The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 644. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} SATURDAY, APRIL 19th, 1873. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Business Announcements.

B. MOODY

WATCH-MAKER, EBCHESTER. 708b

JOSEPH OLEY,
AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER,
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SHOTLEY BRIDGE. 228c

THOMAS ROWE, BAKER & CONFECTIONER
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JOHN FALCONER, 53, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin. 529c

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

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

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

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

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

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

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Business Announcements

BIRD'S EYE RETURNS.

DICKINSON,
TOBACCO MANUFACTURER,
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NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 23b

P. OSBORNE,
AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER,
FRONT STREET,
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NOTICE.

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

M. RICHLEY, Secretary.

August 5th, 1870. 775a

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Geneva Silver Watches..........	2	2	0	to	5	5	0
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BEST TIME KEEPERS ON RECORD,
WHILE THEY ARE ALSO
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Business Announcements.

ESTABLISHED 51 YEARS.

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16 DEAN STREET, AND 14 & 16, ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCHYARD
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. 704

INDIAN TEA.

(From the "Weekly Chronicle.")

SIR,—I was much interested by an advertisement in your paper by Mr. W. Stewart concerning Indian Tea, and as a planter of tea myself, I am very glad to find our teas coming into such close notice at home.

Mr. Stewart, while pointing out the superior strength of Indian Tea, surmises that the Chinese plantations are becoming exhausted, to account for the weakness of their teas; but this is hardly the reason. The Assam indigenous plant is in appearance, in luxuriance of yield, and in the strength of its produce, vastly superior to the China tree. We have plenty of both in our plantations—the former being a fine large shrub with broad light green leaves, and the young shoots of quite a silky softness (the China plant is much smaller in size and in leaf); the latter being hard and dark coloured, and it yields not more than two-thirds of the indigenous out-turn. Now, here, tea made from the China plant sells at from 4d. to 8d. per pound lower than that made from the Assam plant on account of its weakness, although the conditions of manufacture are identical; and I think Mr. Stewart and your other readers will see that it is not hard to touch the real reason, i.e., natural inferiority of plant.

Judging from the prices we have been getting for the last eighteen months, and which have quite changed the hue of our prospects, I should say that 4s. per pound is very moderate, as an invoice of good tea will bring over 3s. in Mincing Lane without any duty charges.

After it leaves Mincing Lane, we planters never know what becomes of it, and one seldom sees it directly advertised; but I am confident that people who try it will rapidly give up China tea for good and all, and it certainly can go twice as far.

Yours truly,

J. F. W. W.

Annfield, Debrah Doon, January 9th, 1872. 589b

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WALTER PROUDLOCK,

SHAKSPEARE TAVERN, SHAKSPEARE STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE (adjoining Gallery Entrance to Threatre Royal), late of the High Bridge. W.P. having entered the above, where he hopes by keeping a good selection of Ales, Wines, Spirits, &c., to merit a share of public patronage. Well-aired Beds for country friends. Wild Rabbits and Pigeons kept on hand as usual. 687c

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THE LESSEE respectfully announces to the Inhabitants of Consett and district the
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which have lately undergone a complete renovation. Special attention has been paid to THE TURKISH BATH, which has received a large heating furnace and improved flues, making it equal to any in the North of England; is now Open on SATURDAYS, from 12 Noon to 10 p.m.; SUNDAYS, from 7 a.m to 10 a.m.; and on MONDAYS, from 7 a.m. to 1 p.m.

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Agent for the celebrated Musical Instrument Makers, *F. Besson and Co., of Euston Road, London,* whose Instruments he will supply on the same Terms as if obtained from the Firm. Liberal allowances made in cases where several Instruments are required. Full information of which, with detailed Price Lists, will be sent on application. 425c

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SONGS OF EARLY SPRING: With Lays of Later Life, by ROWLAND BROWN.

This complete Edition of the Author's Collected Peoms comprises—"Songs of Early Spring;" "By the Sea;" "Lays of Little Ones;" "In Summer and Harvest Days;" "Words for Workers;" "In Winter Day."

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS
UPON THE FORMER EDITIONS.

Athenæum.

Our Author has right to sing, because he possesses real musical instincts. These we can prove by eight lines, in a metre certain to betray any versifier who counts syllables on his fingers in place of obeying his instincts:—

'Bird of the sunny Spring,' &c.

And here is another extract, to show that Mr. Rowland Brown's music does not depend on one tune. Besides warblings about bird, brook, and meadow, we have delightful sonnets, love poems, and a patriotic ode or two, the whole making a most pleasant miscellany.

Illustrated London News.

'SONGS OF EARLY SPRING' are the products of a homely muse, but very beautiful in their homeliness, for the strong home affections displayed in them. The poet is apparently in the spring-time of life, and looks upon all with hope, as is natural at that season. His themes are pleasing and amiable, and his imagery drawn from Nature, developed in her simplest guise; his style vigorous and flowing. We take almost at random a poem by way of example:—

'Oh! to be young when the violets,' &c.

We must add, that the tone of this volume is fresh, healthy, and encouraging.

Morning Herald.

Rowland Brown is not a mere rhymester, but a poet whose writings have a vigour and beauty in them which prove them to be the emanations of a refined and original mind.

Critic.

A collection of poems of far more than average merit, from which we give one specimen, 'My Favourite Name;' but the others are quite equal to it, many better. No one can deny that Rowland Brown is gifted with a sparkling fancy, and, what to him is of inestimable value, the power of investing common objects with uncommon interest. 688c

To be had at the *Guardian* Office.

Business Announcements.

WHITELAW'S CELEBRATED INDIA PALE ALES, and MILD EDINBURGH ALES. Offices and Stores: 23, WATERLOO STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. WILLIAM MIDDLEMASS, Sole Agent.

"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

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

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BLACKHILL GRAMMAR SCHOOL, now open, conducted by J. C. WYLIE and Miss HEPTON. Reading, Writing, Mathematics, and Modern Languages.

Music and Needlework.

N.B.—Private Teaching. 208

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

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

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

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

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

Orders addressed to HARDY BROTHERS, Bo Quayside, promptly attended to. 97

Poetry: Original and Select.

KEEP A LIGHT IN THE WINDOW.

Keep a light in the window burning,
  Faint though its glimmering be;
It may lighten some homeless wanderer,
  Tossed upon life's dark sea;
It may whisper thoughts of comfort,
  And hope to the sinking heart,
Of the beacon that fadeless gleameth,
  When the sunbeams of earth depart.

Keep a light in the window burning
  Brilliantly, for a sign
That upon you the "God of Israel"
  Maketh His face to shine;
Hoping that some long-lost brother,
  Waylaid in the path of sin,
May descry its welcome glimmer,
  And joyfully enter in.

Keep a light in the window burning,
  Ye who in the Lord rejoice.
And with hopeful souls are waiting
  For the sound of the Bridegroom's voice,
Till the light of His glorious presence
  Extinguish the feeble ray;
Like the morning star it shall vanish
  In the light of the "perfect day."

M. A. MAITLAND.

AN ENGLISH EASTER.

It is the merry Eastertide
  When flowers should all spring forth.
This year they cannot be espied;
  The wind is East by North.
Bring out my winter Ulster again,
  My flannel garb unfold,
I've symptoms of rheumatic pain;
  I've caught a fearful cold.
The fruit-tree blossoms are nipt and dead:
  And small's our hope of plums,
I'll give it up and go to bed,
  And sleep till summer comes.
As yet the dormouse has not stirred,
  The weather's far too cool;
The swallow comes not "like a bird"—
  He isn't such a fool.
I should not wonder, nor would you,
  If we should have some snow,
Besides we may have skating too
  Before the spring days go.
And then to crown the bitter cup
  This fact will still remain—
Coals may go down, but they'll go up
  If we light fires again.
A bounding nymph is gentle Spring
  When painter's paint her form,
"She dancing comes" the poets sing—
  Well, that's to keep her warm.
On either hand, with footsteps light,
  A nymph revealed to sight is—
Yes, influenza on the right,
  And on the left bronchitis.
Hence, foolish painter, feeble bard,
  I scorn your notions silly,
Spring's skies are cold, her weather hard,
  Her nights morose and chilly.
Yet stay, you need not take to flight:
  But I can leave—and wi—
A land where when
  The wind is ....
—*Fun.* ....

Follies.

Extracts from PUNCH.

POLITICAL WEAKNESS.—Love of Champagne.

THE NEXT ELECTION.—*Ethel*: "Papa, you *must* vote for Mr. Mountebank, or we shall not get invitations to the balls at Lord Highrope's, his uncle, you know!"

A "QUICK RETURN."—*Captain Battesrell* (speaking of his host's daughter, who has been pressing the gentlemen to select partners): "Here comes the little whipper-in!" *Daughter* (who has overheard the remark—with a courtsey): "—To Her Majesty's hounds!!!"

RATIOCINATION.—"Mamma! Don't forget to ask papa about going to Brighton for a fortnight!" "Hush, dear! I'm afraid it won't do! You know how dreadfully the sea-side upsets papa for the first week always!" "Yes; but *papa* needn't come down till the *second* week, you know!"

A VOCATION.—"Well, my fine fellow, what can I do for you?" "O, sir, please, sir, I'm a model, sir! You could give me a sitt'n sir!" "Give you a sitting! H'm! Hah! Have you got a good chest and arms?" "O, sir! Please, sir! I don't sit for the *figger*, sir! Only the *face* un' 'ed, sir."

Extracts from JUDY.

Mr. Lowe's last budget was simply matchless.

"Love laughs at locksmiths!"—Yes; not at wedlock, though.

The Happy "Land"—The long-looked-for doom pulled off at last.

TO PEDESTRIANS.—Buy your racing boots of Jenkins. I had a pair of him three years ago, and the bill itself has been running ever since.—Sloper.

There is a young lady in Yorkshire named Price, who is six feet five inches high. People say there are some women above price. Judy doesn't believe it.

The Prophet Frost came up at Bow Street the other day, and Mr. Flowers fined him. We are always glad to welcome flowers in spring, but frosts (even if prophetic) are quite of season.

PERILOUS SITUATION.—Last Sunday morning, at Liverpool, a clergyman in one of the churches, during the services, was quite at sea, and the congregation was over-bored.

HORRIBLE INCIDENT IN THE CITY.—*Hungry party*: "Waiter, bring me some roast fowl, sharp." *Waiter*: "We haven't any roast fowl, sir." *Hungry party*: "No roast fowl! Confound it! Bring me a live one, then; I'll eat that." (Exit waiter in a state of alarm.)

Extracts from FUN.

To those about to construct a flying machine—Turn it up.

CHATTER.—The enterprising manager of Drury Lane has been warmly congratulated upon entering into a new lease. Novation and ovation.

STONE BLIND.—*Shoe Black*: "That swell giv' me a tanner for the job, Sam. See the jules on is fingers?" *Sam*: "No!" *S.B.*: "Ah! yer oughter—he was a gem'an—he was!"

A GOOD REASON, TOO.—*Lucy*: "Mamma, Charlie says he would like to be a clergyman!" *Mamma*: "Tell me, dear, why you would like to be a clergyman?" *Charlie*: "Why, because then I could talk as much as I like in church!"

THE WAY OUT OF IT.—*Emmy*: "Can you say your letters, Georgey?" *Georgey*: "Oh, yes, Emmy—there is A B D U C!" *Emmy*: "Well, don't you know any more?" *Georgey*: Oh, yes! I know *lots* more; but I haven't got them here, so I cannot show them to you."

SEMINARY *v.* CEMETERY.—*Baillie Sawmun*: "Of coorse I want Wullie to hae a guid eddycation, an' I'm thinkin' o' sending him to the Cemetery at Rothesay." *Councillor Trost*: "The Ceemeturie! Ah, ye'll be wantin' him to learn the dead languages, eh?" *B.S.* (who does not see it): "Of coorse, of coorse—leed and leavin'."

A QUEER ASS-'OSS-IATION OF IDEAS.—A *savant* has declared that "The brain of a horse seems to entertain but one thought at a time; for this reason continued whipping is out of the question, and only confirms his stubborn resolve. And if you can by any means change the direction of his mind, giving him a new subject to think of, nine times out of ten you will have no further trouble in starting him. As simple a trick as a little pepper, aloes, or the like thrown back on his tongue, will often succeed in turning attention to the taste in its mouth." But if a horse has only one idea in his head at a time, the donkeys can't have even one, especially the two-legged ones. Hence doubtless the difficulty of stopping their mouths with pepper or anything else. Fact is they *have* no taste.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

Good Friday was as cold and cheerless a day here as could well be imagined for the middle of April, in the absence of rain or fog. The sky was overcast all day, and a continuous stream of north-easterly wind prevailed. Without the moderate amount of rain that fell late in the evening, this state of the weather was sufficient to put a very considerable check upon the tendency which has been increasing for years among London mechanics, clerks, shopkeepers of the lower class to make Good Friday an excursion and pleasure day. The consequence was that many of the suburban resorts of Cockney holiday-makers in fine weather were comparatively deserted, and the Crystal Palace became the great attraction to such persons as chose to face the cheerless weather. Thus it happened that there were 30,000 people at the palace, to listen to the sacred music, and amuse themselves as they best could, although the caterers for holiday-makers at other suburban retreats missed the harvest which they had fondly expected. Nor were the streets of London at all crowded with holiday-makers; on the contrary, they had on the whole a quieter and more solemn appearance than on an ordinary Sunday. Those who have been making strenuous efforts to restore the general ecclesiastical celebration of Good Friday might have flattered themselves that their placards and handbills had had unexpected effect, only it was too plain to any one who knows London that the state of the weather was the great represser of holiday-making. Of course, the railway companies had the usual throngs of excursionists going to see country friends for the Easter holidays; but there was a marked paucity of passengers for short jaunts into the country. I do not think that many who would have gone pleasuring went to church instead, but still the special services at London churches were largely attended, and the "Passion" portion of the music of Handel's *Messiah* found many listeners at Westminster Abbey, where the Dean preached an able sermon.

Mention of Passion music reminds me of the performances at the Albert Hall during the past week. Bach's Passion music during the first four days of the week, and the *Messiah* on Saturday. The attendances at these performances proved the growing appreciation for sacred music among the public; but I do not think the proper course was adopted to further popularize sacred harmony. Considering that a large portion of the fashionable world had left town for the holidays, its charges for admission were fixed on too aristocratic a scale. The list of prices certainly concluded with "admission 1s," but this was to places on a par with the "free seats" in old-fashioned churches or in Dissenting chapels—the same places for which the charge of 3d. is made at the popular concerts at the Hall, also held during the London season. More moderate prices for comfortable places would have won some favour with the people for this Royalty-patronized Hall, where the performances have at least no exclusive excellence. Indeed, I have met with connoisseurs who greatly preferred the rendering of Bach's music at St. Paul's Cathedral last week. But, be this as it may, the Albert Hall will hold enough of people, and has gradations of place sufficient, to make low prices practicable as well as remunerative.

The reply of Mr. Gladstone to the Liverpool Liberal Working Men's Association will excite considerable interest. This association goes a very practical way to work to secure the direct representation of labour in Parliament, and sets a sensible example to the Labour Representation League, which, since it has been utterly powerless to secure the return of one working man to Parliament, has had the presumption to secure itself the function of representing labour. The Liverpool association recently sent a memorial to Mr. Gladstone praying that the Government would bring in a Bill to extend the hours of polling, to close public-houses during polling time, to put the official expenses of elections on local rates or the Consolidated Fund, to limit the personal expenses of candidates, and to provide a salary of £300 a year for any member of Parliament making a declaration of poverty. Whether people agree with these suggested measures or not, it must be admitted that they are eminently practical, and considerable importance is given to them by the Premier's reply to the memorial. He says that at present Ministers "are fully occupied with the engagements which they have already contracted with respect to Parliamentary business," but that "many of the points set forth in the above-mentioned resolution deserve attention, and will receive the consideration of the Goverment where an opportunity may arise." Evidently Mr. Gladstone does not shrink from the contemplation of thorough Radical measures, as an antidote to any Conservative reaction that may be going on.

While Mr. Gladstone is entertaining the notion of working-class members of Parliament, he is quietly introducing supporters of his own into the Upper House by the creation of new peerages. After the recess, Sir Shafto Adair will take his seat as Lord Wavencey, and the Earl of Normanton (in the Irish peerage) as Lord Somerton. These two additions to the House of Lords will bring up the total number of Mr. Gladstone's creatures to thirty, among which three Scotch and three Irish peers have received United Kingdom peerages. Two heirs of peers have also been called to the House of Lords during the lives of their fathers. As two of the Gladstone peerages have already become extinct (Ossington and Dalling), the net number of additions is thirty. But though Mr. Gladstone has followed the example of other Premiers in adding to the rolls of the peerage, the House of Lords is in no danger of being swamped by his proceedings. A large proportion of the new creations would have been necessary to supply the place of extinct peerages; and as the population of the United Kingdom has doubled itself in fifty years, the increase of the number of peers from 393 in 1830 to 480 at the present time does not appear to be excessive. The rapidity with which a large proportion of peerages become extinct, through failure of direct heirs male is illustrated by the fact that of 400 peerages created in the reign of George III, only 130 now remain. The Upper House is more representative and less hereditary than many people imagine.

The intelligence of the resignation of Brigham Young excited some interest here; but it appears the veteran Mormon leader is not, after all, going to resign the leadership of his people in a religious and political sense. His advancing age (he is seventy-two [illegible]) demands new relaxation. He accordingly resigns his functions as trustee of the church, President of the Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution, and President of the Deseret National Bank, but he remains President of the Church. This undoubtedly able and enterprising man now talks of establishing a settlement in Arizona among the Apaches, "persuaded that if we become acquainted with them, we can influence them beneficially." He adds, "we hope to assist in the construction of the railway which is to cross that country, and to bring a large portion of our emigration that way." Evidently the veteran leader of the Mormons has energy left in him still, and he shows faith in the vitality of Mormonism by abandoning the old exclusive policy, and inviting "gentile" settlers and capitalists to make Utah the field of their enterprise. As for the absurd stories that have been going about respecting Brigham Young's wealth, they are unworthy of serious notice. I have seen him credited with the possession of eighteen millions stirling, supposed to have been made out of the Mormon people. That people numbers now only 100,000, so this would be at the rate of £180 for every man, woman, and child of the community. Why, the accumulated wealth of all Utah, let alone Brigham Young's pickings, can amount to no such sum. Evidently his fortune has been estimated on the old principle of *Omne ignotum pro magnifico*; or after Artemus Ward's fashion, when he said that he did not exactly know the number of Brigham Young's wives, but he had used up the multiplication-table in trying to count the pairs of feminine stockings on the venerable patriarch's clothes-lines.

There are some singular customs observed at some of our city churches, under the wills of ancient benefactors. In the churchyard of St. Bartholomew the Great, the oldest in the city, twenty sixpences were distributed to as many poor widows, on Good Friday out of a fund left for that purpose and to pay for a sermon being preached on that day. At the time of the gift, sixpence was probably the day's wage of a first-class mechanic, and was a tangible gift. It is now comparatively trivial, yet there were twenty poor widows found to receive their petty doles. At All Hollows Church the parish school children who assist in the choir received gifts of new money ranging from a fourpenny-bit to a shilling, and the poor of the parish had a shilling each out of a fund similarly left for these purposes and for that of providing a sermon on Good Friday. Evidently the good citizens who instituted these gifts did not believe in fasting on Good Friday, and thought it equally necessary to provide nurture for the body and the soul. But it would be interesting to know, in the case of some of these old gifts, how much of the proceeds of the bequest is spent on charitable doles, and how much on the sermons. Possibly we might find that in some instance, there was a parallel to Falstaff, ha'porth of bread to an intolerable deal of sack.

Markets.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

The *Mark Lane Express* says:—The progress of the season during the past week has been reserved in the state of the weather; sharp hailstorms, cutting winds, and night frosts having prevailed, and we fear with some effect on the earlier fruit trees. Spring planting has also been hindered further, and we have been practically reminded of this uncertain and variable climate, too much so, indeed, to warrant a sanguine expectation of liberal gatherings next harvest. Yet the turn of prices as respects English wheat has been against values, and again some markets note a decline of 1s even on the better kinds, but the want of quality has been the chief cause; indeed, so far as London is concerned, the weekly supplies, though small, have been so much below millers' requirements, that factors, after giving them a day's chance, have generally concluded the week by forced sales at less money for various purposes. Millers thus having been forced upon fine foreign, this quality has held its own for a month past, excepting Californian white, which came in at too free a rate for immediate consumption.

CORN MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At this day's market there was a small supply of wheat from the country, and not much coastwise, but a fair arrival from abroad. The trade was quite of a holiday character, and, with a thin attendance of buyers only a limited business was done, at, however, the full prices of this day week. Barley, with very little doing, was rather lower. Malt, beans, and peas unchanged. Oats in rather better demand at the late decline. Flour slow, with little change in value.

HEXHAM CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At our market this morning there was a meagre supply of wheat, without any change to note in prices. Barley was a fair supply, and in good demand at an advance of 1s per Hexham boll.

DARLINGTON CORN MARKET, Monday.—There was a fair show of wheat which sold at slightly firmer rates. Red wheat made from 12s 6d to 15s per boll; white do. 15s to 16s; barley, 8s 6d to 10s per bushel; oats, 3s 3d to 4s. Beans and peas unaltered.

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The show of stock presented for sale exhibited an increase of 481 beasts and 800 sheep and lambs as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, there was a considerable improvement to note both in cattle and sheep. The supply of beef comprised 1,640 head. There is a change in the general state of trade to-day, as compared with some weeks past, as both bullocks and heifers of the best quality have receded about 3d., and the middling and inferior sorts fully 6d. per imperial stone from the rates of this day se'nnight. The number of sheep and lambs was 6,559. The mutton trade was in an exceedingly sluggish state, at a decline of 1d. per lb. from the rates of Tuesday last, with a slow heavy finish. Lambs were in tolerably good request, at prices ranging from 45s to 52s per head. Pigs—890 were shown. The pork trade was somewhat inactive, at prices tending in favour of the buyer.

Prices this day, sinking offal:—Beasts, prime heifers, per stone, 10s 9d to 11s 0d.; secondary sorts, 10s 0d to 10s 3d; first-class oxen, 10s 6d to 10s 9d; middling, 9s 0d to 9s 6d; cows and inferior, 7s 8d to 8s 0d; pork large, 6s 3d to 7s 3d; ditto, small, 7s 9d to 8s 3d; sheep, good vendable wedders, per lb., 11½d to 1s; middling, 9½d to 10½d; inferior, 8½d to 9½d; hoggets, 9d to 9½d.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET, Tuesday.—Old land hay, £3 0s to £5 15s; new land hay, £4 0s to £6 4s; clover hay, £2 2s to £3 15s per ton; wheat straw, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; barley straw, 2s to 2s 6d; oat straw, 2s 0d to 2s 3d per thrave. There were 114 carts of hay and 49 carts of straw at market.

NEWCASTLE POTATO MARKET, Saturday.—The supply of potatoes at to-day's market was plentiful, and the demand was limited. Prices:—Scotch, 24s per load. Onions, 12s per bag. Foreign potatoes, £5 10s to £6 10s per ton. Good demand. Large arrivals.

MIDDLESBROUGH IRON MARKET, Tuesday.—The attendance at to-day's market was about nil, owing to the holidays, and the business done was merely nominal. During the last week a better feeling has characterised the pig iron market, partly owing to the recovery in Scotch warrants, but chiefly to the development of the wages disputes. No. 3 is firm at 117s 6d; there is a fair amount of inquiry up till the end of June, but consumers are placing orders [illegible] slowly for the latter half of the year. The output at the blast furnaces is above the average, the supply of ironstone and coke being good. There is no change in the rates for finished iron. Rails are in better demand, but shipbuilders report fewer inquiries for steamships, and hence plates are not much sought after.

Railway Time Tables.

NEWCASTLE TO JARROW AND SOUTH SHIELDS.

Leaves Newcastle (Week days)—5·10, 7·0, 7·45 (*), 8·[illegible], 9·0, 9·5[illegible], 10·3[illegible], 11·35 (*), 12·30, 2·[illegible], 3·0, 3·3[illegible] (*), 4·[illegible]0, 5·1[illegible], 6·1[illegible], 7·45, 9·0, 10·30.

Leaves Newcastle (Sundays)—6·10, 8·0, 9·30, 2·0, 5·[illegible], [illegible]5, 8·45, 9·30.

These trains leave intermediate stations as follows:—Gateshead, 3; Felling, 7; Pelaw, 13; Hebburn, 17; Jarrow, 21; Tyne Dock, 26; and High Shields, 31 minutes after the above times, arriving at South Shields about 35 minutes after the time they leave Newcastle.

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

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

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

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

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

SOUTH SHIELDS TO JARROW AND NEWCASTLE.

Leaves South Shields (Week days)—6·5, 7·0, 8·0, 8·30(*), 9·0, 10·0, 10·50, 12·30, 12·50(*), 2·0, 3·0, 4·0 (*), 4·20, 5·5, 6·15, 7·30, 9·0, 10·30.

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

These trains leave intermediate stations as follows:—High Shields, 5; Tyne Dock, 8; Jarrow, 13; Hebburn, 17; Pelaw, 21; Felling, 26; and Gateshead, 30 minutes after the above times, arriving at Newcastle about 35 minutes after the times they leave South Shields.

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

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

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

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

SUNDERLAND TO SOUTH SHIELDS AND JARROW.

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

Leaves Sunderland (Sundays)—6·5, 7·50, 9·25, 1·55, 4·50, 7·10, 8·10, 9·25.

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

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

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

JARROW TO SOUTH SHIELDS AND SUNDERLAND.

Leaves Jarrow (Week days)—6·36, 7·21, 8·21, 9·21, 10·16, 11·16, 12·51, 2·26, 3·21, 4·21, 5·36, 6·36, 8·6, 9·21, 11·11.

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

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

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

NEWCASTLE TO TYNEMOUTH.

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

Leaves Newcastle—Central Station—(Sundays).—6·10 (*a*), 8·30, 9·30, 10·5, 1·0, 2·0, 3·0, 4·30, 6·0, 7·0, 8·0, 8·45, [illegible].

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

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

a.—This train stops at intermediate stations when required, to set down passengers arriving from the south by either the 4.38 or 6·58 a.m trains.

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

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

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

TYNEMOUTH TO NEWCASTLE.

Leaves Tynemouth (Week days)—5·20, 6·40 (*a*), 7·45, 8·30 (*), 9·0, 9·30, (*), 10·0, 10·30 (*), 11·0, 12·0, 12·45, 2·0, 3·0, 4·0, 5·15, 5·30 (*), 6·0, 6·30 (*), 7·0, 7·30 (*), 8·0, 9·0, 10·0, 10·50 (*b*).

Leaves Tynemouth (Sundays)—7·35, 9·40, 1·0, 2·0, 3·0, 4·30, 6·0, 7·0, 8·0, 9·0, 10·0 (*).

These trains leave intermediate stations as follows:—North Shields 3, Percy Main 9, Howdon 11, Wallsend 15, Walker 19, Heaton 23, and Manors 30 minutes after afore times, arriving at Central Station, Newcastle about 35 minutes after leaving Tynemouth.

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

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

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

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

STOCKTON AND DARLINGTON RAILWAY

GOING EAST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

STATIONS.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Newcastle	dep.	5·55	12·40	2·30
Benfieldside	„	6·55	1·40	4·25
Rowley	„	7·3	1·48	4·35
Burnhill Junction	„	7·12	1·57	4·46
Tow Law	„	7·24	2·9	4·58
Crook	arr.	7·35	2·20	5·10
	dep.	7·35	2·30	5·20
Bishop Auckland	„	8·5	2·55	5·50
Darlington	„	8·35	3·40	6·40
Stockton	„	9·20	4·10	7·10
Middlesbro'	„	9·35	4·20	7·23
Saltburn	„	10·10	4·55	8·0

GOING WEST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

STATIONS.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Saltburn	dep.	5·45	11·25	1·50
Middlesbro	„	6·22	12·2	2·25
Stockton	„	6·34	12·12	2·35
Darlington	„	7·15	[illegible]	4·40
Bishop Auckland	„	7·45	[illegible]	5·10
Crook	arr.	8·10	1·57	5·32
	dep.	8·15	2·20	5·35
Tow Law	„	8·27	2·32	5·45
Burnhill Junction	„	8·42	2·45	6·0
Rowley	„	8·52	2·55	6·10
Benfieldside	arr.	9·5	3·5	6·20
Newcastle	arr.	10·0	4·15	9·35

CONSETT BRANCH.

UP TRAINS.—WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS.		1,2,G.	1,2,G.	1,2,G.	1,2,G.	1,2,G.
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Newcastle	dep.	5·55	10·0	12·40	2·30	5·35
Scotswood	„	6·2	10·7	12·47	2·37	5·42
Swalwell	„	6·9	10·14	12·53	2·44	5·49
Rowland's Gill	„	6·19	10·24	1·1	2·54	5·59
Lintz Green	„	6·25	10·30	[illegible]	3·0	6·5
Ebchester	„	6·38	10·43	1·19	3·13	6·18
Shotley Bridge	„	6·44	10·49	1·24	3·19	6·24
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	arr.			1·30	3·2[illegible]	
	dep.	[illegible]·50	10·55		4·20	6·30
Knitsley	„	7·4	11·9		4·34	6·44
Lanchester	„	7·13	11·18		4·43	6·53
Witton Gilbert	„	7·20	11·27		4·50	7·2
Durham	arr.	7·35	11·40		5·5	7·15

DOWN TRAINS—WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS.		1,2,G.	1,2 G.	1,2,G.	1,2,G	1,2,G
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Durham	dep.	7·40		12·15	3·20	7·55
Witton Gilbert	„	7·55		12·29	3·33	8·9
Lanchester	„	8·6		12·40	3·44	8·20
Knitsley	„	8·17		12·50	3·55	8·31
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	arr.				4·5	
	dep	8·32	9·15	1·5	3·35	8·43
Shotley Bridge	„	8·37	9·20	1.10	3·42	8·48
Ebchester	„	8·40	9·23	1·14	3·44	8·52
Lintz Green	„	8·50	9·33	1·24	3·54	9·3
Rowland's Gill	„	8·55	9·38	1·29	3·59	9·8
Swalwell	„	9·4	9·47	1·38	4·5	9·17
Scotswood	„	9·10	9·53	1·44	4·16	9·24
Newcastle	arr.	9·20	10·5	1·55	4·30	9·35

MARKET TRAINS ON SATURDAYS.

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

UP TRAINS.

STATIONS.		GO. A.M.	RETURN. P.M.
Newcastle	dep.	7·10	4·0
Scotswood	„	7·17	4·9
Swalwell	„	7·23	4·15
Roland's Gill	„	7·31	4·23
Lintz Green	„	7·37	4·29
Ebchester	„	7·50	4·4
Shotley Bridge	„	7·57	4·4
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill)	arr.	8·5	4·43
	dep.	9·10	5·10
Knitsley		9·21	5·21
Lanchester		9·34	5·34
Witton Gilbert		9·46	5·46
Durham	arr.	10·0	6·0

DOWN TRAINS.

STATIONS.		GO. A.M.	RETURN. P.M.
Durham	dep.	[illegible]	4·0
Witton Gilbert	„	8·5	4·13
Lanchester	„	8·17	4·25
Knitsley	„	8·30	4·38
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill)	arr.	8·42	4·50
	dep.	8·50	5·30
Shotley Bridge	„	8·55	5·35
Ebchester	„	9·0	5·40
Lintz Green	„	[illegible]	5·49
Rowland's Gill	„	9·16	5·56
Swalwell	„	9·23	6·4
Scotswood	„	·29	6·10
Newcastle	arr.	940	6·25

"A VISIT TO EPPS'S COCOA MANUFACTORY.—Through the kindness of Messrs. EPPS, I recently had an opportunity of seeing the many complicated and varied processes the Cacao bean passes through ere it is sold for public use, and, being both interested and highly pleased with what I saw during my visit to the manufactory, I thought a brief account of the Cacao, and the way it is manufactured by Messrs. Epps, to fit it for a wholesome and nutritious beverage might be of interest to the readers of 'Land and Water.'"—See Article in "Land and Water," October 14.

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

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

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

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pp. 180, cloth, 1s; post free for 13 Stamps.

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HORRIBLE CRUELTY TO A HORSE.

A case of cruelty to a horse has just cropped up in the neighbourhood of York, which is perhaps unequalled by any case in the past for its horrible brutality. On Good Friday, a plumber and glazier, named Tomlinson, residing in The Groves, at York, hired a horse and trap of a person named Wilson, who resides in Bootham Row, in the same city, and took his sweetheart an "outing." Tomlinson represented to Wilson that he desired to visit Castle Howard, but it appears that instead of letting his journey stop here he went to Malton. He also visited one or two of the villages in the neighbourhood, and returning to Malton started thence in the evening. He had not proceeded far on his way home before the animal in front of him stumbled and broke its fetlock joint. The circumstance appears to have been a trifle to Tomlinson, who drove his crippled horse on. In this condition it stumped along for a mile, when the bones of the fetlock having cut through the flesh by contact with the road the foot actually came off. Apparently determined not only to get home himself, but to take the whole of the horse home, the driver got out of the vehicle, and having thrown the disjointed foot in, he again took his seat and drove on. The horse got some distance further on its three legs, when a second stumble led to the breaking of the other foreleg just above the fetlock. Even this circumstance failed to stand in the way of the driver's purpose, and the horse was further urged along. After travelling about two and a half miles, it came to a stand, and was put up at a stable on the way. The next morning information of the horrible circumstance was given to Mr. Hayward, the officer of the Royal Humane Society, stationed at York, who inspected the animal, and found ample evidence of the cruelty which it had received. The bones of the end of the leg which the foot had become separated were ground down by its stumping on the hard road, and the other fore-foot was nearly cut off from the same cause. The animal had died before Mr. Hayward could reach it. The body was brought to York, and on Sunday, as it lay on a place called the Island, an outskirt of the city, it was inspected by thousands of the curious, and excited general indignation at the cruelty with which it had been treated. Tomlinson and his sweetheart are to be prosecuted before the magistrates at Malton.

THE GREAT MANHOOD SUFFRAGE DEMONSTRATION.

The demonstration in favour of manhood suffrage, organised by a few well-known agitators, and performed by many thousands of pitmen, and a small sympathetic proportion of the artisans of Newcastle and district, took place in the streets and on the Town Moor of Newcastle on Saturday afternoon. Saturday is market-day in Newcastle. From all the adjacent country stream every Saturday swarms of buyers and of sellers, who fill her streets and her markets overflowing, and make her by far the busiest town in the North. Farmers and pitmen, market women and village housewives, bowlers and preachers—a flood of life every week pours into the great Tyneside reservoir, which receives it hospitably, and as cheerfully gives it up again when the shades of evening begin to gather, and the market trains are leaving the Central for home. Newcastle, always full on Saturday, in the ordinary acceptation of the word, was on Saturday filled to overflowing. From east and west, from north and south, poured converging streams of miners, to attend the great demonstration. Special trains starting from all parts of the compass disembarked their thousands at the Central Station, and soon the most careless observer could not help noticing that something more than ordinary was to take place. The streets were thronged. Before demonstrating, many went a shopping; all went agazing. It was with difficulty that hasty travellers threaded the ever increasing throng, which, for hours before the time fixed for commencing the proceedings, had begun to choke all the leading thoroughfares. Men, bands, and banners, however, began to wend their way westward to take up their appointed stations, that they might be ready to "fall in" when the word came to march. West of the Central Station, Scotswood Road wends like a huge river, into which innumerable streets empty themselves from the north and south—all built within this generation, and consequently all broad and spacious. In these streets the miners mustered around their banners, waiting the signal to form in line. Around each banner gathered groups of critical bystanders, who pestered the banner bearers by their comments and their inquiries. As a whole, however, these gentlemen were exceedingly courteous. While waiting for the hour of starting, many of the men dispersed to seek for refreshment. "To get summut to eat," was, naturally, of the first importance, and as public-houses were most handy, public-houses were crammed. The mounted marshals moved about on their hired steeds superintending the arrangements, while captains and divisional marshals, carrying long blue staves, tipped with gold leaf, hurried hither and thither, poking this man, whispering that, and generally imparting miscellaneous instruction to all and sundry members of their companies. While slowly the demonstrators are flowing into the gathering place, the ear becomes accustomed to the dull heavy thunder throb of the drums, which keep up an almost incessant roll. Thud, thud, thud, like a heavy pulse, or like the beat of a washerwoman's poss-stick, the drums throb away, until we begin to wonder whether it is not really distant thunder that we hear, for the sky is overcast, and the clouds are gathering overhead. If it rains! What a horrible thought. Horrible, for every one excepting the old umbrella-sellers, who are here in usual force, evidently anticipating a harvest when the clouds begin to empty their contents upon the heads of the assembled thousands. Unfortunately for them, but most fortunately for the demonstration, not a drop of rain fell all day. Although cloudy and threatening, no rain fell, and the demonstrators returned home without a wetting. It was not only the demonstrators and the umbrella men that had flowed in Newcastle. The blind, the halt, the maimed, the paralytic, the ague-smitten, and all the hordes of beggardom swarmed into her streets to fatten on good-natured Geordie,s thoughtless generosity. Seldom before have we seen so many wretched mendicants who had such an excellent display of deformity as their stock-in-trade.

Amongst the Durham miners who took part in the procession were the following:—Milkwell Burn and Hamsterley, Beamish Air Pit, West Stanley, Newfield, Marley Hill, Sunnyside, Hedley Hope, Lizzie, Pontop, East Pontop, Waterhouses, West Pelton, South Derwent, Burnopfield, Westwood, Medomsley, Lilly, South Medomsley, Tanfield, Tanfield Moor, Tanfield Lea, Lintz Colliery, Pelton Fell, Cragg Head, Cornsay Colliery, Wheatley Hill, Edmonsley, Chester, South Moor, East Castle, Broom Drift, Tin Mill. Opposite the Central Station, in Neville-street, is a wide irregular space, into which the processionists poured before starting for the Moor. The vast space became one huge sea of humanity. Windows and footways, the open streets, and every coign of vantage, were covered by a dense crowd, waiting till the signal was given for a start. The signal was given, at Greenwich. From the summit of the ancient Norman keep, whose weatherworn walls frown defiance upon the bustling river which flows far beneath, the time-gun thundered the word of march. A responsive cheer broke out from the mass of spectators and eager processionists. The bands struck up their liveliest notes, and, like a huge serpent uncoiling itself with difficulty, the procession began to creep onwards to the Moor. The first section of the procession consisted of the chairman and speakers of the different platforms—brewers' drays in reality—which were awaiting them. Here it may be worth while to impress upon the mind of the reader that the speech-making was a non-essential part of the proceedings. The demonstration was the procession. A glance at the programme would show this. As soon as the first section reached the Moor, before the mass of the processionists had even started from the station, they had to commence to speak. Consequently, the speaking was over and finished before one-half of the men reached the Moor. It was a marvellous procession. Winding in between the thick rows of spectators who lined its course on either side, it passed along Collingwood-street, past the grand old spire of St. Nicholas, down Mosley-street, and then for a moment lost itself in an enormous crowd which filled the junction of the streets choking Dean-street and overflowing into Grey-street—a seething mass of life. Looking downwards, towards Dean-street arch, over which trains were perpetually passing and repassing, the entire width between the houses is crammed with a well-dressed mob—a black, moving barrier, with multitudinous faces, in which, for a moment, it seems as if the procession would be dissolved. It is but for a moment, and soon the brilliant banner of the Bebside men, who, some 400 strong, marched to the strains of a brass band, the first of over a hundred which enlivened the proceedings of the day. Before the Bebside men, a banner-bearer held aloft a flag, on which was emblazoned the object of the demonstration. The procession walked four abreast. They were not, however, very particular. Sometimes they walked sixes, sometimes twos and threes. Not unfrequently they were accompanied by women, who bore their part bravely, and by the brightness of their attire relieved the sombre hue of the miners' dress. There was not, however, any lack of colour in the procession. Banner after banner turned the corner of Grey-street, followed by the band of the colliery which bore it. Coxlodge came in force. Its men march well. Their banner was adorned with an excellent full length portrait of John Bright, while on the other was a representation of a Board of Arbitration. Behind each of them came the marching men, not with the steady tramp of trained soldiers, but with the easy shambling gait of the Northumberland miner. We heard a diligent captain instructing his men as to the method in which they should keep in order and keep time. "Farl in, man, farl in, and when I say march, put yor left foot forward and keep on regular all the way." His excellent admonitions had not much effect. The men walked, they did not march, and hence "the measured tread of marching men" was not audible, only the confused footsteps of an immense mob spread out in a string for miles. On, on, on they came, more bands, more bands, more men, more women, yes, and more children! For many women, refusing to be detained by household cares, had brought their infants in their arms, and tramped away cheerly to the Moor, to gain a franchise which, if conceded, would do more to lessen their chances of securing it for their sisters than almost any other measure that could be devised. Gorgeous banners were these of the miners. Not a feudal camp, where king and nobles lay beneath war pennons, banners, and streamers, could boast of a more splendid display than Newcastle witnessed. There were a few small flags, but not many. Nearly all were large silk banners suspended between two uprights, and carried by four men, with four others steadying it by means of ropes. It was no joke carrying these banners. One man reeled and nearly fell, opposite where we were standing, from the weight of his flag staff being thrown on one side. Sometimes, too, the crowd, which stood some four or five feet deep on either side, interfered with the regular advance of all the bannermen, and then a crab-like movement ensued, which certainly did not display the banners to the best advantage. There were all the colours of the rainbow in the banners. Purple, blue, crimson, scarlet, pink, green, yellow, gold, silver, white, black. Sometimes nearly all these colours were mixed and mingled in one banner. Many were splendidly got up. "Cost £35 6s. 6d., with the ropes," said one man, pointing to what was not by any means the most expensive banner in the procession. They were by no means so varied in their designs as in their colours. By far the greater proportion referred to arbitration or union. A representation of a table round which masters and men are meeting was a very great favourite, as also was the meeting between a typical mine-owner and miners. The pitmen being the painters, the miners were in most cases got up so well that it was difficult to tell the difference between them and the coalowners. In some cases, however, they held the pick, when, of course, no doubt could exist as to which was Geordie. Some, however, depicted the pitman in his true colours. One or two showed him down the mine hewing in the coal seam, with the pit pony near him. One artist so far disregarded realism as to make his miners stark naked save a breach clout, and he painted the skin of their bodies as clean as if they had been so many Adams not yet exiled from Paradise into a dirty world. We failed to keep count of the number of Good Samaritans that passed below me. We saw that benevolent philanthropist in all manner of attitudes. Once he had the wounded man on his ass; but the favourite position was with the traveller on the ground and the Samaritan stooping over him. We are ashamed to confess, but we got tired of the Good Samaritan. Some of the banners were adorned with portraits of men who have attained names in connection with the movement. Alex. M'Donald figured prominently; so did Mr. Burt. Equally popular were Messrs. Crawford and Patterson. One of the collieries—the Dudley—displayed Mr. M'Donald in the centre, and Messrs. Crawford and Patterson to the right and left. Below were the words:—

> "Where shall we find in history's page,
> Three brighter names grace any age?"

but some hypocritic having suggested that Patterson and Crawford, being Durham men, it was not fitting that they should receive such high praises from a Northumberland lodge, the men of Dudley ungallantly daubed out the names of these two worthies, and left their portraits to speak for themselves. Newsham Colliery boasted a band in uniform. Its banner was the sole and singular exception to all the others in the procession. Almost all of them referred, in some way or another, to the Bible. They either quoted texts, used its imagery, or pourtrayed on their emblazoned banners its parables or its prophecies. Newsham Colliery was the sole exception. It bore upon a blue ground, in silver letters, the following scroll:—

> "Parsons and peers may teach,
> And endless falsehoods preach;
> Think for yourselves,
> And let your watchwords be—
> Justice and Liberty,
> And toil unweariedly
> To save yourselves."

We were at a loss to know why the exhortation to think for themselves needed to be accompanied by the insinuation that "parsons and peers" teach falsehoods. After Newsham came Cowpen, and then the men who swear that "there's nee place like Walker!" followed, bearing aloft a banner, on which a lion is emblazoned. An inscription informs us that this monarch of the forest is "True to the core." On, on, and on again sweep the men and their banners. "Union is strength" is forced upon our attention so frequently, in so many words and in pictures of the old man and the sticks, that we begin to be sceptical [illegible]. Most of the men wear rosettes. Many of the allegorical or symbolical figures on the banners are so plain that he who runs may read; others are, however, obscure even to their possessors. "Who may that female figure represent?" we asked of one of the holders of the Broomhill banner, on which was portrayed an elderly comely female giving a sword to a youth. "Who may she be?" "I dinna ken," said he, "some woman at Broomhill, I fancy." By-the-bye this colliery, which mustered about 300 strong, was so diminished in strength when the word was given to march, through its men being at their dinners, that scarcely a dozen beyond banner-men and the band were found in their places. At last the long stream of Northumbrian colliers came to a close, thirty-two minutes after the first banner passed me. The Northumbrians came from some forty collieries. They had some thirty bands and nearly forty banners. Then came the Durham men, and also, best observed, the Durham woman, who mustered much numerously than their sisters in the North. The men from Milkwell Burn led, then came the colliers of Hunwick, and then the men of Tudhoe and Spennymoor. The latter had the inevitable Good Samaritan on their banner, which was scarlet and blue, with golden fringe. The men from Spennymoor, almost alone in the procession, wore white gloves. Their marching was good, very good, the best nearly, excepting the Newcastle men. Murton colliery mustered well. The men and women from Mrs. Cotton's birth place looked well. But we fear we have already exceeded the limits of space allowed to us. The rest of the tale may be condensed into a few lines. More banners, more bands, more men, more women, blue rosettes and favours, fifes, drums, cymbals, and brazen instruments, making noise which succeeded, if not in securing manhood suffrage, in making many a head ache sadly; and so on and so on, until at last, two hours and twenty minutes after the first band passed us, the last member of the procession vanished from the sight. They made their way to the Town Moor, where they saw the empty platform, and indulged in a friendly gossip. The rest of them found abundant field for amusement in the games of chance which flourished on every side. After a few members of the last detachment reached the trysting place the procession re-formed, and, with bands braying and banners flying, marched back in triumph through the town. All kinds of estimates are given as to the numbers present. The reader may estimate for himself. The number of men passing a given point in a minute varied from 130 to 200. The procession was 140 minutes in passing that point. Taking the highest figure, we have a procession of 28,000. Again, the procession was 2 hours and 20 minutes on its way. It never went faster than three miles an hour. This would give us a procession seven miles long. Allowing a yard for each man, and remembering that they walked four deep, this gives us 50,000. Between these two figures lies the truth. Thirdly although the number of the processionists was thus limited, the spectators was unlimited. Altogether there must have been present on the moor as spectators and as demonstrators over 100,000 men. There were 107 bands present, and at least as many banners. The Durham men were more numerous, had more gorgeous banners, and better bands than the Northumbrians.

A VISIT TO THE WOODLANDS STUD FARM.

(From Bell's Life.)

Few tourists in the north of England, whether in search of the beauties of nature, whether they are learned in the sciences of botany, geology, or antiquity, or whether they are in pursuit of "fresh fields and pastures new" for the exercise of their sporting proclivities—either with the horse, the gun, or the rod—penetrate into that secluded district which is bounded on the east and western sides by those hills which skirt the Team Valley or the Weardale moors, which is closed in by the valley of the Tyne on the north, by the vale through which winds the Brownie Brook on the south, and which is known as the Derwent Valley. Yet few localities in all the north country have so many claims on the sympathies of those who enter on any of the above pursuits as the district I have indicated, presenting as it does rich stretches of alternating woodland, parkland, tillage-land, and moorland, which pass before the traveller with almost the rapid succession of the changes in a kaleidoscope. As the passenger by the Derwent Valley Railway journeys on his way to Durham from Newcastle, he is naturally stuck by the beauty and almost startling rapidity of these shifting views of the landscape. Now he is hurrying through the beautiful meadows of Axwell Park and Gibside; almost immediately after the scene changes, as he dashes into the dark pine forests beyond Rowlands Gill, openings to the left hand of the railway ever and anon displaying some wild looking gill, clothed with ferns and gorse, with its brawling brook rushing over a stony bed on its way to fulfil its duties as a tributary; while on the right, far below the line, the River Derwent rolls sluggishly on its way to meet the Tyne below Swalwell, and with the Northumberland hills stretching away in the direction of Hexham, over the valley, showing a pleasant vista of rich pasture and woodland, with many a villa and hall peeping out clean and white from the midst of their encircling girdle of beeches, oaks, and elms. Past Ebchester the train rushes, but nothing is seen of that prettily situated village on the banks of the Derwent, with its ancient church, the remains of its Roman station, or the old historical bridge across the Derwent, marking the spot by which the Scottish army, headed by King David Bruce, entered the county of Durham on its way to sack the ancient shrine of St Cuthbert at Durham, a purpose which was only prevented by the total rout and almost complete annihilation of the Scottish host at the battle of the Red Hills, outside of Durham, by the chivalry of the north, under the Earl of Neville. Past the pretty village of Shotley Bridge, with its curative spa, the train flies, thence through the slag heaps laid out by the Consett Iron Company, which stand on the right hand side of the line, while on the left hand is caught a beautifully extended view up the Derwent valley, with the Weardale Moors shutting out the view to the south-westward. Passing a ridge of hills which runs north and south across the Vale of the Derwent, a lovely valley is reached, through which winds a rivulet known as the Smallhope Burn, with the village of Knitsley standing at the western end, and Lanchester towards the eastern extremity, the latter pretty village being notable as the locality of a Roman encampment, a large portion of which still remains to mark the spot where the Tenth Legion of the Imperial Army did duty. Between Lanchester and Durham the route skirting the Brownie Burn is equally interesting and beautiful, and affords a rich treat to almost every description of traveller. The valleys of the Brownie and Smallhope are part of the country hunted by the North Durham Foxhounds, and many of the "first flight men" of that hunt reside in the locality indicated. Further up amongst the moors and denes by the Derwent side, the Braes of Derwent Foxhounds hold sway and enjoy excellent sports, the foxes put out of this wild country side being of a hardy and swift-footed race, who sell their lives dearly when chased. The Derwent, the Brownie, the Smallhope, and numbers of smaller streams afford excellent amusement to the followers of the "gentle art," who, rod in hand, visit the chosen retreats of the speckled trout during the summer in large numbers, while as game preservers the landed proprietors of the valley are most enthusiastic devotees. Close to Consett Hall, Underhand was dropped, while many a good horse has found his way to victory on the turf who first saw the light in these valleys, where most of the resident gentry and tenant farmers possess a few thorough bred brood mares.

It was into the country I have sketched I betook myself a few days ago, in accordance with an invitation kindly vouchsafed me by W. B. Haansbergen, Esq., of Endfield Lodge, Newcastle, to inspect the breeding stud he is forming at Woodlands, near Knitsley. The gentleman named is the head of a firm of merchants who have for many years past carried on a large trade between the German and Dutch ports and the Tyne, and about nine months ago he purchased the estate of Woodlands, which contains about 1,100 acres of capital land, besides a hall which stands amongst the pine and fir plantations on the southern bank of the Smallhope, opposite Knitsley station, from which it is distant about a mile. The spot is well chosen either as the family residence of a country gentleman, or as a place to form a breeding stud, the beautiful scenery and the rich variation of tillage and moorland affording either the means of business or amusement to its owner; while, notwithstanding the fact that it is situated on the crest of a ridge of hills, it is so perfectly sheltered from the bitter blasts from almost every point of the compass by the employment of an encircling girdle of fir and pine timber, as to be as snug a retreat as any that can be found in the neighbouring valleys. The first purchases made by Mr. Haansbergen for his stud were at Doncaster last year, when that gentleman became the owner of Winnifred and Helia at the sale Lord of Feversham's stud, and to these he added the mares Amanda, Trapcage, and Fascination, from the Sheffield Lane Stud, two days afterwards. Wood Nymph, the the dam of Warrior, Dryad, and other good horses, was next bought by him at Tattersall's, and last of all Sparta, Lady Graham, Lady Touchstone, and All Right, were purchased, the latter at the sale of Capt. Lyson's horses, at Glasgow, not long ago. A lord for this harem was to be found, and after several of the sires which have been recently in the market had been seen, the French horse Stentor, once the property of M. Loupin, was transferred to Woodlands, the whole being placed under the care of Mr. Hadley, who is well known at Newmarket and at Epsom as the late stud groom of Lord Stamford, and who is a most practical, careful, and judicious manager for such a charge. Mr. Haansbergen met me at the entrance to his grounds on my arrival, and Hadley was presently summoned to our assistance, and my inspection of the brood mares commenced, a row of boxes in the rear of the hall being first taken. The first animal visited was St. Etheldreda, a mare foaled in 1865, and got by Dundee out of Cossack Maid, by Hetman Platoff out of Sister to Fox. She is a dark chesnut, with a blaze face, and a white heel, showing size, power, and fashion all through her great good-looking frame. She ran on the Turf as Sorrel, and her fine breeding makes her a most desirable acquisition to any breeding establishment. She had at her foot a very fine chestnut colt (just a month old when I saw it), by Newcastle. Although this young gentleman is a little too in-bred to Touchstone for my taste, he is as fine a colt as one need look upon, his flat legs and big joints already giving promise of standing plenty of work. This colt is the first-born at the new stud, and surely in all reason his name ought to be Woodlands. In the next box we found Maggie, a half bred mare, by Voltiguer out of Reality (sister to Intrepid), by Accident. She is a big, roomy-looking mare, showing rare bone, and the bar sinister in her pedigree appears to be a long way back, if her looks are to be taken as any criterion. She is the dam of Number Nip, Nickie Ben, &c., and on the 5th of March she threw a fine colt foal to Cathedral. This little creature is a bright bay, with a snip of white on his nose, and on our entering the box he galloped round in a manner to fully demonstrate that he has the full use of his limbs already. The next animal we visited was Sparta, by Pyrrhus the First out of Hornpipe, by Vension out of Reel, by Camel, a fine, commanding-looking mare, with a hard wear-and-tear look about her. She was purchased by Mr. Haansbergen from Mr. Taplin, of Whitecliffe Hall, together with a black filly by Dundee, now two years old, which her owner wishes to let for her racing career only, with a view to securing so well-bred a mare for his stud at the close of her Turf days. From her good looks, free action, and docile temper, whoever gets this filly will probably have no cause to regret the venture. A black mare, Trapcage, by Sweetmeat out of Birdtrap, by Birdcatcher, was next led into the yard. This mare was bred by the late John Osborne in 1858, and was a good performer on the Turf. She afterwards went to the Sheffield Lane Stud, where she threw, amongst other stock, a colt by Trumpeter, named Blue Rock. A two year old, Hurlingham, by Adventurer (not the Derby horse), is said to promise good things, and she has missed during the present season to Pretender. She has fine quality, but is a little light of bone, and her alliance with Stentor, to whom she will be put this season, looks like a more suitable selection for her than any she has had since she went to the stud. Lady Touchstone, by Touchstone out of Anna Thillon, next came under notice. She is a rich brown, with a star in her face, with black points, and although she is a trifle undersized she shows all the quality of he tribe, with good length and capital shoulders as a recommendation. She was purchased at a sale of blood stock at Newcastle, together with a brown filly foal by The Primate. The latter is now a yearling, but is a plain, shelly-looking animal, and very different from other stock by her handsome sire I have seen in other parts of the district. "Capt. Cradock," the owner of Vance, Lackland, and other horses, is stated to have a fine two-year-old colt by Camerino out of Lady Touchstone that promises great things. Hadley next led into the yard a small, plain-looking bay mare with black points, which I was told was Amanda, by Annandale out of Extravaganza, the dam of Goodwood and Richmond. She has length to recommend her, and is mounted on short legs, with good bone, and she bears a strong resemblance to her son by St Albans, with the exception of lacking his quality. She was purchased from Mr. Johnstone at Doncaster last year, and was believed to be in foal to Adventurer. This does not appear to be the case, however, and she will probably be mated with Stentor. The whole of these mares were located in a range of stabling snugly placed in the rear of the hall, which are apparently capital quarters for the matrons. Passing to the rear of these buildings we visited an enclosure in which were three mares. The first of these was Winnifred, by Wommersley from a Hampton mare, bred in 1854, and located for some time with the Duke of Beaufort's stud, for whom she threw Ophicleide, by Trumpeter, and Victory, by Prime Minister, two pretty fair performers on the Turf. She was afterwards sold to Lord Feversham, from whom her present owner purchased her. She is a dark brown, with black points, with a powerful frame, and length enough for anything. She dropped a dead foal by Cape Flyaway on Feb. 5, having been injured in her box while travelling to Knitsley. By her side was Lady Graham, a bay mare, bred by Mr. Harlock of Newmarket (from whom Mr. Haansbergen got her) in 1862. She is a brown, with a blaze face, and has excellent shapes about her. She is by Yellow Jack out of a Nutwith mare from Tophana, and ran pretty well on the Turf. She was stinted last year by Soapstone, but slipped her foal on the 16th of October, having apparently, like her companion, Winnifred, been injured while travelling to her northern quarters. Two such reverses as these at the commencement of the formation of the stud were doubtless most disheartening to Mr Haansbergen, who, however, while regretting the the accidents which deprived him of two well-bred youngsters, who might have done much for the good name of the stud, consoles himself with the knowledge that two such fine-looking well-bred mares cannot fail to be a source of honour and profit to him in times to come if they have but only average fortune. The third animal in the enclosure was Helia, by Phlegon out of Potestas, by Plenipo out of Acacia, by Phantom, bred by Colonel Lowther in 1856, and afterwards the property successively of Mr. W. S. Crawford, Mr. Popham, and Lord Feversham. She is a showy chesnut, with a blaze face and three white feet, and has bone and substance sufficient to carry fourteen stone across country. Indeed, I believe it is Mr Haansbergen's intention to give her a turn or two at the jumping business. She looks a likely mare to throw good stock; and amongst her progeny who have performed well is a mare named Eugenie (late Phantom Sail), by Zuyder Zee who ran well over Queen's Plate courses in Ireland. In a field close to the enclosure last visited we found old Wood Nymph, now eighteen years old, and her grey coat almost worn white. She is by Longbow out of Mrs Gill (the dam of King of Trumps), and is a most excellent mare in all her points, being lengthy and bloodlike all over. Her career at the stud has been a most notable one, and she seems that description of mare that will always throw something that can race at least a little. She has had the grey Warrior, who, I hear, is getting excellent stock in Lincolnshire; also a colt named Forester to Stockwell, Winnifred to Knight of Kars, and Dryad and Capsicum to Cape Flyaway. She is now heavy in foal to Blinkhooli, and she will be put to The Earl, to whom Mr. Haansbergen has taken two subscriptions, the other mare he will probably send to Neasham being Lady Touchstone. Passing through a plantation on the north side of the homestead, in which a loose box for barren mares has been erected, we reached a pasture on the hill side, commanding a fine view of the Smallhope Valley, with Knitsley Railway Station prominent on the opposite side of the valley, and the Hounsgill Viaduct, on the Stockton and Darlington Railway, far away to the westward. Here we found two mares, which, in my opinion, are bound to take precedence of anything that I saw at Woodlands. The first of these was Fascination, by Wild Dayrell out of Lady Lurewell, by Hornsea out of Vice. She is a bright bay, with a star in her face, and white forelegs, and shows quality from head to heels, with beautiful action. She was bred by Mr. Merry in 1862, and is own sister to Wild Charley, her dam having also thrown a long list of good ones before this, Cannobie, by Melbourne, and Folkeston, by Birdcatcher, being the most prominent of them. The former, it will be remembered, ran third to Ellington for the Derby of 1856, after making a sad example of a good field of horses for the Metropolitan of the same year. Folkestone, a golden chesnut horse, was a capital two year old in 1860, and won several races for his breeder and owner, but he trained off afterwards, and retired to the stud. With such lineage and with her own good looks Fascination can scarcely fail to do credit to the stud she is located in. She is heavy in foal to Adventurer, and was purchased by her owner from Mr. Johnstone in September last. The other mare in the field was All Right, by Kingston out of Tested, by Touchstone, who was bred at Middle Park in 1860, and afterwards passed into the hands of Mr. Murland, for whom she threw Pride of Erin and Erin, both by Longrange, besides other useful animals. She is a rich brown, and as handsome as a picture, showing many of the characteristics of her sire in her conformation, and she is now in foal to Marsyas. In this field we saw a capital group of four boxes suitable for mares and foals, and it is intended to enlarge them, and enclose a bit of paddock, in which the mares and their offspring can strech their limbs in bad weather without going into the adjoining fields, to four of which there is access from the buildings. Retracing our steps to the lawn in front of the hall, Hadley brought from a box near the enclosure in which we had seen Helia and her two companions, the stallion Stentor. He is generally credited to France, in which country he was foaled, but his pedigree is as pure a Whitewall one as I have ever read. He is by De Clare (by Touchstone out of Miss Bowe) out of Songstress, by Birdcatcher out of Cyprian, by Partisan, and thus comprises the winners of two Oaks and of the St Leger in his pedigree. De Clare, his sire, was the Malton Derby horse for 1855, and had won the two events for which he had started as a two year old. He went wrong shortly before the Derby, and cleared the way nicely for Wild Dayrell, and the accident, whatever it was, incapacitated him from appearing again on the Turf. Songstress, the dam of Stentor, was the Oaks victrix of the year when her stable companion, Danial O'Reuke, dropped from the clouds, and beat one of the best fields that ever started for the Derby. She was a handsome, raking-looking mare. Her son, Stentor, is a bright bay, with black points, ticked all through his coat with white hairs, thus sufficiently indicating his Birdcatcher decent. He is within a fraction of 16 hands 2 inches high, but so well balanced are are all his proportions that a casual glance cast at him would cause any one to think he was a little under than over 16 hands. His general appearance is most commanding, and he holds his beautifully-shaped, intelligent-looking head, which is set on to a muscular neck, which is free from lumber, like a gentleman. Whatever might be the defects of his sire,s neck, Stentor shows no deficiency there; he has good shoulders and depth of chest, with a muscular forearm, and bone enough below the knee to cause the heart of Admiral Rous to rejoice, while his feet are as sound as bell metal. A muscular back, with good length behind the saddle, capital girth, and depth in his back ribs, are his characteristics in his middle piece, while his quarters are long and muscular, with good breadth across the hips, muscular second thighs, and capital hocks and legs. Stentor only performed once on the Turf, viz, in the Pople d'Essal, or French Two Thousand Guineas, when he beat a good field, and it is a fact that he was tried to be a 14lb better horse than the famous Dollar. His owner and his groom both informed me that the horse had undergone a thorough veterinary inspection, which had failed to discover trace of any injury whatever on any part of him, so that his abrupt retirement from the Turf is inexplicable. That he was perfectly sound on his legs was fully demonstrated by his pony-like action, when his attendant set him going, and throughout the whole time he was on the lawn under inspection he showed a most perfect temper in every respect. He is the sire of Pythonisse, Neptunus, Proserpine (useful animals), and a few others who have distinguished themselves; but as yet Stentor appears to have had few chances of making that name for himself on the Turf which I fully believe he is capable of earning. With the exception of Lady Touchstone and Wood Nymph (who, as I have already said, will probably be sent to The Earl,) the whole of Mr. Haansbergen's mares will be put to this raking son of De Clare, and a number of other subscriptions have also been taken out to him, so that his first season in England is not likely to be a barren one. With a spirited proprietor at the head of the establishment, and with sound practical servants engaged in the management, it is fair to hope that the best result must follow the fortunes of this most suitable addition to the breeding studs of the county of Durham.

T. W.

Durham, March, 1873.

At the Hexham Police Court, on Tuesday, an old man named Joseph Hinde, nearly 70 years of age, a horsekeeper at West Wylam Colliery, was sent to Morpeth Gaol for two months, with hard labour, for committing an indecent assault upon a little girl named Elizabeth Ann Rostring, nine years old.

Newcastle-on-Tyne Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance.—The quarterly session of the above order was celebrated in the Primitive Methodist Chapel, Nelson Street, Tyne Dock, on Tuesday afternoon—the G.W.P. (Bro. W. M. Patterson) in the chair. After the opening service had been gone through, and initiation of representatives from the several divisions, the G.W.P. read a very interesting report for the past quarter. The statistical report of the G.S. (Bro. James Gibson) was next read, which showed the order in the north to be in a very flourishing condition. The membership was stated to be 1010 married, 547 single, and 103 half-members; and 251 cadets—being an increase of 50 members for the quarter. Five members had died during the quarter 25 children, and one cadet; and after deducting the allowance for these, the amount in hand in the funeral fund was £269 11s 4d. The amount received for benefit was £423 6s 9d; paid, £257 8s 6d; cash in hand, £2,082 16s 8d. The aggregate management fund shows a surplus of about £260. The report of the G.T. (Bro. W. M. Scott was highly satisfactory. Bro. W. M. Patterson, G.W.P., and Bro. James Gibson, G.S., were elected representatives to the National Division to be held at Bristol, in Whit-week. The next meeting of the Grand Division will be held at Waldridge Fell, the last Saturday in July.—A most enthusiastic public meeting was held in the school-room in the evening.

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. William Raw.

SHOTLEY SPA, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

MR. WILLIAM RAW

HAVING been honoured with instructions from MISS WILLIAMS, who is leaving Shotley Spa, will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION a portion of her Valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FARMING IMPLEMENTS, &c., &c.; also a splendid MARQUE, 90 feet circumference, on TUESDAY, May 6th, 1876.

Particulars to follow.

Sale Office, Blackhill, Co. Durham. 811c

BLACKHILL.

MR. WILLIAM RAW

HAVING received instructions from MR. ELLIOTT, Draper, Derwent Street, Blackhill, who is leaving this neighbourhood, will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 21st and 22nd April, the remaining portion of his STOCK, comprising—30 Iron Bedsteads; Ready-made Clothes; Wool Shirting, in great variety; Fingering Wools; a large quantity of Carpeting and Druggeting; an excellent choice of Stuffs, and other Drapery Goods too numerous to mention. Also, 1 Kidderminster Carpet, about 22 yards, and Kitchen Utensils.

Sale to commence each night at Half-past Six o'clock.

Sale Office, Blackhill, Co. Durham. 820c

VALUABLE BUSINESS PREMISES FOR SALE, AT LEADGATE.

MR. WILLIAM RAW

HAVING received instructions from MR. MICHAEL MOYLE, will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION on THURSDAY, May 1st, 1873, at the house of MR. CLARK, Queen's Head, Leadgate,

IN ONE LOT,

All that very valuable BUSINESS PREMISES situate in Front Street, Leadgate, next door to Mrs. Noble, and in the occupation of Mr. Wilson and others. The front premises contain Shop, Front Parlour, Four Rooms, Cellar, and other conveniences. Also, at the back, Two Cottages, a Two Stalled Stable, Cart Shed, &c.

For further particulars apply to MR. MOYLE, Leadgate, or the AUCTIONEER.

Sale Office, Blackhill, Co. Durham. 821c

IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AT SNOWS GREEN HOUSE, NEAR SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

MR. WILLIAM RAW having been honoured with instructions from the Executors of the late THOMAS RICHARDSON, Esq., will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION the whole of his very Valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, WITHOUT RESERVE, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 21st and 22nd April, 1873, all the Furniture in the Drawing Room, Dining Room, Sitting Rooms, Entrance Hall and Staircase, Servants' Hall, Kitchen, Wash-house, and six Bed Rooms, which contain valuable Mahogany Sofas, Tables, Chairs, Drawers, Bedsteads, Brussels Carpets, Six excellent Feather Beds and Four Hair Matresses, together with all the other Furniture.

N.B.—For particulars see Bills, which can be had on application to the AUCTIONEER.

Sale to commence at Half-past Eleven o'clock each day precisely.

Sale Office, Blackhill, Co. Durham. 781c

By Mr Joseph Oley.

MR. J. OLEY'S PRESENT SALE APPOINTMENTS.

April 21st.—Farm Stock, at Throstle Nest.
Do. 26th.—Furniture, at Greenside.
Do. 28th.—Milch Cows, &c., Hagg Hill.
Do. 30th.—Leicester Sheep, &c., Broom Hill.
May 1st.—Farm Stock, Mount Pleasant.
Do. 5th.—Furniture, Castleside.
Do. 6th.—Farm Stock, &c., Ebchester.
Do. 7th.— Do. Do., Holmside Lane.
Do. 8th.—Waggen Horses and Kye, West House.
Do. 9th.—Farm Stock, &c., Harbuck.
Do. 10th.— Do. Do., Horse-le-Hope Mill.
Do. 12th.— Do. Do., Winnis Hill.
Do. 14th.—Grass Parks, Newbiggin. 813c

BROOM HILL, NEAR EBCHESTER.

MR. JOSEPH OLEY, commissioned by JOHN HUNTER, will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION his very valuable STOCK of LEICESTER SHEEP, on WEDNESDAY, April 30th, 1873, at BROOM HILL, comprising 30 well-bred Leicester Ewes, and their followers, 38 prime Leicester Hogs fit for the butcher; also, a large Stone Roller and Hore Corn Rake.

Sale to commence at Two o'clock in the Afternoon.

N.B.—Broom Hill is only half-a-mile from Ebchester Station. 815c

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THROSTLE NEST, NEAR LANCHESTER.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at the above Farm, on MONDAY, April 21, 1873, all the FARM STOCK and FARM IMPLEMENTS, (belonging to MR. RICHARD HODGSON, who is declining Farming.)

MR. JOSEPH OLEY, Auctioneer.

Comprising 1 Draught Horse, aged; 1 Do. Mare, in foal to "Honest Tom," aged; 1 Do. Mare, 9 years old; 1 Half-bred Chestnut Horse, 6 years old, quiet to ride or drive; 4 Milch Cows, calved and to calve; 1 Geld Cow; 8 Two-years-old Heifers; 3 Yearling Stirks; 5 Horned Ewes and their Lambs; 7 Half-bred do.; 8 Half-bred Hogs; 1 Leicester Tup; 1 Long Cart; 1 Coup do., nearly new; 1 pair of Cart Shelvings; 1 large Wood Roller do.; 1 Iron Plough; 1 do. Scuffler; 1 pair Four-boled Harrows; 1 Ladder; Winnowing Machine with Barn Implements; Cart Harness and Plough Gear for one pair of Horses; Sheep and Pig Troughs; a lot of Old Iron; 1 Gander, 3 Geese, and their Goslings, with a number of Hens and Ducks.

Sale to commence at One o'clock, p.m. 809c

MOUNT PLEASANT, NEAR COLD ROWLEY.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION at the above Farm on THURSDAY May 1st, 1873, the FARM STOCK, FARM IMPLEMENTS and part of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE belonging to MR. MATTHEW STODDART, declining farming,

MR. JOSEPH OLEY, Auctioneer,

Comprising:—1 Draught Horse, 8 years old; 1 Do. Mare in foal, by Conqueror, 9 years old; 1 Do. Colt, rising 2 years, very promising; 1 Do. yearling Colt; 1 Milch Cow in calf; 2 Two-years-old (in-calving) Heifers; 1 Geld Cow; 2 Two-years-old Steers; 3 One and a-half years Stirks; 2 Yearling Do.; 2 Milch Calves.

The IMPLEMENTS comprise:—1 Long and 1 Coup Cart; 1 Iron Ribbing Plough; 1 do. Scuffler; 2 Pairs Iron Harrows; 1 Pair four bolled Wood Harrows; 1 Stone Roller; a Combined Reaping Machine; 2 Sets of Cart Harness; 1 do. Plough Gears; 3 Riding Saddles; 1 Side Saddle; 2 Bridles; 2 Pairs Cart Ropes, Cow Chain, Hay Rakes and Forks, Grapes and Shovels, Hacks, Tubs, Stone Pig Troughs, Old Iron, &c., &c., with all the Dairy Utensils and part of the Household Furniture, including Chest and Frame, Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs, &c. Also a number of Prime Hens. 814c

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

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. John Jenkins.

SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

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

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

July 17th, 1872. 214c

By Mr. W. Nicholson.

SHEEP WALKS, NEAR CONSETT.

MR. W. NICHOLSON

BEGS most respectfully to announce that he has received instructions to SELL BY AUCTION, at the above place on WEDNESDAY, April the 30th, 1873, the whole of the FARM STOCK, IMPLEMENTS, a portion of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., belonging to MR. ROBERT FORSTER, who is declining farming, consisting of:—

1 Brown draught Mare, about 15½ hands.

CATTLE AND SHEEP.

1 Cow, recently calved; 2 Cows, in calf, close to profit; 1 one-year-old Heifer; 1 finger Calf; 75 black-faced Ewes and their followers, by a Leicester Tup; 1 Leicester Tup.

IMPLEMENTS.

2 Coup Carts, Shelvings, Iron Plough, 1 pair Harrows, Scuffler, Wheelbarrow, set of Cart Harness, Plough Harness, Saddle and Bridle, Pad, Corn Bin, Stubble Rake, Ladders, Cow Bands, set of Draining Tools, Wicken Rakes, Hacks, Mells and Hammers, Stubbing Hoes, Forks, Spades, Shovels.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, DAIRY UTENSILS AND POULTRY.

3 four-poled Bedsteads, Desk Bedstead, Mahogany Chest of Drawers, Longsettle, Kitchen Table, Form, 8-days Clock, ½ doz. Kitchen Chairs, Fender and Fire Irons, an excellent Barrel Churn, no worse than new, Milk Bowls, 30 Hens, &c.

Sale to commence at half-past Twelve o'clock, with the Household Furniture. The Stock at Two o'clock.

Sheep Walks is situated two miles from Consett, and half-a-mile from Butsfield.

Wolsingham, April 2nd, 1873. 812c

Found.

FOUND STRAYING, near Castleside, on the 12th April, 1873, 8 half-bred SHEEP. If not claimed within seven days will be sold to pay expenses.—Application to be made to SUPT. OLIVER, Police Station, Consett, Co. Durham. 822c

To Lend.

MONEY TO LEND.

RITISH MUTUAL INVESTMENT CO. LIMITED.

SUMS from £50 to £1,000 to lend on approved Personal Security, and larger sums on Freehold or other property. No enquiry fee. Monthly or quarterly repayments.—Apply to

J. J. BRITTON,
Solicitor,
399c Newcastle-on-Tyne.

For Sale.

A SMALL WALNUT HARMONIUM for SALE, New and Cheap.—Apply to A. PHILLIPSON, Dipton. 817c

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FOR SALE Three good useful SCHOOL DESKS and Four FORMS.—Apply to JOSEPH HOWARD Consett.

Consett, 18th April, 1873. 824c

MINING SHARES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, 11 SHARES in the WALLISH MINING COMPANY. The Mine is now yielding excellent Ore, and the prospects are very good for a safe and lucrative investment.—Apply to MR. WILLIAM RAW, Auctioneer and Sharebroker, Blackhill, Co. Durham. 725c

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

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TO BE DISPOSED OF, the GOOD-WILL of the DRAPERY, GROCERY, and PROVISION BUSINESS, successfully carried on by JOHN WATSON for the last 33 years, who is retiring from business. Stock optional.—Apply on the premises, Albion House, Castleside. 745c

Wanted.

WANTED a Good GENERAL SERVANT.—Address X.Y. at the Printer's. 818c

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WANTED two or three Apprentices to the DRESSMAKING.—Apply, 22 Cutlers Hall Road, Blackhill. 816c

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WANTED a respectable GIRL for a situation in Town.—Apply at the *Guardian* office. 785c

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

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

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WANTED to Purchase or Lease, a PUBLIC-HOUSE, or BEERHOUSE. Price from £200 to £2,000. No objection to buy, if in a Building Society.—Address, stating full particulars, to "Malt," *Guardian* Office, Consett. 649c

Business Announcements.

NEWSOME'S GRAND CIRCUS, NEW BRIDGE STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, open every Evening at Seven, commencing at Half-past. MORNING PERFORMANCES every SATURDAY. Doors open at Two commencing at Half-past. MONDAY, April 21, and during the week, entire change of programme. Fresh novelties and important engagements.

In consequence of the great success attendant on the production of the Fairy Spectacle of Cinderella and the Little Glass Slipper, it will be repeated for Six Nights longer. The beauty and brilliancy of this pretty Fairy Legend has been the admiration and delight of the vast throngs who have witnessed it during the past week.

New acts of Horsemanship, New Sayings by the Funny Clowns. 823c

Business Announcements.

ANOTHER LARGE ARRIVAL OF HAMS AND BACON.

SALE FOR FOURTEEN DAYS LONGER.

THOMAS SWAINSTON

15, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,

DEFIES COMPETITION IN QUALITY AND PRICE, AS FOR EXAMPLE, THE FOLLOWING QUOTATIONS—

WHOLE HAMS, 7½d per lb.

BACON, 5d per lb.

„ (fine) only 6d per lb.

200 PRIME HAMS, MILD CURED 7½D. PER LB. EACH.

THOMAS SWAINSTON,

15, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT. 673c

SPRING CLOTHING.

R. W. SHAW'S

STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING is now ready for inspection, and is causing considerable attraction, especially the BOYS' AND YOUTHS' SUITS, which, for elaborate styles, together with the immense variety to choose from, cannot fail to meet with the approval of the public. The prices of the Boys' Clothing vary according to size. Please to read the undermentioned quotations:—

COATS.

Black Kensington Coats from	14s. 6d. to 32s. 0d.
Fancy Tweed Single-Breasted	12s. 6d. to 26s. 0d.
Fancy „ Double-Breasted	17s. 6d. to 35s. 0d.
Blue Diagonals	24s. 0d. to 30s. 0d.
Blue Melton Reefers	24s. 0d. to 30s. 0d.
Brown Melton Reefers	22s. 0d. to 32s. 6d.

A large variety of Boys' Black Cloth, Velvet, and Fancy Coats of every description.

VESTS.

Men's Black Cloth	4s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.
Men's do. Double-Breasted	7s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.
Men's Fancy Silk Mixtures	7s. 11d. to 10s. 6d.
Men's Fancy Tweed	4s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.
Men's Drab & White Moleskin	3s. 11d. to 6s. 11d.

All sizes in Boys' Black and Fancy Cloth and Velveteen Vests.

BOYS' TROUSERS.

Boys' Cloth Trousers	4s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.
Boys' Moleskin Trousers	4s. 6d. to 7s. 11d.
Boys' Drab Cords	1s. 11d. to 6s. 11d.
Boys' Partridge Cords	4s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.
Boys' Fancy Stripes	10s. 6d. to 13s. 6d.

TROUSERS AND VESTS.

Men's Fancy Striped	12s. 6d. to 19s. 6d.
Men's Silk Mixtures	24s. 0d. to 27s. 0d.
Men's Fancy Stripes (best quality)	24s.
Men's Black Trousers and Vests	13s. 6d. to 27s. 6d.
Men's Grey and Brown Deerskin	24s. 0d. to 26s. 0d.

The above Goods can be supplied either with Single or Double-Breasted Vests. They are splendid Goods and beautiful patterns.

BOYS' KNICKERBOCKER SUITS.

Boys' Tweed Plain Knickerbocker Suits	4s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.
Boys' Tweed Do., beautifully braided	8s. 6d to 14s. 6d.
Boys' Blue Satara	16s. 6d. to 18s. 6d.
Boys' Brown Velveteen	12s. 6d. to 18s. 6d.
Boys' Black Velveteen	11s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.

Also a large variety of other makes too numerous to mention.

BOYS' CHELTENHAM SUITS.

Boys' Tweed Cheltenham Suits	6s. 11d. to 10s. 6d.
Boys' Tweed Do., beautifully braided	10s. 6d. to 18s. 6d.
Boys' Black and Blue Satara	12s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.
Boys' Grey Doeskin	8s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.
Boys' Black Velveteen	12s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.
Boys' Brown Velveteen	12s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.

LEOPOLD SUITS.

Boys' Tweed Leopold Suits	12s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.
Boys' Black Do.	16s. 6d. to 38s. 0d.
Grey Melton	14s. 6d. to 28s. 6d.
Brown Melton	12s. 6d. to 27s. 0d.
Best all Wool Tweed	28s. 0d. to 40s. 0d.
Velvet Coat and Vest, with Cord Trousers,	12s. 6d. to 17s. 6d., according to size.

The above Suits are in both Single and Double-Breasted Coats, newest styles.

MEN'S TROUSERS.

Men's Black Cloth	8s. 11d. to 18s. 6d.
Men's Fancy Tweed	3s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.
Men's Woollen Cords	12s. 6d. to 18s. 6d.
Men's Moleskin, drab or white	4s. 11d. to 10s. 6d.
Men's Drab Cords	6s. 6d. to 9s. 6d.
Men's Partridge Cords	8s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.
Men's Black Cords	9s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.
Men's Deerskin	16s. 6d. to 18s. 6d.

SHIRTS,
COLLARS,
BRACES,
SCARVES, CUFFS,
HOSIERY.

FELT HATS,
SILK HATS,
CLOTH CAPS,
GLENGARIES,
VELVET CAPS.

WHITE SKIRTS,
DUCK JACKETS,
PIT FLANNELS,
DRAWERS,
CARPET BAGS.

The above Goods will bear comparison with any others in the Kingdom, as they are bought direct from the Manufacturers, and one trial is only solicited in order to prove these facts. They are as well made as if done by the hand, and the style is superior to what is generally kept in stock.

Observe the address—

R. W. SHAW

THE FASHIONABLE CLOTHIER,
22, MIDDLE STREET, AND 13, FRONT STREET, CONSETT; AND
FRONT STREET, LEADGATE. 783c

BRILLIANT DISPLAY

OF

SPRING NOVELTIES,

IN

MILLINERY,

FANCY DRESSES,

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S JACKETS, &c.,

AT

R. W. SHAW'S,

LUTON HOUSE,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT. 790c

SPRING FASHIONS.

HOME

AND

READY-MADE

CLOTHING

In the first

FASHION,

To be had of

DANIEL HARRIS,

CLOTHIER AND DRAPER,

BLACKHILL.

WILLIAM JENKINS, BAKER AND CONFECTIONER, 55, DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL.

Tea Parties and Pic-nics contracted for. 806c

GARDEN SEEDS! GARDEN SEEDS!!

W. AMBLE,
FRUITERER,
DIPTON,

BEGS to inform his friends and the public generally that he has now on hand a large quantity of GARDEN SEEDS, POTATO SEED, RHUBARB ROOTS, CABBAGE PLANTS, &c. 766c

---

WATSON AND RICHARDSON,
WHOLESALE DRAPERS,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE,

BEG to inform their numerous friends and patrons that they have commenced the MILLINERY TRADE in all its Branches, and having engaged first-class hands under the superintendence of a very experienced MILLINER, and being supplied with the Latest Fashions from the London, Paris, Luton, and Dunstable Manufactories, they are enabled to offer the Newest Fashions at the lowest remunerative prices. 767c

Business Announcement.

MRS. JOSEPH McINTOSH,
DRESS AND MANTLE-MAKER,
BOLTON COTTAGE, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

A Wheeler & Wilson Machine for Sale. 825c

MILLINERY! MILLINERY!!

R. W. SHAW

HAS the pleasure to intimate that he has commenced the MILLINERY BUSINESS at his Leadgate Establishment.

Extensive alterations have been made to the premises, and a SHOW ROOM added.

The MILLINERY DEPARTMENT will be under the management of Miss PERCY, who has had great experience.

A SPECIAL DISPLAY will be made for Easter.

R. W. S. has just returned from the various markets with a Splendid Assortment of New Goods.

R. W. SHAW,
FRONT STREET, LEADGATE. 782c

THE GARDEN.

TO THE GENTRY, CLERGY, AND PUBLIC GENERALLY.

NOW READY, ROBSON'S justly celebrated and splendid collection of KITCHEN GARDEN SEEDS for one year's supply of Vegetables, including all the newest varieties, with full cultural directions for sowing.

	£	s.	d.
No. 1 COLLECTION—40 varieties, also 20qts of Peas of sorts, inclusive	3	3	
No. 2 COLLECTION—40 varieties, also 12qts. of Peas, of sorts, inclusive	2		
No. 3 COLLECTION—40 varieties, smaller quantities, 12 sorts of Peas, inclusive	1	1	
No. 4 COLLECTION—40 varieties, ditto, ditto, ditto	0	11	0
No. 5 COLLECTION—40 varieties, 6 sorts of Peas, inclusive	0	6	

Carriage paid to any address, on receipt of Post-office Order or cheque payable to

C. B. ROBSON,
NURSERY AND SEEDSMAN,
HEXHAM.
(Address in full.) 714c

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100 POUNDS REWARD.

R. FAIRMANN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
KYO, ANNFIELD PLAIN.

R. F. begs respectfully to thank the general Public for the liberal support they have given him in the past, thereby testifying their appreciation of his well-selected choice of WOOLLEN CLOTHS, and strict attention to business.

Suits to order is my Trade;
For suits at Fairmann's are well made,
Suits for Doctors and for Lawyers,
Suits for every sort of buyers;
Suits for thin men and for stout,
Suits for men who have the gout;
Suits to suit all kinds of states,
Suits for Captains and for Mates;
Suits for Masters and for Viewers,
Suits for Putters and for Hewers;
Suits for Teachers and for Scholars,
Suits for young men with high collars;
Suits for men of taste and fashion,
Suits that please men in a passion;
Suits I make of every kind,
Suits for Farmer and for Hind;
Suits for Ministers and King,
Suits that make the people sing;
Suits for pulpit and for ball,
Suits for speakers at the Hall;
Suits for young men going a-courting,
Suits for men who're fond of sporting;
Suits for men who ride a horse,
Suits for men of shorter purse;
Suits for father and for son,
Suits for people who like fun.

N.B.—Gentlemen's own material made up with every care to Style and Fashion. 734c

To Let.

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

Contracts.

TO BUILDERS.

THE OWNERS OF EAST CASTLE COLLIERY invite TENDERS for the Works required in the ERECTION of WORKMEN'S HOUSES. Drawings and Specifications may be seen after the 9th inst., on application to Mr. SWALLOW, East Castle Colliery, near Annfield Plain, Co. Durham, by whom Tenders (sealed and endorsed) will be received on or before the 23rd inst. No pledge is given that the lowest or any Tender will be accepted.

JOHN SMITH & SON,
Architects and Surveyors.
Town Hall, Shotley Bridge,
April 3rd, 1873. 796c

CONSETT LOCAL BOARD.

TO CONTRACTORS.

THE CONSETT LOCAL BOARD require TENDERS for the FORMATION OF A ROAD called Pasture Drift Road leading from Mount Pleasant, Consett, to top of Foundry Row, Blackhill.

Plans and Specifications may be seen at Mr. GEO. DAWSON'S, No. 4, Sherburn Terrace, Consett, from 12 till 4 o'clock, on and after SATURDAY, the 19th inst., and to whom Tenders may be sent (labelled "Pasture Drift") not later than Tuesday, the 29th inst., or by post to WEDNESDAY MORNING, the 30th inst.

The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

Signed for the Board,
JOHN ELLIOTT, Clerk.
Consett, April 17th, 1873. 819c

Public Notices.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.

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

By order of the Directors,
M. RICHLEY, Secretary.
Shotley Bridge, October 9, 1870. 242a.

Public Notices.

CONSETT CHURCH TOWER FUND.

THE Sum of £95 from the Parishioners of Consett is Still Required to provide the Funds necessary for the Completion of Consett Church Tower. Will all who have not promised to subscribe send in their names, with the amount, to the Vicar or the Churchwardens? A full List of all Subscriptions, great and small, will shortly be published.

FREDERICK STEGGALL, Vicar.
W. AYNSLEY, } Churchwardens.
J. S. MURRAY, }
670c

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

JOHN PROUD,

5, FRONT STREET, CONSETT,

BEGS respectfully to tender his sincere thanks to the Inhabitants of Consett and neighbourhood for their kind patronage during the last twelve years, and desires to inform his Friends and Public generally that having secured the services of a first-class MILLINER and competent DRESSMAKER has now the respective departments replete with every description of the Cheapest and most Fashionable Styles of MILLINERY and DRESSES.

J.P. begs also to call special attention to a large lot of MANTLES and JACKETS just arrived which are remarkably cheap.

N.B.---Hats cleaned and altered to the Newest Style. 807c

OPENING OF A TEMPERANCE HALL.

THE MEMBERS OF THE LINTZ FORD BAND OF HOPE earnestly invite the Public to the OPENING of the above, which is erected on the Leazes, near Burnopfield, on SATURDAY, April 19th.

A PUBLIC TEA will be provided in the Hall.

After Tea there will be a PUBLIC MEETING, when addresses will be delivered by DAVID RICHARDSON, Esq., of Newcastle, THOS. CARRICK, Esq., of Newcastle, and other members of the above Band of Hope.

Tea on the Tables at Four o'clock.

Chair to be taken at Half-past Six o'clock by the Rev. THOS. STIRRUP, Incumbent of Burnopfield.

Tickets for the Tea and Meeting, One Shilling—Meeting only—Threepence. Children under Twelve Years, Half-price. 798c

THOROUGHBRED STUD HORSE, at WOODLANDS, near Knitsley Station. STENTOR, by De Clare, (by Touchstone, out of Longbow's dam), out of Songstress, winner of the Oaks, by Birdcatcher, out of Cyprian, (also winner of the Oaks). Stentor won the Poule d'Essai, or French 2,000 guineas.

STENTOR stands 16 hands 1½, bright bay, 4 black legs. great substance, he is the sire of Pythonisse, Thabor, Neptunus, Paimpont, Absolon, Corvette, Proserpine (winner of Life Guard's Cup at Windsor, value 400 gs., carried 12 stone 7 lbs. 3 miles), and other winners. Thoroughbred mares, ten guineas; half-bred mares three guineas.—Apply to W. B. VAN HAANSBERGEN, Esq., Enfield Lodge, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 664c

ART UNION OF KENT UNDER THE SANCTION AND CONTROL OF HER MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL.

In accordance with Act 9 and 10 Vic., cap. 48.

ELEVENTH SEASON.

ONE SHILLING PER SHARE.

1,000 PRIZES, ranging in value from £100 to 10s. will be distributed to every 40,000 Tickets sold, being one Chance in Forty, by far the Largest Proportion Given by any Art Union, being Two principal Prizes of £100 each, viz., "The Merry Days when Charles was King," by Charles Stuart, on view at Phillpott's, 65, King William Street, London, and "The Sands Broadstairs," by J. M. Bowkett, on view at Witnall's Fine Art Gallery, 45, South Castle Street, Liverpool, and others varying in value from the £100 to 10s.

Purchasers of Ten Tickets are entitled to a Cabinet Photograph of the first prize, to be obtained by forwarding Tickets to the Secretary, and enclosing stamps for its transmission. The Committee will present to purchasers of Forty Tickets and upwards (in the event of their not gaining a prize), a picture to the value of half their subscriptions.

The Drawing will take place on Saturday, 3rd of May, 1873.

TICKETS may be had of the following Local Agents: Mr. ROBT. JACKSON, Front Street, Consett; THOS. BATEY, 12, Front Street; or of W. WOODLEY, Secretary, Woolwich, London, S.E. 801c

BURNOPFIELD BRANCH OF THE GATESHEAD CONSERVATIVE PERMANENT BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

AGENT:—MR. ROBERT REED, Jun., Lintz Colliery, Lintz Green.

STEWARDS:—Dr. COLQUHOUN, Burnopfield.
Mr. WM. NICHOLSON, Do.

THE BURNOPFIELD BRANCH of the above Society will hold its Monthly Subscription Meetings at Mrs. ISABELLA ADAMSON'S, "Black Horse Inn," Burnopfield, on the MONDAY EVENING prior to the first WEDNESDAY in every month, at from half-past Seven to half-past Eight o'clock.

Shares ... £100;	Monthly Subscription, ..	10s. 0d.
Half Do. £50;	" "	5s. 0d.
Quarter Do. £25;	" "	2s. 6d.

Entrance fee, 2s. 6d. per Share.

Book of Rules, with tables and pass-book annexed, 9d., can be obtained and Shares entered at any time on applying to Mr. REED, the Agent; or to the Secretary, Mr. GEORGE CRANSTON, at the Society's principal office, 21, High Street, Gateshead: or to the Solicitor, Mr. SHAFTOE ROBSON, Town Hall, Gateshead.

THE FIRST SUBSCRIPTION MEETING will be held at Mrs. ADAMSON'S, as above, on MONDAY EVENING, the 5th of May, 1873, at half-past Seven o'clock.

A large number of Shares have already been subscribed for.

808c GEORGE CRANSTON, Secretary.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, APRIL 19TH, 1873.

WORKING-CLASS MOVEMENTS.

IT is interesting to notice the various movements that are now going on among working men with the idea of bettering their condition in life. To some of these movements perhaps more importance is attached than they deserve, and their promoters receive too much credit for representing the bulk of the working classes. The various democratic and republican leagues in London, the executives and committees of which are composed of two or three small cliques of agitators, whose object is to keep their names continually before the public, are undoubtedly far less representative than they assume to be. But still there are organizations which must be held to represent more or less numerous sections of the working classes, and which are agitating with more or less vigour for various objects. The London Labour Representation League may have no real influence, but there are organisations in the country instituted on behalf of working men to obtain the direct representation of labour in Parliament. Such a one is the Liverpool Working Men's Association, which lately impressed on Mr. GLADSTONE the expediency of extending the time of polling in boroughs, closing public-houses during polling hours, putting official election expenses on local rates or the Consolidated Fund, limiting the legal personal expenses of candidates, and providing a yearly salary of £300 for Members of Parliament making a declaration of want of private means to support their position. This Liverpool Association evidently knows not only what it wants, but how to go to work to obtain it, and it had the gratification of being told by the PREMIER, that though the Government had enough Parliamentary business to occupy it at present, many of the points set forth deserved attention, and would receive the consideration of the Government when an opportunity might arise. Another political movement among working men was illustrated on Saturday in the monster demonstration at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, at which 200,000 persons are said to have been present, including 50,000 pitmen, and the object of which was to forward the principle of manhood suffrage. Such a meeting as this does not take place without men feeling a warm interest in the object of the gathering. These two matters are enough to show us that political feeling is not dead among the working classes, and that many of them are not satisfied with Mr. GLADSTONE'S improvements, as constituting their political Utopia. Another instance of political activity has just been furnished in the third annual meeting of the Workmen's Peace Association, at which resolutions were passed rejoicing at the progress that has been made in the application of the principle of international arbitration, and expressing strong condemnation of the conduct of those who are raising money in this country to aid hostilities against the existing Government of Spain. We might multiply instances showing that the working classes have not lost sight of politics amidst their trade movement. These latter have doubtless occupied the principle place in the minds of working men of late; but it is probable that they will not continue to do so. When wages have been raised, and time shortened all round the trades, we may expect a lull in labour movements for some time, and there are at present indications that political objects will then take a more important place in working men's thoughts. We see that the pitmen of Northumberland and Durham are by no means rendered politically content and satisfied by the increase of their wages. Pecuniary prosperity has a tendency to make them think more of themselves, and they accordingly demand manhood suffrage. If the working men after exacting the utmost wages they can for the smallest possible period of labour, would turn their attention to co-operation in supplying themselves with the necessaries of life, they would probably do better for themselves than even by their trade movements. But working men do not as a class take kindly to this species of co-operation, and the annual congress of co-operative societies which was opened at Newcastle-upon-Tyne simultaneously with the holding of the demonstration to which we have referred will not interest nineteen workmen out of twenty so much as the demonstration itself will. The energy of the working classes has lately been employed to obtain more wages and shorter periods of labour; but there are signs that they will shortly interest themselves in political matters much more than in economizing their expenditure by means of co-operation.

Local and District News.

In a recent issue of our contemporary, the "Schoolmaster," containing the result of last Christmas examinations for certificates in training colleges and also the list of appointments, we are pleased to observe the name of Mr. H. Beeley, of Blackhill, who occupies a good position in the first class; having, also, gained a full drawing certificate, and certificates in several science subjects.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT TANFIELD LEA COLLIERY.—On Thursday morning, a Cornishman named Wm. Croker was working in his board, at Tanfield Lea Colliery, when a fall of stone occurred crushing him severely. He was got out as soon as possible, and was found to have sustained terrible injuries about the head, and one of his legs was broken.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT TOW LAW.—On Tuesday last, Mr. Thomas Dean, deputy coroner, held an inquest at the Surtees' Arms, Tow Law, on the body of a man named Featherstone Wallace, a pitman, aged 55 years, who lived at Tow Law, and who leaves a wife and two children. The deceased, who worked at Black Prince Colliery, commenced his work about half-past four o'clock a.m., to hew coals, on Friday last, and was last seen alive by the deputy about five o'clock a.m., when he stated all was right. About 6-30 a.m., the deputy heard a fall of stone where Wallace was working, and he called out, and on proceeding to the spot, found a large stone upon his head and body, and the poor fellow dead. Evidence was given that deceased was a careful and practical man and had worked in the pits for 30 years.

WARRANT OF EJECTMENT.—On Thursday, at Lanchester Petty Sessions, Mr. Granger, Durham, acting on behalf of Mr. Taylor, bootmaker, Consett, applied for a warrant of ejectment against Robert Jackson, law-clerk, Delves Lane, Consett. The particulars of this case have already been before the public.—The magistrates made the order as required.

A PITMAN'S DEFINITION OF SENSIBILITY.—On Thursday last, during the hearing of a case before the Lanchester bench of magistrates, a pitman who was under cross-examination by Mr. A. W. Granger, of Durham, and who had received a severe beating with a life-preserver, stated that he had been "knocked unsensible for a minute." On being asked how he knew that he was insensible for such a short space of time, the witness said he was not "insensible" but "unsensible." Being requested by Mr. Granger to describe the difference between the words, he very promptly replied, amid the laughter of the magistrates and the court, that "insensible meant when a man had his senses, and unsensible meant when a man hadn't his senses!"

COFFEE SUPPER AT RAMSHAW, NEAR BLANCHLAND.—The Primitive Methodists of the above place held their annual coffee supper in their chapel, on Saturday night. A large number partook of supper, after which a public meeting was held and ably presided over by Mr. C. Fairless, of Rookhope, who opened the meeting in a very pleasant speech. The next speaker was Mr. T. Curry, of Rookhope, who was followed by Mr. Stephenson Stobb, of Allenheads. The latter gentleman gave a spirit-stirring address, the subject being, "Turning the world upside down." The usual votes of thanks terminated this interesting social gathering.

STANLEY.—On Tuesday evening, there was a concert of local and instrumental music given in the New Infant Schoolroom, Stanley. The Rev. John Mathwin, M.A., Vicar of Tanfield, presided. A pleasing feature was the singing of several pieces by the school children—from the National School, Messrs Forster, Chaytor, Ritson, Armstrong, and Padfield, sang several songs, duetts, and glees, in a very creditable manner. Mr. Padfield presided at the harmonium. The Stanley Sax Horn band, under the leadership of Mr. G. Chaytor, played several selections in very good style. Rev. Mr. Crennell, and Mr R. W. Moles read, the former, "Chapters from the life of a Cheap Jack," and the latter "The May Queen." Both pieces were read in capital style. Rev. Mr. Mathwin proposed a vote of thanks to the children. Mr. Moles proposed, and Mr. Ridley seconded a vote of thanks to the chairman. Mr. W. Ritson proposed, and Rev. T. Stirrup seconded a vote of thanks to the performers. The children sang the National Anthem, which closed the proceedings.

PRESENTATION.—On Wednesday, the 9th inst., a few friends met at the house of Mr. J. Errington, Oxhill, to present Mr. Robinson Curry with a beautiful gold watch (suitably inscribed) albert and appendages; also a massive brooch for Mrs. Curry, on the occasion of his leaving South Tanfield, to fill a more lucrative situation at South Derwent Colliery. After the cloth was removed, Mr. Murray of Consett, was voted to the chair, and Mr. G. Hobson to the vice-chair, both of which offices were most ably filled by the respective occupants. After the usual loyal and patriotic toasts, Mr. John Graham, of Tanfield Lea, was called upon to make the presentation, which he did in an able, neat, and pithy speech, eulogising his many good qualities since he had known him, now nearly 35 years, to which Mr. Curry ably responded and thanked Mr. Graham on behalf of the subscribers for there beautiful presents. Amongst the other toasts given were, "The coal trade," "Agricultural interests," "Building interests," Host and hostess," "Chairman and vice-chairman." During the evening several of the company enlivened the night's proceedings by songs, &c., and altogether an enjoyable evening was spent.

"LAYING" GHOSTS AT TANFIELD.—On Thursday, two pitmen, named John Parker and Christopher Attey, were summoned before M. Kearney, E. T. Smith, and Henry Smith, Esqs., at the Lanchester Petty Sessions, nominally for being drunk and disorderly at Tantobie, on the 8th April. It appears that for some time past a complete panic has reigned amongst the inhabitants of Tanfield, Tantobie, and neighbourhood, in consequence of the doings of certain ghosts, and the police-officer stationed at that place, P.C. Raine, has been abroad late and early in the hope of confronting these unearthly visitors. On the night of the 8th of April that officer heard the screams of a woman proceeding from behind Elliott's public-house at Tantobie, and on running there he saw a woman in a fainting condition, caused by the antics of athletic-looking figures, enveloped in white sheets, and which were capering round to her intense terror. Raine got close to the unwelcome visitors before they were aware of his presence, which was made known to them by one of the spirits receiving a "reminder" from the officer's baton. The other figure turned to fly on finding the unexpected presence of the "man of law and order," but he also received a taste of the truncheon before he could get out of harm's way. Raine found the two men were the defendants, who were both drunk, and Parker bled profusely from the knock he had received on the head, and did not appear.—Mr. H. Smith remarked that they appeared to have been only drunken ghosts.—Sergeant Morland said serious complaints had been made by the residents at Burnopfield with reference to the ghosts. Every night some one rung the bell at Dr. Sutherland's house, and on the servants answering the summons they were generally startled by some one standing at the door dressed in white, and Dr. Sutherland himself had been a good deal frightened.—Mr. Kearney said an athletic looking fellow like Attey would make a formidable ghost.—Attey said he was very drunk.—Mr. Kearney said Attey appeared to be fond of spirits of two descriptions.—The defendants were fined 20s. and costs, the magistrates remarking that the men might do a good deal of harm by their pranks.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF A NEW CO-OPERATIVE STORE AT ANNFIELD PLAIN.—On Monday, April 7th, the foundation stone of the new co-operative store, at the above place, was laid by W. R. Dickinson, Esq., of Derwent Cote House, in the presence of a large concourse of people. When Mr. Dickinson made his appearance at the site, Mr. Robt. Turner, president of the society, presented him with a splendid silver trowel. After laying the foundation stone, Mr. Dickinson gave the following address, in a very able manner:—Ladies and gentlemen,—I hereby declare this stone to be well and truly laid, and in thanking you for the great honour conferred upon me in asking me to lay this stone, I only hope and trust that great benefit may be derived by all who may join this co-operative store, and, on behalf of myself, and co-partners in the South Derwent collieries, I can assure you that you have our warmest wishes in your future prosperity in this undertaking. I beg again, ladies and gentlemen, to thank you for this honour conferred upon me this day.—After the above address, Mr. Dickinson presented the members with a cheque for £20, on behalf of himself and co-partners. Votes of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Dickinson, was carried. After the above, an excellent tea was provided in a marquee, upwards of 300 regaling themselves with the good things provided. A concert was held after the tea, Rev. W. Mathwin, vicar of Tanfield, presiding. Mr. Burt, Northumberland miners' agent, gave an excellent address on the advantages of co-operation, &c. Messrs. McPherson, and Stapleton, of Newcastle, also gave each an address on the same subject. Mr. Thos. Lamb, Annfield Plain; Mr. Forster, Tantobie; and Miss Proudlock, Shotley Bridge, sang several pieces. Mr. Joseph Dickinson, presided at the piano. Votes of thanks to speakers, chairman, and all who took part in the proceedings brought a pleasant evening to a close, the public being highly satisfied with the whole day's proceedings.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT LANE HEAD QUARRY, STANHOPE.—A young boy, named David Hetherington, 13 years of age, was riding on the front of three waggons laden with limestone, drawn by two horses, at Lane Head Quarry, when he fell off, and the waggons passed over his legs and arms, which were broken. The man in charge of the horses was there when the accident occurred. The boy was taken to Stanhope, and lingered for three hours, when he expired.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT TO A YOUNG MAN AT WATERHOUSES.—A shocking accident, which terminated fatally on Wednesday morning, befel a young man, named John Banker, on Tuesday. The deceased was found at half-past o'clock, in a frightful state, lying on the rails between Waterhouses and Flass Junction. Although both legs were severed from the body, and the poor fellow had lain in that state for some time, he showed signs of life, and was accordingly conveyed to the nearest house, where he was attended by a medical man. The case, however, was hopeless, and the deceased gradually sank, and died as above stated.

POLICE CASES HEARD AT SHOTLEY BRIDGE ON MONDAY.—Patrick Moor, puddler, Consett, was charged by Supt. Oliver with playing at pitch and toss on Sunday last. Committed to prison for seven days.—William Hutchinson was charged with cutting and wounding Irvine Noble at Consett Iron Works. Remanded.—Michael Tracey was charged by Sergt. Foster with drunkenness in Middle Street, Consett, on the 12th inst.—Fined 10s. and costs.

SAVAGE ASSAULT.—Francis McGurk was charged before the Lanchester magistrates, on Thursday, with assaulting John McSense at Consett. From the evidence of the complainant it seems that he was turning a corner in Consett when he met the defendant, who knocked him down and severely kicked him.—Defendant admitted that he had not received any provocation, and pleaded drunkenness as an excuse for his conduct.—Defendant was fined £5 including costs.

BENFIELDSIDE CRICKET CLUB.—The annual meeting of the members of this club was held in the Blackhill School-room on Monday evening last. The report for the past year, as stated by the secretery, was received with general satisfaction, and showed the club to be in a good position. The election of officers was then proceeded with. On the motion of Mr. Lax, seconded by Mr. Foggon, Dr. Geo. Renton was unanimously elected captain for the ensuing season. Mr. John Dixon was chosen vice-captain, and Mr. Wm. Dickinson, secretary and treasurer. Henry Ritson, Esq., president; vice-presidents, Dr. W. Renton, Messrs. J. Lax, Mr. R. Dickinson and Dr. Clarke.

GOOD TEMPLARY AT CASTLESIDE.—On Saturday night, April 5th, a public meeting was held in the Church School-room, Castleside. The Rev. Wesley Farrar very ably occupied the chair, and said that the movement had his entire support, and that he should always be happy to render any assistance to a cause which was doing such a vast amount of good and rescuing so many poor drunkards, and making them not only steady and peaceable neighbours, but fitting and preparing them for another world. Interesting addresses explanatory of the principles and objects of the order were given by Bros. H. Lee and T. Dunn, Leadgate, and S. Leybourne, S.D.G.W.C.T., Blackhill, who at the close of the meeting opened a lodge, which numbers 29 charter members, and several more names were given and wait for initiation. This is a decided success, and angurs well for the future of the lodge, which is called "The Hope of Castleside." Bro. John Carruthers is recommended as L.D.

PRESENTATION.—A few friends of Mr. Robinson Curry, late of South Tanfield Colliery, met together at the house of Mr. John Errington, the Ox Inn, to present him with a handsome gold watch, together with a gold brooch for Mrs. Curry, for his long and valuable services at that place, he having taken a situation at South Derwent Colliery. Mr. G. Hobson occupied the chair, and Mr. John Murray the vice-chair. The presentation was made by Mr. John Graham, of Tanfield Lea, in a suitable and feeling speech, which was responded to by Mr. Curry, after which a very pleasant evening was spent.

COFFEE SUPPER AT KILN PIT HILL.—The independent order of Good Templars of "Lions Temple" Lodge, held their first coffee supper on Saturday night sen. A public meeting succeeded, and was ably presided over by Mr. J. Proud, D.G.W.C.T. of the above lodge, who explained the principles of the Order; Mr. T. Hudspith next gave a melody, which was well received; Mr. M. G. Armittage, of Slaley, W.C.T., next addressed the meeting, and recounted his bringing-up in a public-house, &c.; Mr. Jowitt, of Slaley, gave a recitation; Rev. Mr. Dymond, of Blackhill, gave an earnest and interesting speech; Mr. T. Hudspith, D.G.W.C.T., of Edmondbyers, then addressed the meeting in a short speech. During the evening the Sisters Bell, of Blackhill, sang a number of melodies, and added greatly to the enjoyment of the meeting. Altogether a very pleasant and profitable evening was spent.

LANCHESTER HIGHWAY BOARD.—The first meeting of the new Board was held at the Black Bull Inn, Lanchester, on Thursday, sen. Lieut-Col. Joicey was unanimously re-elected to the chair, and Mr. Talmadge to the vice-chair. The following waywardens have been appointed to represent the various townships:—

Billingside	Mr. E. Charlton.
Burnhope and Hamsteels	Mr. W. Cumming.
Butsfield	Mr. W. Bulman.
Collierley and Pontop	Mr. Thos. Humphrey.
Cornsay	Mr. George Alder.
Edmondbyers	Mr. R. Thompson.
Esh	Mr. C. Gillow.
Greencroft	Mr. D. C. Balleny.
Healeyfield	Mr. E. Leybourne.
Hedleyhope	Mr. George Elliott.
Holmside	Mr. J. Wilkinson.
Hunstanworth	Mr. J. Stephenson.
Kyo	Mr. George Hobson.
Lanchester	Mr. T. Cummins.
Langley	Mr. Andrew Hall.
Muggleswick	Mr. John Robson.
Roughside	Mr. T. Lowdon.
Rowley	Mr. G. Errington.
Satley	Mr. G. Walker.

Tanfield (including Beamish, Lintz Green, and Burnopfield), Lieut.-Col. Joicey, Mr. N. Clark, and Mr. W. J. Joicey.

THE ART UNION OF KENT.—It will be seen from our advertising columns, that this thriving, extensive, and now national institution, is verging upon the eleventh season of its establishment. Its objects are to enable, by a small subscription, all classes to become possessed of choice and valuable works of art; the distribution of which is decided by chance. To all who may be unacquainted with the working of the institution, we may say that the drawings always take place publicly, so that every subscriber has an opportunity of witnessing them. The accounts are thoroughly examined and certified to by a qualified auditor, and subsequently approved by the Board of Trade, and that previous to granting their sanction, the Committee of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council require a certificate from three Justices of the Peace as to the *bona fide* character of the undertaking. With these facts before us, the most suspicious person, if their proclivities tend to the encouragment of art and artists, cannot fail to support and assist the efforts of an unpaid committee towards a good and praiseworthy object, the result of whose labours is shown by the thousands of works of art periodically distributed by the Kent Art Union. This season two splendid pictures by artists of repute, each of the value of £100, will be drawn for, besides others varying in value from £60 to 10s. The subscription is one shilling, but greater advantages are offered to subscribers of larger amounts. The chances of success are one in forty. The drawing takes place on the 3rd May. We refer our readers to the advertisement in another column for the names of the local agents.

LANCHESTER BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

The ordinary meeting of the members of the above Board was held in the Board-room, Lanchester, on Thursday, sen., Mr. D. C. Balleny presiding.

THE SANITARY COMMITTEE.

The CLERK (Mr. W. W. Thompson) read the letter which had been received from the Medical Department of the Local Government Board, relative to the health of the union, and which had been adjourned for consideration that day. The Clerk informed the Guardians that Dr. Hunter had agreed to furnish the Board with the necessary particulars prior to answering the letter.

Mr. CALVERT thought the matter had better be adjourned for another fortnight, in order that Mr. Hunter might report at their next meeting.

Mr. JENKINS suggested that as this was the last meeting of the old Board, they had better wait a fortnight, when the Sanitary Committee could be re-appointed. In the meantime, however, the Board might acknowledge the receipt of the latter, and inform the Medical Department that an early reply might be expected.

Mr. H. SMITH: The Sanitary Committee was regularly appointed, and the answer to this letter must come from the Rural Sanitary Authority.

Mr. JENKINS said he would assume that the Sanitary Committee was dead.

Mr. SMITH argured that the had no right to assume that it was dead.

Mr. JENKINS said it was expedient to do so.

Mr. SMITH thought that the Board had better frankly say they could not furnish a report, until fresh arrangements were made under the new Board, but to say that there was not a Sanitary Committee would be saying what was not correct, for on looking over the minutes he found a proposition made by Mr. Jenkins himself, appointing a Sanitary Committee. It would be much better, he thought, to say that in consequence of some misapprehension that Committee had ceased to take proceedings, and consequently they were not able to give the information that was required.

Mr. JENKINS remarked that if Mr Smith took the sense of the meeting, it would be found that no Sanitary Committee existed.

Mr. SMITH said the meeting had already approved of the appointment of the Committee. The minute-book contained a proposal made by Mr. Jenkins, confirmed by the meeting, and actually signed by the Chairman.

Mr. JENKINS did not deny that a Sanitary Committee had been appointed; he only argued that it was expedient to consider it dead.

Mr. CALVERT thought that the argument between Mr. Smith and Mr. Jenkins was out of order, and he moved that they proceed with the business of the Board.

Mr. SMITH: Surely it is the business of this Board to reply to that letter.

Mr. JENKINS thought they should know exactly what they were doing—(hear, hear,)—and if they had acted unwisely it was well to retrace their steps.

Mr. CALVERT did not dispute that, but he considered that Mr. Jenkins and Mr. Smith were holding an argument between themselves,

The CLERK was instructed to prepare a letter to the effect that considering the present position of the Board of Guardians in its relation with the Local Government Board and the Sanitary Committee that was appointed, they were of opinion, as an expedient, that it would be better for the Union at large to delay any action until that day fortnight.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, April 10—Before M. KEARNEY (chairman), and E. T. TALMADGE, Esqs.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.

John Appleby was charged by Sergt. Potter with the above offence on the 5th inst., and fined 20s. and costs.

Ann Hall and *Ann McCabe* were charged by P.C. Stamper with a similar offence at Stanley, on the 6th inst.—Fined 10s. and costs each.

DRUNK AND RIOTOUS.

Thomas Brown, miner, Craghead, was charged by P.C. Logan with having been drunk and riotous at the above place on the 4th inst.—Fined 20s. and costs.

William Douglas, miner, was charged with a similar offence. P.C. Smith proved the offence, and defendant was fined 20s. and costs.

James Cummings and *James Langham* were charged by the same officer with a similar offence on the 5th inst.—Fined 10s. and costs each.

ASSAULT AND REFUSING TO QUIT.

John Mains was charged with refusing to quit the licensed premises of Peter Haw, at Cornsay, on the 7th inst. Defendant was further charged with assaulting the said Peter Haw on the same occasion. He was fined 20s. and costs for each offence.

PITCH AND TOSS.

Thomas Hall, *Roger Green*, *John Lowe*, and *Thos. Smith*, miners, Craghead, were charged by P.C. Logan with the above offence on the 6th inst.—Lowe, Smith, and Green were sent to prison, the two former for fourteen and the latter for seven days; Hill was discharged on payment of expenses.

THURSDAY, April 17th.—Before M. KEARNEY (chairman), E. T. SMITH, and HENRY SMITH, Esqs.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.

James Strong, miner, Annfield Plain, who was represented by his wife, was charged by Sergt. Morland with having been drunk and disorderly at Annfield Plain, on the 5th inst. The officer stated that defendant was drunk and fighting.—The chairman said the defendant had been before them upwards of fifty times.—Defendant's wife said the publicans should not supply her husband with drink. He had never worked since the occurrence, his ribs having been broken.—The magistrates said they would give defendant another chance, and fined him 10s. and costs.

Benjamin Todd, who did not appear, was charged by the same officer with a similar offence at the same place, on the 5th inst. Defendant was drunk and put off his coat in order to fight.—Fined 10s. and costs.

George Charlton, miner, Lizzie Colliery, pleaded guilty to a similar offence at Annfield Plain, on the 5th inst.—Under the hopes that defendant would conduct himself better for the future, he was fined only 1s. and costs.

Robert Stuart, miner, Oxhill, was charged by P.C. Reay with a similar offence.—Defendant pleaded guilty, and was fined 5s. and costs.

Thomas Armstrong was charged by P.C. Raine with a similar offence at Tantobie, on the 31st ult. The officer stated that defendant was ejected from a public-house, after which he wanted to fight.—Fined 5s. and costs.

Anthony Dawson, miner, Craghead, was charged with a similar offence at Craghead, on the 7th inst.—P.C. Logan proved the offence, and defendant was fined 10s. and costs.

Arthur Middleton, hawker, Hill Top, was charged by P.C. Raine with a similar offence at White-le-Head, on the 8th inst.—Fined 10s. and costs.

REFUSING TO QUIT.

George Reed, miner, Oxhill, was charged by John Errington, publican, with refusing to quit at Oxhill, on the 5th inst.—Defendant, who was represented by his wife, was fined 5s. and costs.

BIRTHS.

BLACKHILL.—At 6, Ledger Terrace, the wife of Mr. T. Forster of a still born child.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE.—At 65, Wood Street, on the 2nd inst., the wife of John Brodie, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

WORKINGTON.—At St. Michael's, on the 14th inst., by the Rev. R. Haythornthwaite, Mr. George Ainsworth, analytical chemist, Consett Iron Works, to Annie elder daughter of Mrs. Campbell, Marsh Side, Workington.

DEATHS.

CONSETT.—At Sherburn Terrace, on the 15th inst., aged 8 months, Thomas Atkinson Hazard, only and beloved son of Mary and the Rev. John Child, curate of Christ Church, Consett.

VENTNOR, ISLE OF WIGHT.—On the 5th inst., aged 65 years, suddenly, Henry Bailey, senior, of 20, Liston Road, Grafton Square, Clapham, late of Tottenham Court Road, London, W.

BROOMSHIELDS.—On the 10th inst., in the 97th year of her age, Eleanor, eldest and last surviving daughter of the late Thomas Greenwell, Esq., of Broomshields, in the county of Durham.

STANLEY HALL.—On the 10th inst., aged 51 years, Barbara, wife of Mr. Joseph Simpson, coke burner, Stanley Colliery.

LADY DARVILLE,

OR,

Lost in the Labyrinth.

AN ORIGINAL COPYRIGHT TALE.

By the Author of "JOHN GISBORNE'S WILL,

"YARLEY SHRUBSOLE," &c.

CHAPTER XI.

CRISSY'S NEW PROTECTOR.

How long Crissy slept on London Bridge she knew not. But she was suddenly roused by feeling herself touched on the shoulder. She started up in affright, and rubbing her dazed eyes, saw leaning over her a strange, darkly-glad figure from which she shrank with instinctive alarm.

A soft, gentle voice, however, came from the dark object leaning over Crissy, at the sound of which the poor girl ventured to look up again.

Still, she was not altogether assured, although the face of her disturber was mild and gentle-looking enough—albeit a pale, thin face—Crissy could not understand that long black dress, the large black hood, with the white cap inside, that covered the face, and the long string of huge black beads, with the cross at the end, at the woman's girdle.

"My child," said the soft voice, "what do you do here? Have you no home?"

"No," replied Crissy, sobbing, "I have no home here, in London."

"No home in London," repeated the woman, thoughtfully, "and have you no parents, no friends in London either?"

Crissy shook her head wretchedly. She believed what the woman in "the Fields" had told her, and she thought her father dead.

"Then will you come with me?" said the Sister, looking down on her with pity.

"Oh no, no!" replied Crissy, "I am afraid of going with anybody, because I was taken home once by a woman, and she took away my clothes, and made me wear these. And she ill-used me, till I ran away."

"And was she a stranger to you?"

"Oh yes, quite a stranger."

"Well," said the woman, looking into Crissy's eyes with a kindly expression that touched the child's heart "if you will trust to me I will take you where you will not be ill-used, and where clothes fit to wear will be given to you. Will you come?"

Crissy still doubted. But the notion of having clothes fit to cover her, went a great way towards ensuring her consent.

"Is it far?" she asked simply.

"No, not very far," was the soft reply. "Only a short walk."

"And are the people good people where you would take me?"

"Very, very good people," returned the woman, solemnly. "But come, child, you must not stay here, at any rate. The cold will kill you."

She laid her hand upon Crissy's arm, and gently forced her up. She did not notice that a small crowd had gathered round, intent upon watching her movements. When, however, she seemed to draw Crissy towards her, she was roughly reminded of this.

"Hallo!" exclaimed a coarse voice in her ear, "what's all this. Kidnapping the child, are you?"

"Yes, that's just what it is," said another of the spectators, "a goin' to make a nun of her, I dare say."

"A nasty, black, deceitful set," echoed a slatternly virago, pointing to the dark serge gown of the lay sister, "goin' about as though butter wouldn't melt in their mouths! I say she oughtn't to be allowed to take the child; that's what I say.

Crissy had heard all this and especially the word "Kidnapping." She had heard that word before, and had been told its meaning, and she began at once to read that the lay sister meant to take her away, and cut off her hair, and draw her teeth, and do all that the gross woman had included as the items of the kidnapping business.

It was no wonder, then, that she shrank away from her would-be protector, and so encouraged the crowd in their vociferations against the sister of Mercy.

"That's right!—don't you go, my gal!" exclaimed the slatternly virago. "You'll be shut up in a cell like a convick and made to kneel on your marrowbones till the flesh comes off of 'em, if you do. Don't you go, my gal."

To this noisy slattern, the Sister of Mercy turned calmly round.

"Will you," she said, "will any one here take care of this homeless child and give her a night's shelter?

The virago did not reply. She was only ready with abuse, not with help. And as to the crowd generally, the members of that were mostly in the same position.

"Will any one," repeated the Sister, "do the work that I am trying to do? If not, I say, let no one interfere."

She turned to Crissy, and took her hand.

"My child," she said. "Be not alarmed by what these people are trying to frighten you with. Come with me. I will not harm you."

Whether under the circumstances, Crissy would have accepted the offer or not it was impossible to say. But a new interruption decided her.

Pushing in through the crowd was a short, sturdy girl of intense ugliness, and with a huge idiotic head, and ferocious, but inexpressive eyes. The moment she saw the centre of attraction, she uttered a loud cry, and laid her hands upon Crissy.

"Come back!" she said, "you little wretch, I've found you at last!"

Crissy leapt rather than jumped from the seat, and thrust herself into the folds of the Sister's black dress for protection.

"Oh, take me!" she cried, "take me! I'll go anywhere. Only don't let *her* touch me!"

She pointed backwards to the astounded Nan, who stood gibbering and crumpling her fingers as though to clutch at her expected prey.

"Who is this girl?" said the Sister, warding off Nan with her hand. "Is she any friend, any relation of yours?"

"No," replied Crissy. "She's one of those that kept me against my will, and ill-used me. Oh, take me away from her—take me anywhere. Don't let her come near me."

This little episode exercised a strange influence over the crowd. The repulsive appearance of Nan and the terrible fear of her displayed by Crissy, had turned the tide of feeling, and the Sister of Mercy was now looked upon in the light of a guardian angel by all but the loud-voiced virago. She still adhered to her opinion, and did not fail to give it mouth.

"If I was you, my gal," she said, leaning towards the gibbering, and gesticulating Nan, "I'd fetch the perlice. I wouldn't let her be dragged off to be made a blessing nun of—that I wouldn't!"

Nan was too wise, however, to call in the aid of the police. She calculated upon obtaining possession of Crissy by less public means, and she took no heed of the friendly suggestion.

In the meantime, the Sister of Mercy had been gradually edging out of the crowd, Crissy holding fast by her hand, and going now so willingly that the populace saw plainly enough where her fear lay. The moment the poor girl's new protector found herself unmolested, she looked about her, and, as a cab was passing, hailed it.

She was not a powerful woman exactly, but she seemed to have strength enough to force her way through the eager crowd, closing in to catch a glance of Crissy's face. She was vigorous enough too, when Nan thrust herself right in the way between the cab and Crissy, to push that ferocious piece of ugliness aside, and to bundle Crissy into the vehicle with all speed. Then with her hand firmly on the door, she whispered to the driver, and entering the cab so as to cover Crissy's retreat, was driven off.

The woman who had interfered howled something that was not a benediction after the cab, while Nan took the more practical course of giving chase. After which the crowd held a noisy consultation, and then separated, "well pleased," as the reporters would say, "with their evening's entertainments.

The cab rattled on across the bridge—past the clock-tower in the centre of the road—past the Town Hall and St. George's Church, and soon to the large open space by the Elephant and Castle. Crissy looked up as she saw the lights, but she did not recognize the spot where her woes had commenced. She was so thankful for having escaped Nan, that not even the knowledge that she was on that terrible spot would have greatly impressed her.

Nan had kept up with the cab till she was almost out of breath, and as it happened, at the exact moment when she was about to give in from sheer exhaustion, there was a block in the road and the vehicle came to a stand-still. She took advantage of this. She made her way to the back of the cab, raised herself up till she could sit on the rail behind and so continued the journey in comparative ease. Crissy had no notion that between her and her tormentor there was but the thickness of the cab panel, or that Nan was there, experiencing a strange ludicrous delight, even in the midst of her anxiety, at the luxury of her unaccustomed position.

Presently the cab pulled up at the narrow gothic door of a dull building with much blank wall, and few windows. The cabman alighted, pulled at a large bell-handle, and waited for the opening of the portal; Nan, in the meantime, having left her seat, and dodged round the cab, so that she could watch the proceedings.

She had not long to wait. The small gothic door partly opened, a white face in a hood like that worn by the Sister of Mercy, made itself just visible, and Crissy and her protector descended from the cab. The door seemed to close in a moment, and the cabman, remounting his box, looked hard at the strange creature who seemed to start from the pavement.

"What's this place?" said Nan, pointing with a strange grimace to the gothic door.

The cabman muttered something, with a grin, gave another look at his singular questioner and drove off.

For a long time Nan waited before that gothic portal. She walked up to it, examined the wood, touched the bell handle, and tried to peer into the slit of the letter box. Then she fell back, to take in at a glance the several features of the building. Satisfied at length, she ran off, and made her way back to "The Fields."

She entered the house with considerable trepidation; for she had a lively sense of the favours to come from her mistress. She crept upstairs, gently opened the door of her room; and lo! there was her mistress sound asleep and breathing stertorously in her chair.

Nan sat down noiselessly. She did not care to wake up the sleeper; so by way of occupation she began to do a little mischief. The dim candle had burned till it had a very small flame and a huge black wick. Nan wetted her fingers and pinched at this wick.

But she went too far. She burnt her fingers in her efforts, and with a howl of pain she awoke her mistress.

The woman, scarcely sobered by the events of the night, started up. Directly she realised the presence of the semi-idiot, she rushed at and caught the girl by the shoulder.

"Well, have you brought her back?" she asked.

Nan cowered down, afraid to reply.

"I say have you brought her back?" repeated the woman.

"No, I havn't," blubbered out the girl. "But I know where she is."

"And where's that?" asked a strange voice.

The woman left her hold of the girl and turned to see to whom the strange voice belonged.

Jacob Vandel and the Lurcher stood before her.

"Where's that!" repeated the latter, catching the released Nan by the shoulder.

"Shall I tell 'em, missis?" asked Nan, looking up through her grimy tears.

"No," was the reply.

"Then I wont. And I don't know," said Nan, addressing the Lurcher.

During this conversation, the mistress of the wretched house in the Fields stood stupidly staring at her two unexpected visitors. She did not like the look of them; for old Jacob Vandel has an unmistakable cut of the lawyer about him; while the Lurcher's appearance was very like that of a detective.

At length she spoke, seeing that Nan was inclined to keep her secret.

"And what do you two good gentlemen want here?" she asked, hiccupping.

"We want the girl that you kidnapped the night of the fog, mother; that's what we want," replied the Lurcher.

"That I kidnapped!" exclaimed the woman, with assumed surprise.

"Yes, mother, that you brought here to make a thief of."

"What do you mean, sir, by talking to me like this in my own house?" she asked, with an air of outraged dignity.

"Well," said Mr. Vandel, interfering for the first time, "we simply mean this, ma'm, that we are in search of the girl who was hidden here; and that we'll have the truth out of that brat by your side, or we'll denounce you to the police as a child-stealer."

"Ah, that we will, mother," put in the Lurcher. "It's no use you cutting up rough or dignified-like with us. I've had my eye on you ever so long. How did that girl die who was here last? You know who I mean; the child that was had up at the police-court for ringing the changes, but discharged because a 'benevolent lady'—one of your pals, dressed up for the part—said she'd take care of her. How did that girl die, I ask you?"

The woman turned pale at this question, and her assurance completely left her.

"How did *she die*?" she repeated, nervously. "I suppose you know well enough. But what had I to with her death?"

"That's just what we want to know, mother; and what we will know if you play any tricks with us. Now, are you going to let that lump of deformity there speak and tell us where she last saw the girl, we're in search of? Quick with your answer; come now."

The woman looked at Nan anxiously. She did not want to give up her chance of recovering Crissy Raystan without a struggle; but she was afraid of her interlocutors.

"Do you know, Nan?" she said, hoping that the deformed girl would contradict her former statement.

Nan hesitated.

"Do you know?" repeated the woman.

"Of course she does. Didn't she say so?" exclaimed the Lurcher.

"Well, then, if she knows, you'd better make her tell," said the woman. "I've nothing to do with it."

Nan took this for complete permission, and forthwith she began to tell the whole story of Crissy's journey on the cab and of her entering the house with the Sister of Mercy.

But she was at fault with the description of the woman. It was the first time she had seen the costume adopted by the Sisters. She called her a long black thing, with a white face, that was all she could master.

"Well, never mind," said Mr. Vandel, "I think I can guess where the child is from your description. But you must come at once and show us the house.

"With you?" asked Nan, doubtfully.

"Yes, with us. Come along."

"Am I to go?" said Nan, looking at her mistress.

"I suppose so. These gentlemen won't take a denial" replied the woman, "they seem to do as they like with one." The Lurcher, taking this favourable turn in the position of affairs, laid his hand upon Nan's shoulders, and led her from the room, Mr. Vandel following speedily.

Keeping her between them, they hailed the first cab they saw, and bundling their ugly charge in it, jumped in after.

Thus they were again on the scent of the Lost One. But, leaving them, it is necessary to see how things are progressing at Darville Park.

(To be Continued.)

NOTES ON GARDENING.

Cucumber culture for Amateurs and Cottagers.—The cucumber was introduced into this country towards the latter end of the 16th century. It is a native of the East Indies, and has been successfully cultivated in this country for many years, both in frames and forcing pits erected specially for its cultivation. During the summer season whole fields are devoted to its cultivation in Hertfordshire, without the aid of either dung or glass, and the produce sent to the London market. Some thirteen or fourteen years ago, when residing near London, we have supplied cucumbers to dealers at 1s. 6d. and 2s. each, in the early spring months, for fruit averaging twenty-two inches long, and in the autumn we have seen them sold by costermongers in the streets at one penny per dozen. The cucumber is of nearly as great antiquity as the vine, for Moses, the earliest Jewish author, speaks of it as abounding in Egypt, when the children of Israel were there, more than three thousands years ago. When the Israelities complained to Moses in the wilderness, and compared their old Egyptian luxuries to the manna upon which they were fed, they exclaimed, "We remember the fish which we did eat in Egypt, freely, the cucumbers and the melons." They were extensively grown at Rome, to supply the table of the Emperor Tiberius, and artifically cultured for that purpose.

Varieties.—Almost every cultivator has his own particular fancy with regard to sorts. For growing in pits to be suspended from the roof, perhaps there is none more useful than Rollisson's Telegraph, when it can be had true. It is extremely prolific, of good size either for table or exhibition, fruit handsome, and is a good winter variety. Pearson's Long Gun is also of first-class excellence, prolific, fruit under ordinary cultivation averaging from 20 to 24 inches long, and has established itself a general favourite. Marquis of Lorne was sent out last year, and gained considerable favour as an exhibition variety. It is very straight and prolific, with a short neck, smooth skin, and carries a beautiful bloom. Blue Gown is a remarkably fine kind, handsome, and perfect. For frame cultivation, we know of nothing better for general purposes than Lord Kenyon's Favourite, when it can be had true to name; it is an old variety about 14 inches long, and will succeed with perhaps rougher treatment than some of the more superior sorts. Sion House is an abundant bearer, about nine inches long, and first rate for frame cultivation.

Soil.—Cucumbers, like almost every other plant, will grow in any tolerably good soil, though not with the same degree of vigour, provided they are supplied with the requisite amount of light, heat, air, and water. When it can be obtained the most suitable soil is the top spit of an old pasture, neither too light nor too heavy, and what gardeners call a hazle or yellow loam. This, chopped up, and a little rotten dung and leaf mould added, will make an excellent compost. When the above cannot be obtained a good compost may be made of common soil, leaf mould, the parings of ditches, and some well-rotted manure. Whatever kind of soil is used it should not be such as will lie close, and with constant watering become a sodden, soapy mass; but, on the contrary, it must be open and friable, and such as will allow the water to pass freely away.

Fruiting Bed.—It is of the greatest importance that the materials for the bed be properly prepared by being several times turned over to previous to making up. Stable litter and oak leaves produce the sweetest and most regular heat, and last the longest. In turning over the material the outside of the heap should be turned to the middle, and the middle to the outside, that all may have a regular and equal fermentation. The size of the beds depends on the time it is required for use. If it is intended to plant out early in April, the bed should be five feet high at the back and four in the front. A dry spot should be selected to make the bed upon, and it should be six or eight inches wider all round than the frame. When the bed is made, put on the frame and the lights, and keep the latter close till the heat begins to rise. In a week or ten days the bed will be settled and the heat become sweet and healthy. Heaps of mould must be placed under each light to revive the plants; but before the latter are turned out, all danger of burning must be over. Every one who grows his cucumbers on a hot-bed has his own way of preventing this occurrence. Some put a layer of cow dung under the hillocks of soil; our method is to put a large sod the same size as the base of the hillock with the grass side downwards.

Temperature.—The heat should range from 65 to 70 degs. by night; in case of very cold nights certainly not lower than 60 degs. The temperature by day will have to be somewhat regulated by the external air, but should never be lower than the night temperature. It should never be allowed to exceed 80 degs. without air being given, and it may afterwards rise to 85 or 90 degs. which, without air, would be ruinous, but with a corresponding amount of air would be beneficial. It may be set down as a rule that the temperature by day may range from 70 to 75 degs., with a rise from sun heat to 85 or 90 degs. with air on.

After Culture and Management.—If the temperature of the bed is right, the plants will soon push their roots through the sides of the hillocks. These must be covered with soil, a little at a time, as they appear. This must be done frequently, the soil being placed in the frame to warm before it is required to cover the roots. When the bed is covered with soil it should not exceed twelve inches deep, and be rather firm but not sad, and the rougher it is left the better. The water used should always be of the same temperature as the soil; if it is much warmer than the soil in which the plants are growing, it causes them to grow weakly. Avoid cold draughts in early spring; when it is necessary to give air when the wind is cold, it is a good plan to place a little woollen netting over the openings. This will check the escape of hot air, and the ingress of cold air. As the plants keep growing the shoots will require frequent stopping. These stoppings will cause a sufficient number of shoots to be produced to fill the frame. When the fruit appears pinch the point of the shoot at the joint above the leaf. There will be a fresh shoot appear at the join about the fruit, and in the axil of the leaf another young fruit. This must be again pinched, leaving one joint about the fruit. Always regulate the laterals so as not to allow them to be too crowded, that each may have its due share of light. If a genial temperature be maintained they will grow rapidly, and soon produce fruit.

FACETIÆ.

TAILOR'S REVENGE.—Giving a customer fits.

The gentleman who took the chair was not arrested for larceny.

What is the highest pitch of the voice?—The place where it sticks.

There are various stations in life; but the least desirable is a police-station.

Why are pretty girls' eyes like oatmeal cakes?—Because they are apt to give the heartburn.

Ancient and modern Greece is now known among classical students as whale oil and petroleum.

The man who couldn't "trust his feelings" is supposed to do business strictly on ready money principles.

"I thought you told me, doctor, that Smith's fever had gone off?"—"Oh, yes; but it and Smith went off together.

"She only wore a single rose," according to the song. Rather a light costume. Wind wasn't, probably, east that day.

A wealthy Widow, advertising for an agent, was overwhelmed with applications. The printer had made it a *gent.*

"Husband, I must have some change to-day."—"Well, stay at home, and take care of the children; that will be change enough."

During the session of a county court a witness was asked if he was not a husbandman, when he coolly replied amid, the laughter of the court, "No sir, I'se not married."

A grocer at Albany had for his virtues, obtained the name of the "Little Rascal." A stranger asked him why this appellation was given him. "To distinguish me from the rest of my trade," quoth he, "who are all great rascals."

Two prisoners were lately acquitted of a theft. The Lord Chief Justice told them not to come there again, or they might not be so fortunate. One of the prisoners said, "No my Lord; we should not have come now if we had not been brought."

A juror having applied to the judge to be excused fron serving on account of deafness, the judge said, "Could you hear my charge to the jury, sir."—"Yes, I heard your honour's charge, "said the juror; "but I couldn't make any sense out of it." He was excused.

ONE MIND.—"Wherever you find many men you will find many minds," exclaimed a public speaker.—"'Tain't so, by jingo," responded one of the auditors; "if you'd only ask this crowd out to take a drink, you'd find 'em all of one mind." The lecturer "caved," without trying the experiment.

THE BOOK OF NATURE.—Randle Jackson, the counsel for the East India Company, was a very ostentatious declamatory speaker, who despised all technicalities, and tried to storm the court by the force of eloquence. Once, when uttering these words, "In the book of Nature, my lord, it is written," he was stopped by this question from the Chief (Lord Ellenborough), "Will you have the goodness to mention the page, sir, if you please?"

DELICIOUSLY MODEST.—"Martha, dost thee love me?" asked a Quaker youth, of one at whose shrine his heart's fondest feelings had been offered. "Why, Seth," answered she, "we are commanded to love one another, are we not?"—"Ah, Martha! but dust thou regard me with that feeling the world calls love?"—"I hardly know what to tell thee, Seth. I have tried to bestow my love on all; but I have sometimes thought, perhaps, that thee was getting more than thy share."

MARRY, COME UP.—When a couple engage to row in the same boat for life, their condition is conoe-bial. The torch of Hymen is used to set "matches" on fire. The "spark" appears in the first instance, and becomes a "flame." Friday is an unlucky day for marriages: people should wed on a Wed-nesday. The "ringing" of bells often proclaims a wedding. The man is no longer a "beau" when the knot is tied. With a brutal husband, what, hard lines are the marriage lines!

I BEG YOUR PARDON.—David Crockett happened once to be present at an exhibition of animals in the city of Washington when a monkey seemed to attract his particular attention; and he abstractedly observed, "If that fellow had on a pair of spectacles, he would look like Major Wright, of Ohio." The Major happened to be just behind Crockett, and tapped Davy on the shoulder. Turning round Davy very formally remarked, "I'll be hanged, major, if I know whose pardon to ask, yours or the monkey's."

A good story is told concerning the writing of Mr. J. W. Brooks, the great railroad manager. He had written a letter to a man on the Central Route, notifying to him that under the penalty of prosecution, he must remove a barn which in some manner incommoded the road. The threatened individual was unable to read any part of the letter but the signature, but took it to be a free pass on the road, and used it for a couple of years as such, none of the conductors being able to dispute his interpretation of the document.—*American Paper.*

VALUABLE RECIPES.—If a negro wishes to become fair-skinned, he has only to become insolvent, go through the Court, and get whitewashed. Smiles make a good harness polish; this is a capital thing for the traces of sorrow. A substitute for tobacco may be obtained of any pork-butcher, Purchase a loin of pork, and you will obtain some pigtail. Scotch pomatum may be manufactured out of the la(i)rd of the isles. To produce house leak, remove a few slates from the roof. Do not sell diamonds to a bill-sticker, as he only cares for paste.

A characteristic story is told of the most incorigible of the burlesque writers. When a favourite domestic drama was recently brought out at Liverpool, a terrible wait occurred, on the night of its production, after the second act. The orchestra had exhausted its repertory, and still the curtain remained down. Presently a harsh grating sound was painfully audible from behind,—the sound of a saw struggling though wood. What in heaven's name is that noise?" impatiently asked a gentleman of the author. "Well, I can't say," answered Mr. Byron, mournfully, "but I suppose they're cutting out the third act."

WATCH DOGS.—Mi dearly beloved christian friend, did yu ever visit enny boddy? Did you ever visit enny boddy who resided in the subburbs? Did yu ever visit enny boddy who resided in the subburbs, and kept a grate, lank, watery-eyed, yeller dog, with very long hare on hiz bak? Did you ever hav this grate lank, yeller devil dog cum loping down tu in the frunt gate, tu welcum you with a hiena yowl, and with the long hare on his bakpiteing forward az tho it wud cum out bi the rutes, and hiz tale awl swelled up like a settin hen's? Kan yu rekolek the horrid fear that seized upon yu, and froze yu fast tu the arth, az the monster foamed in rage around yu? Yu gaze in agny tords the hous—it seems three weeks at least. At last the frunt door kautiously opens—yure lady friend recognises yu: "Bless me, Mrs. Bingler! how glad i am tew cee yu! dew cum rite in. How pale the walk haz made yu! Tiger! Tiger! hush yu! He iz onla glad tew cee yu. Dew cum rite in, Mrs. Bingler." Mrs. Bingler, let me ask yu a question, privately. "Dew yu kandidly think that the luv yu hare for yure lady friend, Mrs. Baremore, who livs in the subburbs, iz enny kind ov atonement for the hate and horror that yu vill alwus hav for the grate, lank, watery-eyed, yeller dog Tiger that she keeps tu welcum her visitors with? If yu dew, please address, postage paid, Josh Billings, Box 467 Pokeepsie sitty.

The *Rock* says that, after twenty years' services, Mr. H. A. James, B.A., has sent his resignation as vice principal of the Church of England Training College, Cheltenham.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

This week both Italian opera houses in London have opened.

The compensation paid by railways for personal injuries in 1871 was £312,364.

The life of the late Mr. George Combe will probably be written by his old friend, Dr. Charles Mackay.

We regret to hear that M. Lafont, whose arrival in London has been anticipated, is seriously ill,—*Athenæum.*

The number of applications for admission as attorneys in the ensuing term is 97, besides renewed applications.

Monday was a close holiday in the City, and there was a very general suspension of business throughout the metropolis.

The annual conference of the Evangelical Alliance is to be held this year in Brighton, commencing on the 22nd inst.

At Nenagh, a woman named Sarah Michel has been committed for trial on a charge of attempting to poison her husband.

The Emperor William has conferred the dignity of Privy Councillor upon the well known "Old Catholic" leader, Professor Von Schulte.

A new art journal, issued fortnightly in French, has appeared at Brussels, entitled *L'Art Universel.* A large proportion of space is devoted to music.

Mr. Henry Sidgwick is writing a paper supplementary to his article on the "Sophists," which appeared in the last number of the *Journal of Philology.*

An exhibition will shortly be held at Amsterdam, to comprise treasures from the Dutch and other collections of jewellery, gres de Flandres, faiences, enamels, &c.

THE ACHEEN WAR.—It is stated that the Dutch have been entirely successful in their first engagements with the Acheenese, and no reinforcements have been asked for.

The *Freeman's Journal* says: "It is stated that the next trial of Sub-Inspector Montgomery will not take place at Omagh, but in the Court of Queen's Bench, and that counsel will move next term to remove the indictment to Dublin."

The Emperor Francis Joseph is expected at St. Petersburg to return the Czar's visit next autumn. His visit to St. Petersburg would, in the present temper of the people, be decidedly popular, and he is considered sure of a favourable reception.

Coal has been discovered in the vicinity of Bagdad. The mines are at a short distance from a tributary of the Tigris, a circumstance which renders their working comparatively easy. The quality of the fuel, too, is pronounced to be excellent.

Prince Charles of Prussia has presented a collection of valuable maps and charts which he has brought from Russia after his latest visit to that country to the Chartographic Institute at Berlin, in order to make them available for general use.

The Easter Monday meet of her Majesty's staghounds took place on Monday morning at Maidenhead Thicket. The weather was fine, and there was a large field present. The stag was turned out in the presence of some thousands of spectators.

The sale of two condemned ships of the navy—the old transport Trout and a three-master—has failed, the biddings only reaching £1,000 and £700 severally, which was below the minimum price. The craft will be utilised for some other purpose or broken up.

The Corporation of Berlin propose to raise the sum of twenty-three millions of thalers by a 4½ per cent loan to be devoted to an efficient system of drainage and sewerage. The scheme now awaits the Royal sanction, after obtaining which it will be put into execution forthwith.

According to advices from Buenos Ayres, unfavourable news has come down from Asuncion respecting the English emigrants sent out by Messrs. Robinson and Fleming. The Government refuses to recognise them. There is also a difficulty in allotting them the land promised.

Dr. Hepburn, of Japan, has lately passed through London on his way to America. Dr. Hepburn has established a name for Japanese scholarship through the publication of his Japanese Dictionary, of which the second edition, consisting of three thousand copies, was exhausted a very few weeks after publication.

Another military murder took place at Lucknow on the 7th March. Whilst certain companies of her Majesty's 40th Regiment were coming out of barracks for their usual drill, a private belonging to it, with gun in hand, took his stand under a tree adjacent to the Sergeants' Mess, and deliberately shot a comrade.

A Greek of Varna has left a considerable fortune to Greek educational and charitable institutions; £500 is devoted to two scholars to be sent to Mount Athos to catalogue the MSS. in the monasteries there, with a provision for printing; £100 is given as a prize for a history of Varna, from the days of King Lysimachus to 1860.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* states that the Prince of Wales has expressed the wish to be attended during his sojourn at Vienna by Colonel von Kodolitsch, the Austrian military attache in France, whose acquaintance the Prince made at Paris. The Austrian Government has therefore ordered Colonel von Kodolitsch to Vienna.

The *Manchester Courier* says that on Sunday, "for the first time, the choir of the Manchester Cathedral were robed in mauve cassocks worn beneath the white surplices. The Bishop of the diocese was present. In the evening about half of the adult singers refused to wear the cassocks, and consequently did not take their places among the choir."

A coalition of French country managers has been formed to resist the innovations of Parisian dramatists, who reserve to special actors or companies the performance of their works. The contracting parties agree not to lend their stages to actors or companies possessing such privileges, and not to perform the works of dramatists who make such stipulations.

The brigantine Dart, which arrived at Greenock on Saturday from St. John's, Newfoundland, reports that on the 5th March, during a severe storm, Edward Narmore, able seaman, was washed from the wheel and drowned, and several of the crew narrowly escaped. The round-house, companion, binnacle, compass, &c., were washed away, and the cabin was almost gutted.

The Government have consented to cover the cemeteries in the Crimea with new earth, to remove the obelisks and monuments into the large cemetery, and to repair the inscription on the one commemorating the memorable acts of the Guards, &c., but they do not feel justified in sanctioning a large outlay for the erection of an extensive building as a general memorial, or in undertaking the permanent repairs of the walls of the cemeteries.—*Court Journal.*

Literature in Constantinople is, for the time being, suffering from the absence of a leader in the educational movement, H. E. Munif Effendi. He has gone as ambassador to Persia. The Turkish Government has generally paid to Persia the compliment of sending there a man of learning. The historian, Hairullah Effendi, was ambassador in Persia, and so we believe was Kemal Pasha (Effendi). As Munif Effendi is fond of Eastern as well as of Western literature, his sojourn in Teheran may not be barren of fruits.—*Athenæum.*

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BENFIELDSIDE LOCAL BOARD.

The ordinary meeting of the members of the above Board was held at Shotley Bridge, on Wednesday afternoon, the Rev. F. B. Thompson, in the absence of Mr Chas. Wilson (chairman) presiding. The following members were also present:—Mr. Hy. Carss, Mr. James Annandale, jun., Mr. John Annandale, Mr. John Dickinson, Mr. Joseph Eltringham, and Mr. Houliston. The minutes of the previous meeting were read, confirmed, and signed.

SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

Mr. SMITH, surveyor, reported that the contract men were preparing material for next season.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

The Inspector's report was read, and stated that the ashpits generally were not in a satisfactory state. The Inspector had been requested by Mr. Jenkins, of Consett Iron Works, to inspect a water-closet and drain at Blackhill, belonging to the Rev. Mr. Smith, and he found that the drain from the water-closet delivers into a 9-inch drain belonging to the Consett Iron Company. The drain passes underneath several sinks, and the latter were not trapped. The drain had been stopped up near the water-closet, causing a nuisance in the street. The outlet from this drain is into an open sewer in front of West Row, consequently it passed several dwellings in its course to the Backstone Burn. To remedy this, the Inspector suggested that the proprietors should provide another outlet, or close the water-closet till the sewer in West Row, which formed part of the drainage scheme, be completed. The report added that the sewerage from a water-closet ought not to pass under untrapped sinks, or deliver into an open sewer so near dwellings. There were several places at Blackhill in a bad state for want of a proper outlet for drainage.

FINANCE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Finance Committee's report, which recommended the levying for the next half year of a district rate of 1s in the £. on houses, and 3d in the £. on land, was read and adopted.

TENDERS.

Tenders for the maintainence of the roads for the next twelve months were received from Mr. Bullerwell and Mr. Coulson, and referred to the Highway Committee.

It was resolved to accept Mr. Frazer's tender for the drain in front of West Row; but it was resolved to postpone the work connected with the brick culvert at Blackhill, for which Mr. Frazer had also tendered.

MEDICAL OFFICERS REPORT.—OUTBREAK OF MEASLES.

GENTLEMEN,—On referring to my statistics of disease for the last quarter, I find that I cannot present you with such a favourable bill of health as my last report represented. Since then an epidemic of measles has broken out, and is spreading to every part of the district. It is impossible to arrive at a correct estimate of the actual number of persons attacked, as many are so mildly held, and considered too trifling to call in the doctor. However, 306 cases have come under medical supervision, of which two have been fatal. Enteric fever, of which I spoke in my last report as having broken out in a house in Messenger Street, has attacked two other families in the immediate vicinity. Your Surveyor has carefully inspected the situation and construction of the ashpits and privies in this locality, and will be able to give you a full verbal description of them, together with the imperfect, or I might say utter want of, drainage at the backs of these houses, and, how, that he has seen liquid ordure from these receptacles welling up through the irregular pavement at the back doors of the dwellings, and standing, in some instances, several inches deep. Surely this is the cause of the fever. I trust he may suggest some speedy remedy. Together with the six cases of this disease now under treatment in Shotley Bridge, four others have been noted in other parts of the district, namely, one in Cutlers' Hall, one in Benfieldside Lane, and two in Blackhill, during the quarter. I have also to record three cases of scarlatina, one of typhus, and eight of continued fever in the same period. No deaths, happily, have resulted from any of the above. The whole district shows a great need of a complete and systematic inspection by some competent person who will not hesitate to drag every nuisance to the daylight, and then perhaps such a deplorable state of things as is to be seen, and has existed for months, in rear of the houses opposite the Library and the back of Walton's Row, in Blackhill, might be removed.

WM. M. RENTON, Officer of Health.

APPOINTMENT OF INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES.

There were three candidates for this office, namely, Mr. Pattinson Osborne, Mr. John Wrightson, and Mr. John Milner, all of whom, curiously enough, offered to discharge the duties for the sum of £20 per annum.

On the motion of Mr. JOHN ANNANDALE, seconded by Mr. DICKINSON, Mr. P. Osborne was elected.

DAMAGE TO A WALL.

Mr. CARSS called the attention of the Board to the fact that a gap had been made in the wall along Shotley Grove Road by persons depositing rubbish.

It appeared that Mr. Houliston and the Local Board were the transgressors, and on the motion of Mr. JOHN ANNANDALE, seconded by Mr. CARSS, it was resolved that the gap should be repaired at the joint expense of Mr. Houliston and the Local Board. The Board then separated.

IMPORTANT EXCISE PROSECUTION AT LANCHESTER.

At Lanchester Petty Sessions, on Thursday, before M. Kearney (chairman), E. T. Smith, and Hy. Smith, Esqs., Calley Pattinson, publican, Easington Lane, was charged with selling a pint of whiskey without a license. Mr. Hopper, supervisor of excise, Durham, appeared on behalf of the commissioners of Inland Revenue, and in opening the case stated the defendant was a licensed publican residing at Easington Lane. On the 30th December last the defendant was at West Stanley with a cart containing beer and spirits, and sold a bottle of whiskey to a man named Rowell. The defendant, he need scarcely say, was not licensed to sell spirits, excepting on his own premises at Easington Lane. Mr. Hopper then called.

Police-constable Stamper, stationed at Stanley, who stated that on the 30th December last he was on duty at Stanley, and saw the defendant going about the the village with a cart containing beer and spirits. Witness spoke to a man named Rowell, who went to the defendant's cart and got a bottle of whiskey, for which witness saw Rowell pay half-a-crown. Witness then took Rowell to Pattinson's cart and charged him with having sold a bottle of whiskey without previously having had an order. Pattinson asked Rowell if he had not given him an order for the whiskey, and he replied in the negative. Witness gave Rowell the money to buy the whiskey. When Rowell asked for the whiskey, witness was about five yards off. Complaints had been made about the defendant, and witness was instructed to look after him. Witness knew that the defendant was selling beer and spirits, but did not know whether or not it was previously ordered. After they got the whiskey, witness and Rowell went to the house of the latter, where Rowell tasted it. Witness did not taste the spirit, but he smelt it. Subsequently the defendant came to witness and asked him what was going to be done in the matter, and said he would rather give witness fifteen bottles of whiskey than there should be any bother about it, and added that he was sorry that it should have happened.

Cross-examined by Mr. LOCKEY HARLE, Newcastle, who appeared for the defence: Witness had frequently seen the defendant delivering ale and spirits. Rowell, he believed, was formerly a poacher. He picked Rowell up in the street that night. Witness gave him half-a-crown, and told him to buy the whiskey.

John Rowell said on the 30th December he bought a bottle of whiskey from the defendant, for which he paid half-a-crown. Stamper gave him the money.

Cross-examined by Mr. HARLE: The defendant was related to him by marriage. The defendant's uncle was married to his sister. Witness had been in difficulty for poaching, but that was about eighteen years ago. When witness went to defendant's cart, he asked him if he had a bottle of whiskey to spare. Witness never gave defendant an order for spirits.

Mr. HARLE said their worships had no doubt gathered from the evidence that had been given by the police officer and Rowell, that the defendant was in the habit of going round the country soliciting orders, which he afterwards supplied. The defendant's explanation was that his nephew, who lived at the same place, ordered a bottle of whiskey, and at the time Rowell asked for the liquor he told Rowell that he had his nephew's whiskey, which he (Rowell) could have, and that he would deliver the other bottle the following day. He strongly condemned the manner in which the case had been got up, and trusted that if they decided to convict his client, they would inflict the least possible amount permitted by the law.

The CHAIRMAN remarked, with regard to Mr. Harle's observations as to the manner in which the case had been got up, that the officer was quite justified in adopting the course he had, as it was the only mode by which he could catch the defendant.

Mr. H. SMITH remarked that the practice of delivering ale and spirits from carts in colliery villages was productive of an immensity of evil.

The CHAIRMAN, after consulting with his colleagues, said it was difficult to find any mitigating circumstances in the case, but there was a possibility of the defendant having sold the liquor under the impression that he had a right to do so, and they might perhaps adopt that view of the case. The penalty was £50, and they had decided to mitigate it to one-half.

BRUTAL ASSAULT NEAR LEADGATE.

At Lanchester Petty Sessions, on Thursday, before M. Kearney (chairman) and Henry Smith, Esqs., Joseph Batey, William James Simpson, and Joseph Willis, were charged with assaulting Edward O'Toole, a young man, near Leadgate, on the 6th inst. The defendants were represented by Mr. Granger, solicitor, Durham.

Complainant, whose head was covered with sticking-plaster, stated that on Sunday night he was going along the road near the Hat public-house in company with a young man named Smith, when they met the defendants. As they passed the defendants, the latter turned round and looked, and complainant and his companion returned the glance. Complainant went to his mother's house in Pont Row, and after staying a short time complainant and Smith went to the end of the street. While at this place, Willis and other six men came along the street. Willis seized complainant by the collar and asked him what he was talking about. On being told to mind his own business, Willis hit complainant on the face, after which he took a weapon from an inside pocket, and struck him on the head, knocking him down. The other men then kicked complainant, and Willis continued to strike him with the weapon.

By the BENCH: He saw Batey and Simpson kick him. Batey told Willis to "kick his (complainants) guts out."

By Mr. GRANGER: He was knocked insensible. When complainant passed the men on the road, he did not call them "Orange b——s." They were in his mother's house about five minutes prior to going to the end of the row. Complainant and Smith went to the end of the street to have a little conversation before Smith went home. Patrick Smith did not lodge with his (complainant's) mother. When they left his mother's house they did not take a poker with them. Neither had they a brush. Willis got hold of his coat collar on the left side.

Patrick Smith gave corroborative evidence, and in cross-examination by Mr. Granger, denied that O'Toole used either a poker or a brush. The men got hold of witness, but he succeeded in effecting his escape.

Catherine Smith said she was standing talking to the complainant and Smith, when Willis and six other men came up. She saw Willis knock complainant down. Mrs. O'Toole came up while the men were kicking complainant, and told Willis not to kill her son. Batey said he would "kill the b——r," and made a kick at Mrs. O'Toole. Simpson said he would swing for his (complainant's) mother if he did not kill complainant.

Cross-examined by Mr. GRANGER: Witness lived with Mrs. O'Toole. The latter told witness to go and bring complainant home as he had to go to work at an early hour on the following morning. When she went to the end of the street, Smith was sitting on his "hunkers," and O'Toole was standing. She did not see a weapon in their hands. She saw Batey give complainant a "running kick." The whole of the men were kicking him. When O'Toole fell, his feet fell into the gutter, and his head went against the road.

By Mr. SMITH: She did not see anything in Willis' hand when he struck at O'Toole.

Dr. Hopper stated that on Sunday evening he was called to O'Toole's house. He found Mrs. O'Toole in bed, with two large wounds on the head, which he dressed. He also dressed two large wounds on the lad's (complainant's) head. They were rather extensive wounds, but not of a dangerous character.

Cross-examined by Mr. GRANGER: The wounds might have been caused by a blunt instrument or by a fall.

The CHAIRMAN: Could all these wounds be caused at the same time by a fall?

Witness: They would not occur at the same time unless he fell amongst stones.

Margaret O'Toole, mother of the complainant, said on the night in question she was in bed when she heard her boy shout "Murder," and "Mother." On going out she saw her son surrounded by seven men. Willis, Joseph Batey, and William James Simpson were there. She had known the defendants for some time. They lived near her house. She saw the defendants kick her son.

The defendants were further charged with assaulting Mrs. O'Toole on the same occasion.

Prosecutrix stated that when she went to her son's assistance she threw herself on the top of him to ward off the blows. Simpson pulled her back by the hair of the head, and hit her on the head with a "knuckle-duster."

Catherine Smith was called as a witness, and stated that she saw Simpson kick and strike Mrs. O'Toole.

Mrs. GRANGER then addressed the bench for the defence. It was very improbable, he said, that such an affray as had been described could have arisen without any previous provocation. These people were of opposite camps among the Irish, and it seemed probable——

The CHAIRMAN (interrupting) said if he could judge from Mrs. O'Toole's language, she was not Irish.

Mr. GRANGER said she had been married to an Irishman.

Mr. SMITH observed that he was only sorry that they had anything to do with nationalities.

Mr. GRANGER (resuming) said he would call witnesses to prove that when O'Toole and Smith met the defendants the former made use of some opprobrious expressions to the men. He was not there to deny that a disturbance took place; but with regard to Simpson he (Mr. Granger) would show that he was not there at all, and consequently took no part in the affray. O'Toole, in his evidence, said they looked at each other, but it was evident that something beyond a mere look had passed between the parties, or the defendants would not have been induced to follow them. Mr. Granger then called

Joshua Willis, Leadgate, who stated that about eleven o'clock on Sunday night, in consequence of something Joseph Batey said to him, he went to the Pont Row, where they saw O'Toole. Batey asked O'Toole why he had assaulted him in coming down the road, whereupon O'Toole struck him with a brush he held in his hand. Batey then struck O'Toole, and the latter fell against the house side. Witness saw O'Toole pick up a stone, which he tossed at Batey, but it did not strike him. Simpson was not present when this took place.

By the CLERK (Mr. Watson): He could not swear that Mrs. O'Toole was knocked down, but he saw her fall down.

Samuel Bartlett, residing at Bradley Cottages, said he remembered meeting O'Toole and another young man on Sunday night, the 6th inst. As witness and his companions passed O'Toole and the other man, the latter said something. Batey asked them what they said, and was told to "go to h——l for an Orange b——r." When they got to the top of the road they saw three men. Batey went to Simpson's house and brought Joshua Willis out. They then went to Pont Row, where they saw O'Toole and the other young man. O'Toole struck at Batey with a brush, and the latter returned the blow. O'Toole then dropped the brush and threw a stone at Batey. As he threw the stone, he fell to the ground. Witness saw Mrs. O'Toole fall, but did not observe any one strike her.

Robert John Simpson said he lived along with his brother in Joshua Willis' house. He remembered Batey coming to the house about eleven o'clock. In consequence of what Batey said, Joshua Willis went out of the house, but William James Simpson remained along with witness.

By the BENCH: Joseph Willis and Joshua Willis went out of the house.

The CHAIRMAN said it was no use carrying the case further, as the magistrates entirely disbelieved the evidence for the defence.

Mr. GRANGER said the witnesses agreed on one important point—that Batey and Willis took no part in the assault on Mrs. O'Toole.

The CHAIRMAN, after consulting with his colleague, said it was difficult to conceive that such a brutal attack as had been described could have been perpetrated without provocation, but their experience as magistrates proved that these brutal attacks were of very frequent occurrence among the different parties that infest this locality. The evidence clearly proved that the defendants had made a very brutal and ferocious attack upon O'Toole, and that William James Simpson had attacked Mrs. O'Toole. To mark their sense of the magnitude of the offence, they would fine the defendants £5 each, including costs, for the attack on Edward O'Toole; and William James Simpson would also be fined a similar sum for the assault on Margaret O'Toole.—The whole of the money was paid.

Easter Festivities.

CONCERT IN ST. PATRICK'S SCHOOLROOM, CONSETT.—On Tuesday evening, the choir of St. Mary's Church, Blackhill, assisted by some friends, gave a concert in the above schoolroom. There was a very fair audience, who testified their appreciation of the performance by hearty plaudits. The first piece set down on the programme, "Awake, Eolian Lyre," was rendered by the choir in a highly satisfactory manner. This was followed by a song, "Terence's farewell to Kathleen," by Miss Emeline Moor, of the Northern District Concerts. Miss Moor has a fine contralto voice, and, as might be expected, she came in for a fair share of the plaudits of the auditory. "The heart's a free and fetterless thing," was the next song on the programme. We have not before had the pleasure of listening to Miss Green, who, we believe, resides at Blackhill, and it is no exaggeration to say that this young lady possesses a voice of extraordinary power and sweetness. Mr. J. R. Bell sang three songs, namely, "The Shamrock of Ireland," "The Death of Nelson," and "Love's Request," the latter creating quite a *furore*. Miss Richardson sang the pieces alloted to her with judgment, and received an encore. The great treat of the evening, however, was Mr. Rowland Harrison, whose "get-up" at once aroused the visible faculties of the audience. Miss Murray, organist of St. Mary's, Blackhill, and Mr. J. F. Marshall, organist of St. Joseph's, Gateshead, alternately presided at the piano. The programme, which we give below, was on the whole creditably gone through:—

Glee,	"Awake, Eolian Lyre,"	Choir.
Song,	"Terence's farewell te Kathleen,"	Miss E. Moor.
Song,	"The heart's a free and fetterless thing,"	Miss Green.
Song,	"The Shamrock of Ireland,"	Mr. J. R. Bell.
Song,	"Only bridesmaid after all,"	Miss Richardson.
Song,	"The anchor's weigh'd" (Braham),	Mr. W. Telford.
Song (Comic),	"The Bathing Machine,"	Mr. Rowland Harrison.
Gipsy Chorus in "Preciosa" (Weber),		Choir.
Glee,	"Dawn of day,"	Choir.
Song,	"Wont you tell me why, Robin,"	Miss E. Moor.
Song,	"The Death of Nelson,"	Mr. J. R. Bell.
Song,	"Far away,"	Miss. M. J. Thompson.
Song,	"Love's request" (Richart),	Mr. J. R. Bell.
Song,	"Erin,"	Miss Richardson.
Song,	"The blind girl to her harp,"	Miss Green.
Song,	"We meet again,"	Mr. W. Telford.
Song,	"That rogue, Riley,"	Miss E. Moor.
Song, (Comic),	"Saw-dust Jack,"	Mr. R. Harrison.

CONSETT PRIMITIVE METHODIST SUNDAY-SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The annual services in connection with the above school were celebrated on Easter Sunday and Monday, and, considering the number of celebrations that took place that day, were a decided success, the receipts being in advance of last year. On Sunday, the services, so far as this school was concerned, were new. There was no piece-saying, sermons being preached, afternoon and evening, by Mr. Isaac Hall, from the Theological Institute, Sunderland. In the afternoon, Mr. Hall took for his text, Isaiah ix., 6, "His name shall be called Wonderful." In his introductory remarks, the preacher said that to look at the sayings of the prophet Isaiah, it could almost be thought that he lived in the time of Christ. God made use of him in an extraordinary degree, and representations of the sufferings of Christ were fulfilled. He then entered into his text and said that Christ might be called wonderful in many respects. He might be called wonderful in that, being the son of God, taking upon himself our nature; he was wonderful in his love; and he was wonderful in his mercy. In the evening the text was in Hebrews vii., 25—"Wherefore he is able also to save them to the uttermost that come unto God by him, seeing he ever liveth to make intercession for them." In his opening remarks the preacher said it seemed strange that the cause of anyone should go on after the death of that personage. Yet in this case such was the fact, Christ left the work that he had begun to be carried on by illiterate fishermen. That work progressed in spite of the stumbling stones that were put in its way. Here was a man, that had once been a persecutor, giving utterance to these words. He had gone through great persecutions for the cause of Christ. In the words of the text there was great confidence displayed in the cause. We had not to infer that Christ interceded for us verbally, but to infer that his actions spoke for us. It was in this way that our lives were spared, and we were not cut off in our sins, but were spared year after year. On Monday afternoon the annual tea party was held in the school-room. There was a good company partook of the refreshing beverage, the tables being presided over by the following ladies:—Mrs. W. Forster, Misses Williams (2), White, Elliott, and Turnbull. In the evening a service of song, illustrative of the life of Joseph, with connective readings was given. The chair was occupied by the Rev. T. Southron, superintendant of the Shotley Bridge circuit, and the readings were given by Mr. Moralee, of Waskerley Park. There was a very good attendance, and the children showed signs of very careful training in the pieces allotted to them. The singing throughout was good, especially in the piece "Give to the wind thy fears." A piece for a select choir —"Farewell, farewell home and kindred"—was entrusted to the choir and was very well sung. As this entertainment partook of the semblance of a service there were no tokens of approval displayed until the last piece—"The march to Goshen"—was sung, when is was greeted with a very enthusiastic *encore*.

TEMPERANCE FESTIVAL AT BLACKHILL.—On Easter Monday, a temperance festival took place in the Wesleyan Chapel at Blackhill. At twelve o'clock, a number of the Sons of Temperance and Good Templars formed in procession, and, headed by the Blackhill Teetotal Brass Band, perambulated the district, after which the processionists returned to the schoolroom attached to the chapel, where a tea was provided. After tea, a public meeting was held in the chapel, the Rev. J. Brooks presiding. Addresses were delivered by Mr. Councillor T. Whittaker, of Scarborough; Mr. Mosley, temperance missionary, Bishop Auckland; Rev. M. Morris, Consett; and Rev. R. Dymond, Blackhill. Temperance melodies were sung at intervals during the meeting.

BAPTIST CHAPEL SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The anniversary services in connection with the Highgate Baptist Sunday School were commenced on Good Friday. The usual tea party took place in the afternoon, and in the evening a public meeting was held, and was largely attended. The Sunday School children recited portions of scripture, poetry, &c., and a selection of hymns and anthems were sung by the Chapel Choir. Interesting addresses were also delivered during the evening. On Easter Sunday, three sermons were preached in the Chapel, in the morning and evening by the Rev. M. Morris, of Consett, and in the evening by the Rev. J. Brooks, pastor of the Church. A collection after each service was made in aid of the School Funds.

CASTLESIDE WESLEYAN SUNDAY SCHOOL.—The Wesleyans of Castleside have every reason to be delighted at the success which generally attends the anniversary celebration of their Sunday School. For some years past, it has has been a favourite holiday resort of a good many people in the surrounding towns and villages, and on Good Friday of last week it was exceptionally so. In the afternoon, tea was provided, and the number that gathered together almost exceeded the convenience and time allowed for the tea meeting. The tables were presided over, and the wants of the visitors attended to, by several young women and young men belonging the Sabbath School. Immediately after the tables had been cleared away, the public meeting commenced. The chapel was speedily filled, every convenient place for standing being occupied. Mr. John Dickinson, of Shotley Bridge, was called to the chair, and, after his opening remarks, called upon Mr. G. Wilson, the secretary, to read the report, which stated that the number of boys in the school was 39, and that of girls 44, being an increase of 11 upon the year. The number of teachers on the books was 22. During the year the scholars had committed to memory 4,268 verses of scripture, for which they had been rewarded at the rate of one penny for every twelve verses. Rewards had also been given to the scholars for attendance at the rate of one penny for every sixteen attendances. The income of the school during the last year amounted to £9 6s. 5d., and the expenditure to £8 0s. 9d., which left a balance in the hands of the treasurer of £1 5s. 8d.—On Easter Sunday, the anninersary sermons were preached by Mr. Jonathan Wardle, of Witton Gilbert, in the afternoon and evening. The scholars recited pieces of scripture and poetry, and sang pieces of music, in a very creditable manner. The attendances were very large. A collection was taken at each gathering, on behalf of the Sunday school, which amounted to £7 3s. 1d.

PIT HILL.—The Rev. Joseph Dawson delivered a lecture in the Wesleyan Chapel, Pit Hill, on Monday evening, subject; "Our homes, their health and happiness." The lecturer treated the subject in a comprehensive and masterly manner. Home was the best and sweetest word in the language; to the wanderer the word sounded sweet as the song of birds in spring, or the gurgling of the stream, or as the blythsome songs of innocent and happy children. It had been said that the mill streams that turn the wheels of the world's progress rise in solitary places, but the influence of home life has a mighty influence. Law is but the reflex of home ideas. Home, to be happy, must be healthy. Wherever dirt and squalor exist, happiness cannot be found. Many causes of disease are beyond our control; still if all the causes of disease that are within human control were removed, the death-rate would be lowered considerably, and the average of life increased. Natural laws are ever active, and if we violate these laws we must sooner or later pay the penalty. Often when men say the afflictions they suffer are of Gods appointing, they are really only suffering from their own misdeeds; suffering from their vices on their ignorance. Much depends on the wife whether the home be a palace or a desert. Order is essential to happiness, as was also judicious expenditure of income. Punctuality was a great virtue and conducive of happiness. Want of punctuality robs us of valuable time, and worse, wastes the precious time of others. A great enemy to happiness is the public-house, as at a very low estimate the working classes alone spend £50,000,000 annually on strong drink. There must be much misery and wretchedness produced. The lecturer read extracts from Mr. Spurgeon's "John Ploughman," to show that happiness did not depend on what we got. Some could be as merry as mice in malt on small incomes; whilst others were as miserable as rats in a trap on double the income. Domestic sunshine was a great ingredient in producing happiness. Urbanity, forbearance, politeness, humility, cheerfulness, and, above all, religion were essential to happiness. The lecturer was often loudly applauded, and a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to him. Mr. Hodgson, presided. There was a large respectable audience. The proceeds of the lecture were in aid of the chapel funds.

PUBLIC TEA AND CONCERT AT TANTOBIE.—On Good Friday a tea and concert was held in the Co-operative Hall, Tantobie, in connection with the Sol-fa Association of that place. The tea tables were presided over by the following ladies:—Misses Riddle, Holme, Robson, Gardener, Brewis, Gailes, Gedding, Gay, Brabban, and Brown. This is the first tea meeting that has been held in connection with this association, and a very large company partook of the cheering cup. Before the close of the tea, Mr. Wilson, one of the committee, intimated that it would be impossible for all that had tickets to get into the room to hear the singing, but a concert would shortly be held, if the room could be got, when those that had checks would be admitted. The concert commenced at seven o'clock. The room was crowded to excess, and the meeting was presided over by Mr. T. Armstrong, East Tanfield. Before commencing with the programme he said the audience would have to try and put up with the inconveniences that they were subject to, through the over-crowded state of the room. After the singing of a hymn, Mr. Wilson, one of the members of the class, was called on to make a presentation to the conductor, Mr. M. Forster. The present consisted of a conductor's *baton*, made of ebony and mounted with silver. It bore the following inscription:—"Presented to Mr. M. Forster by the members of the Tantobie Sol-fa Association, on Good Friday, April 11th, 1873." Mr. Wilson, in making the presentation, briefly referred to the rise and progress of the association. Mr. Forster had taken a great interest in it, and was, in fact, the right man. He hoped he would be long spared to wield that *baton* among them. The concert was then commenced with, and a fine appearance the large body of singers presented. Upwards of 100 singers took part, but the room was sadly against them being heard to advantage. It was much too small, and too low, but the singers did their utmost to remedy these two evils. The time throughout was good. At no time were they either too quick or too slow, but all went well with the *baton*. We do not mean to imply by these remarks that the singing was perfect, as amateurs can hardly be said to attain to that height, but there was a good amount of pleasure in sitting and listening to them. We cannot undertake to notice the different pieces as they were performed but will take them generally. The pieces that the choir was most successful in were "The Christian Mariner's Hymn," "O love the Lord," "O praise the Lord, exalt his name," and "Cry out and shout." The altos in "O love the Lord," took up their parts well, and the other parts sustained themselves very creditably. There was no lagging behind, and the manner in which this piece was performed was worthy of an *encore*. The other pieces noted above were well rendered, and reflected the highest credit on the conductor. The lion of the evening was Mr. Futers. This gentleman appeared twice before the audience, and each time he received a very enthusiastic *encore*. The pieces down on the programme for this gentleman were the solo and chorus "No tears in heaven," and the solo "Beautiful snow." Owing to Mr. Futers suffering from a severe cold he was not able to do full justice to these two beautiful compositions. As it was, however, he highly delighted the audience. We cannot conclude our remarks without a word or two of advice to the audience. During the progress of the concert, and while some of the pieces were being sung, there was a continual stamping of feet on the floor. Now, this practice cannot be too severely condemned, and we trust that at future concerts, neither the conductor nor ourselves will have reason to complain of this conduct.

TEMPERANCE FESTIVAL AT SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

The thirty-eighth anniversary of the Shotley Bridge and Blackhill Temperance Association was celebrated at Shotley Bridge, on Easter Monday. The usual procession took place in the afternoon, and at night a public meeting was held in the Town Hall. Mr. Joseph Oley, Shotley Bridge, presided. A gentleman present having favoured the audience with a melody, "Pledged in a noble cause," the Chairman made a few remarks. They were met together, he said, "in a noble cause," and that was to try and put down the drinking customs of the country. They believed these customs to be bad at the beginning, bad in the middle, and very bad in the end. (Applause.) Strong drink meant misery and poverty, the breaking-up of the social, peaceable and comfortable constitution of families; it meant rags, hunger and starvation; strong drink meant premature death, and in the end it meant hell and damnation, for the Bible hath said "that no drunkard shall enter the kingdom of Heaven." (Applause.) It was just thirty-eight years that day since several of the pioneers of this "great and glorious movement" stood before them; and he felt abundantly thankful that he was permitted to stand before them that night to declare that he was a thorough cold-water man. (Applause.)—Mr. Hudspith, Edmondbyers, was the next speaker. He was always glad, he observed, to meet teetolers. There was a time when to be a teetoler was to be scoffed and sneered at, and accounted as something scarcely worthy the name of man; teetotalers were considered mean and cowardly for denying themselves of the creature comforts of God; and this was held by Christian ministers, by class-leaders and by members of the Church! This intoxicating drink was held to be a "creature of God!" But he was happy to say that things were now greatly changed. (Hear, hear.) He was also glad to think that Shotley Bridge had not forgotten the pioneers of their good cause. (Hear, hear.) During the trying periods through which the movement had passed, he could heartily say that his sympathies had always been with teetotalism, and they were with it still. (Applause.)—Councillor Swan, of Sunderland, next addressed the meeting. He never rose to address a few words to a temperance gathering, he said, without feeling somewhat thankful that there were such gatherings. He knew very well that some people looked upon these gatherings very indifferently, and considered the temperance question as one only engaging the attention of fanatics and then limited in their desires and enterprise. He felt thankful, however, that although there were people of that class, the great question of temperance had not suffered from anything done or said during the whole course that it had been before the public. (Hear, hear, and applause.) He had just been reminded that thirty-eight years had passed since teetotalism was established in that locality. Some who had taken part in the early movement had now gone to their rest, and many who subsequently entered the ranks had also gone, and before long the pioneers of the temperance movement would altogether disappear. Teetotalism had experienced changes and vicissitudes, but the question of total abstenance had never been so prosperous as at the present time. (Applause.) When this question was first introduced, they had to contend with deep-rooted prejudice. One cause of this opposition was self-indulgence. (Hear, hear.) All virtue necessitated self-restraint; all virtue was disciplined with propriety. We often had accidents in the mining districts, and great efforts were usually made to prevent the recurrence of such things; but no such precaution could be taken to prevent the sacrifice of human life through intemperance. (Hear, hear.) How was this? Because the drunkard could not be saved without sacrificing self-indulgence. This was one drawback to the temperance movement. The speaker next gave some statistics to show that much of the prosperity of the county had been wasted in intoxicating drinks, especially in the consumption of spirits. The judges at our Assizes spoke of the enormous increase of drunkenness, and he was glad to see that many ministers of the Church of England were taking sides with those who were seeking the removal of intemperance. (Hear, hear, and applause.) He remembered the time, as far as the Wesleyan body was concerned, when there was not a travelling preacher that was a total abstainer. By-and-bye, however, one did make his appearance, and that was at Shotley Bridge, and that gentleman's name was Tabraham. (Loud applause.) Such had been the progress of temperance, however, that last May one half of the ministers in the Newcastle district were returned as total abstainers. (Renewed applause.) The speaker next referred to the licensed victuallers, and of the practice of members of Parliament attending licensed victuallers' dinners under the impression that by so doing it would secure their seats in Parliament; but if they succeeded in gaining their seats in this way, they would find a good many teetotal thorns in their seats, and they would not sit very comfortable. (Laughter, and applause.)—Mr. Johnston, of Darlington, next addressed the meeting. After speaking of the pleasure it gave him to come to Shotley Bridge once more, he said there might be those present that evening who believed that life would not be enjoyable without a "drop of the cratur." He had travelled in England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, and he always found it better and safer to do without intoxicating drinks, for then he knew "what o'clock it was when he went to bed, and where he was when he got up in the morning." (Laughter and applause.) If they wanted to live healthy and enjoy the blessings of this life, they must not go to the public-house to get it; they must keep on the right side—the outside. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) He had been watching every movement of the liquor traffic, and wherever it had put up its head he had seen it. There had been an alarm about "these fanatical teetotalers." Mr. Boniface had come to this decision—that he would fight the battle to the end. Their friends the publicans knew as well as they did that they were fighting in a bad cause, but they were blinded by gold. The speaker gave a very amusing account of a visit he made to Dublin Police Court, after which he referred to his marvellous and rapid recovery from a surgical operation performed on him in an hospital in Edinburgh, attributing his speedy recovery to the fact of his being a cold water drinker.—The usual vote of thanks to the Chairman and speakers terminated the proceedings.—We should not omit to state that several members of the committee enlivened the proceedings by singing temperance melodies at intervals.

Printed and Published by ROBERT JACKSON, at the Steam Printing Works, Front Street, Consett, Saturday, April 19, 1873.