMENTARY RAW MATERIAL.—*Anxious Mother*: "Now, my dear, you really must get a seat. You know you can afford it; and it is absolutely a duty to the dear girls!" *Chorus of dear Girls*:—"Oh! do papa; it will be awfully jolly. We shall have such lots of balls and parties!" *Hopeful son*:—"Oh! won't I cut a dash, just!"

BEAUTIFUL FOR EVER (?).—(Awful state of things consequent on late legal proceedings.) *My lady*:—"Good Gracious! Hodson, do you mean to say that there's no more 'Arabian Enamel' to be obtained? Why I'm positively *cracking all over!*" *Hodson* (improving the occasion):—"So you are, my lady! And what's worse, my lady, it's beginning to *chip off!*"

THANKSGIVING FOR IN-GATHERING.—*Farmer Bramble, sol.*:—"What a beastly world this is! A fellow never gets half a chance in it! There's my stackyard, full to bustin'—so's every other fellow's, wuss luck! They talk o' the blessin's of a good harvest—no blessin' to me, for prices must go down! Now, if I'd a stackyard full, and no other fellow had any, that'd a-bin sumthin' like! I'd a-said sumthin' then—*that'd* a-bin a blessin' if y'like! But this—bah! What a beastly world this is!

Local Literature.

[*We are not responsible for the opinions expressed by our contributors.*]

IS FREETRADE A BENEFIT TO BRITISH WORKMEN?

Who dare give an answer in the negative? Those who make the venture must expect from the majority of politicians and economists a stern rebuke and probably severe castigation. The working man, say they, must have cheap bread. If he cannot produce it at home, he must procure it in the world's cheapest market. Such is the argument of our political philosophers at the present time. The vulgar eye, surveying the surface and admiring the achievements of modern society, penetrates not to its anatomy; to its hidden springs and complex mechanism. The *spirit of system*, a source of error fertile in all sciences, is peculiarly prolific in political economy. It is a foe to solid knowledge, the more insidious and fatal, because it usually accompanies superior mental capacity, being very nearly allied to that love and relish of truth which distinguishes minds of a superior order. The spirit of system consists in a tendency to reduce all phenomena to a few general rules, and to find a greater degree of order, symmetry and simplicity, in the natural, moral, or political world, than really exists or can exist. Such a spirit of inquiry finds a ready acceptance with all men; for it flatters both the pride and the indolence of human nature. It is much easier to comprehend and apply a few general rules than to understand the complicated regulations and still more complicated structure of human society. Many able minds have made a parade of knowledge by dogmatising about the former, but have signally failed in discovering the true mechanism of society. When the benefits of freetrade were announced by Cobden and Peel, it was seriously believed by the disciples of these master minds that freetrade principles could remove many of the evils common to social life. Upwards of twenty years have rolled over since the corn laws were repealed, still we have the principal necessaries of life dearer now than they were fifty years ago; we have also a million paupers still stalking in the land; there has been no relative increase of wages, no legal diminution of the hours of adult labour, no better guarantee for employment, nor have more amicable relations been established between capital and labour.

When freetrade principles were agitated and carried by a British House of Commons it was asserted that "Foreign commodities would be paid for by British commodities, therefore the purchase of foreign commodities encourages British industry as much as the purchase of British manufactures." Assuming the premises to be true, the conclusion by no means follows. Supposing all Foreign manufactures were purchased by British manufactures England might still be a gainer by producing them at home. The home trade of any nation is, in the majority of cases more profitable to all parts of the community than foreign trade. Adam Smith, the great apostle of freetrade, thus speaks on the subject: "The capital which is employed in purchasing in one part of the country in order to sell in another the produce of the industry of that country, generally replaces by such operation two distinct capitals that had both been employed in the agriculture or manufacture of that country, and thereby enables them to continue that employment . . . . . When both are the produce of domestic industry, it necessarily replaces by every such operation two distinct capitals, which had both been employed in supporting productive labour, and thereby enables them to continue that support . . . . The capital employed in purchasing Foreign goods for home consumption, when this purchase is made with the produce of domestic industry, replaces too by every such operation two distinct capitals, but one of them only is employed in supporting British industry. The capital which sends British good to Portugal, and brings back Portuguese goods to Great Britain, replaces by every such operation only one British capital. The other is a Portuguese one. Though the returns therefore of the Foreign trade of consumption should be as quick as those of the home trade, the capital employed in it will give but one half the encouragement to the industry or productive labour of the country . . . . Capital, therefore, employed in the home trade, will sometimes make twelve operations, or be sent out and returned twelve times, before a capital employed in the foreign trade of consumption has made one. If the capitals are equal therefore, the one will give four and twenty times more encouragement and support to the industry of the country than the other." Many of Adam Smith's arguments on certain branches of political economy have been successfully exploded, yet these just quoted on the advantages of home trade have never been refuted. Why should I sacrifice the labour of my brother or of my fellow countrymen in producing my food at home, and employ the labour of a Russian serf for a similar purpose? As an answer to the query, we are politely told "to buy in the cheapest market!"

The entire price of every home-made article constitutes net income to British subjects. All engaged in the manufacture of commodities; all engaged in supplying the manufacturing operatives with the necessaries of life, are ever tending to create and sustain British markets. Purchase British articles with British articles and you create all the elements necessary for the wealth and prosperity of Great Britain. You give labour to foreign subjects, and keep the great moving power—capital, at home. Go to foreign nations and purchase a great proportion of your necessaries of life, and what is the result? you displace a portion of productive capital in England and employ it in a foreign land. Thus do you diminish the capital of Englishmen, and make employment more precarious. It is not a small difference in the price of the exchanged commodities—if an exchange be actually made that can compensate England for the loss. If England can produce an article for £100, and can import it for £99 she gains £1; and, though she pays for it with her own manufactures, she nevertheless diminishes her home-market to the extent of her purchase. For the benefit of my working class readers, I shall go a little more into detail in examining international exchanges. For example, take a quarter of English wheat—suppose the price to be 50s.; the whole of this 50s., is resolvable into net income to British subjects. Both the landlord, the farm labourer, blacksmith, shoemaker, shopkeeper, tailor, and farmer share this amount in certain proportions. All these various branches of industry in England are employed in the produce of this quarter of wheat. Buy this quarter of wheat in America, Russia, or Poland, that is, sacrifice the labour of British subjects and employ the foreigner, and you, to the amount of the purchase, deprive British subjects of a certain amount of productive capital and employment. To express the same truth in a formula, intelligible and familiar to economists, the whole price of any article is ultimately resolvable into rent, profit, and wages. Let us take another example. Suppose puddled iron to the value of £500,000 a year is made at Consett and exchanged annually for coke and coal to the amount of £500,000 a year, produced by another capitalist in another portion of the County of Durham. Now, when these two working capitals are combined we have a working capital of £1,000,000 giving labour and sustenance to numbers of English families. We have here national—not international—freetrade the only kind of trade that proves a real benefit to the nation. In national freetrade British subjects gain at both ends of the exchange, but when reciprocity takes place by international exchange, Great Britain displaces to the advantage of foreign nations that amount of her industry required to supply her wants. But freetrade theorists say we ought "to buy in the cheapest market." Be it so: Let us examine this policy so far as it relates to foreign nations. Suppose that the coal and coke capitalists who exchanged these products for the puddled iron of the Consett company, resolved to purchase their puddled iron of a Belgian manufacturer simply because it could be bought 5 per cent cheaper. Well, if their annual purchase amount to £500,000, they will gain £25,000 by the transaction. A certain section of British capitalists has saved £25,000 by dealing with Belgian firms, but the nation has lost a working capital of £500,000, which increases employment in Belgium and diminishes it at home. What becomes of the capital and labour employed at Consett in producing puddled iron to the amount of half-a-million? Does the demand for puddled iron in England or even that of foreign nations require us to keep the displaced capital and labour at Consett in full employment? If this be not so, then we inflict upon ourselves a national injury. If the labour at Consett be displaced by the foreigner, it must either seek different employment, or compete with labour at other firms and thus reduce the nominal wages of labour. Then with respect to the displaced capital, it must either lie dormant or compete with other capital in the market and thus reduce the profits of capital.

(*To be continued.*)

JOHN PARKER.

The *Gazette* contains a Royal proclamation for the further prorogation of Parliament to November 26th.

The *English Churchman* has discovered that the demoralisation of the English people and their revolutionary tendencies are due to drunkenness, gambling, the divorce court, and—the cheap press.

A man named Hennegan has been found dead in the public streets at Athlone. There were marks of violence which show that he was murdered. No one has been arrested or is suspected of the crime.

Spirit of the Press.

THE REPORT OF THE IRISH CHURCH COMMISSIONERS.

Whilst the *Telegraph* regards the recommendations of the commissioners as superseded by recent events, it still recognises much that is valuable in the report itself. Its information as to the property of the Church is particularly welcome at the present stage of the discussion. The details render it evident that there can be no insuperable difficulty in dealing with the various sources of revenue. The commissioners remark that "the property of the Church has been derived from various sources before and since the Reformation;" and they insert in an appendix all the particulars which they have been able to obtain respecting the amounts obtained from royal or parliamentary grants, or from gifts by private individuals. Now, surely there cannot be any real difficulty in separating the donations of private persons from the grants made by Parliament; or in distinguishing between the product of free-will offerings by individuals—the purpose of which can be established from the interpretation that any legal tribunal puts upon the terms of the deed of gift—and those revenues which represent endowments made by the nation, or imposts levied through legislative sanction. Again, as regards the tithe rent-charge—which is generally assumed to be a distinct though indirect burden on the agriculturalist occupiers—it is possible that the seventeenth recommendation of the commissioners, to the effect that owners of land subject to rentcharge should be empowered to redeem their liability, may suggest a mode of meeting one of the difficulties raised by disestablishment. When the question of disendowment comes to assume body and shape, it may be found that the gradual redemption and capitalising of the rentcharge may provide a ready means of dealing with vested interests, and at the same time of conferring material benefit on Ireland. These results, however, are as yet in the future. Although the suggestions in the report come too late to furnish the practical solution of the problem, the document will indirectly furnish great assistance both during the debate on the Irish Church and the shaping of the final legislative measure.

The *Daily News* says the report is a monument of conscientious, but wasted labour. The House of Commons has taken the matter into its own hands; and the country will presently deal with it on principles and aims very different from those which, in accordance with their instructions, the commissioners were bound to regard. These gentlemen were practically asked to devise means for making Protestant ascendancy more secure in Ireland, and for giving perpetuity to the exclusive privileges of a small minority of the population. The House of Commons, reflecting, we believe, the deliberate purpose of the people of the United Kingdom, has resolved that the ecclesiastical privileges of the minority shall cease, and that religious equality shall be substituted for Protestant ascendancy. If this be the national temper and purpose, the recommendations of the report are a simple irrelevance. Whether the recommendations of the commissioners will be adopted by the Government, the Government itself probably does not yet know. No one can conceive—not even the bishops and deans whose sees and deaneries are spared—that the plan would close controversy even for a moment. It would renew and embitter strife, and keep open a question any settlement of which they must feel to be better for them than protracted uncertainty. But, whatever may be thought of the scheme in Irish ecclesiastical circles, it is scarcely within the field of serious political discussion. It is as obsolete as Lord Russell lately found Mr. Pitt's plan of paying the priests to be.

ARE WOMEN "MEN?"

We are not going to discuss here the female franchise question upon its merits or demerits, but we must observe that the position that the late Reform Act entitles women to the franchise is utterly untenable. The argument is founded on the employment of the word "man" in the Reform Act 1867, where the phrase "male person" was employed in the Reform Act of 1832. It was suggested, when the bill was pending, that, since section 4 of the 13th of Victoria cap. 21, provides that "in all Acts words importing the masculine gender shall be deemed to include females, unless the contrary is expressly provided," the word "man" would enfranchise women; but it was said in reply that, considering the existing law excluding women, it must be taken as expressly provided that "man" in this Act should not include women. Afterwards Mr. Mill raised the issue on its merits by moving to substitute "person" for "man," the motion being negatived by a large majority. As a fact, therefore, the intention of the Legislature was certainly not to enfranchise women under this word "man;" but it is equally true that, in determining the "intention" of an Act of Parliament for any judicial purpose, the proceedings of the Legislature during the progress of the bill cannot be taken notice of. *Vide* "The Alexandra case" (at page 316 of the report), and many other authorities which will be familiar to the legal reader. Indeed, if this were otherwise the inconvenience would be of the most ridiculous sort; the intention or frame of mind of the hon. member who moved an amendment, and of every hon. member who voted on it would become material; while if the bill were actualy drafted by an M.P. it might be material to know what he was thinking of when he devised the clause. It is hardly necessary to cite authorities to shew how statutes are to be construed. The "intention" must be regarded, and how the intention is to be arrived at is well expressed in the resolution in "Heydon's Case" (*Plowden*, 205). "For the sure and true interpretation of all statutes in general, be they penal or beneficial, restrictive or enlarging of the common law, four things are to be discerned and considered:—1. What was the common law before the making of the Act. 2. What was the mischief against which the common law did not provide. 3. What remedy the Parliament hath resolved and appointed to cure the disease of the common wealth. 4. The true reason of the remedy." Now, the "intention" of the late Reform Act, examined by these tests, was certainly not to enfranchise women, but to extend the franchise as existing for the other sex. If the 4th section of the 13th of Victoria, cap. 21, taken with the word used in the Reform Act, 1867, raises a doubt whether women are included in the Act, they would thus be excluded by the "intention." But even supposing it to be held that under the 13th of Victoria, cap. 21, sec. 4, the word "man" in the Reform Act must include women, there would still be this:—The Act confers the franchise only on "men" "not subject to any legal incapacity;" and it is an undoubted fact (whether the *rationale* of it be morally right or wrong is another matter) that women have ever been under a legal incapacity to vote in the election of members to serve in Parliament. When for several hundred years it has been continuously assumed, and the assumption acted on, that women are not of ability to vote, it is not incorrect to say that they are under a legal incapacity, and assertions to the contrary merely beg the question. It seems probable that the subject may be brought before some of the revising barristers; it is, however, so free from doubt that we can hardly imagine that any one of them will state a case upon the point.—*Solicitors' Journal*.

THE POSITION OF THE MINISTRY.

Speaking of the coming election, the status of the candidates, and the wishes of the constituencies, the *Saturday Review* concludes that, notwithstanding the decline in Fenianism and American animosity, an intelligent and honest Minister is, after all, aware that his Cabinet and his party occupy a position not altogether glorious. That a Government should be in a minority is certainly not advantageous to the country, and it is not even agreeable to those who profit by an anomalous state of politics. The obvious inference would seem to be that the Ministry should have resigned in the course of the spring, and not that, as Sir Stafford Northcote recommends, they should contest the greatest possible number of seats in the autumn. Every party is justified in trying to increase its Parliamentary strength, but the duty of fighting doubtful boroughs is not rendered more urgent by the repeated defeats inflicted on the Government during the last session. It is possible to imagine a case in which, for the defence of some great principle, a Minister might be justified in holding office for a time after losing his ascendancy in Parliament; but it is a condition of such an enterprise that it should be reasonably hopeful, even if it is not ultimately successful. Mr. Pitt triumphed over a great Parliamentary majority in 1784, and Sir Robert Peel, fifty years afterwards, failed in a similar experiment which had been forced upon him against his own judgment. Mr. Disraeli has for two years been losing rather than gaining, and one of his colleagues now admits that his only chance of reversing the majority must depend on a desperate struggle for every doubtful seat. The anomalous state of affairs has not only paralysed both the Government and the House of Commons, but it has mainly determined the policy of the Cabinet. Even if the Reform bill produces beneficial results, it will not the less have owed its origin to the necessities of a party which was utterly averse to its principle, and unable from Parliamentary weakness to mould its details. The influence which the Conservative party can still exercise would, for its own purposes and for the public good, have been far more advantageously employed in opposition; yet Mr. Disraeli's tenacy of office will be condoned in the improbable contingency of his commanding a majority in the future Parliament. If the constituencies are really attached to the Irish Establishment, its opponents, although they will certainly not modify their opinion of its demerits, cannot fail to admit that Mr. Gladstone's movement was unseasonable.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Mr. Blanford, the geologist to the Abyssinian Expedition, writes from Aden, stating that Gobuzzle (Gobazie (?) has had himself crowned Emperor of Abyssinia.

The Marquis of Bute has consented to become a vice-president of the London Free and Open Church Association.—The report that the Marquis had bought racehorses is contradicted.

The Mahalukshmi, a large iron ship, from Bombay to Liverpool, was abandoned, on fire, on the 22nd of July. The cargo comprised 6,241 bales of cotton. The loss is heavy to the underwriters.

The Catholic bishop and clergy of Galway resolved at a meeting on Friday to oppose any candidate not pledged to Mr. Gladstone's Resolutions, and to vote against any Government not making them Cabinet measures.

At a very numerous meeting, on Saturday, of the ironworkers of the North Staffordshire district, it was unanimously resolved to ask the ironmasters for an advance of 1s. per ton to the puddlers, and 10 per cent. to all other branches of the trade.

The *Frankfort Journal* states that an association has been formed at Berlin for the foundation of schools from which all religious instruction will be strictly excluded. The same organ expresses a hope that the provincial towns will follow that example, in order that the future generations may be freed from all clerical influence.

MR. GLADSTONE AND VOTE BY BALLOT.—We have reason to believe that the statement which has obtained currency respecting Mr. Gladstone's conversion to the cause of the ballot has originated in a misconception of some sentences in which the Right Hon. Gentleman expressed no more than his sense of the force with which the case for the ballot had been put in a recent publication.—*Daily News*.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT TO THE IRISH MAIL.—On Saturday the points of the siding near Chester were inadvertently left open, and the mail ran in collision with a goods train standing there; the mail, fortunately, ran slowly in for the station, and the damage was confined to the breakage of one or two waggons. The mail engine got off the rails. No persons were injured.

SEIZURE OF ARMS IN DUBLIN.—About half-past eleven on Sunday night, an army party of horse and foot numbering about 60, headed by a supposed American leader, dressed in green, attacked the residence of Mr. John B. Justice, at Mount Justice House, near Dublin, and took away the arms which they found in the house.

GREAT FIRE IN DUBLIN.—At two o'clock on Saturday morning a fire broke out in the extensive timber yards of M. Michael Meade, Great Brunswick Street. Property to the amount of £20,000 has been destroyed. A portion is covered by insurance. The premises of the Dublin and Kingstown railway caught fire, and some carriage shedding was totally destroyed. The carriages were removed without injury. The cause of the fire is believed to be accidental.

FATHER IGNATIUS MOBBED.—There was a disgraceful disturbance in Lombard Street, on Friday. Father Ignatius preached, as he had done on two previous Friday mornings, at the church in that street. A large mob of well-dressed persons collected outside, and as the congregation left the church they pelted them, without distinction of age or sex, with apples. Father Ignatius was threatened with personal violence of a more aggravated character, and it required great exertion on the part of the police to protect him from the mob.

PURE NEW ENGLAND DESCENT.—An American paper notices that the number of children in families of unmixed New England descent is supposed to be decreasing. The school committee of Lowell, Massachusetts, deny this, and point to the number of school children in Lowell being greater than ever. But in answer it is shewn that this increase of children is much more largely among the foreign than the native population, the native births in 1853 being 41½ per cent. of the whole; in 1860, 33½; and in 1867 only a little more than 32 per cent., the rest being either of foreign or mixed parentage.

A "BLIND" BEGGAR.—There are worse stories than the following, which is told in Paris of a London beggar. The beggar in question was, it seems, in the habit of sitting on one of the bridges, accompanied by a dog with a placard inscribed "Blind," attached to his neck, and was fortunate enough to awaken the charitable sympathies of a gentleman, who every morning when he passed the mendicant dropped a penny into his hat. One day the usual donation was omitted, and the supposed blind man ran after his benefactor as fast as his crutches would permit, and boldly asked why the usual penny had not been forthcoming. "Why, I thought you were blind!" exclaimed the man of charity, amazed. "No, sir; it is not I," replied the beggar, "it is the dog."

A LITTLE GIRL SHOT DEAD BY HER COUSIN.—On Saturday, an inquiry was held at Stainton, near Penrith, into the circumstances attending a very melancholy affair, which has thrown the neighbourhood into a state of great excitement. The affair has cost a fine little girl her life, she having been accidentally shot by her cousin. The evidence adduced went to show that on the previous day a little girl, named Elizabeth Slee, 13 years of age, living with her parents at Stainton, near Penrith, was sitting nursing a child in her father's house, when her cousin, a boy 15 years of age, named Jos. Atkinson, took a gun down from the ceiling, which he was not aware was loaded. By some means or other, the gun went off, and the discharge entered the girl's head. She was attended by Dr. Anderson, of Penrith, but the poor girl was beyond human aid, and expired about three hours after the melancholy occurrence.—The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," and ordered the boy to be cautioned against handling a gun again.

REPORT ON THE IRISH CHURCH.—After many false alarms the report of the Irish Church Commissioners has been issued. Though assuming that the Irish Church will continue by law established and endowed, the recommendations of the Commissioners are sufficiently sweeping to get rid of the principle supposed to be involved, and to alarm those Protestant champions who are sincere in their desire to maintain the Irish Church in its integrity. The Commissioners recommend the abolition of one archbishopric, four bishoprics, and of all cathedrals and deaneries except eight, as well as of all benefices not having a Protestant population of forty. The estates thus abolished the Commissioners propose to vest in the Ecclesiastical Commissoners, to be applied at their discretion for the augmentation of benefices.

RELIGIOUS SECTS IN ARMENIA.—An addition has been made to the number of sects in Turkey by the formation of the Lusavorichian Society. This is a body of reformers in the Armenian Church, not connected with the Protestant Armenians. They make a clean sweep of all who are called superstitious practices, and accept only two sacraments. In 1866 they published a revised translation of the Gregorian Armenian prayer book. They have now opened a church in Constantinople. The Patriarch and high clergy are disposed to take strong measures against the Lusavorichian Society, but there are too many favourers of the new doctrines highly placed in the Gregorian fold, and the Porte does not appear disposed to support the Patriarch. It is a curious matter that this reforming spirit has been for some time at work among the Armenians, doubtless prompted by the labours of the American missionaries; but there are no signs of any such movement among the Greeks. There is a sceptical feeling, it is true, among the patriots, but they hold closely to the Orthodox Church, as a means of national consolidation and extension.—*Athenæum*.

A MYSTERY PLAY IN ITALY.—The Florence correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 16th, says—If the representation of the Arena Nazionale on Saturday evening might be taken to indicate the tendencies of the present Italian drama it would be simply retracing its steps to those mediæval religious mysteries in which we are compelled to seek the beginnings of the modern European stage. There was given on that night a new play entitled *The Messiah*, in which, as might be inferred from the title, Jesus Christ played the principal part. The expectation of so unusual a dramatic novelty had crowded the arena in every corner; but the audacity of the dramatist was not crowned by a corresponding success—the production, which should have extended over four acts, being suddenly brought to a close amidst a storm of hisses and hootings in the middle of the third act. The play opened with a dialogue between Pontius Pilate and Mary Magdalene, who are supping *tete-a-tete*, but whose conversation is interrupted by the entrance of one of the Scribes or Pharisees, who denounces to the Roman governor the revolutionary agitator Christ, by whose presence Jerusalem is at that moment disturbed. Much to the surprise of Pontius Pilate, the defence of the accused Galilean is warmly taken up by Mary Magdalene. The second act seems to have been a succession of utterly fustian rants on the rights of man, liberty, equality, fraternity, &c., placed by the author in the mouth of Christ, and designed apparently to convey to the audience of the arena the last and most approved democratic theories on the scheme of the Christian gospel. Two acts of this frightful farrago were as much as even the groundlings of the arena could stomach, so the third was made short work of.

Three men were killed by the falling of the wall of an old house which was being taken down in Belfast. Others were injured.

It is confirmed that Count Bismark intends visiting some English watering place on the sea coast as soon as he is somewhat relieved from the pain he is now suffering.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.—The *Nonconformist* having, it says, carefully analysed the list of candidates for seats in the new Parliament, and assigned 80 seats, which are to be contested, wholly to the Conservatives, comes to the conclusion that Mr. Gladstone's minimum majority will be 136.

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

SETTING TYPE BY ELECTRICITY.—Among the many wonderful evidences of the ingenuity of mankind is the machine for setting and distributing type. This is now so perfected that I have now before me a book containing 24,993 ems of solid matter, or 34,255 ems of leaded matter, the type of which was both "set" and "distributed" in six hours and thirty-nine minutes by the machine. This is truly wonderful, but I want to say that the wonder does not stop here. By means of one of these machines, located in the large newspaper offices in the principal cities, and connected by telegraph with the capitol, the reporter or operator can set type himself, the machine standing in New York or New Orleans and he being in the capitol. Or, instead of setting type, he may produce a matrix—by operating a series of arms and levers having type attached, and made to strike upon a suitably prepared and moveable plastic surface—from which a stereotype may be cast ready for the press in a few minutes from the time the speech is delivered, or the action had, whatever it may be. Speeches would still have to be reported by shorthand, simply because no one could either write them or set them up as fast as delivered. The compositor having the shorthand notes before him could then set type from them upon a machine at a distance, or, if required, the shorthand notes could be translated, as is now done, for the telegraph operator, and then set up and telegraphed. In the latter case, the same labour of the operator that now sends the message would be put into type ready for the press, thus dispensing with the time and labour now required to write out the message and set up the type. This seems to be the great step in the electrical progress of the age, and there seems nothing to prevent it being done at once. It is simply a question of time and money—that is all.—*American Artisan*.

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

THE TERRIBLE ACCIDENT AT MALTA.—On Monday, the 14th of September, shortly before ten o'clock in the morning, the inhabitants of the cities of La Valetta, Vittoriosa, Cospicua, and Senglea were alarmed by a loud report, which was at first supposed to be the bursting of an Armstrong gun, but soon after was discovered to be the explosion of live or filled shells in the shell shifting-room outside Fort St. Angelo, on the south-east side of Valetta Harbour, under the Grunemberg Battery, the wall of which formed the inner side of the room, and, sad to relate, Sergeant John Mansell, gunners John Bragg, James Clark, Henry Lloyd, and John Stewart, of the Royal Artillery, the gatekeeper, and a labourer of the Military Store Department (natives of Malta) were killed on the spot, and Gunner D. Anderson mortally wounded, who died shortly after, these persons constituting the entire working party at the moment of the accident, so that for the want of witnesses the committee of inquiry appointed by the Lieutenant-General commanding were unable to discover the precise cause or origin of the accident. For several days before working parties had been employed in removing and drawing the rusted fuses of some 200 filled shells which had been lying for about four years in the adjoining powder magazine, and some 29, the most difficult to be moved, were left for the last, the day of the disaster, early on which morning a working party of some 80 non-commissioned officers, privates, and gunners assisted in bringing out these remaining highly-dangerous missiles of war. At half-past 8 a.m. all left but those the loss of whose lives we have to deplore, who remained to execute and complete the task of removing the old and substituting the more modern fuses. It is supposed that a hammer (found on the spot) must have been incautiously used for accelerating or facilitating the work, and that this had given rise to the explosion of a shell, which occasioned the explosion of five or six others, some of which, though burst and blown into fragments, had the fuse still firmly fixed in the upper piece. The room, about 25ft. in height, in an uncovered yard entered from the sea by a door with a grating, is a recent building, with roofing stones, supported by nine beams, of which six were blown away, and three remained hanging and charred. Immediately over the roof are the ventilators to the adjoining powder magazine, which, as the wind was from the south-east, or damp quarter, were fortunately closed, otherwise the consequences might have been most awful. One victim was found upon the wall over the Dockyard Creek, another on the rocks outside, the rest within the yard beneath, the stones of the ruins of the room, excepting one picked up in the Calcara Creek, on the day following, the whole sadly mutilated, and one actually severed in two. On the afternoon of the 15th, the five artillerymen were interred with military honours, followed by three carriages containing the disconsolate widows and children of several of them, most of them being married, as were the two Maltese, buried on the same day. The other victim picked up in the harbour, was buried on the morning of the 17th. The elected members of Government have since addressed a letter to the Governor, pointing out the inexpediency of having laboratories of warlike missiles so close to densely-populated places.

Railway Time Tables.

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

STOCKTON AND DARLINGTON RAILWAY.

GOING EAST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

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

GOING WEST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

STATIONS.		A.M. 1, 2, 4.	A.M. 1 & 2.	P.M. 1 & 2.
Middlesbro'	dep.	6·23	9·10	2·10
Stockton	„	6·35	9.20	2·37
Darlington	„	10·30	3·10	3·10
Bishop Auckland	„	11·0	3·40	3·40
Crook	arr.	8·30	11·25	4·10
	dep.	8·35	12·5	4·35
Tow Law	„	8·50	12·20	4·50
Burnhill Junction	„	9·5	12·33	5·5
Cold Rowley	„	9·15	12·40	5·15
Carrhouse	arr.	9·25	12·50	5·25

CONSETT BRANCH.

UP TRAINS.—WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS.		1, 2, G. A.M.	1 & 2. A.M.	1, 2, G. P.M.
Newcastle	dep.	6·10	10·20	5·10
Scotswood	„	6·17	10·26	5·18
Swalwell	„	6·23	10·32	5·23
Rowland's Gill	„	6·31	10·39	5·31
Lintz Green	„	6·37	10·44	5·37
Ebchester	„	6·50	10·56	5·50
Shotley Bridge	„	6·55	10·59	5·55
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	„	7·1	11·3	6·1
Knitsley	„	7·11	11·12	6·11
Lanchester	„	7·19	11·21	6·19
Witton Gilbert	„	7.28	11·30	6·28
Durham	arr.	7·40	11·42	6·40

DOWN TRAINS.—WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS.		1, 2, G. A.M.	1 & 2. P.M.	1, 2, G. P.M.
Durham	dep.	8·10	12·13	7·55
Witton Gilbert	„	8·24	12·23	8·6
Lanchester	„	8·35	12·33	8·17
Knitsley	„	8·46	12·42	8·27
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	„	8·58	12·53	8·38
Shotley Bridge	„	9·3	12·58	8·43
Ebchester	„	9·7	1·1	8·46
Lintz Green	„	9·18	1·10	8·55
Rowland's Gill	„	9·23	1·15	9·0
Swalwell	„	9·32	1·24	9·8
Scotswood	„	9·39	1·30	9·15
Newcastle	arr.	9·50	1·40	9·25

MARKET TRAINS ON SATURDAYS.

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

UP TRAINS.

STATIONS.		GO. A.M.	RETURN. P.M.
Newcastle	dep.	8·0	3.50
Scotswood	„	8·7	3·57
Swalwell	„	8·13	4·3
Rowland's Gill	„	8·21	4·11
Lintz Green	„	8·27	4·17
Ebchester	„	8·40	4·30
Shotley Bridge	„	8·45	4·35
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill)	arr.	8·55	4·45
	dep.	9·0	5·10
Knitsley	„	9·11	5·21
Lanchester	„	9·24	5·34
Witton Gilbert	„	9.36	5·46
Durham	arr.	9·50	6·0

DOWN TRAINS.

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

TOWNS AND VILLAGES ADJOINING THE CONSETT BRANCH

OF THE NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY

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

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

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

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

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

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26th, 1868.