The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 694. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} SATURDAY, APRIL 4th, 1874. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Business Announcements.

BIRD'S EYE RETURNS.

DICKINSON, *TOBACCO MANUFACTURER*, 23 AND 24, BIGG MARKET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 22b

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

Valuations effected for Probate, &c. 227c

ARTIFICIAL TEETH, Quality and Construction unsurpassed, fixed with every recent improvement is Gold, Silver, Coralite, and all pure material known to the profession. Mineral Teeth from 5s. each. Scaling, Stopping, &c. Children's Teeth regulated, and every other operation in Dental Surgery skilfully performed.—DE LACY, Dentist, 76, Grainger Street. 9

THOMAS ROWE, BAKER & CONFECTIONER LEADGATE AND CONSETT.

☞ PIC-NICS AND TEA PARTIES SUPPLIED ON CONTRACT FOR. 656b

E. FARNSWORTH.
NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT,
LICENSED DEALER IN GAME and POULTRY of all kinds.

ALSO, Fresh RABBITS always on hand. Wholesale and Retail FRUIT and POTATO Merchant. Fresh BUTTER, EGGS, and CHEESE. Licensed Dealer in TOBACCO. 523c

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

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

MCEWAN'S CELEBRATED EDINBURGH ALES AND INDIA PALE ALE,
Are daily rising in public estimation.
Newcastle Stores and Offices:
FOUNTAIN HORSE, Charlotte Square.
JAMES C. McINTOSH, Agent.
843

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

BLACKETT STREET TEA AND GROCERY WARHOUSE,
91 and 93, BLACKETT STREET,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

JAMES JOHNSON, FAMILY GROCER AND TEA DEALER. Teas, Coffees, and Spices of the Choicest Quality. Good Useful Teas from 2s. per pound. Coffee 1s. per pound. Household Soaps from 5d. per pound. All kinds of Dyestuffs Goods cheap and of the best Quality. Hotels and families supplied at wholesale prices.
TERMS—CASH. 879a

FUNERAL ECONOMY.

E. H. HUTCHINSON,
HOUSE CARPENTER, JOINER, AND UNDERTAKER,
11, VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT,
IS now prepared to execute FUNERAL ORDERS to any extent. ☞ Coffins always ready, or made to order. 483d

TO PARTIES FURNISHING.

VISIT ALEXANDER MOLTENT'S NOTED FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT, 76, *PILGRIM STREET, NEWCASTLE*, WHERE a large and excellent assortment of NEW and SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, &c., is always on hand to select from.
Also, PIANOFORTES and HARMONIUMS by the best makers, at exceedingly moderate prices. 173d
All Orders punctually attended to.

WILLIAM WILKINSON,
FURNITURE BROKER & HOUSEWARRMAN,
CATCHGATE,
BEGS to inform his Friends of Catchgate and surrounding neighbourhood that he has OPENED his NEW PLACE OF BUSINESS, and is now prepared to do Business in all classes of Household Furniture, Flocks, Feathers, and Rabbit Down, Iron Beds, and Paper Hangings very cheap.
W.W. has on hand a Large Stock of WATCHES, both Gold and Silver, Gold and Silver ALBERTS, CHAINS, and JEWELLERY, which he is prepared to Sell Wholesale and Retail.
Hardware and Fancy Goods in all its different branches. 987c
OBSERVE THE ADDRESS—
OPPOSITE THE TOWN HALL CATCHGATE.

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

☞ Buyers of the above, within a radius of twelve miles, are allowed third-class railway fare 985a

Business Announcements.

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

KNOX AND BATES,
BUILDERS, JOINERS, CABINET-MAKERS, AND UNDERTAKERS,
GIBSON STREET, CONSETT,
BEG to announce that they have succeeded to the Business for many years successfully carried on by Mr. JOHN ROWLANDS, and trust by good workmanship, punctuality in the execution of all orders, and moderate prices, to merit public support. 490

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WILLIAM JENKINS,
WHOLESALE CONFECTIONER,
Respectfully announces that he
HAS REMOVED
FROM BLACKHILL
TO MOUNT PLEASANT, CONSETT,
☞ For the convenience of Customers Orders may be left with Mr. W. Hall, Confectioner, Durham Road, and Mr. Read, Grocer, Derwent Street, Blackhill.

A. MAY,
PRACTICAL CLOCK AND WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, &c.,
No. 4, FRONT STREET, CONSETT.
LEVER AND GENEVA WATCHES at All Prices.
GOLD AND PLATED JEWELLERY in great Variety.
GOLD AND SILVER ALBERT CHAINS of the latest Style.
WEDDING RINGS.
A. M. has great pleasure in informing his numerous supporters and the public in general that he has now the assistance of two competent workmen, and will in future be able to execute all work connected with the Watchmaking business, on the shortest notice and with the greatest punctuality.
English and Foreign Clocks and Watches of every description carefully examined, cleaned, and repaired, and the greatest care and attention is especially paid to that part of the business.
Jewellery neatly repaired and done up as new.
Work in the country promptly executed.

JOSHUA LAX,
FURNISHING IRONMONGER,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE,
AGENT FOR THE HOME WASHER (the most perfect Washer yet invented), RIMINGTON'S MANGLES, TAYLOR'S PATENT SEWING MACHINES, and the SINGER SEWING MACHINES. At the Vienna Universal Exhibition the first prize—The Grand Medal of Progress—was awarded to the Singer Manufacturing Company for the unequalled excellence of the Singer Sewing Machines; and the Grand Medal of Merit for the best sewing done. In addition to these, the Company have also received *three medals* for their employes for the superior workmanship and perfection of the Company Manufacture. Illustrated Catalogues and prices may be had on application. Instructions given free.
LAWRENCE'S
CRYSTAL PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES.
Guaranteed to preserve the sight. Every pair warranted perfect. 236d

LANGDALE'S PURE LINSEED AND COTTON CAKES;
ALSO
COMPOUND CAKES.
LOCUST BEANS AND FEEDING MEALS
of all descriptions;
Sold by guaranteed Analysis.
MANUFACTURED BY
S. LANGDALE,
THE WALKER OIL AND CAKE MILLS,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 367d

PRICE THREE SHILLINGS, POST FREE.

THE LANCHESTER COMMON ACT with the AWARDED ROADS, QUARRIES, WELLS, WATERING PLACES, &c., set out by the Commissioners by their Award, dated 13th June, 1871; also a note of the various
CUSTOMS OF THE COPYHOLD OF MANORS OF THE SEE OF DURHAM.
Edited and Compiled by ROBERT JACKSON, for upwards of thirty years Managing Clerk in the Copyhold Office, Durham, and late Bailiff of the Manor.

The whole of the remaining copies of this useful work, which was published at 5s. 6d., having been purchased by ROBERT JACKSON, *Guardian* Office, Consett, he has determined to reduce the price to *Three Shillings* per copy (post free) in order to effect a speedy clearance.
Also on hand a few copies (being an exact facsimile) of the *Original* LANCHESTER COMMON ACT, recently published by MR. JOHN CALVERT, at the reduced price of *Two Shillings* (post free).
☞ Every owner or occupier of property within the boundary of Lanchester Common should possess a copy of either of these editions.
MR. JACKSON will be glad to forward copies of either of these editions by return of Post. For which Halfpenny Postage Stamps or Post-Office Orders made payable to ROBERT JACK 2 3/4, Consett, must be received.
Copies of either of these editions may be also had of Mr. T. Batey, Bookseller, Front Street, and Mr. George Atkinson, Middle Street, Consett; Mr. R. Jackson, Bookseller, and Mr. S. Walker, Newsagent, Blackhill; Miss Ledlie, Bookseller, Shotley Bridge; and of the Agents of the *Consett Guardian*.

Business Announcements.

GEORGE ROADES,
PLUMBER, GAS, AND WATER-FITTER,
CATCHGATE.
ESTIMATES given for Metal Sponting, Hot-water Piping, Iron Fencing, &c. All work executed on the shortest notice. 730d

IF YOUR WATCH STOPS TAKE IT TO A. MAY, *PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER,* 4, FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

NEW ARRIVALS of BERLIN, PARISIAN, LONDON, and YORK GOODS in fashionable High Combs, Fancy Arrows, Daggers, Pins, Ornamental Hair Twists and Coils. French Pans and Brushes, Berlin Ivory Fans, Rimmell's Perfumery, Rare Honeycomb Sponges, &c., &c. First-class Artists at counter and in rooms.
29, GREY STREET, NEWCASTLE,
C. ROUGIER, PROPRIETOR.
Wholesale Warehouse, York. 449d

BROOKS'
CHEAP HAT AND CAP SHOP,
59, CLAYTON STREET,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.
NO BETTER HATS AND CAPS in Newcastle than those Sold by BROOKS the Hat Manufacturer.
A LARGE STOCK OF SEALSKIN CAPS.
N.B.—*HATS MADE TO ORDER.* 496d

JOHN W. DAVISON,
CABINET-MAKER, FURNITURE BROKER, IRONMONGER, &c.,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT, & CATCHGATE.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, in great variety.
IRON and BRASS BEDSTEADS.
MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, FLOCKS, RABBIT DOWN, HARDWARE
PARAFFIN LAMPS and OIL, best quality.
AGENT for the HOME WASHER and WRINGING MACHINES.
BURY'S PATENT PICKS and SHAFTS. 574d

JOHN SIMPSON,
CABINETMAKER,
ANNFIELD PLAIN,
BEGS most respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Annfield Plain and the surrounding neighbourhood, that he has on hand a large stock of well-seasoned
HOME-MADE FURNITURE,
Which he intends clearing out AT A REDUCTION OF 10 PER CENT. on present prices, previous to enlarging his place of business.
FURNITURE DELIVERED FREE.
☞ OBSERVE THE ADDRESS—
THE CORNER SHOP, (Next to Mr. Doidge's Clothing Establishment),
ANNFIELD PLAIN. 596d

KIRTON & CO., CLOTHIERS,
BOTTLE BANK, GATESHEAD,
PROMISE TO
GIVE EVERY BOY A SHIRT
Who Buys a Suit.
Suits.....from 6s. 11d.
Top Coats.....9s. 11d.
HATS, CAPS, SCARFS, COLLARS, &c.
Moleskin Trousers, home-made.....9s. 6d.
ALL KINDS OF CLOTHING.
THE LITTLE BOYS' CLOTHING DEPOT.

NORTHERN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1836.
Capital (fully subscribed).....£3,000,000.
Accumulated Funds.....1,241,000.
Annual Revenue.....413,000.
Farming Stock, Public and Private Buildings, Household Furniture, &c., Stock-in-Trade, and Goods of almost every description Insured on the most favourable terms.
All Policies issued by the Company include the risk of *explosion by Gas*, without extra Premium. During the last 10 years the "Northern" has paid more than *One Million Sterling* for Claims under its Fire Policies. Life Assurances, Endowments, and Annuities granted. Tables and full particulars on application to the District Agents:
HOBSON & LIDDELL,
NEVILLE STREET (opposite the Central Station Hotel), NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 716

NEWCASTLE TEA WAREHOUSE.
EVERY PERSON THAT TASTES OUR JUSTLY
CELEBRATED INDIAN TEA
AT FOUR SHILLING PER POUND,
ARE DELIGHTED WITH ITS PURITY AND FRAGRANCE.
COME AND GIVE IT A TRIAL!
THE ADDRESS—
NEWCASTLE TEA WAREHOUSE,
14, NEWMARKET, STREET, CONSETT.
JAMES LAKE, PROPRIETOR. 874

Business Announcements.

A WORD ABOUT INDIAN TEA.

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

CONSETT STEAM PRINTING WORKS.

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

W. AYNSLEY has much pleasure in stating that, notwithstanding the considerable increase in the price of WINES & SPIRITS lately made by many other houses consequent upon the failure of the vintages abroad, he is still enabled to supply MESSRS. W & A. GILBEY'S various brands of WINES & SPIRITS at the same prices as hitherto. This is owing to the large stocks which are held by MESSRS. W & A. GILBEY, amounting in some instances to upwards of two years' consumption. Should the upward tendency of prices continue, an increase at some future period will be inevitable, but at the present time the prices of MESSRS. W & A. GILBEY'S WINES & SPIRITS are considerably below those of any other quoted house, while their quality, which can be easily tested by comparison, has secured for them a trade amounting to a twentieth part of the entire quantity of Foreign Wines consumed in the United Kingdom.
The undermentioned WINES & SPIRITS, from their moderate price, are specially suited for ordinary consumption at this season. They are guaranteed by MESSRS. W & A. GILBEY to be imported from the places named, and to be according to the descriptions given
BOOKS OF PRICES of upwards of 200 varieties of WINES & SPIRITS forwarded on application

WINES	Per Bott.	Per Doz.
Castle VF *Pale* MARSALA SHERRY *from Sicily, 3 years old*	1/4	16/
Castle 1A *Pale* SHERRY *from Spain, 3 years old*	1/6	18/
Castle 1 SPANISH PORT *from Spain, 3 years old*	1/8	15/
Castle 1A PORT *from Portugal, 4 years old*	1/9	21/
Castle A CLARET *from Bordeaux, 4 years old*	1/	12/
Castle 1 CHAMPAGNE (Sparkling) *from the Champagne District* Quarts / Pints	2/5 / 1/5	29/ 16/6

SPIRITS	Per Bott.	Per Doz.
Castle UP UNSWEETENED GIN 33 *under proof*	2/	24/
Castle UP IRISH WHISKEY 33 *under proof*	2/3	27/
Castle UP SCOTCH WHISKEY 33 *under proof*	2/3	27/
Castle UP *Pale* BRANDY 33 *under proof*	2/3	27/
Castle D *Pale* COGNAC BRANDY 33 *under proof*	3/	36/
Castle UP JAMAICA RUM 33 *under proof*	2/3	27/

W. AYNSLEY, *Grocer*, CONSETT & LEADGATE

B. MOODY
WATCH-MAKER, RHODESTER. 709b

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

THOMAS CRESSWELL,
THE NOTED BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,
HAS COMMENCED BUSINESS IN
DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL,
and hopes by supplying a good article at a moderate price, together with strict attention, to merit public support. A Large Assortment of Home-made MEN'S STRONG SEWED BOOTS, Always on hand.
REPAIRING DONE ON THE PREMISES. 342d

BURRELL AND COMPANY,
METAL BROKERS & GENERAL DEALERS,
LANCHESTER. 21d

IMPROVED CONCRETE FLOORING.
JOHN DOVE & CO.,
35, CLOSE, NEWCASTLE.
PORTLAND AND ROMAN CEMENT supplied to CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, and others in any quantities.
CONCRETE FLOORING for COACH HOUSES, STABLES, KITCHENS, and OUTHOUSES, done by experienced Workmen. Is not effected by Damp or Heat, more Durable than Flags, and not more than HALF THE PRICE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, 35, CLOSE.
AGENT FOR HENRY C. WEBB'S
WORCESTER GEOMETRICAL, MOSAIC, AND ENCAUSTIC TILES.

Poetry: Original and Select.

DROWNED.

She stood on the bridge, 'neath the wintry sky,
With pale, set features and flashing eye.
The water flow'd swiftly beneath the arch,
And cutting and cold were the winds of March.

The moon look'd sickly, the clouds were black,
And swiftly scudded the fierce storm-rack;
The long, black barges went down with the stream,
Like the shadows of gloom that we see in a dream,

Her long hair had fallen away from her face,
That had once been soft with a maidenly grace;
Her white bony hands were clasped on her breast,
That rose and fell in its bitter unrest.

Her lips were moving, but scarcely in prayer;
Her voice had a terrible ring of despair;
Her eyes that once beam'd, oh! so tender and mild,
Now flash'd like a demon's, so brilliant and wild.

She listens intently; no footstep she hears;
She struggles a moment, as if with her fears;
Then mounts on the parapet, and, with a cry,
And a glance of despair at the wild, wintry sky—

She leaps high, and falls in the flood with a crash,
And the waters close o'er with a sob and a splash,
But, see! her white face to the surface has come!
'Tis now that she thinks of her once happy home;

And the faces she loved past her memory fly.
O God! she must see them but once ere she die.
And her white arms go up and a terrible shriek
Goes into the night, but her efforts are weak;

And downwards she sinks, with a sob and a moan,
And the night air re-echoes her bubbling groan.
With a half-stifled prayer she has gone to her death,
For the black, gurgling water has master'd her breath.

They found her next morning, wash'd up by the tide,
But little they cared how the suicide died.
They dug her a grave by the torches' pale light,
And buried her there by the cross roads at night.

"Oh, why did she die in that terrible way?"
I think I can hear some maid trembling say.
Fair one, there are deeds that I cannot rehearse;
They would stay the full flow of my delicate verse.

She had trusted a lover; he had laughed her to scorn:
She had left all for him, and her young heart was torn,
When she found that the idol she worshipp'd was clay,
Who had won her pure love but to fling it away.

Blame her not, lady fair; there are many to-day
Who are treading the paths of the treacherous way;
For the drink-fiend has got them, and vice laughs aloud
At the young and the fair who are seen in the crowd!

Let the curses of men who are noble and true
Be hurl'd at the head of the libertine crew,
Who will utter their lies, and with drink-tainted breath
Will lure young and old to the pathway of death!

W. A. Eaton.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

West End tradesmen and the numerous people who depend upon or are connected with them are delighted with the activity of the London season so far as it has gone, and with the prospects of a really gay season this year. A Drawing Room and a Levee last week have put Londoners into good spirits, and we anticipate considerable gaiety—or whatever is the word to signify a counteraction to the dull monotony of ordinary humdrum life in London—in connection with civic banquets and entertainments to the young Duke and Duchess and to the Czar of Russia on his arrival here. And many of us fancy we see indications of Her Majesty abandoning her comparative seclusion and once more taking a leading part in public life. *C'est possible.* However, as the next Drawing Room is not to be held until the 6th of May, it is evident that the Queen does not take much pleasure in these state pageantries; but that will not prevent her loyal subjects from heartily celebrating her birthday on the 30th of May.

I think most Londoners regret that instead of a royal review of the Ashantee troops in Windsor Home Park, arrangements were not made for the Queen reviewing her brave soldiers in Hyde Park, and I doubt not that this would have been far more agreeable to the country at large. Notwithstanding the Windsor review, we are still looking forward to a display in Hyde Park and a triumphal march through London. This might very well be done under the command of the Duke of Cambridge, the Prince of Wales and other members of the royal family assisting. After the review by the Sovereign, this would be a graceful tribute to the bravery of our troops—not forgetting our sailors and marines—on the part of the metropolis and thousands also would flock into it on the occasion of the display. Reverting to the Windsor review, the general public will at least be satisfied with the regulations for excluding carriages and horses, and restricting reserved space to one enclosure of limited extent for the accommodation of official persons.

Ministers must be bored to death with deputations by this time. I should be afraid to estimate how many deputations they have received since they have been in office, but their cry must be "Still they come." On Friday, for instance, there were five deputations to different Ministers—one to Lord Derby, respecting the withdrawal of allowances to British consular chaplains; a second to Mr Disraeli, in favour of the Fenian amnesty, a third to the Home Secretary and the President of the Local Government Board, to request amendment of the Adulteration Act in the interest of the grocers; while Mr Cross had also to receive the fourth, on the question of municipal funds, and his deputy the fifth, from the Lord's Day Observance Society seeking for further restriction of the liquor traffic on Sundays. If Ministers have not a policy, they are certainly offered plenty of materials for constructing one, only the worst of it is that the suggestions made to them are generally of an extreme and frequently of a conflicting character.

Londoners generally, West End Londoners in in particular, and most people who on their visits to the metropolis have noticed the lamentable condition of Leicester Square have rejoiced at the munificent liberality of Baron Albert Grant in buying that square, laying it out as a garden, and presenting it to the public. It is with some alarm therefore that it has been learned that there has been an application to Vice-Chancellor Hall for an injunction to restrain Baron Grant from proceeding with the works now being carried on within the enclosure of the square. The application has been ordered to stand by till the second motion day in Easter term. I regret to hear that the effect of this has been that the Baron has given orders to stop the works pending the decision of the Vice-Chancellor. Before this there were men hard at work, digging and levelling, and preparing to lay out the place according to plan. This is bad news, but there is reason to hope that Vice-Chancellor Hall's decision will not in any case frustrate the liberal designs of Baron Grant. By the way, this name reminds me of a couplet which I do not remember seeing in print. When Mr Grant—he having legally taken this name in exchange for his patronymic—received the Austrian title of Baron, the following jocular couplet was handed round the Stock Exchange:

Monarchs can titles give; honour they can't,
Title *sans* honour is a barren grant.

The gift of Leicester Square to the public, however, has caused much kinder things to be said of our baronial M.P.

I cannot call to mind how much Sir Edwin Landseer's lions in Trafalgar Square cost. Indeed, I doubt if the total outlay in connection with these noble beasts can be ascertained. The cost, however, may be safely called, to quote Dominie Sampson, prodigious. The other day we were informed that the surface of these animals is decaying and splitting off, thus threatening to destroy their outline, and that Dr Percy, a celebrated metallurgist, has been commissioned to inquire into their condition, and, if possible, arrest this decay. Whether the result is to be attributed to the London atmosphere or to that old offender, *Tempus edax rerum*, remains to be seen, but it may be questioned whether the London roughs have not something to do with it. On the occasion of Trafalgar Square demonstrations I have seen these lions covered with rowdies and roughs, who have clambered up to their coigns of vantage with nails in their boots, may not this have something to do with the present roughness of surface?

It does not require bright genial weather to tempt Londoners to the banks of their noble river when the contest takes place for "the blue ribbon of the Thames;" but such a glorious morning as that of Saturday, with the sun warmly shining and a westerly wind blowing, instead of the seasonable north-easter, added thousands upon thousands to the crowds upon the towing path, the bridges, and every available spot from which a glimpse of the race could be seen, while the brilliant weather gave full effect to the large show of the rival blues in dresses, &c. Never were there such throngs of spectators at the inter-University race, and never did so many voices join in the cheer when it was announced that Cambridge had won by two lengths.

I remember seeing, a few years ago, the then celebrated Davenport Brothers perform their extraordinary tricks. I think that is the correct word—in the mysterious cabinet. These certainly marvellous performances were professedly done under the influence of spiritualism, and they excited considerable interest and argument at the time. The very same things are now done by Messrs. Maskelyne and Cooke at the Egyptian Hall, these gentlemen first denouncing the humbug of spiritualism. In fact, they do more than the Davenports did. A reporter in the *Daily News* narrates how he was incarcerated with these gentlemen in the cabinet; how they were bound hand and foot; how he too was bound and blindfolded, and sat with one hand on the shoulder of Mr Maskelyne and the other on that of Mr Cooke, the reporter's legs severally touching those of the wonderful conjurors, and how nevertheless his beard was plucked, musical instruments rattled round his head, bells were tinkled, and a tambourine dropped on his head; and finally how, when the cabinet was opened, all these were bound and blindfolded as at first. Thousands of movements, says the reporter, undoubtedly were within this marvellous cabinet. This at once disposes of the absurd idea that spiritualism is necessary to the programme of such things, but then we are as much in the dark as ever as to "how it's done," as Dr. Lynn says. By the way, I cannot but think spiritualism is dying out, and certainly the *seances* and other tomfooleries are now less frequent than before.

PAINFUL CASE OF WIFE DESERTION AT GATESHEAD.

A man named George Tucker was charged at the Gateshead Borough Police Court on Monday, before the Mayor (Mr Geo. Charlton), Mr Henry Milvain, and Mr Ald. Bigger, with having deserted his wife and family.—Mr J. A. Bush prosecuted on behalf of the Union authorities, and said the prisoner married his present wife on the 15th of September last. He made false representations to the woman, and five days after he was married sold part of her furniture. It afterwards transpired that at the time he married he was living with another woman in Coburg Street. It also became known that the money realised by the sale of the furniture went to support the other woman. The prisoner afterwards sold off every article of furniture and pawned the child's ear-rings. He deserted her and went to Scotland, but she followed him there and found him in Edinburgh. He told the police at Edinburgh that she was a common woman following him about the streets, and he could not get rid of her, and believing his charge, the police took his wife into custody, and it was not until some days that she was released. Prisoner then returned to Gateshead, leaving his wife in Scotland to get home as best she could. After some difficulty she got home again, and found the prisoner living with a woman whom he had formerly introduced as his sister. He again deserted her, and eventually the Guardians got hold of him. His wife had become chargeable to the Union for 18s, but he (Mr Bush) believed that an order for such a sum was scarcely sufficient for a scoundrel like the prisoner.—Mr Chief-Constable Elliot said: From inquiries made he found the prisoner to be a married man living with his wife at Castle Eden. He intended to bring a charge of bigamy against the prisoner. Mr Bush in stating the case forgot to give the worst feature of the case. The prisoner left his child in Scotland with a broken arm after deserting his wife.—The Mayor said the prisoner was one of the most contemptible scoundrels that ever stood in the Police Court; he was a disgrace to working men.—Evidence was given in support of the charge, and the prisoner, in defence, made a counter charge of the complainant having married another man, who was now living. He denied having sold her furniture, but admitted the charge of desertion.—The Mayor said the prisoner behaved in a disgraceful manner, and the Bench ordered him to be imprisoned for three months.

It is stated that in making a mustard plaster no water whatever should be used, but the mustard mixed with the white of an egg; the result will be a plaster which will "draw" perfectly, but will not produce a blister even upon the skin of an infant, no matter how long it it allowed to remain upon the part.—*London Medical Record.*

A HANDFUL OF SCOTCH STORIES.

BETTY AN' THE TATTIES.

Samuel Shool was bellman of Gargunnock for many years nearly a century ago, and being a great favourite with the minister and his wife, he came in for more than a fair share of the good things which were occasionally going at the manse. He could tell good stories, and was always ready to repeat any which redounded to the credit of his friends. The following was one of his best:—

"I mind ae Sabbath morning at the summer preachings, mair than thirty years sin', the mistress was in a sad pickle because Betty M'Quat had forgotten to howk some early tatties on the Saturday night; and what was to be done?

"Betty was like to gang through the yirth about it, and quo' she—

"'Mistress, I'll just take the graip and slip out and howk a wheen—naebody will ken; and if the minister should come to ken o't, I'll tak' a' the wyte and the sin on my ain shouthers.'"

"'Na, na, Betty,' said the mistress, 'sin I maun hae the tatties for dinner this day, just gang awa' out and pouter a wee pickle frae the roots o' the shaws wi' your hands. Take nae graip wi' ye—use nae warkloom made by the hand o' man on the Lord's day; and if the minister sets on me about it, I'll just tell him that there wasna a graip shank in the hands o' onybody about the house—surely a body may use their ain fingers without being found faut wi'"

FIXED ON THAT POINT.

At an examination of Mr John Logie, farmer, Murrayshall, on his sister entering the box to be examined, the following conversation took place between her and the opposing agent—

Agent—"How old are you?"

Miss Jane—"O, weel sir, I am an unmarried woman, and dinna think it right to answer that question."

The Judge—"O, yes, answer the gentleman how old you are."

Miss Jane—"Weel-a-weel, I am fifty."

Agent—"Are you no more?"

Miss Jane—"Weel, I am sixty."

The inquisitive writer still further asked if she had any hopes of getting married, to which Miss Jane replied—

"Weel, sir, I winna surely tell a lie; I hinna lost hope yet;" and she scornfully added, "but I widna marry you, for I am sick tired o' your palaver already."

BETTER THAN THEIR FATHER.

Robert ——, a village blacksmith, was too fond of drink, and feelings of his worthy pastor were at length roused into activity on behalf of the smith's two sons, on whom their father's example was likely to exert no very good influence. Meeting him one day in his cups, the minister said—

"Robert, man, this is an awfu' way to bring up yer bairns; what can ye expect will become o' them, wi' a drucken faither?"

The appeal was not lost on Robert, who, with a twinkle of genuine affection in his eye, and a sensation of choking in his throat, replied—

"Eh, minister, I hop to mak my two laddies what it's no possible for you to mak your twa."

"An' what's that, Robert?"

"Weel, sir, I hope to make them better than their faither!"

"HE'LL NEED IT A'."

An old farmer, dictating his will to a lawyer, said—

"I give and bequeath to my wife the sum of £100 a year. Is that writ down, master?"

"Yes," said the lawyer; "but she is not so old but she may marry again. Won't you may change in that case? Most people do."

"Ah, do they? Weel, write again and say if my wife marry again, I give and bequeath her the sum of £200 a year. That'll do, surely?"

"Why, that's just doubling the sum she would have had if she had remained unmarried," said the lawyer; "it's generally the other way."

"Ay, I ken that," said the farmer; "but him that takes her for a wife again will need it a'."

PUIR DAVIE!

Dr Henderson, of Galashiels, in the course of one of his pastoral visitations, called upon a woman who had lost her husband a short time before, and been left with a large and non-productive family. As a matter of course he inquired after the health of the household. The widow answered—

"We're 'a richt, sir, except puir Davie; he's sair troubled wi' a bad leg, an' no fit for wark."

The doctor did not at the moment recollect who "Davie" was, but as in duty duty bound he prayed that Davie's affliction might be blessed to him, an also that it might not be of long duration.

On going home he said to his wife, referring to his call—

"Which of the sons is Davie?"

"Hoot, toot, ye ocht to ken wha Davie is," she exclaimed; "Davie's no a son; Davie's only the cuddy!"

HAWKIE'S DIAGNOSIS.

One day "Hawkie" was, as usual, complaining of the ingratitude of the Glasgow public, his own poverty, increasing infirmity, &c., &c., when a person in the crowd said—

"That's a' nonsense, Hawkie, ye're looking as weel as ever we saw ye."

"Na, na, my man, ye're far wrang," replied the invincible possessor of the meal-pock; "I'm a gone corbie this winter, if I getna some place to shelter me; I may look my usual, but I often say to mysel' —and I aye speak true to mysel', whatever I may tell to you—

"'Hawkie, ye're like the Briggate clock, ye keep a weel guid gilt outside, but your warks are a' wrang i' the inside. Ye're chappin' three in the afternoon, when weel ye ken it's only twal o'clock i' the day!'"

HIS RED CABBAGE.

A "whip-the-cab," as jobbing tailors used to be called in Scotland, appeared in his shop one morning with a very rueful visage, and his fellow-workman asked what ailed him.

"Man, Wull," said the dejected, "I had an awful dream last night, I thought I was in the bad place, and a' my bits o' 'cabbage' were spread oot afore me. I'll ne'er 'cabbage' mair."

A few days afterwards, however, he had occasion to cut out a student's scarlet gown, and a most tempting "aff-cut" presenting itself, he yielded to the tempter. His friend reminded him of his dream and his resolution, but he got over him by answering—

"Oh, I haena forgotten't, but I mind noo, that amang a' the bits o' claith I saw that night, there wasna a single scry o' red amang them."

A NATURAL DEDUCTION.

"Weel, John," said a west country laird to a tenant one morning during the Disruption storm of 1843, "what d'ye think o' this voluntary business?"

"Deed, sir," replied John, "I'm a wee doubtfu' about it. I think we puir folk hae very little to do wi't, and that the ministers are makin' a' the stir about it themsels."

"You're right there, John," said the laird; "it certainly is the ministers that are moving maist in the matter."

"Then, laird, we may be sure they're driving their ain drift," answered the tenant; "my mither used to say to me, 'Jock,' said she, 'whenever ye see a lot o' craws a' fleein ae way be aye sure that they hae craws' business in hand!'"

AN ATTENTIVE WAITER.

A youth who had been brought up among the byres and stables was promoted to serve inside the house as assistant footman. His *debut* was made at a sober supper of eggs where a few friends were present. A young gentleman helped himself to a piece of oatcake, and the newly fledged waiter, either in the simplicity of his hospitality, or judging that where there was such a choice there could be no difficulty in deciding, nudged the guest's shoulder with his elbow, and whispered in his ear—

"Tak' a bit laif to your egg, man."

MUTUAL ACCOMMODATION.

Jamie Ryburn, the Renfrewshire wit, of whom we have already made mention, made an unfortunate marriage. One day he met a friend, who, with tears in his eyes, said that he had met with a dreadful calamity that morning.

"Dear me, John," inquired Jamie, what is't?"

"I've lost my wife," replied the sorrow-stricken widower.

"Your wife! is that a'?" answered Ryburn; "do'd man, I'll gie ye my living ane for your dead ane, and a bottle o' yill to the bargain."

—*Hislop's Book of Scottish Anecdote.*

LORD BROUGHAM AND HIS GHOST.

Tired with the cold of yesterday, I was glad to take advantage of a hot bath before I turned in. And here a most remarkable thing happened to me—so remarkable that I must tell the story from the beginning. After I left the High School, Edinburgh, I went with G——, my most intimate friend, to attend the classes in the University. There was no divinity class, but we frequently in our walks discussed and speculated upon many grave subjects—among others, on the immortality of the soul and on a future state. This question, and the possibility, I will not say of ghosts walking, but of the dead appearing to the living, were subjects of much speculation; and we actually committed the folly of drawing up an agreement, *written with our blood*, to the effect, that whichever of us died the first should appear to the other, and thus solve any doubts we had entertained of the "life after death." After we had finished our class at the college, G—— went to India, having got an appointment there in the Civil Service. He seldom wrote to me, and after the lapse of a few years I had almost forgotten him; moreover, his family having little connection with Edinburgh, I seldom saw or heard anything of them, or of him through them, so that all the old school-boy intimacy had died out, and I had nearly forgotten his existence. I had taken, as I have said a warm bath; and while lying in it and enjoying the comfort of the heat, after the late freezing I had undergone, I turned my head round, looking towards the chair on which I deposited my clothes, as I was about to get up out of the bath. On the chair sat G——, looking calmly at me. How I got out of the bath I know not, but on recovering my senses I found myself sprawling on the floor. The apparition or whatever it was that had taken the likeness of G—— had disappeared.

This vision produced such a shock that I had no inclination to talk about it, or to speak about it even to Stuart; but the impression it made upon me was too vivid to be easily forgotten; and so strongly was I affected by it, that I have written down the whole history, with the date, 19th December, and all the particulars, as they are now fresh before me. No doubt, I had fallen asleep; and the appearance presented so distinctly to my eyes was a dream. I cannot for a moment doubt; yet for years I had had no communication with G——, nor had there been anything to recall him to my recollection; nothing had taken place during our Swedish travels either connected with G—— or with India, or with anything relating to him or with any member of his family. I recollected quickly enough our old discussion, and the bargain we had made. I could not discharge from my mind the impression that G—— must have died, and that his appearance to me was to be received by me as a proof of a future state; yet all the while I felt convinced that the whole was a dream; and so painfully vivid and so unfading was the impression that I could not bring myself to talk of it, or to make the slightest allusion to it. I finished dressing, and as we had agreed to make an early start, I was ready by six o'clock, the hour of our early breakfast.

Brougham, October 16, 1872.—I have just been copying out from my journal an account of this strange dream. *Certissima mortis imago?* And now to finish the story began above sixty years since. Soon after my return to Edinburgh there arrived a letter from India announcing G——'s death, and stating that he had died on the 19th of December.

—*Autobiography of Lord Brougham.*

ALLEGED BIGAMY AT SOUTH SHIELDS.

George Strong (27), barman, Sunderland, appeared on Friday at the South Shields Police Court, before the Mayor (Mr Ald. Glover) and Mr Henry Nelson, charged, on remand, with feloniously marrying Catherine Turnbull, on the 24th January last, at South Shields, his former wife, Jane Ann Potts, being then alive. Mr H. T. Duncan appeared for the prosecution, and Mr Blackwell, barrister, Newcastle, instructed by Mr W. Bell, Sunderland, for the defence.—Mr Duncan, in opening the case, said the defendant was a native of Monkwearmouth, and on the 24th May, 1868, he married Jane Ann Potts, who was at that time 18 years of age, the defendant being described as 19 years of age, and a bachelor. The offence with which he was charged was committed at South Shields on the 24th Jan. last, when he described himself as 27 years of age, and a widower. He was duly married by the registrar to Cathdrine Turnbull, a widow, residing at the Mill Dam, South Shields. He then called Detective Patterson, who produced certificate of a marriage solemnised at the parish church of All Saints', Monkwearmouth, on the 24th May, 1868, between George Strong and Jane Ann Potts. He also produced a certificate of marriage between George Strong, widower, and Catherine Turnbull, widow, which was solemnised on the 24th January last, at the Register Office, South Shields. He apprehended the defendant on the 23rd of the present month, behind the bar of Mrs Turnbull's public-house, when he replied, "It is just what I have been expecting."—In cross-examination by Mr Blackwell, witness said he had known Mrs Turnbull for a number of years, and she has a grown up family, a girl 12 or 14 years of age.—Guy Potts said he was present at All Saints' Church, Monkwearmouth, on the 24th May, 1868, when a marriage was solemnised between his sister, Jane Ann Potts, and the defendant. Cross-examined, he said the defendant's wife was still alive, and present in court. He could not tell the day of the week on which the marriage took place.—Mr Richd. S. Robson, registrar of marriages for the South Shields, district, proved the marriage of defendant to Mrs Turnbull on the 24th Jan. The defendant, on being formally charged, pleaded not guilty. The Bench then committed him to take his trial at the assizes. Bail was accepted, himself in £50, and two sureties of £50 each.

Dyer's Workmen's Watch Clubs.—Mr. Geo. Dyer, the eminent watchmaker, 90, Regent Street, London, has organised a system of workmen's watch clubs, which enables members to obtain at wholesale list prices, his celebrated silver watches by the payment of as low a sum as 1s. weekly. The advantage to working men and others of obtaining good watches on such easy terms is fully recognised by the numerous clubs which are and have been established in all branches of trade, and in Her Majesty's service at home and abroad. Secretaries are required at all places to establish and conduct them, and any party wishing to obtain the management of a club, can obtain particulars by post, or otherwise, on application as above. The system has proved a real boon to thousands of the members as tending to encourage provident habits and enabling them to obtain valuable watches without trouble or inconvenience to themselves.

Local and General News.

New Hampshire boasts that its State prison never contained a clergyman, lawyer, physician, editor, deacon, steward, churchwarden, class leader, or son of a clergyman.

Mr Palmer, M.P., and Mr Gourley, M.P., had an interview with the Earl of Derby at the Foreign Office on Saturday, upon the subject of a revision of the Treaty of 1860 with France as regards the tariff relating to the glass trade.

On the 21st of February, in Santa Cruz county, California, Mr F. Gilkey and Dr. C. E. Cleveland fired at each other, and both fell dead. There had been a feud between them, and both were drunk at the time of the "tragedy."—*American Paper.*

The Invalid's Friend—Todd's Quinine Wine—This elegant and reowned preparation of gneuine English Quinine stands unsurpassed for purity, strength and flavour, and is universally approved by the Medical profession, as a valuable and wholesome bitter, an efficient tonic, and an unequalled stomachic. It has been tested by thousands, and proved to be one of the best, safest and most agreeable remedy known for indigestion, loss of appetite, tic or neuralgia, nervousness, scrofulous affections, ague, debility, spasms, and all derangements of the stomach. Manufactured only by Joe Todd. Chemist, Carlisle.

Singular Case of Suicide in Gateshead.—On Monday, a labouring man, named Abraham Whymark, 61 years of age, living at 36, Charlotte Street, Askew Road, Gateshead, committed suicide under somewhat extraordinary circumstances. He got out of bed about four o'clock in the morning in his usual health, apparently with the intention of going to his work, and about half-past five o'clock his son, John Wymark, who had occasion to go into the back yard, found him with his head in a pail of water quite dead. He had evidently committed suicide, and it appears that he had previously mentioned that he intended drowning himself, but no reason for his so doing was assigned.

Colliery Fire near Bishop Auckland.—On Friday morning, about four o'clock, a fire occurred in the Tindale (Emily) Colliery, about a mile and a half from Bishop Auckland. The colliery is the property of Messrs Bolckow Vaughan, and Co., and about the time named, owing, it is stated, to one of the men having gone into a place with a naked light, being unaware that there was an escape of gas, the working in what is known as the yard seam took fire. Two men, who happened to be engaged near the spot, were seriously burned. The fire eventually burnt itself out. The names of the unfortunate men are Joseph Lamb, who resides at Etherly Dene, and George Roddam, of Fylands Bridge.

The Proposed Liberal Banquet at Durham.—A meeting, convened by circular, of the leading Liberals in the city of Durham and delegates from Darlington, Stockton, Sunderland, Shields, Houghton-le-Spring, Hetton, and Coxhoe, was held on Saturday afternoon in the Mayor's Chamber, Durham, Sir Hedworth Williamson presiding. The object of the meeting was to make the necessary arrangements for the banquet to celebrate the return of the Liberal members for Durham county. The following resolution was proposed by Mr David Dale of Darlington, and seconded by the Rev. Wm. Greenwell of Durham:—"That this meeting, having regard to the petitions presented against the returns in three of the constituencies, is of opinion that it will be more consistent with what is usual in the case of pending legal proceedings, to defer the proposed banquet until the petitions are disposed of." The resolution was carried unanimously. After the trial of the petitions, another meeting will be held to make arrangements. The Earl of Durham has consented to take the chair at the banquet, and all the members in the county have signified their intention of being present. It is not yet known whether any members of the late Government will take part in the proceedings.

Fatal Accident at Windlestone Colliery, near Bishop Auckland.—On Saturday, an inquest was held at the house of Mr John Dunn, at Windlestone, before Mr T. Dean, deputy-coroner, on the body of a man named Samuel Fish, who came to his death at Windlestone Colliey on Thursday last. Mr T. Labron, solicitor, Bishop Auckland, attended in the interest of the friends of the deceased. From the evidence adduced it appeared that the deceased, who was 27 years of age, was fireman at the colliery, and on Thursday he went from the pit heap into the engine-house by the hole at which the engineman takes sight of the tubs when they come to bank, and stepped down behind the drum. The engine was running at the time, and the brakesman thought that deceased would stand there until the tubs came to bank, when the engine would stand. Just, however, as the signal was given that the tubs were to bank the brakesman shouted to him, "Mind Sammy," and expected he would stand still; instead of doing so, however, he came forward, and in stepping over the drum staff he appears to have stumbled and fell between the pinion wheel and spur wheel. The engineman immediately reversed the engine and brought deceased back over from between the wheels, but he was then crushed in such a dreadful manner about the chest that death was instantaneous. The inquest was adjourned.

Death of the Rev James Carr of Sherburn Hospital.—It is with regret that we announce the death of the Rev. James Carr, Master of Sherburn Hospital, near Durham, in his 80th year. He died at his residence at Sherburn on Sunday evening, about eleven o'clock, after a long lingering illness. The rev. gentleman laboured for a long while in the curacy of St. Hilda, South Shields, to which he was appointed in 1831, and which he held until he was appointed to the Matership of Sherburn Hospital in 1862 by the present Bishop of Durham. He was made a minor canon of Durham Cathedral in 1860. The rev. gentleman leaves a widow, several sons, and two daughters, as well as a large circle of friends, to mourn his loss, for, being of genial and kind-hearted disposition, he was beloved by all who knew him. He was attended during his illness by Dr Gillespie, surgeon of the Hospital, who says his death was pre-eminently peaceful and happy. The Rev. Mr Carr, though not a public man, and not prominently identified with any political party, was a Conservative. He took no prominent part in the religious controversies of the present day. He was strongly attached to the Low Church, and in his daily life and action was pre-eminently a Christian. The living, which now becomes vacant, is under the patronage of the Bishop of Durham, and is worth £500 per annum.

A Young Arthur Orton.—An attempt on a small scale to imitate Arthur Orton in fraud has brought a young fellow to grief at Stranraer. An aged couple, whose son went to sea a year ago, were surprised to see a stranger enter their door, who saluted them as his parents. When they began to speak to him about his adventures he pleaded fatigue, took to bed, turned his face to the wall, and wept for joy. This conduct touched the hearts of the old folks and they supplied the "claimant" with almost a complete suit of clothes, and, till he had an opportunity to "lift" about £60, which he said awaited him at the Custom House, furnished him with ready money to the extent of their limited means. Neighbours expressed some doubts about the newcomer's identity, and the old woman consulted the police. Superintendent M'Neil at once recognised the "claimant" as a scoundrel named Spaudling, a native of Newton Stewart, who was at one time in the Liverpool police, and has since been in the army and at sea. He had happened to pick up a little knowledge about this old couple's son from a casual acquaintance. On being brought up before the magistrates he confessed that he had been reading the Tichborne case, and pleaded guilty to a charge of cheating. He was sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT RACE.

The Oxford and Cambridge boat race of 1874 is over. At a quarter past eleven on Saturday morning the crews started; at a quarter to twelve the race was finished; and in an hour afterwards the river was clear, and the whole of London, not to say anything of the provinces, was discussing the history of a race which many of them for some time past had looked upon as a foregone conclusion.

Cambridge has won and Oxford has lost; why? Simply from the superiority of the former over the latter in almost every particular. Long before Cambridge left the Cam their crew had been determined upon. They had the best coaching they could obtain, they arrived at Putney in excellent condition, and three weeks ago had got accustomed to the water of the Thames even before their opponents had determined on a crew. Then, again, the rowing of Cambridge, as evinced on Saturday, was of an entirely different description and style to that of Oxford. Cambridge were rather short, but still, what they did was done at the beginning of the stroke, and before the slide commenced, whereas the work done by Oxford was omitted until the blade of the oar had got past the rowlock—a system in itself that is utterly opposed to all modern ideas of rowing. As to their manner of sliding, the less said the better, for it appeared to be simply useless, the majority of the men sliding scarcely at all, and others doing it in the wrong place. Throughout the race, Cambridge never lost their form or swing in any instance; when they started at Putney at forty strokes a minute the swing was perfectly uniform, the work was done by all in the same form, the work was done by all in the same part of the stroke, and done fairly by means of the weight of the body, and not simply by the arms. The same evenness of swing and form was manifest in Corney Reach, where they made their successful attempt to obtain the lead, and at the winning post they eased, being as well together as when they started. Oxford, on the contrary, rowed just in an opposite manner. At the start they went off with a slower stroke than their opponents, but still showed a great want of uniformity, while in the boat the work was done by several oars a great deal more with the arms than the legs. At Barnes, when making their final effort, they literally went all to pieces—no time, no swing, nothing but a pure scramble, each man scarcely moving his slide at all. What was the consequence? Cambridge, by a better style of rowing, and also, no doubt, by being in better condition, won with the greatest ease.

And now with regard to the actual race itself. About an hour and a half prior to the start the four privileged steamers which were to accompany the race arrived at Putney, the umpire's boat taking up a position on the Middlesex side of the river about fifty yards above the Aqueduct. Immediately behind it was the Cambridge boat, the Oxford and press steamers being moored to the buttresses of the Aqueduct in the same line with it. On board the umpire's boat were the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and many well-known old "Blues." During the last few days it had been an open question as to whether the race would start at 10.30 or 11.0. At first it was thought that the tide would compel the start to be effected at the first-named hour, but on Friday evening it was finally settled that eleven o'clock should be the time for both crews to be at the post, and a few minutes after that hour they both appeared on the scene of action. At half-past ten the arches of Putney Bridge were closed, and the police boats immediately commenced to try and clear the course of the innumerable boats of all sorts and sizes which hovered about, and in this they were eminently successful, for the two crews could not possibly have had a better course to row on.

The following were the crews, with their latest weights, the Oxford men having been weighed on Friday, and Cambridge on Thursday:—

	st.	lb.
OXFORD.		
1. H. W. Benson (Brasenose)	11	0
2. J. S. Sinclair (Oriel)	11	5½
3. W. E. Sherwood (Ch. Ch.)	11	8
4. A. R. Harding (Merton)	11	1½
5. J. Williams (Lincoln)	13	0½
6. A. W. Nicholson (Mag.)	12	10
7. H. J. Stayner (St. John's)	11	10½
J. P. Way (Brasenose) (stroke).	10	9
W. Lambert (Wadham) (cox.) ...	7	2
CAMBRIDGE.	st.	lb.
1. Hibbert (St. John's)	11	1½
2. Armytage (Jesus)	11	8
3. James B. Close (1st Trinity) ...	11	0½
4. A. S. Estcourt (Trinity Hall) ...	11	10½
5. W. Leckie-Brown (Jesus)	12	5
6. J. A. Aylmer (1st Trinity)	12	11
7. C. S. Read (1st Trinity)	12	11½
H. E. Rhodes (Jesus) (stroke)	11	7
C. H. Candy (Caius) (cox.) ...	7	5

Precisely at eleven o'clock the Dark Blue representatives were seen to push off from their boathouse, rowing in their white zephyrs, trimmed with dark blue, and straw hats trimmed with the same coloured ribbon, and on reaching the starting-point they were greeted with loud cheers by their partisans on the Oxford steamer. Five minutes afterwards the Cambridge men, in their hats and light blue blazers, appeared, and, paddling a little way beyond the starting-point, drifted up with the tide. Cambridge, having previously won the toss, took the Middlesex side of the river, which is reckoned the more advantageous of the two. No time was lost in doffing jerseys and hats, which were taken on board the umpire's boat, and in making the final preparation for the great struggle which was now so soon to commence. The two boats were then held at the stern by men in skiffs moored to barges for the purpose, and Mr. Edward Searle, the starter, after asking the customary question, "Are you all ready, gentlemen?" gave the word to "go" at exactly 11h. 13min. 40secs. Both boats got off simultaneously, Cambridge starting at about 40 strokes a minute, and Oxford at not more than 36. Cambridge at once got the lead, and at Craven Cottage were clear of their opponents. Here the Oxford coxswain steered very badly, and assisted Cambridge in increasing their lead. He was certainly somewhat bored by his antagonist, and had he been so inclined might have easily won on a foul. Off Rose Bank, Cambridge were three-quarters of a length ahead, which they managed to maintain for the next mile, when Oxford gradually began to recover their lost ground. Hammersmith Bridge was passed in 8min. 25sec. from the start, Oxford having now considerably decreased the lead of their opponents, and on getting clear of the bridge both were level. In rounding Chiswick Mall, Oxford, still rowing not more than thirty-five a minute, gradually gained on Cambridge, who were rowing thirty-seven to thirty-eight, and at the bottom of the Eyot the former were a trifle in advance. Here they met the wind, which caused the water to be somewhat rough, and this seemed to be of great advantage to the Oxonians, as their boat travelled through the rough water much better than that of Cambridge, although the latter were rowing at least two strokes a minute faster. At the Bathing Place Oxford was half a length in advance; but on entering Corney Reach Cambridge, quickening up to thirty-nine, were again level, and almost instantaneously shot ahead by a quarter of a length. Oxford here made a great effort to keep their position; but about 600 yards this side of Barnes Bridge it was very apparent that the race was over as regarded the chance of Oxford winning. At Barnes Bridge, which was shot in 18 minutes 25 seconds from the start, Oxford were quite a length behind, their steering at this point being exceedingly erratic. Just opposite the Mortlake Brewery, Mr. Way made a desperate attempt at a final spurt, which, however, the men behind him were unable to pick up, and from here the Oxonians, without exception, fell all to pieces, swinging and sliding without the slightest attempt at uniformity throughout the rest of the journey. Cambridge during this time had been keeping steadily on, increasing their lead every stroke, and Rhodes, rowing about 38 strokes a minute, passed the winning post in 22min. 35sec. from the start, and winning easily by about three lengths, or, perhaps, more, the Cambridge crew appearing considerably the fresher of the two. After waiting for a few moments to recover breath, the two crews paddled back to Putney amid the loud cheers of the spectators.

The time of the race, as taken by Benson's chronograph, was exactly 22min. 35secs., or 3min. 24secs. longer than last year, a fact which was, of course, owing to the very slack tide which prevailed, and the foulness of the wind. The Oxford crew rowed in an excellent boat, built by J. H. Clasper, of Wandsworth and Oxford, and fitted with Searle's patent sliding seats—ivory on glass rollers. The Cambridge boat is the third they have made use of this year, and is the property of the First Trinity Boat Club at Cambridge. She was built by Waites, who was for some time employed by Searle and Sons at Cambridge, but who for the last three years has been in business at Cambridge on his own account. The Clasper in the rough water was infinitely superior to the Waites, as was evinced at the top of Chiswick Eyot, where they met the wind; but in smooth water she went equally as well as the other. The oars used were those made by Ayling, being manufactured out of the best seasoned wood, kept specially for the purpose. Mr. J. W. Chitty, of Exeter College, Oxford, officiated as umpire, and J. Phelps as judge, the arrangements for keeping the course clear being under the direction of Mr. Lord. Oxford have now won sixteen and Cambridge fifteen, thus leaving only one more race for Cambridge to win before both are on equal terms, consequently the race of next year will probably be looked forward to with even more interest than usual.

EARL SHAFTESBURY AND THE FACTORY ACTS.

Earl Shaftesbury writes as follows in the *Times*:—"In the *Times* of Saturday I have seen a letter signed 'A Member of the Cobden Club,' and he summons me to answer it. It contains a sharp attack on my accuracy, and, indeed, on my veracity. The writer, I think, would have done well had he appended his name. I was requested by Mr. Mundella to join the deputation, and say a few words in support of those sections of the Factory Bills which limit the labour of women. I kept myself altogether to the points.

"It is quite true that Mr. Cobden was a stanch opponent of my Factory Bills, and always spoke, both of myself and of them, according to the extract quoted from his letter, with suitable contempt. The writer refers to a private letter of Mr. Cobden's, dated the year 1844. In 1846 I brought forward a bill for the regulation of the labour of women and children in calico printworks. On that occasion Mr. Cobden said to me, 'I am stoutly opposed to factory legislation and interference with the workpeople; but the evidence placed before me of terrible sufferings to which women and children are exposed is such that I cannot resist you.' Mr. Cobden sat in the House of Commons during the whole time (more than an hour, so far as I can remember) while the bill was passing through the committee, and he uttered not a single syllable. I think that my testimony to the humane and generous Mr. Cobden is far higher than that given to the doctrinaire Mr. Cobden by the zealous and precipitate member of the Cobden Club. Now for Sir James Graham. Sir James Graham was Secretary of State for the Home Department when Mr. Horner, Inspector of Factories, urged on him the necessity of protecting even adult women from excessive labour. Sir James, openly avowing his dislike of such legislation, declared that he yielded to the request simply because the evidence adduced was so overwhelming that restriction was inevitable."

DR. HAYMAN AND RUGBY SCHOOL.

Dr. Hayman, late head master of Rugby School, has witten the following letter, dated Saturday:—

"After an argument of six days' duration the Court of Chancery decided that it could not interfere with a sentence of dismissal which was repugnant to justice but had the force of law. I shall not attempt to appeal against this decision. Enough has transpired in the course of the trial amply to vindicate my character and conduct both as a head master and a gentleman from the aspersions which have been freely cast upon them. That vindication would have included the exposure of the machinations of my opponents if they had had the manliness to join issue on the facts of the case instead of sheltering themselves under the forms of law, and would have revealed a course of official tyranny which has no parallel within living memory. During the four years of my service of office I have upheld the just rights of a head master and the religious character of the school. Had I consented to sacrifice either of these paramount objects, I believe I might have continued for as long as I chose a safe and inglorious career as head master of Rugby. I preferred, at whatever personal risk, to maintain them both. I would not hold the office and disregard its most solemn duties. But it is more pleasant to dwell upon the flood of sympathy, conveying both moral and material support, which my persecution has called forth both from those who knew me before and from others whose chivalrous feelings in my favour date from the public discussion of my case. I shall never cease to cherish the memory of their kindness. I commend the future of our higher education to the wisdom of Parliament, who alone can interpose where a grievous wrong lies without a remedy, and where a machinery has become subversive of the very principles on which it was called into existence. My own personal injury I am content to leave to the sense of justice of my countrymen."

THE DEATH OF DR. LIVINGSTONE.

The following telegram has been received at the London office of the *New York Herald*:—

"The Malva arrived off Suez at eleven on Saturday night, having Mr. Arthur Laing and Jacob Wainwright on board, with the body of Dr. Livingstone. He had been ill with chronic dysentery for several months past, and although well supplied with stores and medicines, he seems to have had a presentiment that the attack would prove fatal. He rode a donkey, but was subsequently carried, and thus arrived at Muilala, beyond Lake Bembainbisa country, when he said:—'Build me a hut to die.' The hut was built by his followers, who first made him a bed. He suffered greatly, groaning night and day. On the third day he said—"I am very cold; put more grass over the hut." His followers did not speak or go near him. Kilumbo, chief of Bisa, sent flour and beans, and behaved well to the party. On the fourth day Livingstone became insensible, and died at midnight. Majuahva, his servant, was present. His last entry in the diary was on April 27th. He spoke much and sadly of home and family. When first seized, he told his followers he intended to exchange everything for ivory to give them, and to push on to Ujiji and Zanzibar and try to reach England. On the day of his death his followers consulted what to do. The Nassick boys determined to preserve the remains. They were afraid to inform the chief of Livingstone's death, and secretly removed the body to another hut, around which they built a high fence to insure privacy. They opened the body and removed the internals, which were placed in a tin box, and buried inside the fence under a large tree. Jacob Wainwright cut an inscription on the tree as follows:—'Dr. Livingstone, died on May 4th, 1873,' and superscribed the name of the head man, Susa. The body was preserved in salt and dried in the sun for twelve days. Kilumbo was then informed of the death, and beat drums and fired, as a token of respect, and allowed the followers to remove the body, which was placed in a coffin formed of bark. They then journeyed to Unyanyembe, which took about six months, sending an advance party with information, addressed to Livingstone's son, which met Cameron. The latter sent back a bale of cloth and powder. The body arrived at Unyanyembe ten days after advance party, and rested there a fortnight. Cameron, Murphy, and Dillon there, the last-named very ill—blind, and mind affected; committed suicide at Kasakera, and was buried there. Here Livingstone's remains were put in another bark case, smaller, done up as a bale to deceive natives, who objected to the passing of the corpse, which was thus carried to Zanzibar. Livingstone's clothing, papers, and instruments accompany the body. When ill, Livingstone prayed much. At Muilala he said, 'I am going home.' Chumah remains at Zanzibar.

"Webb, American Consulate, Zanzibar, is on his way home, and has letters handed to him by Murphy from Livingstone for Stanley, which he will deliver personally only.

"Geographical news follows.

"After Stanley's departure the doctor left Unyanyembe, rounded the south end of Lake Tanganyika, and travelled south of Lake Bamba or Bangneoleo, crossed it south to north, then along each side, returning north through marshes to Muilala. All papers sealed, and addressed Secretary of State, in charge of Arthur Laing, a British merchant from Zanzibar. Murphy and Cameron remain behind."

AN EXTRAORDINARY CAREER.

An audacious adventurer has just been condemned to five years' imprisonment by the Correctional Tribunal of the Seine. The career of M. Gabriel Hugelmann would furnish materials for half a dozen novels in the modern French style. It was sketched in the charge of the Public Prosecutor. In 1848, at 20 years of age, he was a Lieutenant in a battalion of Gardes Mobiles, and deserted to the insurgents, taking with him the men under his command. Condemned to transportation, he was imprisoned in the fortress of Belle-Ile-en-Mer, where he was implicated in acts of plunder and mutiny. Subsequently we find him in the African penal colonies, where he was condemned to a year's imprisonment for insubordination. In 1852 he made his escape to Spain. Before 1848 he had addressed an ode to King Louis Philippe, and signed it Hugelmann, Comte de Vergny, a title of his own creation. In July, 1854, he and a few other French refugees held one of the hundreds of barricades then erected in Madrid. He explained his return to France as follows:—

"Summoned by the Emperor, who received me at the Tuileries on the very night of the birth of the Prince Imperial, I found, on returning home, a letter from M. Collets Meygret, chief of the police, informing me of the Emperor's pleasure that I should be relieved from all penalties previously pronounced against me."

He received his formal pardon in 1856. He immediately plunged into speculations of various kinds, which proved unsuccessful, and he was twice declared a bankrupt. In 1863 he was arrested for breach of trust, but was soon released. In 1869 he was sentenced to imprisonment for defamation, in consequence of articles published in a journal called the "Yellow Dwarf." He was engaged in all sorts of enterprises. He offered his services to the Emperor Maximilian and succeeded in winning his confidence. During the war of 1870-1 he was in London and founded a paper called the *Situation*. In London he contracted debts in order to support a theatre in which he took an interest on account of one of the actresses, and in order to raise money he drew bills on his father-in-law, whom he represented as being in Paris, while all the time he was with him in London! To obtain credit he described himself as the private secretary of an important personage, with a salary of 24,000f. He attempted to extort 50,000f. from a Frenchwoman, under promise of obtaining the release of her husband, imprisoned for swindling. He did not get the money, but it so happened that some time afterwards the man was pardoned, whereupon Hugelmann had the impudence to call upon him and his wife, and extorted 2000 francs from them by saying that he had got the pardon from M. Thiers, "who had granted it him as a New Year's gift, at six in the morning, on the 1st of January," the prisoner's pardon having been obtained by persons of a very different quality from this modern Gil Blas on the 31st of Dec. For two years he was in the employment of the police for political purposes. His misdirected activity and energy were inexhaustible. The investigations of the Public Prosecutor show him at the beginning of 1873 figuring as the proprietor of a paper called *L'Etat*, of which he availed himself to extort money from people by threats of exposure. He got nine thousand francs from a banker by promising to obtain for him the Cross of the Legion of Honour—rather a high price, many will think, for a decoration which of late years has been so squandered. When in London he seems to have deluded various persons of a certain importance, at least to the extent of being allowed to visit them. A note from the late Count Bernstorff was read upon the trial, dated the 10th of December, 1870, and requesting Hugelman to call on him on one of two days named. He explained the rendezvous in his own way, but the fact that he was in intercourse with the Prussian Ambassador in London while the war was going on in France cannot have benefited his cause with the jury. His wife had died, leaving him with seven children, whose board and schooling remained unpaid while he lavished the fruit of his rogueries on members of the *demi-monde*—of the class who assume aristocratic names and adorn their carriages and visiting cards with coronets to which they have not the shadow of a right. The evidence of some of these ladies gave glimpses of a curious state of society. With all his ingenuity, Hugelmann could not raise money enough to supply himself with both the necessaries and the luxuries of life, so he contented himself with the latter. Landlords, schoolmasters, and washerwomen remained unpaid, while he ordered costly sets of furniture for "Ladies of the Lake." Upholsterers with long faces appeared in court. The prisoner indignantly denied that he had represented himself to be M. Thiers' secretary, which his children's schoolmasters accused him of having done. Perhaps his political sympathies are now upon the other side. He smilingly declared himself to have Commander's rank in seven orders of Chivalry. But this wealth of decorations did not protect him from fine and imprisonment.—*Times.*

A ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP ON INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

The Bishop of Salford (Dr. H. Vaughan) presided on the other evening at a meeting in the Chorlton Town Hall, convened by the Lancashire and Cheshire International Arbitration Association, to hear an address by Mr. Henry Vincent. The Bishop said that for several reasons he was pleased to preside. He did not, indeed, think that an international court of arbitration, even though it were recognised by the governments of the world, would, on this side of the millenium at all events, effectually prevent war. Such a court, however, might promote peace by arranging such quarrels as now too frequently resulted in war. The proposition was not new. For centuries—certainly down to the sixteenth century—a court of arbitration existed and was recognised by the sovereigns of Europe. It was held to exist in the person of the Sovereign of the Papal States. The countries indeed were Catholic in those days, and there was very little difficulty in their recognising the supreme power of the Sovereign Pontiff. To his decision Emperors and Kings bowed. Such a court could exist, and was capable of rendering very great service, though it might be impossible for it to prevent the wickedness of man, at times, from manifesting itself in open hostilities. Of course, each one would have his own notion where a Court of Arbitration ought to be seated, and who should be its president. His own feeling in the matter might be guessed; he would like to follow ancient precedents. Others, no doubt, would have very different opinions from his; but in determining the constitution of the court, and considering what would be most satisfactory to them, it was necessary to bear in mind the temper of the nations of Europe, and their diversities of creed. It would be most difficult, he believed, to establish a court which would have the unanimous concurrence of all. Discussion, and the enlightenment of the public mind, upon so important a question was, nevertheless, of advantage. Now, when Government was falling more and more under popular control, that enlightenment became necessary. It would be a great mistake for the public interest to be confined to mere parochial or municipal affairs—and the more information spread, through the press, the more would people's interests broaden, and they would be led to feel a responsibility towards the whole of society. There were Governments on the Continent—it was not so with England—which, though elected by the people, were really absolute, and claimed the right, of their own will, to engage in projects of conquest. The people themselves should have a voice in the matter; and the more that was insisted on the greater would be the service rendered to civilisation, progress, and Christianity itself. The Chairman concluded by introducing Mr. Vincent, who was well received, and was listened to with close attention by a large audience.

THE BLACK WATCH.

Mr. Macrae Moir gives the following particulars respecting this famous regiment:—The "Black Watch" is an appellation given to certain armed companies employed to watch the highlands of Scotland. The term black arose from the dress of this species of militia being composed of tartan of a dark colour. In 1729-30 the companies assumed a regular form. They were six in number, three companies of 100 men each being commanded by a captain, and three of 70 men each commanded by captain-lieutenants. The body was raised chiefly from the loyal clans Campbells, Grants, and Munroes. The whole of the companies in 1739 were formed into the 42nd Regiment, under the Earl of Crawford.

ACTION AGAINST THE "LABOURERS' UNION CHRONICLE."

At the Norfolk Assizes, the case of Spurgeon *v.* Vincent was heard. It was an action brought by the Rev. J. Spurgeon, vicar of Holkham, against Mr. J. E. M. Vincent, to recover damages for what the declaration alleged to be a false and malicious libel, whereby plaintiff was injured in his credit and reputation as a clergyman. The defendant is the publisher of the *Labourers' Union Chronicle*, published at Leamington, and the libel complained of, which appeared in that paper July 3rd, was as follows:—"At Holkham, Norfolk, where we held an adjourned meeting, I am informed that there is a charity arising out of a commons enclosure, which, when coals were not so expensive as now, used to supply the poor with twenty tons, which were carted to their houses. The rev. divine of the parish, teaching us that it is not much more blessed to give than to receive, claimed his tithe of it, and had two tons out of the twenty carried to his rectory for his own consumption."

The defendant offered, in the course of November, to insert a full retractation and apology for this statement in the *Labourers' Union Chronicle*, but the plaintiff demanded payment of the costs which he had incurred, and also required that the defendant should make a donation of £50 to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital. This not being agreed to the case proceeded.—Verdict for the plaintiff, damages £100.

EXTRAORDINARY DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA IN SHEFFIELD.

On Monday afternoon, a woman named Susan Richmond, 32 years of age, who was housekeeper for Mr. George Fisher, who lives in Broomspring lane, died at the Infirmary from hydrophobia, resulting from the bite of a cat. On Christmas-day, she was making toast at the kitchen fire, when a cat, belonging to Mr. Fisher, which had been lying on the hearth rug, sprung at her, and fastened its teeth in her hand. Another servant, who was in the house, went to her assistance, and with great difficulty compelled the animal to relinquish its hold. The deceased went to the Public Hospital and had the wound cauterised, and in a few days it healed up, and she took no further notice of it, except when she was wringing clothes, she said she felt a pain in her arm. On the day after Christmas Day the cat bit a man named Ellis, who subsequently died from hydrophobia resulting from the bite. Mrs. Richmond, however, did not feel any ill-effects from the bite until last week when she was taken ill. She became worse, and on Saturday was removed to the Infirmary, where the symptoms of hydrophobia developed themselves. She got worse, and died on Monday afternoon, but was quite conscious up to the time of her decease.

SUPPOSED HYDROPHOBIA AMONGST EARL FITZWILLIAM'S HOUNDS.

We regret to say that a large number of young foxhounds, belonging to Earl Fitzwilliam, have been destroyed in consequence of symptoms of hydrophobia which some of them have exhibited. From inquiries made at Wentworth on Monday we learn that one of the under-keepers, named George Airey, had been keeping a Clumber spaniel belonging to his lordship, and on Tuesday last it bit Airey's son in the arm. On Thursday it bit three persons at Greasbro'—two colliers, named respectively Geo. Rooke and Chas. Mitchell, and Mr. Wm. Thompson, a farmer, of Greasbro.' The boy Airey was very severely bitten on the elbow, and the wound had to be cauterised. The dog also bit another dog belonging to the man Mitchell. This having been reported to the head keeper, he immediately had the dog shot. Mitchell's dog is being kept in confinement. Earl Fitzwilliam had just called in his young dogs from the farms, and on Friday three of them showed unmistakable signs of madness, and bit several of the others. These three were shot on Saturday morning, and the remainder of the young hounds, making in all 51, were shot in the evening, as it was not possible to ascertain which of them had been bitten. We do not hear of any other canine madness in the neighbourhood.—*Sheffield Independent.*

The Corporation of London has determined to invite her Majesty the Queen to the banquet which will be given to the Czar during his sojourn in London. This incident will, we believe, enlist the attention of the Cabinet.—*Daily Telegraph.*

At a meeting of Volunteers in London on Monday, it was resolved that a committee be formed to carry out arrangements for a visit of the Volunteers to Havre, provided the Secretary of State for War sanctions the acceptance of the invitation which has been extended.

In reply to a deputation, on Monday, of the Church of England Temperance Society, Mr. Secretary Cross said that the Government hoped to be able to lay before the House a measure to meet all the difficulties in connection with the closing hours of public-houses, and the discretionary power given to magistrates.

The Home Secretary on Monday received a deputation from the Grocers' Association in reference to the sale of wines and spirits by grocers. They urged several alterations, notably of the repeal of Clause 68 of the Licensing Act of 1872. They complained that, as compared with the publicans, they had to pay more for licences, and did not enjoy the same privileges. Mr. Cross promised attention.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1874.—There have now been received for exhibition in the gallery of the Royal Albert Hall, the whole of Dr. Leitner's collection, illustrating the past and present of the Punjab Frontier, of various parts of Central Asia, of Thibet, and of Dardistan. The collections include a number of Græco-Buddhistic sculptures, Bactrian coins, rare manuscripts, and specimens of arts, manufactures, and commerce from Central Asia. Dr. Leitner has also brought over the first Siah Posh Kafir who has ever been south of the Sutlej river or has visited Europe, and who will be daily in attendance at the gallery of the Royal Albert Hall during the forthcoming Exhibition.

EXTRAORDINARY FALL IN THE PRICE OF GAS.—The new Gas Company at Whitehaven—one of the two companies in the town—made the extraordinary announcement on Saturday that, on and after the 31st instant, the price of gas to their private consumers will be reduced 10d. per 1000 cubic feet. The present price is 4s. 7d. Considerable speculation (a correspondent writes) is being indulged in as to the cause of this singular freak, opinion being divided between a new patent and a quarrel the company have with the lessee of the works. At all events, the cost of coals has little to do with it, their present price at the pit's mouth being 16s. per ton. In past years Whitehaven gas was the cheapest in the country, being 2s. and 2s. 6d. per 1000 cubic feet.

REVIEW OF THE ASHANTEE TROOPS BY THE QUEEN.

Windsor town and park on Monday looked as bright as they could do under a partially clouded sky. The principal streets of the town were decorated with flags. Many people were there to see the troops pass, and give them a hearty welcome, and still larger crowds were in the park awaiting the arrival of the regiments and of the Royal personages. No more suitable place could be found for such a purpose than the space of open ground staked out for the review by the Queen. A smooth, level piece of grass, about three-quarters of a mile long and a quarter of a mile broad, bounded on the one side by the famous Long Walk, and on the other by Queen Anne's Ride, was the scene of the operations.

Although the sun occasionally shone brightly, a keen wind blew sharply upon the visitors. The review ground was kept by the 2nd Life Guards, some companies of Grenadiers, and the 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabineers), who took up their positions shortly after eleven o'clock in almost close line near the saluting point, and in twos and threes about other parts of the park. The Duke of Cambridge and a large staff, who had ridden through the town during the morning to the South-Western Station to receive the troops upon their arrival, came upon the review ground shortly after noon. Among the officers comprising the staff, were Captain Brackenbury, R.A., Captain Rait, R.A., Lieutenant Evelyn Wood, and Major Russell. All the Ashantee officers moving about wore thick coats, and many exhibited the effects of the Ashantee climate in their countenances.

At half-past twelve a guard of honour, composed of picked men from the 1st Battalion Grenadier Guards, marched on the ground and took up a position behind the saluting point, and between it and a fine old oak which marked the middle of the review ground. On the right of the flagstaff were enclosures for members of the Houses of Lords and Commons. On the left were spaces similarly staked off for the Royal household, the Eton boys, and representatives of the press, among whom were several of the special correspondents who had accompanied the army to and from Ashantee. This long line formed a very pretty spectacle; but its beauties were invisible to those who composed it. Behind were the general public.

The Black Watch, Fusiliers, and Rifle Brigade, with volunteers from the 78th, &c., arrived by special trains soon after eleven o'clock, and were received shortly after their arrival by the Prince of Wales and Prince Arthur, in the uniform of the Rifle Brigade.

On arrival in the park a brief rest was given the troops, after which they were assigned their several places by order of Major-General Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar. The ground was kept clear by the 1st battalion of Grenadiers, the 2nd Life Guards, and the 6th Dragoons (Carabineers). The special service officers were stationed on the extreme right of the line; the Engineers, under Major Hume, next; then came Rait's half battery, the 23rd Welsh Fusiliers, and the 42nd Highlanders, with the company of the 79th, which was temporarily transferred to the 42nd for service during the campaign; and then the Rifles. After the line was properly dressed, the ranks were opened to an unusual depth, in order to allow the Queen's carriage to pass down between. Sir Garnet Wolseley took his position in front, and exactly opposite the spot where the Royal standard was planted, and all was made ready for the reception of the Royal party.

All eyes were now turned towards Queen Anne's Walk, along which could be seen coming at the regulation trot the vedettes of the 2nd Guards. Immediately following came Prince Edward and his staff, then a squadron of the Life Guards, followed by the Queen's carriage, with his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, dressed in the full uniform of a field marshal, riding on the right. Her Majesty, who appeared to be in the enjoyment of excellent health, was accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Princess of Wales, the Duchess of Edinburgh, and the Princess Christian, and was followed on horseback by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Teck, and the Marquis of Lorne, wearing the uniforms of honorary colonels of Rifle Volunteers; and Prince Arthur, who wore the uniform of a captain in the Rifle Brigade. The Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold also drove upon the ground, their carriage being followed by a brilliant staff.

On the Queen taking up her position in front of the flagstaff the troops delivered a Royal salute with tolerable precision; M'Leod's Highlanders, however, somewhat marring the effect by not keeping good time. Her Majesty graciously acknowledged the compliment, and then sent for Sir Garnet Wolseley, with whom she conversed for some few minutes; after which she drove slowly along the line, apparently inspecting minutely the appearance of her troops. Then the ranks were closed up, and the 23rd wheeling to the right, and the Rifles to the left, three sides of a square were formed, with the Highlanders in front. The Royal carriages were driven in the centre, and Sir Garnet was again called to the side of the Queen's carriage. He dismounted, and bending low received at her Majesty's hands the Honourable Order of Knight Commander of the Bath, and the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. Lieutenant Gifford received the Victoria Cross from her Majesty, while the Duke of Cambridge, in the name of the Queen, thanked the troops. Sir A. Alison also received the honour of K.C.B. The Queen likewise bestowed the Victoria Cross on a sergeant whose name did not transpire. A private soldier, who was too ill to be present, will receive the same distinction on another occasion.

The Royal party having returned to the saluting point, the march past commenced, the Company of the Army Service Corps and Hospital Corps taking part in it.

The Queen and Royal party, at the termination of the review, returned to the Castle. The troops were afterwards entertained at luncheon, and then returned to their respective barracks.

A later telegram states:—It was intended to have presented Sergeant M'Caw with the Victoria Cross in public, but it was understood that the sergeant was too ill to attend the inspection, and the Queen afterwards handed him the coveted prize in Windsor Castle. It will be remembered that the sergeant greatly distinguished himself in saving Major Baird of the 42nd being captured by the enemy. In order to give the Queen some idea of the appearance of her troops in the late costume, three officers present wore the grey suit.

THE GOLD COAST.

A Cape Coast Castle correspondent of the *Western Morning News* describes the confusion existing on the Gold Coast, resulting from the non-arrival of mails, and the refusal of Mr. Berkeley to exchange the governorship of Sierra Leone for that of Cape Coast Castle. He was to have been succeeded at Sierra Leone by the Governor of Gambia, but after two or three journeys to and fro of her Majesty's ship Barracouta, involving considerable expenditure in coal, for it is a 900 miles' voyage, all this is upset, and a temporary military command at Cape Coast is arranged. All was quiet at Cape Coast Castle, and legitimate industry was beginning to revive. A very bitter feeling was stated to prevail among the inhabitants of Sierra Leone at the treatment experienced by the many hundreds of carriers exported thence to the Cape Coast during the expedition. Their wholesale desertion is attributed to the brutal way in which they were treated, and the *Sierra Leone Independent* demands an investigation into what it declares to have been the cold-blooded and inexcusable murder of a loyal black man by an English military officer.

Lost.

LOST or STOLEN, on Tuesday, the 24th ult., Two White FOX TERRIER DOGS. One marked Black-and-Tan, with Cut Tail; the other marked with Yellow Spots.—Anyone returning them to 15, Middle Street, Consett, will be rewarded; and anyone detaining them after this notice will be prosecuted.

To Lend.

TO LEND, £50, £150, £170, £250, and £400 on approved security.—Apply to JOSEPH HOWARD, Sharebroker, Consett. 778d

Contracts.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are required for the erection of a UNITED METHODIST FREE CHURCH and SCHOOLS at Blackhill, and also for UNITED METHODIST FREE CHURCH at Leadgate.

Plans and Specifications may be seen and further particulars obtained on application to the Rev. RICHARD DYMOND, Leadgate, on and after April 1st.

Separate Sealed Tenders to be sent to me not later than the 19th day of April, 1874.

GEO. FLETCHER, Architect and Surveyor.
Stockton-on-Tees. 774d

BUILDERS and Contractors wishing to TENDER for the whole or any part of the Works required in the erection of a NEW INFIRMARY at Consett in the County of Durham, for the Consett Iron Company (Limited), are informed that the Drawings, Specifications, and Conditions of Contract may be seen at our Offices, Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, up to the 15th day of April, 1874, on or before which day Tenders (sealed and endorsed) must be sent to the Consett Iron Company (Limited), *via* Blackhill, Durham. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

JOHN SMITH & SON, Architects.
March 20th, 1874. 748d

Wanted.

WANTED, immediately, at Broomhill, near Ebchester, a few QUARRYMEN.—Apply at the QUARRY. 758d

WANTED, Immediately, Two APPRENTICES to the Dressmaking Business.—Apply to Miss JOHNSON, 3, Nelson Street, Consett. 742d

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

WANTED, an active intelligent YOUTH as Apprentice to the Grocery and Provision Trade.—Apply to JAMES SCOTT, Havana House, Chester-le-Street. 740d

WANTED, at the CONSETT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, a FLOUR WAREHOUSEMAN.—Applicants to meet the Committee on TUESDAY EVENING, the 7th inst., at Seven o'clock. 776d

WANTED, Two JUNIOR ASSISTANTS to the Drapery Business; also, Three YOUNG LADIES for the Millinery Department, and Three for the Sales. Apply, personally, to J. POTTS, Middle Street, Consett. 663d

WANTED, to be known by every Lover of a Pipe of Good Tobacco, that S. WALKER, Hair Dresser and Stationer, DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL, has just received a beautiful assortment of MEERSCHAUM AND BRIAR ROOT PIPES; also, Fancy CLAY PIPES of every description. Real Meerschaum Pipes, from 2s. 6d. each; Briar Root Pipes, from 3d. each. Also, a Choice Stock of TOBACCOS and CIGARS of the Finest Flavour.

To Let.

TO LET, one or two ROOMS, furnished.—Apply at the *Guardian* Office, Consett. 784d

For Sale.

EXCELLENT HAY for SALE.—Apply at the VICARAGE, Castleside. 716d

FOR SALE, first-class Seed HAY.—Apply to J. CALVERT, Consett. 605d

FINE First Early SEED POTATOES for SALE at GEO. HOBSON'S, Seed Merchant, Harperley Mills, near Annfield Plain. 722d

FOR SALE, Spring Tares, Seed Oats, and best Maple Peas, at EDWARD DIXON'S, Miller and Seedsman, Ebchester Mill. 680d

TO BE SOLD, a quantity of SEED POTATOES, raised from the "Fleok." They are of good Quality and Produce.—Apply to A. CUTHBERTSON, Pit House, Medomsley. 781d

FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS PREMISES FOR SALE by Private Contract at Tin Mill Place, Blackhill.—Apply to JOSEPH ELTRINGHAM, Builder, 9, Railway Terrace, Blackhill. 755d

FOR SALE

A Small Finger ORGAN, built by an Amateur, Six Stops, containing 264 Pipes. Will be sold very cheap to an immediate Purchaser.—Apply at the *Guardain* Office.

FOR SALE, by Private Contract (owing to the death of the late purchaser), the LEADGATE PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL.—Apply to Mr. GEORGE HAWDON, Leadgate. 552d

FOR SALE, Harness, of all kinds; Cart Wheels; Springs and Axles; Sack and Hand Barrows; Gig and other Lamps; Metal Pots, Stoves, and Ovens; Shop Counters and Fittings; Weights, Scales, and Beams; Coffee Mills; Workmen's Tools, beyond number; Turning Lathes and Latheheads; small Steam Engines; Model do.; Steam Cylinders; a Wrench and Nos. 2, and 3, Sheave Blocks; Brass and other Pumps; Fly, Cog, Pinion, and other Wheels; and a thousand other Articles to numerous to mention. Cheap at

L. LEE'S,
169, PILGRIM STREET,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE 607d

Public Notice.

WHERE can we get good GARDEN SEEDS and CABBAGE PLANTS? Such is the inquiry frequently made.—Apply to JOSEPH NICHOLSON, Brooms Cottage, Knitsley. 685d

THE SLATERS' STRIKE.

TO CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, & OTHERS.

AS the SLATERS of Leadgate are out on strike for an advance of wages, any Parties wishing to have SLATING done can be supplied with men at thirty-six shillings per week, or piecework in proportion if preferred.—Apply to P. AITCHISON, 38, Durham Road; or to M. BELL, 4, Henry Street, Blackhill. 762d

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. J. Murray.

JOHN MURRAY will SELL BY AUCTION, an extra stock of HORSES, CATTLE, PIGS, CARTS, GIGS, HARNESS, &c., &c., at Consett, on MONDAY, April 13th, 1874.—For particulars of entries, apply to Mr. S. MACE, Mr. R. COLE, or the AUCTIONEER. 759d

By Mr. Thomas Blandford.

BRIDGE HILL FARM, NEAR BENFIELDSIDE.

MR. THOMAS BLANDFORD has received instructions from Messrs. JOHN ANNANDALE AND SONS to SELL BY AUCTION, at BRIDGE HILL FARM, near Benfieldside Station, on MONDAY, the 13th day of April, 1874, the FAT STOCK upon Bridge Hill and Lintzford Farms, consisting of

CATTLE.
6 Fat Shorthorn Bullocks.
18 Fat Heifers, very prime.
2 Fat Geld Cows.
1 Two-years-old Roan Shorthorn Bull.

SHEEP.
40 Fat Leicester Tup Hogs.
20 Do. Ewe Hogs.
11 Fat Half-bred Tup Hogs.
9 Do. Ewe Hogs.

T.B. begs to call the attention of Butchers to this important Sale, as the Stock are all prime, the Bullocks heavy weights, and the Heifers neat cutters and from 50 to 60 stones.

Bridge Hill is within five minutes' walk of Benfieldside Station, on the Consett Railway.

Sale to commence at Two o'clock precisely.
Corbridge-on-Tyne, March 26th, 1874.

By Mr Joseph Oley.

HAMSTERLEY GRASS PARKS.

MR. JOSEPH OLEY is honoured with instructions from the heirs of the late R. SURTEES, Esq., to LET BY AUCTION on FRIDAY, April 17th, 1874, the HAMSTERLEY GRASS PRRKS, including HIGH HAMSTERLEY, the whole comprising 130 acres. Luncheon will be provided at the Hall at One o'clock; the sale to commence at Two o'clock in the afternoon.

N.B.—Hamsterley Hall is about one mile from Lintz Green Station on the Derwent Valley Railway. 770d

MR. JOSEPH OLEY'S PRESENT SALE APPOINTMENTS. 717d

SATURDAY, April 11th.—Mr. G. Charlton's Furniture, &c., Greenside.
MONDAY, " 13th.—Mrs. E. Brabban's Farm Stock, &c., Priestfield.
THURSDAY, " 16th.—Mr. A. Annandale's Farm Stock, &c., West Chopwell
FRIDAY, " 17th.—Grass Parks, Medomsley.
MONDAY, " 20th.—Mr. J. Taylor's Furniture, Edmondsley Cottages.
WEDNESDAY, 22nd.—The late Mr. Jos. Slater's Farm Stock, &c., Medomsley.
WEDNESDAY, 29th.—Mrs. Willey's Farm Stock, &c., Chopwell, Greenhead.
MONDAY, May 4th.—Mr. Hetherington's Farming Stock, Medomsley.
WEDNESDAY, 6th.—Mr. Joseph Lumley's Farm Stock, &c., Ousterly West House.
THURSDAY, 7th.—Farm Stock, &c., Hag Farm.
FRIDAY, 8th.—Grass Parks, Newbiggin and Knitsley.
MONDAY, 11th.—Furniture, Weed Park House, Dipton.

WEST CHOPWELL.

MR. JOSEPH OLEY is honoured with instructions from Mr. ANDREW ANNANDALE to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION at West Chopwell Farm, in the Parish of Winlaton, on THURSDAY, April 16th, 1874, all his very valuable FARMING STOCK, FARM IMPLEMENTS, &c., comprising Prize Bay Draught Mare, 8 years old, 16½ hands high; 1 do., do., 8 years old. 16½ hands high, in Foal by "Robbie Burns," two splendid animals; Bay Yearling Filly, got by "Glenelge," and daughter of the Prize Mare; 3 Dairy Cows, calved and to calve; In-Calving Heifer; 12 Grazing Short-horned Heifers, 1½ and 2 years old; 4 Short-horned Yearling Stirks; do. Calf, 3 months old; Prime Fat Bullock; 3 do. Fat Heifers; 13 well-bred Leicester Ewes and their Followers; 8 half and three-parts-bred Ewes and their Lambs; 12 Gimmer Hogs, part of which are in lamb; well-bred Shearling Tup; 8 Leicester Tup Hogs; a number of Barn Yard Poultry. The Implements comprise 1 Long and 2 Coup Carts; Liquid Manure Cart; Wheel and Swing Iron Ploughs; double Mold-board Plough; Ribbing do.; Iron Scuffler; pair Iron Harrows; pair Wood do.; pair Chain Harrows; double Horse Grubber; Scrubber; large Metal Roller; double Turnip Drill and Roller; Oilcake Crusher; Turnip Cutter; Winnowing Machine; Half-bushel Measure; long and short Ladders; Cart Harness and Plough Gears, for two pairs of Horses; 11 Maleable Iron and Metal Stack Stands; Sheep Heck; 4 Sheep Troughs; 1 Stone and 2 Metal Pig Troughs; Wheelbarrow; Grindstone; 20 Cow Chains; large Water Butt, with all the Hand Implements, and part of the Dairy Utensils.

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

N.B.—West Chopwell is 2½ miles from Lintz Green Station on the Derwent Valley Line, 4 miles from Prudhoe Station, and 5 miles from Blaydon Station on the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway.

Sale Office, 10, Wood Street,
Shotley Bridge. 751d

PRIESTFIELD, NEAR LINTZ GREEN.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at Priestfield, on MONDAY, April 13th, 1874, all the Valuable FARMING STOCK, FARM IMPLEMENTS, DAIRY UTENSILS, and part of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, belonging to Mrs. BRABBIN, who is declining Farming,

MR. JOSEPH OLEY, Auctioneer,

Comprising powerful Draught Horse, 5 years old, 17 hands high; 1 do. Mare, 4 years old, 16 hands high; 1 do. Mare, 9 years old, 16 hands high; 6 Prime Milch Cows, calved and to calve: Ayreshire Cow, in calf; two-year-old In-Calving Heifer; 2 one-and-a-half-year-old Heifers; 5 Yearling Stirks; well-bred Bull Calf, 9 months old; 1 do. do., 6 months old; Stirk Calf, 6 months old; young Sow, in pigs; 40 Cocks and Hens; long Cart; 3 Coup Carts; 2 Water Barrels; 2 Iron Ploughs; Iron Scuffler; pair of double Harrows; 2 pairs of single do.; pair of Seed Harrows; large Wood Roller; double Turnip Drill; Combined Reaping Machine, by Kay; single Horse do., by Samuelson; 2 sets of Cart Harness; set of Plough Gears; 2 Corn Bins; Meal Box; Horse Hay Rake; Hay Sweep; long and short Stackyard Ladders; 2 Fold Hecks; Sheep Nets; a number of Pokes and Sacks, Hay Rakes and Forks, Grapes and Shovels, and other hand Implements; 5 Pig Troughs; 10 Cow Chains; and a lot of Wood and Old Iron. The Dairy Utensils include Barrel Churn, Milk Tubs, Cans, Dishes, &c., &c. The Furniture comprise Four-poled, Camp, and Lobby Bedsteads; Centre Table; Clock; Dresser and Shelf; Kitchen Table and Form; 2 Longsettles; 6 Chairs; Dinner and other Ware; Weather Glass; Metal Pots and Pans; Pails, Tubs, Water Buts, &c.

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

N.B.—Priestfield is only about ten minutes walk from Lintz Green Station on the Derwent Valley Railway.

Sale Office, 10, Wood Street,
Shotley Bridge. 753d

Business Announcements.

SPRING FASHIONS.

MESSRS. SHAW AND ATKINSON

WILL MAKE THEIR

FIRST SHOW OF SPRING GOODS

ON

SATURDAY FIRST, MARCH 21, 1874.

Messrs. S. & A. have fixed Saturday first, the 21st inst., for the display of Spring and Summer Goods when they hope that their numerous Customers will patronise them as freely as in former years. The great variety which they will offer far surpasses anything they have attempted previously, as their rapidly-increasing Trade renders it requisite to hold larger Stocks; therefore, they have found it necessary to considerably enlarge their Establishment in Middle Street, Consett, and having now got the Alterations completed, it is universally acknowledged to be the finest and most commodious Shop in the North of England, having erected a large Gallery round the Shop expressly for the show of Millinery and Mantles. All the new Goods have been carefully selected by S. & A., who have lately visited the principal Markets in England.

MILLINERY.

This is the department which they have long been noted for, having always the nicest and newest style; but this season's Stock eclipses any they have attempted previously. They have more accommodation for showing their Millinery, and have, therefore, provided a larger assortment of every description, also of a superior quality, therefore the public will do well to inspect their Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

FANCY DRESSES.

The variety in this department is almost indescribable, as it holds an immense Stock of

Satin Cloths, French Poplins, Pure Alpacas, Satin Stripes, Japanese Silks, Black Silks, Figured Diagonals, French Merinoes Llamas, Silk Striped Crapes, Black Persian Cords, Mixed Balernos, Striped Lustres, Figured Cords, Lustrines, Thibet Cloths, Alpacas, and Mohairs.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S JACKETS.

We have made special preparations for Easter, and have now on hand direct from the manufacturers—
Ladies' Black Cloth Jackets, 3s. 11d. to 6s. 6d.
Ladies' do., nicely trimmed Satin, 8s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.
Ladies' do., trimmed with Yak Lace, 12s. 6d. to 35s.
Lots of Children's Jackets, suitable for Boys or Girls, almost at any price. A splendid assortment.

STAYS AND CRINOLINES.

They have purchased, upon very advantageous terms, a large Stock of Women and Children's Stays and Corsets as under—
20 dozens Women's Wove Corsets, 1s. 11d. worth 2s. 9d.
10 dozens Women's Brown Sateen Corsets, 2s. 6d. worth 3s. 3d.
4 dozens Black Modelled, 5s. 6d. worth 7s. 6d.
5 dozens Drab Dowagers, 2s. 9d. worth 3s. 6d.
2 dozens Abdominal Busks, 5s. 6d. worth 7s. 6d.
12 dozens Drab Royal Jean, 1s. 11d. worth 2s. 6d.
3 dozens Large Sizes, Whalebone, 5s. 6d. worth 6s. 11d.
20 dozens Girls' Drab Jean, 1s. worth 2s.
Crinolines, from 1s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.

MANCHESTER DEPARTMENT.

This department is well stocked with the following Goods—

Grey and White Calicoes, Hollands, Sheets and Sheeting, Blankets and Rugs, Bleached Linen and Cotton Sheets, Prints, Towellings, Forfar Sheetings, Flannels, and Shirtings.

WINDOW SHADES.

500 pairs of Shades, beautiful patterns, as under—
Muslin Shades, 2s. 11d. to 6s. 6d. per pair.
Leno Shades, 5s. 11d. to 7s. 11d. per pair.
Net Shades, 4s. 11d. to 21s. per pair.
Also a large variety of Lappit Blinds.
All widths in Window Hollands, 8½d. to 1s. per yard.

TRIMMINGS AND UMBRELLAS.

They have carefully selected all the new styles for the present season, and invite special attention to the under-mentioned—

Black Mohair Dress Trimmings, Coloured do., Crape Trimmings, Silk and Velvet Buttons, Pearl do., Yak Laces, Black and Coloured Silk Laces, Jet Buttons, Alpaca Trimmings, Buckles and Ornaments, Coloured Silk Machine Reels, Cotton Machine Reels, and Black and Coloured Ribbon Velvets.

A large assortment of Ladies' Silk Umbrellas, with Ivory Handles, from 5s. 11d. to 16s. 6d.

FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c.

White and Coloured Ostrich Feathers, English and French Flowers, Black and Coloured Silk Velvets, Coloured Silks and Satins, Terrys and Turquoise, Arophanes and Crapes, Bonnet and Hat Shapes (newest styles), Black and Coloured Ribbons, Sash and Belt Ribbons, Velveteens 3s. 6d. and 4s. 9d. per yard, Black and Coloured Kid Gloves, Hair Pads, Rolls and Chignons, Invisible Chenile Braid and Cord Hair Nets, Collars and Cuffs, and Hosiery of every description.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Their Stock of Mens and Boys' Clothing is now complete, and is causing considerable attraction, especially the Boys and Youths' Suits, which they have provided an enormous quantity of, at prices much lower than the same Goods can be bought at Newcastle or other large towns. As their expenses are much smaller, they buy direct from the manufacturers, and they are not depending altogether upon the Clothing Trade as most large shops are, as they do a very large general Drapery Trade independently to the Clothing.

COATS.
Black Kensington Coats from 14s. 6d. to 32s.
Fancy Tweed, Single-breasted, 12s. 6d. to 26s.
Fancy do., double-breasted, 17s. 6d. to 35s.
Blue Diagonals, 24s. to 50s.
Blue Melton Reefers, 24s. to 30s.
Brown Melton Reefers, 22s. 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 and 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, 6s. 6d. to 13s. 6d.

TROUSERS AND VESTS.
Men's Fancy Striped, 12s. 6d. to 19s. 6d.
Men's Silk Mixtures, 24s. to 27s.
Men's Fancy Stripes (best quality), 24s. to 29s. 6d.
Men's Black Trousers and Vests, 13s. 6d. to 27s. 6d.
Men's Grey and Brown Deerskin, 24s. to 26s.
Boys' Trousers and Vests, 10s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.
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.
Grey Melton, 14s. 6d. to 28s. 6d.
Brown Melton, 12s. 6d. to 27s.
Best all Wool Tweed, 28s. to 40s.
Velvet Coat and Vest, with Cord Trousers, 12s. 6d. to 17s. 6d., according to the 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.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Shirts, Collars, Braces, Scarfs, Cuffs, Hosiery, Felt Hats, Silk Hats, Cloth Caps, Glengareys, Velvet Caps, White Shirts, Duck Jackets, Pit Flannels, Drawers and Carpet Bags.

Their Stock of Clothing will bear comparison either in price or style with any others in the Kingdom, as it is 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.

736d

☞ *OBSERVE THE ADDRESS—*

MESSRS. SHAW AND ATKINSON,

22, MIDDLE STREET, AND 13, FRONT STREET, CONSETT; AND FRONT STREET, LEADGATE.

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

VALUATIONS MADE FOR PROBATE AND LEGACY DUTIES.

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

☞ All Orders attended to with care and punctuality

EMIGRATION AG 7

ESTABLISHED 1844.
THOMAS JOHNSON,
CURRIER AND LEATHER MERCHANT,
BOTTLE BANK, GATESHEAD-ON-TYNE,

WISHES to call attention to the high position the North stands in as manufacturers,
AND WHY NOT IN BOOT TOPS?
And begs to say that the want experienced to get first class Tops made to measure can be supplied by him on the shortest possible notice; also with MILLER'S PATENT GUSSETS, which all ought to wear.

Agent for HOWE'S and WESTMORELAND S MACHINES.
Do. MACHINE TWIST and THREAD.
Do. MORRIS and YEOMAN'S NEEDLES.

Public Notices.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

MESSRS. MARKHAM & SONS, Surgeon Dentists, 4, Ridley Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Mr. R. L. MARKHAM will attend every MONDAY from 11 a.m. till 3 p.m. at Mr. BENNISON'S, Victoria Hotel, Consett. 707d

THOROUGH-BRED STALLIONS at Woodlands Stud (Mr. VAN HAANSBERGEN'S) a mile from Knitsley Station, County of Durham. Apply to stud groom for pedigrees, &c.

MACGREGOR, brown, 16 hands high (winner of Two Thousand Guineas). At 15gs.

STENTOR, bay, 16h. 2in. high, (winner of French Two Thousand Guineas) sire of Absalon, &c.. At 10gs.

HESPER, chesnut, 16h. 2in. high, (winner of many races) sire of Sir Bertram, &c. At 6gs.

Half-bred Mares, Half-price; Groom, 10s. 6d., Thorough-breds; or 5s., Half-breds.

CHEAP COALS.

THE Public can be Supplied with good Unscreened House Coals at 10s. per Ton, or 2s. 6d. per Tub of 5 Cwt., at the new Coal Drift opened out adjoining the Ebchester Railway Station; or with Unscreened Busty Coals at 12s. per Ton, or 3s. per Tub of 5 Cwt., at Broomhill Colliery, near Ebchester Station. Good Unscreened House Coals may also be had at Carr House Coal Depots, at 12s. per Ton or 7½d per Cwt. 461d

NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned Executors of the late MICHAEL SURTEES, Farmer, Woodburn, in the Parish of Lanchester, in the County of Durham, HEREBY GIVE NOTICE for all Persons standing Indebted to the deceased to pay the respective Accounts owing by them, and for persons having Claims against the estate to forward the particulars to us without delay, RIDLEY SURTEES, Farmer, Hawthorne, Murton, near Sunderland; or to GEO. SURTEES, Farm Bailiff, Healey New House, near Riding Mill, Northumberland.

RIDLEY SURTEES.
GEORGE SURTEES.
744d
March 12th, 1874.

EDUCATION.

NORTH OF ENGLAND
MIDDLE CLASS SCHOOLS,
THE CRESCENT, HIGH ST., GATESHEAD.

THE course of instruction embraces every subject likely to aid in developing the moral and intellectual faculties of the Pupils, so as to fit them for the duties of life.

Home comforts. Liberal diet. Terms moderate. Prospectus free. Address the Principal. 419d

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. 24

OPENING OF TANFIELD LEA CHAPEL.

ON GOOD FRIDAY, APRIL 3rd, 1874, the new Wesleyan Chapel, Tanfield Lea, will be OPENED for Divine Service, when two sermons will be preached by the Rev. W. B. POPE, of Newcastle, in the afternoon at Two and in the evening at Six o'clock.

A PUBLIC TEA will be held in the School-room (adjoining the Chapel) at Four o'clock.

SERMONS will also be preached as follows:—On EASTER SUNDAY, April 5th, in the morning and evening, by the Rev. PETER FEATHERSTONE, of Huddersfield, and in the afternoon by the Rev. A. EDMANS (Circuit Minister.)

And on SUNDAY, April 12th, in the morning and evening by Mr. THOS. ELLIOTT, of Swalwell, and in the afternoon by Mr. GEO. PEEL, of Whickham.

Services to commence each day in the morning at half-past Ten, afternoon at Two, and in the evening at Six o'clock.

A Collection will be made at each service in aid of the Building Fund. 111d

CASTILE OR OLIVE OIL SOAP.

FOR THE TOILET..................In Tablets.
FOR THE HOUSEHOLD AND LAUNDRY....In Bars.
FOR DYERS AND SCOURERS, &c........In Bars.

This Soap retains the pure natural scent of the olive, and is the best and cheapest in the market.

Is invaluable in the Laundry, as it does not rot or destroy Linen.

Is admirably adapted for Dyers and Scourers, and for Washing Pitmen's Woollen Clothes.

Is highly recommended for Cleaning and Dressing Leather, Saddlery, Harness, &c.

As a Toilet Soap it is unequalled in its delicate action upon the face and skin, and in retaining the bloom of the complexion.

Apply to the Manufacturers,
THE WALKER OIL SEEDS CRUSHING CO.,
26, GRAINGER STREET WEST,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

Or to TAYLOR GIBSON, and Co., 30, Bigg Market, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; J. HOPE, Jun., Hexham; and all respectable Grocers and Druggists. 569d

TO BONA FIDE INVESTORS.

THE Directors of a Public Company, the Head Offices of which are situate in the City of Manchester, with Branches to be opened in two important towns in England, having completed their arrangements, beg respectfully to call the particular attention of the public to their investment.

The concern, previously and for over twenty years, has been the property of one private gentleman, during which time it has been in active operation, and has returned very flattering profits, which profits will be considerably augmented by the introduction of additional capital, the Vendor having come to an arrangement with the present Company for that purpose.

As this is an undertaking of a substantial character, and one which cannot fail to return first-class Dividends on investments, it is requested that adventitious speculators seeking promotion money, and others bagatelling in questionable concerns, will not make applications for particulars; but to all who desire to secure a permanent income, from the humble investor of five pounds to the more fortunate one of five thousand, the Directors will give the fullest information, and they respectfully solicit such persons to write for Prospectuses immediately, to

THE SECRETARY,
2 AND 4, ROCHDALE ROAD, MANCHESTER.

Public Notices.

THE MEMBERS of the LEADGATE BAND will hold their ANNUAL PIC-NIC, on SATURDAY, May 2nd, 1874. For further particulars see bills. 775d

A LECTURE will be delivered in the WESLEYAN CHAPEL, Blackhill, on MONDAY, April 13th, 1874, by MR. JONATHAN WARDLE. Subject: "Tom-o'-Jack's Lad." See Bills. 772d

MR. HENRY BROWN, Auctioneer, has given authority to JOSEPH HOWARD, Consett, to arrange Sales for him at Consett and its vicinity. Terms on application. 745d

NOTICE.

THE QUARTERLY MEETING of the CONSETT CO-OPERATIVE STORE, will be held on SATURDAY, the 11th inst., at Seven o'clock. 777d

NOTICE.

IN consequence of Sheep Worrying, all DOGS found STRAYING on Broad Oak, Hollings, and Newlands Farms will be shot. 749d

NOTICE.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE BANK.

MESSRS. HODGKIN, BARNETT, & Co., beg to give Notice that on and after the 4th of April next their Office at Shotley Bridge will CLOSE on SATURDAYS at Twelve, instead of at One o'clock as previously.
March 13th, 1874. 731d

MUSIC HALL, CONSETT.
Lessee....Mr. EDWARD FIELDING.

For the week commencing MONDAY, April 6th, an Engagement, for Six Nights only, of the
TRANS-ATLANTIC DRAMATIC COMPANY.
See day bills. 782d

TANFIELD POULTRY SHOW will be held on SATURDAY, April 11th, 1874. Entries close April 4th, 1874. A BALL will be held in the Marquee after the Show, to commence at Half-past Six. Foot Racing and Wrestling during the Afternoon.
JOHN IRWIN, Secretary.
Tanfield. 760d

GAS ENGINES.

ALL who require a small amount of mechanical power will find these the most efficient and cheapest Engines. Can be worked by an ordinary jet of gas, and require no attention. No danger of explosion. No extra insurance. Engines made from ½ to 2-Horse Power. Sole agents for the district, HESLOP, WILSON, and BUDDEN, Engineers and Iron Merchants, 26, Sandhill, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 764d

SHOTLEY SPA GROUNDS.

THE Lessees beg to announce that a PROMENADE INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT by the Blackhill Temperance Brass Band will be held in the above Grounds on EASTER MONDAY AFTERNOON. Dancing on the green, rural sports, &c. Admission to the grounds from Eight a.m. to Twelve, 1d.; after Twelve, 2d. 773d

NOTICE.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF BENFIELDSIDE, CONSETT, SHOTLEY BRIDGE, AND THE SURROUNDING NEIGHBOURHOOD.

A BRAKE will commence to RUN on EASTER SUNDAY, April 5, 1874, and following Sundays, leaving Mr. W. JOBLING'S, Scotch Arms Inn, at 7 a.m., arriving at Newcastle in time for the Sunderland and Tynemouth Trains, and Returning from the WHITE SWAN, Cloth Market, at 6 p.m.
N.B.—Public and Private Parties can be accommodated with the Brake on reasonable terms.—Apply to WILLIAM MILLS, Blackfine; or JOSEPH ELTRINGHAM, Railway Terrace, Benfieldside. 754d

RIVER TYNE IMPROVEMENT.

TIMBER PONDS ON JARROW SLAKES.

THE Tyne Improvement Commissioners, in the disposition of the Space for TIMBER PONDS on JARROW SLAKE are anxious to meet, as far as practicable, the requirements of the Timber Trade.
Persons wishing space to be allotted to them are required to make application to P. J. MESSENT, Esq., C.E., at the Commissioners' Offices where a Plan of the Slake can be seen, and the Terms of Letting ascertained.
Applications, stating the space required, will be received by the undersigned up to the 14th April, 1874.
The Tenancies to commence as from the 1st May, 1874.
By order.
JAMES GUTHRIE, Secretary.
River Tyne Commission Office, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 25th March, 1874. 783d

Business Announcement.

PIANOFORTE, ORGAN, HARMONIUM, &c.

MR. E. BURTON will resume Teaching the above for the ensuing Quarter on and after MONDAY, April 13th. Terms on application.
Mr. B.'s past assurances from his patrons will ever cause him to continue to use the greatest exertion to obtain the best quality of Pianofortes, Harmoniums, &c., from the best makers only, at prices to defy competition. Pianofortes made specially to his order have received the highest commendation. Residence—Poplar Cottage, Shotley Bridge.
April 1st, 1874. 779d

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

OFFICE AND STORES—LISLE STREET, NORTHUMBERLAND STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

JOHN BORTHWICK, AGENT.

JOHN PARKER,
JEWELLER AND PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST,
2, FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

PORTRAIT GALLERY RE-OPENED
for the present season on the 27th of FEBRUARY. Open each day (Sunday excepted) from 10 a.m. till 4 p.m.
J. P. has a Practical Workman on the Premises for repairing Clocks, Watches, Jewellery, &c., on the Shortest Notice. Terms moderate.
Country Orders punctually attended to. 665d

Business Announcement.

SEWING MACHINES,
OF VARIOUS KINDS,
"EUROPA"-SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED,
AT
G. D. POWELL'S,
13, MEDOMSLEY ROAD, CONSETT.

WILLIAM BEER,
GOLDSMITH, JEWELLER, WATCHMAKER, &c
16, COLLINGWOOD STREET,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE,
FOR UPWARDS OF THIRTY YEARS PRINCIPAL ASSISTANT TO MESSRS. REID & SONS,

BEGS most repectfully to inform his Friends and the Public generally, that he has COMMENCED BUSINESS at the above Address, where he invites an inspection of his New and Select STOCK of JEWELLERY, WATCHES, &c., and hopes to receive a share of their Patronage and Support. 415d

GEORGE HOBSON,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL MILLER, and SEEDSMAN,
GROCER, DRAPER, & PROVISION MERCHANT
HARPERLEY STEAM & WATER CORN MILL,
NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN,

Has always on hand a large STOCK of Pure Linseed and Cotton Cakes; Indian Meal; Pea Meal; Barley Meal; Boxings, Sharps, and Bran; Oats whole and crushed, and feeding stuffs of every description.
G. H.'s Mixture of Permanent Clover and Grass Seeds has been tested and approved by the leading Agriculturists of the District upwards of Twenty Years.
Fine SEED PEAS, SPRING TARES, SEED BARLEY &c. &c., on hand. 145b

SUPERIOR WATCHES, SHIP CHRONOMETERS, ENGLISH AND FRENCH CLOCKS.

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

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

NEWCASTLE HOUSEHOLD SUPPLY STORES.—THE STORES will be opened at 13, West Grainger Street, by the Foreign Service Supply Company, Limited.

NEWCASTLE HOUSEHOLD SUPPLY STORES.—APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES should be made on forms, which will be supplied free at 13, Mosley Street.

NEWCASTLE HOUSEHOLD SUPPLY STORES.—ORIGINAL SHARES must be fully paid up on allotment (about a week after application), together with at least 3s. premium (say twenty-three shillings per share in all) with no further liability.

NEWCASTLE HOUSEHOLD SUPPLY STORES.—THE NEW SHARES are only half paid up, say ten shillings each, and there is a liability, limited to ten shillings each share, which there is no present intention to call up.

NEWCASTLE HOUSEHOLD SUPPLY STORES.—THE SUBSCRIPTION will be half-a-crown per annum. Holders of five or more shares will be exempt from this payment.

NEWCASTLE HOUSEHOLD SUPPLY STORES.—SHAREHOLDERS are entitled, with the approval of the Directors, to the following advantages over Constituents who are not Shareholders:—
1. The holder of five shares may deal at any *one* store without paying the annual subscription.
2. The holder of ten shares may deal at *any* store established at any time in any part of the world, without payment of the annual subscription.
3. The holder of more than ten shares is entitled, in addition to the above, to nominate annually one person for every five shares, who may deal at any one store without paying the subscription.

NEWCASTLE HOUSEHOLD SUPPLY STORES.—THE BUSINESS will be carried on in four divisions:—1, Drapery; 2, Tailoring; 3, Grocery; 4, Furniture. *Everything* required in a household for food, furniture, or dress, will be supplied at a profit of five per cent. only.
Circular of particulars free on application to the SECRETARY, 13, Mosley Street.

NEWCASTLE HOUSEHOLD SUPPLY STORES.—APPLICANTS for APPOINTMENTS are requested to make written, *not personal* application, and to enclose copies of testimonials, not originals. Particulars of appointments to be made will be published in a few days.
13, Mosley Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

NEWCASTLE HOUSEHOLD SUPPLY STORES.—TO MANUFACTURERS, &c. The Managing Director of the Foreign Service Supply Company, Limited, is now prepared to treat with Manufacturers and Importers for the Supply of Goods to these Stores. Everything will be bough t at first hand, and nothing will be looked at that is not sound and satisfactory in every respect. Best terms will be expected in all cases.
It is particularly requested that negotiations be opened by letter, not personally.
13, Mosley Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

NEWCASTLE HOUSEHOLD SUPPLY STORES.

The following is a LIST OF OFFICERS of the Newcastle Branch of the Foreign Service Supply Company (Limited.)
COMMITTEE OF DIRECTION:
JOSEPH HEALD Esq., (Joseph Heald and Co.), 22, Leazes Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Chairman.
Alderman John Strachan, J.P., East Winchester Street, South Shields.
John Crosse Brooks, Esq., Shipowner, Wallsend, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
C. Langdon-Davies, Esq., Anerley Park, London, S.E., Managing Director.
BANKERS:
Messrs. Lambton and Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne, Hexham, Gateshead-on-Tyne, Alnwick, North Shields, and Sunderland.
SOLICITORS:
Messrs. Hoyle, Shipley and Hoyle, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
SECRETARY:
R. V. Betty, Esq.
TEMPORARY OFFICE.
13, Mosley Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
STORES:
13, West Grainger Street, (Building).
The complete Lists of the General Officers of the Company may be had at the Temporary Office, 13, Mosley Street.

NEWCASTLE HOUSEHOLD SUPPLY STORES.—The Stores will be at 13, West Grainger Street. The Temporary Office of the Foreign Service Supply Company, Limited, is at 13, Mosley Street. 700d

Business Announcements

JOHN GLENDINNING,
BLACKSMITH, &c.,
CONSETT,

IS now prepared to Lead Coals and to execute Cart work of every description. He also Lets out on Hire an excellent Gig or Dog Cart on reasonable terms. 187d

REMOVAL.

C. SHAYLER & CO.,

MANCHESTER & GLASGOW WAREHOUSE,

20, NEW MARKET STREET, CONSETT.

C. S. & Co. beg respectfully to inform their Friends and the Public generally that they have REMOVED THEIR DRAPERY BUSINESS to the above Address, where they hope to be favoured with a continuance of their patron age an support, assuring them that nothing will be wanting on their part in meeting the requirements of their Customers.

Their LATE PREMISES were OPENED on SATURDAY, the 14th inst. with a well-assorted Stock of BOOTS AND SHOES, of the best makes, *at Prices which defy competition.*

SHAYLER & CO.,

BLAYDON-ON-TYNE AND CONSETT.

☞ Orders attended to with care and despatch.

GOOD NEWS FOR NEW YEAR, 1874.

ROBERT DOBINSON
Respectfully calls the attention of his Customers and the Public generally that he has made very LARGE PURCHASES SPECIALLY for the Festive Season, consisting of Teas, Coffees, Raisins, Currants, Jellies, Jams, Fruits, Bon-Bons, Cosquaes, Biscuits, &c.

NOTE THE ADDRESS:—
ROBERT DOBINSON,
GROCER AND ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMAN,
1, NEW BRIDGE STREET,
NEWCASTLE.
547d

Business Announcements.

BOOTS! BOOTS!! BOOTS!!!

JOHN MOLE,
(late of Castleside),
BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,

BEGS to inform his Customers and the Public generally that he has Commenced Business in the Shop, 733d
No. 7, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.

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

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

ALARMING CATASTROPHE AT EAST CASTLE COLLIERY.

NARROW ESCAPE OF 100 MEN AND BOYS.

An alarming and fatal catastrophe took place at East Castle Colliery, on Monday. The colliery in question is the property of Messrs. Bainbridge, and abuts the road leading from Leadgate to Annfield Plain. There are, it appears, two seams of coal in the mine, namely—the Five Quarter and Brass Thill seams, which are only separated by a two feet band of stone. The workings are ventilated by means of the old-fashioned furnace at the bottom of the shaft. About three years ago one of the furnaces set fire to the five-quarter seam, which has for some reason not since been worked. Several of the workmen allege that the coal is still on fire in many places, and that "bratticing" has been erected in order to prevent the choke-damp or "stythe" from spreading to the other seam. It is only fair, however, to state that Mr. Swallow, the resident viewer, attributes the disaster to an accumulation of carbonic acid gas, which, he alleges, is thrown off by, and is natural to, the coal in this portion of the county. Whether the workings are actually on fire, or that the accident was due to an accumulation of gas, as alleged by the viewer, will no doubt be inquired into at the coroner's inquiry. The seams in question coverge into one at a point known as the waggon-way. Here every precaution appears to have been taken to prevent the escape of the poisonous gases which were known to exist in the old workings. It is alleged by the colliery officials that the prevalent high winds have disturbed the hidden gases, which on Monday burst into the workings in the neighbourhood of the waggon-way. This happened shortly before ten o'clock, when upwards of 100 men and boys were engaged in various parts of the mine. No time was lost in warning the men and boys of their danger. The majority were able to leave the workings by means of a "drift," but many were compelled to pass through the poison. About a score fell to the ground in attempting to reach the shaft, and but for the assistance of their companions would never have left the mine alive. Mr. George Shipley, the overman, who had previously quitted the pit, on receipt of the information, at once went back into the workings in company with Thomas Johnson and James Jackson, deputies, in order to render assistance to the sufferers and to stop up that portion of the old workings from which it was thought the choke-damp was escaping. They were, however, overpowered by the gases, and the two former had to be removed from the mine in an unconscious state. Jackson, however, was not so fortunate, his dead body being afterwards found in the workings. Mr. Bowes, the back-overman, and a waggon-way-man named March, in endeavouring to reach the body were also overpowered, and were taken out of the pit in a state of insensibility. Messengers were at once despatched to Annfield Plain, Consett, Leadgate, and other places for medical assistance, and Drs. George Renton, Hopper, and Hunter were immediately in attendance, and did everything in their power for the sufferers. —The excitement consequent on the melancholy catastrophe on Monday, was on Tuesday rather intensified than abated, when it was discovered that the workings were still in a foul state. As the pit was thus necessarily laid idle, there was ample time to discuss the hair-breadth escapes many of the men had experienced; but the most attractive themes of conversation amongst the miners were the heroic efforts made by some who risked their own lives to save those of others. On Tuesday morning, six of the deputies, accompanied by several of the men, entered the mine by the means of a drift, in order to complete the necessary works for the improvement of the atmosphere. They proceeded safely to the waggon-way, at which point they found the gas prevailing almost as bad as ever, and all more or less suffered from it. Thos. Burridge, Wm. Poad, John Mitchell, and J. Westlake, were the most affected, and had to be carried into the open air by the drift by George Browell and others. Burridge's symptoms were the most serious, and in an insensible state he was conveyed in a cart to his residence, where he received the benefit of medical skill and improved.

THE INQUEST.

On Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Graham, coroner, held an inquest on the body of Jackson at the Colliery Offices. Mr. Southron and Mr. Atkinson, two of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Mines, were present. The body having been viewed and identified, the following evidence was adduced:—

William Mitchell, miner, employed at East Castle Colliery, deposed: I knew the deceased, James Jackson, who was a deputy-overman. On Monday last, about ten o'clock in the morning, I went down the shaft with the deceased. From the bottom of the shaft we went for 400 or 500 yards in a northerley direction. While we were engaged filling tubs with stone, a putter lad named John Burton came to us and told us to put on our clothes and come away to the south side of the shaft. On the road we met Thomas Bowes, the back-overman, who said we were to go on where we thought the "stythe," or carbonic acid gas was, and endeavour to stop it. We proceeded for about 400 yards in a southerly direction, and while we were considering how we should proceed our candles went out. The "stythe" appeared to come out near the Brass Thill Seam way end, which place we were to brattice up by means of pieces of wood. I left Jackson for a short time and proceeded in the direction of the shaft. Shortly afterwards Jackson came to where I was and said it was very bad, alluding to the "stythe." Up to this time nothing had been done towards stopping the "stythe." I subsequently went forward for the purpose of putting in a piece of timber, and while doing so I was met by the "stythe." I fell partly over, but recovering myself I made my way back towards Jackson. I took the latter by the arm, and told him it was time to go out. He made no answer, and on again taking hold of him by the arm and shaking him, his (Jackson's) arms fell to his side. Jackson commenced to breathe heavily, and immediately afterwards I reeled and fell across the waggon way. Jackson being a heavy man I was unable to drag him out, and feeling that I should succumb to the "stythe" if I remained I left the place and made my way in the direction of the shaft. On the way I met a man named March, who assisted me. I told March that I was afraid Jackson was dying.

Cross-examined by Mr. SOUTHRON: Witness had been employed in the mine for twelvemonths. There was a good current of air on the north side of the colliery. When he and Jackson were called away from the north side, witness carried a candle in his hand. He did not notice the "stythe" before the lights went out. As they proceeded, witness noticed a "kind of mist." Witness had felt the "stythe" previously, but he never thought it sufficiently strong to render it injurious to health. Witness could not tell whether there had previously been stoppings at the spot where he attempted to put up the timber.

A JUROR: When you loosened the stones in order to put in the timber, did you interfere with any old stoppings?

Witness replied that he did not think the fact of his interfering with a few loose stones could let out the "stythe."

George Platt, banksman at East Castle Colliery, deposed: On Monday morning, about twelve o'clock, the onsetter came up the shaft and requested me to descend in order to go in search of Jackson. I returned with him, and at the bottom of the shaft I found John Dixon, a putter, with whom I went along the rolley-way. The "stythe" was very strong, but we were able to proceed. We succeeded in reaching Jackson, who was lying on the ground, with his face downwards. We put the body on a tram, and ran him to the shaft as quickly as possible. The "stythe" had previously put our lamp out. We left Jackson with some men who were at the bottom of the shaft, and Dixon and myself at once came up the shaft.

Cross-examined by Mr. SOUTHRON: There were several men at the bottom of the shaft, but only one of them, named Bowes, volunteered to go in search of the body. After going a short distance, Bowes took ill, and was unable to proceed.

The CORONER observed that it was a very extraordinary thing that none of the other men should have gone and assisted Jackson. Platt had proved himself to be a brave man, and if ever a man deserved the Humane Society's medal for saving life, George Platt did.

John Dixon, a puller-out, employed at the colliery, gave corroborative evidence, at the conclusion of which he was complimented by the Coroner and the Government Inspectors for the bravery he had exhibited.

Ralph Middlemiss said: I am the onsetter employed at East Castle Colliery. On Monday morning, in consequence of what I was told, I got into the cage and ascended the shaft. On reaching the top, I saw George Platt, who at once got into the cage beside me and went down the pit. Platt and a lad named Dixon went in search of Jackson, and while they were away a man was brought to the bottom of the shaft, in an insensible condition. I assisted to put him into the cage, and came to bank with him. On being lowered into the mine again, I found Jackson lying on a "tram." The body was warm, but he appeared to be quite dead.

Cross-examined by Mr. SOUTHRON: Witness did not feel the "stythe" before the accident. When the "stythe" came to the shaft the air current was reversed, making the downcast an upcast. This happened after Jackson's body was brought out, and was done to clear the pit of "stythe."

Mr. SOUTHRON here intimated that Mr. Atkinson and himself did not require any further evidence.

The CORONER said the jury seemed to have all the facts before them, from which it seemed plain that the deceased had been suffocated from "stythe" or carbonic acid gas, which he appeared to have inhaled in the workings in consequence of some alteration of the current of air having taken place either from the high winds or some other cause with which they were not acquainted. The pit, as many of them no doubt would be aware, was a very peculiar one, and so far as the evidence went there was no reason to believe that the officials of the colliery were in any way to blame for Jackson's death.

The FOREMAN said there was an impression abroad amongst the men that the coal was on fire, and that the "stythe" was proceeding from it. He considered that it would be more satisfactory to the jury if they had some evidence on this point.

Mr. SOUTHRON said his colleague, Mr. Atkinson, had examined the mine the previous day, and would be able to tell the jury in what condition he found the workings.

Mr. Atkinson was then examined, and stated that he made an examination of the mine at the place where Jackson's body was found near which place there were two old drifts, crossing the rolleyway at right angles, which were connected with old workings. Witness was of opinion that the "stythe" proceeded from these old drifts. He did not consider that the coal which is on fire had anything to do with the accident.

The CORONER: Is there some coal on fire?

Mr. Atkinson: Yes; but it is at the "outcrop," in a westerly direction.

The CORONER: Can the "stythe" be prevented from entering the workings by means of bratticings?

Mr. Atkinson: I have no doubt it can be prevented. When I was examining the pit on Tuesday I found men engaged in putting in stoppings.

The FOREMAN understood that one portion of the colliery had been on fire upwards of three years. Was this so?

Mr. Atkinson: Probably so.

George Shipley, fore-overman, who appeared to be suffering considerably from the effects of "stythe," said he left the pit about half-past six o'clock on Monday morning. At half-past five o'clock he passed the place where Jackson's body was found, and at that time there was only a little "stythe" issuing from the old drift on the west side. There was a heavy current of air, which was travelling along the rolleyway from the shaft.

Thomas Bowes, back-overman, said he entered the workings about nine o'clock. Before going into the mine, witness heard the "stythe" was coming off, and he took a quantity of canvass, for bratticing, along with him. John March went along with him, and while they were attempting to put it up the gas stupified him. Witness went to a "refuge hole," and while there Jackson, the deceased, and another man named Mitchell went to him. He told the men what he had been trying to do, and they passed on to go and try to effect what witness had been unable to do.

Cross-examined by Mr. SOUTHRON: When Jackson and Mitchell came to the "refuge hole" witness told Jackson to be careful, as the "stythe" was very strong.

A JUROR: The first witness, in his evidence, said nothing about this caution which the witness alleges he gave to Jackson.

Witness: Jackson was charge man of the shift.

Mr. SOUTHRON thought it would be only doing justice to Bowes to say that he was very much effected by the "stythe" when he met Jackson and Mitchell, and would therefore have but a hazy idea of what was going forward.

This being the whole of the evidence, the room was cleared, and the jury left to consider their verdict. After a consultation, which lasted upwards of an hour, they returned the following verdict—"That James Jackson has come to his death by inhaling "stythe" or carbonic acid gas in the workings of East Castle Colliery. —The jury are also of opinion that sufficient care has not been used to get rid of the gas, and they therefore request the Government Inspectors to see that the workings are closed until the 'stythe' is got rid off."

The CORONER said he should take care to see that the recommendation of the jury was carried out.

The remains of Jackson, who leaves a widow and family, were interred in St. Ives Churchyard on Wednesday afternoon.

THE INVALID'S FRIEND.—TODD'S QUININE WINE.—This elegant and renowned preparation of genuine English Quinine stands unsurpassed for purity, strength, and flavour, and is universally approved by the medical profession, as a valuable and wholesome bitter, an efficient tonic, and an unequalled stomachic. It has been tested by thousands, and approved to be the best, safest, and most agreeable remedy known for idigestion, loss of appetite, tic or neuralgia, nervousness, scrofulous affections, ague, debility, spasms, and all derangements of the stomach. Manufactured only by Joe Todd, Chemist, Carlisle.

A THREE VOLUME NOVEL IN A COLUMN.

"Have you the means to support a wife?" was the question which practical old Mr. Worth asked me when I asked *him* for his daughter Effie.

I had never thought of that, and I'm quite sure Effie hadn't. How to keep the kettle boiling was a problem far too unpoetical to engage the attention of two young people wrapped up in the contemplation of each other.

But the question only needed to be put to prove its pertinence. Mr. Worth's fortune was moderate; mine was nothing. At present I was barely able to gain my own livelihood.

My resolution was at once taken. Stammering something in reply to Mr. Worth's question, I bowed myself out of his presence and sought his daughter's.

"Your father is right," I said to Effie, when I had told her what had passed. "No man has a right to take a woman from her home, till he has another to offer her. Till I am prepared to do so, Farewell!"

In the gold mines of California, then lately discovered, I toiled and roughed it with the roughest. Fortune, after many frowns, at length began to smile upon me; and I hoped soon to be able to return and claim, without humiliation, the prize for which, if I had not laboured as long, I had at least encountered more of hardship and danger than the young Israelite did to win the choice of his heart.

I carefully abstained from corresponding with Effie. Through a friend, however, I learned, in time, that Mr. Worth's affairs had become embarrassed. He had even been forced to borrow money from an unconscionable old usurer on the security of his homestead, and the exacting creditor was threatening to turn him out of doors. I wrote to my friend, inclosing a sum sufficient to buy in the claim against Mr. Worth, with instructions to take a blank assignment of the bond and mortgage and to forward them to my address, every precaution being taken to conceal my name in the transaction.

My instructions were complied with, and, in due time, I received the papers; and, my good fortune continuing, it was not long before I felt that I might present myself to Effie's father, prepared to answer the question which had so disconcerted me at our last meeting.

I was on my way from the mines to San Francisco, whence I expected to sail for home by the next steamer, when, one evening, I was overtaken by a stranger riding in the same direction. The interchange of a few questions and answers disclosed that the stranger's destination and my own were the same, and we agreed to bear each other company. Besides the pleasures of companionship, the stranger suggested we should be more secure against an attack from robbers.

It was some miles to the place at which we proposed camping for the night, and darkness had already begun to set in. My companion and I freely exchanged experiences. He, like myself, had been a miner, and we both bragged a little of our successes. The subject was an interesting one to me. It made me think of Effie, and I had fallen into a reverie when I was aroused by the report of a pistol at my side.

I can only remember a sharp sensation of pain, and seeing, as I turned my head, the hand of the assassin—no other than my new companion—extended toward me with the murderous weapon in its grasp.

I returned to consciousness to find myself taken care of by some miners, who had found me and carried me to their tent. It was weeks before I was able to resume my journey, and months before the San Francisco doctor would permit me to embark on my homeward voyage.

My appearance had greatly altered. My face was bronzed by exposure, and emaciated by recent illness—to say nothing of the change made in it by a full beard of many months' growth.

Few of my old acquaintances, I thought, would recognise me. I wondered if Effie would. I meant to take her by surprise, and try the experiment, at any rate.

It was evening when I reached my native village. The old innkeeper, whom I had known from boyhood, received me as a stranger. He was an authority on local topics, and I could not forbear putting a few questions touching the matters uppermost in my mind.

"Do you know Mr. Worth who lives here?" I began.

"John Worth?—none knows him better."

"How is he?" I inquired.

"A leetle broke, latterly," the old man answered.

"And his daughter, Effie?" I went on.

"A nice gal, Effie—do you know her?" asked the innkeeper.

"Slightly," I replied.

"She's agoin' to be married to-morrow," said the host. "You've come to 'tend the weddin', prob'bly."

"Married!" I exclaimed, with a start which must have excited the old man's attention had his eyes been better—"to whom?"

"Well, he's a stranger lately come to these parts—a Mr. Garth by name—a man of money, they say. Him and old John patched it up, somehow, between them, though they do say Effie was dead agin it at the start. You see it's ben whispered she'd a sort o' likin' for a young chap as went off to Californy; but Effie's a good, bidable gal, an' obejent to her father."

I resolved to be present at that wedding. I do not think I contemplated openly upbraiding Effie, or making a scene; but a strange fascination possessed me to witness the perfidy of her on whose faith and truth I would, till now, have staked my life.

The ceremony, I learned, was to take place in the little church in which I had sat so many Sundays, thinking of Effie's pretty face, and forgetting all about the text and sermon. I followed the crowd as it entered. I could not see Effie's face, but observed that she trembled violently.

She and the bridegroom, with their attendants, took their places. The minister advanced to speak the words which were to place an impassible barrier between me and my life's object. A turn of the bridegroom's head enabled me to catch a glimpse of his features. He was the same man who had attempted my life! However faithless Effie had proved, I could not look on and behold her bound to a fate like that.

"This must proceed no further!" I exclaimed, advancing and facing the nuptial pair.

The dastardly assassin cowered as though he had seen a ghost. He may have thought me one, for he had left me for dead that night.

Effie's face was pale as death. Stretching out her hands appealingly:

"Oh! say you have come to save me!" she cried, in tones that stirred my heart to its depths.

"Save you from what?" I asked, sternly. "Are you not here of your own will?"

"I am here to shield my father against one who has the power to drive him forth homeless in his old age," she answered.

A few words sufficed to explain all. My murder, as the reader has surmised, had been attempted for the purpose of robbery. Fortunately I had but little money about me, most of my gains having been previously forwarded to a banking-house in San Francisco. I had with me, however, Mr. Worth's bond and mortgage, already spoken of, and these fell into the hands of the robber, who, having written his name in the blank assignment, presented himself as one who had purchased the claim; and seeing Effie, he had offered to make her hand the price of abstaining from pressing his rights against her father. The villainy had the more readily escaped detection because of the old money-lender's death, and the absence of the friend through whom I had taken up the claim.

I briefly recited the facts within my knowledge, and the would-be bridegroom was conducted from the church to a prison.

The little church was the scene of a ceremony not long afterward, which went off, I am happy to say, without interruption, and at which I was also present—though not as a spectator this time.

MISCELLANEA.

A volume of poems by George Eliot is in the press.

Her Majesty's birthday will be kept on Saturday, the 30th of May next.

The Prince of Wales has accepted an invitation to the Mansion House Ashantee banquet.

The Queen will hold a drawing-room at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday, the 5th of May next.

The London carmen have decided to ask for a Royal commission to inquire into their grievances.

The agricultural labourers at Beighton, Northamptonshire, have struck work for an advance of wages.

Lord Rossmore died at Windsor on Saturday, from the effects of injuries recently received while riding in a steeplechase.

Mr. R. W. Emerson has allowed himself to be nominated as a candidate for the Lord Rectorship of the University of Glasgow.

The "Lotos Club" of New York has a volume in preparation, the production of the members of the club, to be called "Lotos Leaves."

The 135th anniversary festival of the Royal Society of Musicians will be celebrated on the 27th of April, the Prince of Wales in the chair.

STRIKE OF CARPENTERS.—The carpenters and joiners of Hastings struck work on Saturday for more wages and less hours on Saturday.

It is understood that Lord Giffard and Captain Kidstone will be presented with the Victoria Cross, in recogntion of their distinguished services in the Ashantee War.

A fire broke out on Saturday, at the Halbick mills, Leeds, belonging to Messrs. Kempe and Co. The damage is estimated at £20,000, which is covered by insurance.

Last week M. de Balan, German Minister Plenipotentiary at Brussells, died very suddenly, from the rupture of a blood vessel. The funeral took place at Berlin.

THE FRENCH WHEAT TRADE.—Paris advices of Sunday report continued dulness in the French wheat trade. The growing crops present a favourable appearance in France.

At a meeting of the directors of the Hull Dock Company, held a few days ago, it was resolved to withdraw their bill, in consequence of the great opposition which it has excited.

SETTLING A WAGES QUESTION BY A PLEBISCITE.—Before demanding an advance of wages, the joiners of the Kirkcaldy district will test their feelings on the point by means of a plebiscite.

SARDINIAN LOAN.—According to a parliamentary paper issued last week, the sum remaining to be discharged as advanced out of the consolidated fund to the King of Sardinia is £1,535,534 5s. 6d.

FATAL STABBING.—Wm. Bunglass, a coal miner, was stabbed at Alnwick on Saturday night, by another miner, named James Wilson, and died soon afterwards. Wilson is in custody. There was no quarrel.

THREATENED STRIKE OF JOINERS IN GLASGOW.—At a meeting of 3000 joiners in Glasgow on Saturday, it was resolved to go out on strike in April, unless an advance of one halfpenny per hour was conceded in the meantime.

THE CORNISH MINERS, at a meeting at Penzance, on Saturday, decided to form a union to be called the West Cornwall Miners' Union, to resist the restoration of the five weeks' system of pay, and to advance and protect the interests of the Cornish miners generally.

The members of the Oxford circuit, when assembled at Gloucester, will be invited to consider a motion having reference to the manner in which Dr. Kenealy conducted the defence in the recent trial in the Court of Queen's Bench of Regina *v.* Castro, otherwise Orton.

The Mayor of Plymouth, last week, received from the Prince of Wales an acceptation of the invitation of the Town Council that his Royal Highness would be present at the opening of the new Guildhall, law courts, and public buildings now approaching completion.

A deputation from the Municipal Corporations Association had an interview with the Home Secretary last week, to urge an amendment in the Borough Funds Act, giving corporations power to deal with funds without being subject to penalties in case a majority of ratepayers condemned the expenditure. Mr. Cross promised to give the subject consideration.

A LADY MURDERING HER INFANT.—On Saturday night a lady named Mrs. Dowling, living with her husband and children in Kensington, London, in impoverished circumstances, cut the throat of her youngest born, an infant of three weeks. The fatal act was committed with a carving knife. The unfortunate lady, whose mind is believed to be affected, is in custody.

The Meteorological Committee have communicated to the Board of Trade that they have decided to recommend the re-introduction of a modified code of Admiral Fitzroy's storm signals, by means of cones and drum. A greater compliment to the practical sagacity of the late admiral could not well be paid, and the only thing to be regretted is that they were ever discontinued.

Last week, at the Burnley Police Court, Wm. Gregory, aged 70 years, a Burnley tradesman, who is well known throughout the district, was committed for trial at the Lancaster assizes for attempting to shoot John Henry Lupton in the street a few days before. The defendant had been annoyed by some mill hands throwing water and stones at him, and he was also, it was stated, a little excited by drink.

THE LICENCE TO THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Croydon magistrates on Saturday renewed the licence to the Crystal Palace for the sale of liquors, which was opposed by the United Kingdom Alliance, on the ground that the charter prohibits the sale of spirits. The Bench, however, inserted a condition limiting the sale to such liquors as may be sold without infringing the statute relating to the palace. It was stated that the company are endeavouring to obtain an amendment of the charter.

A meeting of the Commission appointed to inquire into the working of the Master and Servant Act, &c., was held on Saturday at the Westminster Palace Hotel. The Commissioners present were the Lord Chief Justice of England, Lord Winmarleigh, the Right Hon. Edward P. Bouverie, the Right Hon. Russell Gurney, the Right Hon. Sir Montague Smith, Mr. Roebuck, M.P.; Mr. Thomas Hughes, Q.C.; Mr. Gabriel Goldney, M.P.; Mr. Alexander Macdonald, M.P.; and Mr. Francis H. Bacon.

The steamer Blende, of Laxey, Isle of Man, is supposed to have gone down, with all hands. She left Douglas for Swansea on the 18th inst. with 125 tons of blende, and she has not since been heard of. Her boat, hatchway, and a portion of her skylight have been picked up in St. Bride's Bay. There were on board the captain and seven men and a boy. Assuming that the vessel is lost, five women have been made widows and 24 children fatherless. Of these, four widows and 20 children live in Douglas. The Blende belonged to the Laxey Steamship Company.

A few nights since at Macclesfield, a tailor named Hunt, about sixty years of age, and his wife, were found in the Macclesfield and Bollington Canal. Hunt was rescued. The dead body of the woman was found a few yards off. Hunt stated that he and his wife had agreed to drown themselves through family trouble. She had jumped in first, after kissing him and bidding him good-bye. Hunt was taken in charge by the police, and removed to the workhouse. He is a native of Northampton, and has been in Macclesfield for some years.

MR. MACDONALD, M.P., AND MR. POTTER.

Mr. George Potter writes to the *Times* as follows:—"Sir,—The *Times* of Thursday last, and again on Saturday, contained speeches and resolutions of Mr. Macdonald and his mining friends, complaining of some remarks which they say I have made upon the Royal Commission which has been appointed to inquire into the laws affecting Trade Unions, and which they request me to retract. The words complained of were not used by me, as Mr. Macdonald knows by correspondence which passed between us on the 23rd inst.; but as Mr. Macdonald and his mining friends will not accept the explanation I have given them, I beg to say, without attributing motives, that the words complained of would only be a fair expression of the opinions I now hold upon the subject, and I am quite content to trust to the future for a vindication of my conduct in this matter. I believe the Commission to be altogether unnecessary. Its result, an indefinite postponement of most urgent legislation upon questions on which Parliament already possesses the fullest information. It effectually relieves members of Parliament from definite pledges for immediate legislation, given at the recent general election. It will give opportunity for prejudiced persons to resuscitate obsolete charges against Trades' Unions; and it will weaken to a most serious extent the confidence placed in those who govern us.—I am, sir, yours obediently. "GEORGE POTTER.

"10, Bolt court, E.C., March 28."

A large failure of a Glasgow firm in the iron trade was mentioned on Monday, with liabilities between £300,000 and £400,000.

THE LATE HURRICANES IN THE ATLANTIC.—The steamer Spain, which has arrived at New York from Liverpool, reports that on the 2nd inst. she encountered a hurricane which carried her boats from the davits and smashed one of them. The lifeboats were secured before they could be carried off. Both funnels were badly broken, and the steam-pipes carried away. The forward funnel was forced in just as if it were made of brown paper, and it was feared the seas would force their way down to the furnaces and put out the fires. For four days the most terrible weather prevailed. The windows of the cabins were forced in, and the pilot-house was in great risk of being carried away. At one time the forepart of the vessel was down in the sea, and her stern high up in the air for several minutes, and it was feared she was about to founder, but she righted again. All through the remainder of the voyage the weather was exceedingly rough.

The Black Watch attended divine service on Sunday morning in the Presbyterian Church at Portsmouth, when the chaplain highly eulogised their conduct.

DARING ROBBERY AT SCARBOROUGH.—The premises of Mr. S. W. Theakston, bookseller, *Gazette* Office, Scarborough, were feloniously entered one night last week. The thief or thieves appear to have gone directly to the clerk's office connected with the shop, and, acting with knowledge which would seem to have been previously acquired, broke open the only drawer in which money was kept. Out of this the cash-box was taken, the lid wrenched open, and upwards of £70 in money and notes abstracted.

A young man named O'Hagan was charged at the Mansion House on Monday with obtaining £28,000 by false pretences. He had induced the prosecutor to purchase a colliery for £90,000, which had been already offered for £60,000. The prisoner was remanded.

CURIOUS ANOMALY.—We hear of a curious anomaly connected with certain departmental rules in force in a Government Office not a hundred miles from St. Martin's-le-Grand. The *per diem* subsistence allowance of a class of travelling officials is 10s. a day for a week or less, spent at one place, and 7s. a day for longer periods. Thus if a man can get through his work at, say, Puddletown, in seven days, he receives for his week's board and lodging 70s. If the work he has in hand occupied him eight days, he receives not 80s., but 56s. It is presumed the theory is, that a man can take lodgings for periods over a week, instead of living at a hotel; but if he does this he may have to pay for a second week on staying a day over the first week. At all events, whatever, the theory, the operation of the rule is obviously and absurdly unjust in the case we have put, which has actually occurred. If this allowance be reduced after seven days, it should be for the excess day, not the whole time.—*Civil Service Review.*

STORMY MEETING AT THE PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE.—The London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury* writes:—There was rather a stormy meeting at the Privy Council office last week. His Grace the Duke of Richmond received a deputation from Scotland upon one of the regulations of the Education Act. Some twenty members of Parliament attended, and a large number of chairmen of school boards in Scotland. The object of the deputation was to ask the Duke to rescind the rule which declares that no school building which is more than 22ft. in width, shall receive the parliamentary grant. This provision, it was urged, was inapplicable to Scotland, and would lead to great inconvenience. The Duke, in reply, said that if the meeting would consider the proceedings as strictly private, and would not divulge what occurred, he would speak to them confidentially. Mr. Jenkins declared that he would not be a party to any such arrangement, whereupon the Duke curtly said he would take the matter submitted into consideration, and so shut up the controversy. The deputation went away much disappointed.

CHEAP MEAT RIOT IN READING.—A considerable disturbance took place in the market and streets of Reading on Saturday night, upon the meat question. Recently one or two strange butchers have entered the town, and have been offering meat for sale at a rate much lower than it has been sold in the butchers' shops. This has not only reduced prices, but injured the trade of many other butchers. On Saturday a local butcher named Palmer determined to compete with the cheap butcher, and set up one or two stalls in the Market-place for that purpose, and offered meat at a very low rate. A crowd collected and popular feeling was excited against Palmer, and the consequence was he did but little trade. At dusk his stall was upset by people in the crowd, and the meat thrown to the ground. The butchers then adjourned to the stalls in the covered market, and a strong body of police was found necessary to preserve order. The market and its approaches became crowded by an excited throng, and every purchase made at the new butcher's stall was greeted with loud cheers by hundreds of persons, while Palmer, who did no trade, was correspondingly hooted. The uproar was maintained till the market closed, when the new butcher had cleared out. Subsequently a crowd of over a thousand persons made a demonstration in front of Palmer's shop, and it was a late hour before the excitement subsided.

A man in Iowa was brought before a Justice of the Peace, charged with the offence of kissing a young lady "by force and violence, and against her will." The young lady who was very handsome, gave her testimony in a modest and straightforward manner, after which his Honour gave the following decision: "The Court, in this case, sympathises with the defendant, and will therefore discharge him without fine, imprisonment or reprimand, because the Court while this case has been in progress, has been obliged to hold on to both arms of her chair in order to keep from kissing the complainant herself."

CONSETT BRANCH.

UP TRAINS.—WEEK DAYS.

	1,2,G. A.M.	1,2,G. A.M.	1,2,G P.M.	1,2,G. P.M.	,2,G P.M.
Newcastle .... dep.	5·45	10·0	12·30	2·30	5·35
Scotswood .... „	5·52	10·7	12·37	2·37	5·42
Swalwell .... „	5·59	10·14	12·43	2·44	5·94
Rowland's Gill .... „	6·9	10·24	12·51	2·54	6·6
Lintz Green ...... „	6·15	10·30	12·59	3·0	6·6
Ebchester .... „	6·28	10·48	1·9	3·13	6·18
Shotley Bridge .... „	6·34	10·49	1·14	3·19	6·24
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill) arr.			1·20	3·25	
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill) dep	6·40	10·55		4·20	6·30
Knitsley .... „	6·54	11·9		4·34	·44
Lanchester .... „	7·3	11·18		4·43	6·53
Witton Gilbert .... „	7·10	11·27		4·50	7·26
Durham .... arr.	7·25	11·40		5·5	7·15

DOWN TRAINS—WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS	1,2,G. A.M.	1,2 G. A.M.	1,2,G. P.M.	1,2,G P.M.	1,2,G P.M.
Durham .... dep.	7·40		12·5	3·20	7·55
Witton Gilbert .... „	7·55		12·19	3·33	8·9
Lanchester .... „	8·6		12·30	3·44	8·20
Knitsley .... „	8·17		12·41	3·55	8·31
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill) arr.				4·5	
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill) dep	8·32	9·15	12·55	3·35	8·43
Shotley Bridge .... „	8·37	9·20	1·0	3·42	8·48
Ebchester .... „	8·40	9·23	1·4	3·44	8·52
Lintz Green ...... „	8·50	9·33	1·14	3·54	9·3
Rowland's Gill .... „	8·55	9·38	1·19	3·59	9·8
Swalwell .... „	9·4	9·47	1·28	4·5	9·17
Scotswood .... „	9·10	9·53	1·34	4·16	9·24
Newcastle .... arr.	9·20	10·5	1·45	4·30	9·35

TODD'S QUININE WINE stands pre-eminent for PURITY AND STRENGTH.
It is the best known remedy for Indigestion, Nervous Complaints, Debility, Wasting Diseases, &c., and is recommended by the Faculty.
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TODD'S QUININE WINE.
Agent—R. T. WATSON, Chemist, Jarrow. 3

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

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN!—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 thousands of Medicine dealers in all parts of the world at 1s. 1½d. per bottle, and Millions of Mothers can testify to its virtue.—Manufactory, 493, Oxford Street, London.

THROAT AFFECTIONS AND HOARSENESS.—All suffering from irritation of the throat and hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." These famous "lozenges" are now sold by most respectable chemists in this country, at 1s. 1½d. per box. People troubled with a "hacking cough," a "slight cold," or bronchial affections cannot try them too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and Asthmatic affections. See that the words "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are on the Government Stamp around each box.—London Depot, 493, Oxford Street.

HEALTH AND MANLY VIGOUR.—A Medical Man of 20 years' experience in the Treatment of Nervous Debility, Spermatorrhœa, and other affections which are often acquired in early life, and unfit sufferers for marriage, and other social duties, has published a book, giving the full benefit of his long experience, gratis, with plain directions for the recovery of health and strength. A single copy sent to any address on receipt of one stamp.—Address to the SECRETARY, INSTITUTE OF ANATOMY, BIRMINGHAM. 216a

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Certificate from Dr. Versmann on every bottle, with full particulars. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493 Oxford Street, London, and sold by all Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s 6d per Bottle.

FOR THE COMPLEXION.—HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM gives a pure blooming complexion, and restores youthful beauty. Its effects are gradual, natural and perfect. It removes redness, blotches, pimples, tan, sunburn, and freckles, and makes a lady of thirty appear but twenty. The Magnolia Balm makes the skin smooth, and imparts a fresh appearance to the countenance. In use in America for the last twenty-five years. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, in bottles at Three Shillings. European Depot, 266, High Holborn, London.

THE SECRET OF LONG LIFE consists in health and vigour of body and mind, to obtain and retain which read the new edition of "Life Worth Living For," sent direct from the author, Dr. Jaques, 41, Carliol-street, Newcastle, post free in a secured envelope, for six stamps.—The Cordial Balm of Meccaum, never-failing remedy for all cases of sexual debility, having had unlimited success for forty years. Sold in bottles at 4s 6d and 11s from the sole inventor and proprietor, Dr. Jaques 41, Carliol-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, who may be consulted daily free of charge. 866c

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ADVICE in all cases arising from Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, &c. A certain cure is guaranteed in three or four days, by the use of Dr. McGUIRE'S World-Wide Remedy, the LIFE DROP. Can be taken by the most delicate, a pleasant and safe remedy, free from Mercury or any deleterious compound.
Daily attendance from 9 a.m. till 10 evening, and on Sundays 9 till 1 p.m., and not later.
Dr. MCGUIRE also cures the following diseases without fail:—Scrofula, Scorbutic Eruptions, Blotches in the Skin; also, Ulcerated Legs, Cancer, Tumour, Skin Disease, Gout, Rheumatic Fits and Dropsy, Bilious and Liver Complaints, Stone and Gravel, Asthma, Piles, Deafness, and Female Complaints, Palpitation of the Heart, Dimness of Sight, Cataract of the Eyes, Nervous Debility, no matter how long standing is guaranteed in a few days.
Dr. MCGUIRE'S BALM OF DELUSS is the most effectual Remedy ever discovered for restoration in all cases of Nervous Debility, having proved its efficacy for nearly twenty years in arresting those serious diseases which afflict mankind and blight the prospects of youth.
TESTIMONIALS.
The following are testimonials to certify that Dr. MCGUIRE, M.D. from Paris, has been twelve years in the Army, and study and practice gained a first class Certificate at the last meeting of the Medical Society, for the speedy and effectual cure of the whole System—King's Evil and the Running Evil, Tumours, Abscesses, Rheumatic Pains, Extracts Teeth, without Pain, and cured without extraction in one second. Pain in the Head of 15 years standing, cured in a second by Dr. MCGUIRE.
MRS. AMERY, of Redhouse Farm, Jarrow, daughter-in-law of the late Dr. Amery, of South Shields, who has been suffering for a few years from dropsy and scurvy in the leg, and which has baffled the skill of the profession, has been perfectly cured by Dr. MCGUIRE.
DAVID PETRIE, Queen Street, cured of White Swelling.
JOHN SCOTT, back of Vaults, Leith. Cured of Convulsion Fits, after nine years' suffering and having been under Prof. LAYCOCK during that time, and pronounced incurable, in the Infirmary of Edinburgh; cured in nine days.
SARAH MURRAY, back of Vaults, No. 8. Cataract in both eyes for nine years. Been pronounced incurable in London, Paris, and Edinburgh; cured by Dr. MCGUIRE.
WM. CULLAN, Ferry Street, Jarrow: cured of what is said to be ulcerate on the brain. Other local Testimonials can be seen on application.
Patients sending a description of their complaint, medicine will be forwarded to any station in town or country, in receipt of P.O.O.
Dr. MCGUIRE'S Medicine can only be procured from himself. Private Apartments for all classes. Letters Punctually attended to.
Dr. MCGUIRE will contract with all persons suffering from Cancer, Convulsion Fits, Ulcerate on the Brain, Cataract on the Eyes, White Twelling, &c., in his own handwriting, to return their money if a cure is not effected. 301d

SONGS OF COALLY TYNE

"There's native bards in yon town,
For wit and humour seldom bet;
And they sang sae weet in yon town,
Good faith I think I hear them yet."

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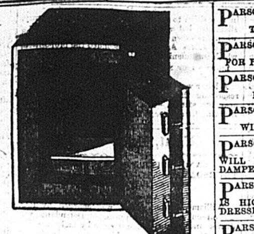
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The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, APRIL 4TH, 1874.

The County Court, Shotley Bridge, will be closed on Friday, Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday, the 3rd, 4th, 6th, and 7th inst.

In the report last week of the Shotley Bridge Wesleyan Methodist quarterly meeting, a couple of inaccuracies occur. The membership of the circuit ought to be 1,247 instead of 2,047; and instead of reading the "number of schools has risen," it should be "the number of scholars has risen."

SERVICE OF SONG AT CONSETT.—The service of song, illustrative of the "Prodigal Son," was given a second time in the Wesleyan Chapel, Consett, by about 150 scholars of the Consett Wesleyan Sunday School, on Wednesday night. The chair was occupied by Mr. John Bell, of Consett, owing to the absence of Mr. Wm. Jenkins, of Consett Hall; and the readings were read by the Rev. Aaron Edman, of Shotley Bridge. There was only a small attendance.

LEADGATE LOCAL BOARD ELECTION.—The following is the result of the above election, issued on Wednesday by the Returning-Officer, Mr. R. W. Shaw:—Mr. W. Jenkins, 310 votes (re-elected); Rev. Francis Kearney, 288 (re-elected); Mr. Thos. Longstaff, 225 (re-elected); Mr. W. H. Hedley, 213 (re-elected); Mr. Wm. Cheesman, 135; Mr. John E. Simpson, 89; Mr. George Nicholson, 80; Mr. Thos. Fleming, 66; Mr. Thos. Foreman, 66; Mr. D. C. Balleny, 43; and Mr. Anthony Blench, 33.

FRUIT BANQUET AT KILN PIT HILL.—The members of Zions Temple Lodge of I.O.G.T., at Kiln Pit Hill, held their first fruit banquet on Saturday evening last. Bro. John Drummond presided. Bro. J. Lax, of Shotley Bridge, gave a couple of readings. Bro. T. Hudspith, of Edmondbyers, gave a reading, a short address, and a recitation. Bros. John Robson and H. Bell sang several melodies during the evening. The usual votes of thanks brought the meeting to a close. There was a good attendance, and altogether a pleasant evening was spent.

EDMONDBYERS.—The Ecclesiastical Commissioner, it appears, have granted and conveyed to the incumbent of the rectory of Edmondbyers certain pieces or parcels of land and hereditaments situated in the adjacent parishes of Edmondbyers and Muggleswick, with the appurtenancies thereunto belonging, for the use of the said incumbent and successors for ever. The total extent of the land is 127 acres, principally arable and grass, with about 42 acres of unenclosed common.

DYER'S WORKMEN'S WATCH CLUBS.—Mr. George Dyer, the eminent watchmaker, 90, Regent Street, London, has organized a system of Workmen's Watch Clubs, which enables members to obtain, at wholesale list prices, his celebrated silver watches by the payment of as low a sum as 1s weekly. The advantage to working men and others of obtaining good watches on such easy terms is fully recognised by the numerous clubs, which are and have been established in all branches of trade, and in Her Majesty's service at home and abroad. Secretaries are required at all places to establish and conduct them, and any party wishing to obtain the management of a club, can obtain particulars by post, or otherwise, on application as above. The system has proved a real boon to thousands of the members as tending to encourage provident habits and enabling them to obtain valuable watches without trouble or inconvenience to themselves.

MELANCHOLY DEATH NEAR LEADGATE.—On Saturday evening, Mr. Graham, coroner, held an inquiry at the Queen's Head Inn, Leadgate, relative to the death of George Crofton Maynard, whose dead body was found in an open culvert at the above place on the previous day. It seems that two men were repairing a fence between the villages of Leadgate and Iveston, when one of them perceived the body of a man lying in the drain which runs parallel with the road. The body was lifted out of the drain, and one of the men at once hurried off to Leadgate for medical assistance. Dr. Hopper was soon in attendance, but his services were of no avail, the body being then quite dead. The dead body was taken to Leadgate, where it was subsequently identified as being that of Mr. G. C. Maynard, inspector of nuisances to the Lanchester Union. The deceased gentleman was seen at Consett in the early part of the day, and he was then the worse for drink. It is thought that the deceased gentleman had been on his way to Lanchester, where he resided, when he met with the accident which put so untimely an end to his existence. The jury having viewed the body, the following evidence was adduced:—Mr. Crofton Maynard said: I am a solicitor, and reside in the city of Durham. George Crofton Maynard, the deceased, was my brother. His age was thirty-four years, and he was a sanitary inspector.—Caleb Hetherington deposed: I am a miner, and live at Leadgate. A little before three o'clock on Friday afternoon, John Martin, who was working with me at some fences on the road side between Leadgate and Iveston, drew my attention to the body of the deceased, which I went up to and found lying in the drain by the highway side. The head was twisted on one side, and I noticed that the neck was discoloured. I went for assistance, and had the body removed.—Dr. Hopper, Leadgate, deposed that he was sent for on Friday afternoon, and at once went along the road leading to Iveston, where he saw the deceased lying on the footpath. The body was then dead, death having, in witness' opinion, taken place quite recently. Witness had made a *post mortem* examination of the body that morning, and he was of opinion that death had been instantaneous, and might have been caused either by dislocation of the neck by falling on his head into the drain, or from heart disease. The appearances were consistent with either. There was not the slightest reason for supposing that deceased had received violence from anybody.—This being the whole of the evidence the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical testimony.—Deceased, who was a son of the late T. C. Maynard, Esq., solicitor, of Durham, was appointed to the inspectorship of nuisances of the Lanchester Union about twelve months ago, which post he filled at the time of his death.

Annual Township Meetings.

MUGGLESWICK.—The annual meeting of the ratepayers of the above township was held in the Vestry, on Wednesday sen., Mr. Thomas Bulman, presiding. Messrs. Geo. Errington and John Chatt were appointed overseers, Mr. Robt. Robson, waywarder, and Mr. John Bowey, guardian.

TANFIELD.—The annual general meeting of the ratepayers of this parish was held in Tanfield Church Vestry, under the presidency of the Rev. John Mathwin, when there was only a limited number of ratepayers present. Messrs. Thomas Robinson and John Moore were nominated as overseers of the poor, and Messrs. John Joicey, Nathaniel Clark, and William Jas. Joicey, were elected as waywardens for the ensuing year. The other business was of a formal and unimportant character, and concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

EDMONDBYERS.—This meeting took place in the National School, on Thursday evening, sen., the chair being occupied by the Rector, the Rev. W. Featherstonehaugh. The following officers were appointed: Overseer, Mr. Joseph Barker; collector of rates, Mr. Jackson Walton; members of Highway Board, Mr. Robt. Thompson and Mr. Francis Rowland; guardian, Mr. Thomas Bulman. A discussion took place respecting the closing of the Parish School in August last, it being alleged by some parties that the building had been closed in consequence of the interference of the Good Templars. The Rector, however, explained that it was owing to want of funds, and now intimated that he was willing to give £10 per annum if the parish would make up the balance and conduct it on Church of England principles.

BENFIELDSIDE LOCAL BOARD.

The first meeting of the new Board was held at Shotley Bridge, on Wednesday afternoon sen. Present—Mr. Charles Wilson, Mr. Henry Carss, Mr. John Annandale, Mr. James Annandale, jun., Mr. John Dickinson, Mr. William Wilson, Mr. Joseph Eltringham, Mr. William Wheatley, Mr. George Eltringham, Mr. John Booth, jun., (clerk), Mr. Smith (surveyor), and Mr. Osborne (inspector).

DECLARATION OF NEW MEMBERS.

Messrs. Carss, James Annandale, George Eltringham, and Wheatley made the usual declaration of qualification to act as members.

ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN.

The Board next proceeded to the election of chairman for the year. On the motion of Mr. CARSS, seconded by Mr. WM. WILSON, the late chairman, Mr. Charles Wilson, was unanimously re-elected.

CROSSING ACCOMMODATION AT THE BENFIELDSIDE RAILWAY STATION.

The following letter was received from Mr. Wm. Jenkins, general manager of the Consett Ironworks:—"Your Board will be well aware that the public suffer great inconvenience from the want of a safe and easy mode of crossing from one platform to the other at this station, and with a large and increasing amount of passenger traffic at this station on both sides of the railway we, as the inhabitants, ought to appeal to the Railway Company for a proper and safe mode of crossing the lines of rails, either by a bridge from one platform to the other, or by a sub-way. On the east side of the railway, in close proximity to the platform, the Consett Iron Company will soon have an increase of 500 to 600 people in their new cottages, and the new road from these cottages, *via* the Pasture Drift to Consett, gives greatly improved facility for passengers from Consett and Leadgate to approach the station on the east side; but the present mode of crossing from one side to the other, on a level with a double line of rails, is highly objectionable. The same defect occurs to the passengers going in the opposite direction from Shotley and Blackhill to get at the east platform. Will you allow me to suggest that you, as a Board, should take up this matter and appeal to the Railway Company for the improvement indicated above. The Consett Iron Company will gladly co-operate with you in endeavouring to bring about this accommodation. I regret to be obliged to trouble you at such length, but I trust you will agree with me that the subjects named are highly important, and that we should all aim at carrying out the improvements."—Mr. CARSS said there was a regular thoroughfare between the two gates, and children were continually playing in close proximity to the line. He quite agreed with the writer of the letter that the matter was a very important one, and should be considered.—Mr. JOHN ANNANDALE moved, and Mr. WILLIAM WILSON seconded, that the Railway Company be requested to construct a bridge or sub-way over the present level crossing.—Carried unanimously.

SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

The Surveyor's report was as follows:—"The roads have not been in a satisfactory state during the last month, but there is a decided improvement within the last few days. The contractor, Mr. Coulson, has made an application for an allowance for extra labour in disloading limestone and ashes. In both cases the waggons have been to disload over the top instead of the bottom. Your instructions in this matter will oblige. Oak Street, Shotley Bridge, is completed. Cemetery Road, Blackhill, will be completed in about a fortnight. Manse Street and Dixon Street will be finished in a short time, except a portion of Dixon Street that belongs to the Consett Iron Company. Notice has been served on the company; the time is expired in which the work was to be done, but it is not got commenced with. Have I to proceed in this case to let the work, as we have done in Cemetery Road and Manse Street? We have prepared plans for privies, drains, &c., in connection with twelve cottages at the high end of Bottle Bank. The roofs of these cottages require immediate attention. In their present state of repair they are not fit to be occupied by human beings. I have had several complaints from the occupiers about the state of this property. We have prepared plans for privies in Walton's Row, and we are engaged with plans for New Street, between Durham Road and Derwent Street, by way of West Row. They will be ready in a few days. We are also engaged with plans for footpaths, drains, and streets in Bottle Bank, Tin Mill Row, and Walton's Row. We expected to have had the whole completed to lay before you to-day, but the difficult nature of the ground and the awkward position of the cottages occupy more time in surveying than we expected. The sewer at Blackfine has been continued to the front of Buckham's Cottages. We are prepared to receive the drainage from Messrs. Brown and Leonard's property."

MR. COULSON'S APPLICATION.

The subject of Mr. Coulson's application was discussed, but the application was not entertained.

DIXON STREET, BLACKHILL.

Mr. JOSEPH ELTRINGHAM moved, and Mr. CARSS seconded, "That the Consett Iron Company having failed to form a portion of the road in Dixon Street, adjoining their property, the Surveyor be instructed to complete it according to plan passed by the Board."—Agreed to.

FINANCE, HIGHWAY, AND LIGHTING COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Finance, Highway, and Lighting Committee reminded the Board that the annual visit of the auditor was fast approaching, and no arrangement had yet been made in reference to the claim due from the Shotley Bridge Gas Company to the representatives of the trustees of the Durham Turnpike Road, the auditor having called attention to this payment twelve months since. The Lighting Committee recommended the Board to have the meters examined forthwith, and discontinue the lighting of the public streets from the present time. The lamps, the committee added, sustained great damage during the heavy gale on the 19th ult. The committee recommended the following accounts to be paid—Surveyor's pay sheet, £113 17s. 11d.; and Mr. Smith's quarter's salary £8 15s.—Mr. CARSS said, with regard to the first subject referred to in the report, there was some difficulty in obtaining the original agreement, but he hoped in a short time to lay it before the Board.—The other portion of the report was adopted.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

Mr. WILLIAM WILSON gave notice that at the next meeting he should propose that Oak Street, Shotley Bridge, be received by the Board, and that the necessary notices be given declaring the same a highway.

CLAIM FOR COMPENSATION.

A letter was read from Mr. John Moon, calling the attention of the Board to the manner in which the road was being formed in front and at the end of his house at Blackfine. He had received damage in consequence of the house being below the road, and he looked to the Board for compensation. This letter was referred to the Road Committee.

AN OBJECTIONABLE STEP.

The CHAIRMAN read a letter from Mr. Richard Murray relative to the step in front of the Derwent Hotel, Blackhill. The step, he said, was put there by Mr. Moor, but he (Mr. Murray) could not see that it was any more an encroachment than the rest of the steps in the street, which was on an incline and required a step.—Mr. CARSS: Who is responsible—Mr. Moor or Mr. Murray? The step is there, and the question is—who should the notice be served upon.—Mr. WILSON: Has the step been put down recently?—Mr. CARSS: Four or five months ago. The other steps that are there this Board has no control over, as they were laid down prior to the adoption of the Local Government Act. If we allow one to encroach, there will be no end of disorder.—The CLERK: Does Mr. Murray's step project further than the other steps?—Mr. CARSS: No.—The CLERK: If it does not, how can we look upon it as a dangerous encroachment?—Mr. CARSS: It is a nuisance, and so are the other steps below it.—Mr. JOHN ANNANDALE: Have the adjoining proprietors complained of Mr. Murray's step?—Mr. CARSS: I complain of it, as one of the public.—The CLERK said his attention had been called to the step in question, and it did not appear to be worse than its neighbours. The Board should take care not to "strain at gnats and swallow camels." (Laughter.)—Mr. CARSS: Have the Board power to remove the step without serving a notice? If so, I move that we give the Surveyor power to remove it.—Mr. JAMES ANNANDALE thought the person who put the step down should be ordered to remove it. He quite agreed that it was a dangerous precedent to allow the step to remain.—The CLERK: Is it a new step out of an old house, or is it a new door altogether?—Mr. CARSS: It is a new door.—Mr. JOSEPH ELTRINGHAM though if Mr. Murray could have made the house accessible without a step the Board would be justified in removing the step. Mr. Murray had done the same thing in front of his house in Foundry Row, but the Consett Local Board had ordered the step to be removed.—The CLERK said they had power to remove the step, but the Board should take care to use that power carefully and not oppressively. If the Board were satified that the step could be removed without injuring the property, then by all means let it be removed.—Mr. JOHN ANNANDALE thought the Building Committee might examine it.—Mr. JOSEPH ELTRINGHAM said the matter should be decided by the Board.—The CLERK thought the Board, had they seen the place collectively, would not have considered the step an encroachment. However, if the Board decided upon ordering the removal of the step, he thought it would only be courteous to request the owner to do so.—It was then decided to serve Mr. Moor with a notice to that effect.

BRIDGE HILL CULVERT.

Mr. JOHN GLEDSTONE, Secretary of the Consett Water Company, wrote to say that he was not aware that the Company's pipes were laid through the culvert at the above place. He purposed making an inspection of the place on Monday, however, and if they were in the position indicated by the Board he would have them placed under the culvert.—The CLERK: Mr. Gledstone has since called upon me, and he says that the pipes are not placed through the culvert.—The SURVEYOR: The Company's men may have altered it.—Mr. CARSS intimated that he inspected the culvert and found the Company's pipes exactly in the centre. The matter was allowed to stand over for inspection.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

The Inspector's report was read and referred to the Sanitary Committee.

WEST ROW, BLACKHILL.

In reference to the above, Mr. Jenkins, General Manager of the Ironworks, wrote:—"I am not aware of the decision of your Board in regard to this street, but will you be good enough to understand that the Consett Iron Company are desirous that the carrying out of the works should be commenced forthwith, *i.e.*, that the footpath and kerbing and channelling should be formed, and a proper road, well metalled, laid out with as little delay as possible. I think, however, that you must not press the matter of a second footpath, on the west side, for this street, as there does not appear to be any necessity for it, and there are no buildings on the west side. I shall be glad to hear also that your Surveyor and our engineer are agreed as to some mode of improvement in the ash-bins on the west side of this street. Seeing that this Company is willing to bear this large expense at this spot, I must urge upon you to be good enough to have the roadway from the south end of this street continued, and made of a character similar to the West Row, extending into Derwent Street, as the junction between West Row and Derwent Street is even more needed than the long length in the front of West Row."—Mr. JOHN ANNANDALE: Do the Company intend to make this road?—Mr. CARSS: It is their private property. The road has never been made.—The CHAIRMAN thought the Company had better make the road.—The SURVEYOR said the steps in West Row were a great nuisance. It was necessary that a channel should be made at the other side of the street.—Mr. CARSS thought there should be two footpaths. The houses in West Row had no back doors, and the tenants were obliged to throw the slops, &c., out at the front door. He had often passed these houses at night and several times had nearly come in contact with refuse as it was being thrown from the houses.—Mr. ELTRINGHAM said the Board some time ago decided upon having two footpaths in West Row. He should move that the Company be requested to make two footpaths as previously decided upon by the Board.—Mr. WILLIAM WILSON seconded the proposition, which was unanimously agreed to.—The question of ash-bins was left in the hands of the Surveyor.

OUTHOUSES FOR COTTAGES NEAR WALTON'S ROW.

With regard to privy accommodation for the above houses, Mr. Jenkins wrote:—"I have to thank you for the suggestion made to me through one of your members as to the pulling down of one of these cottages for the construction of outhouses for this row, and I see no objection to your Surveyor having this executed at our cost without delay."—A plan of the proposed privies was laid on table by the Surveyor.—Mr. GEORGE ELTRINGHAM (to the Surveyor): How many privies do the Company intend to construct in place of the cottage?—The SURVEYOR: Six.—Mr. JOSEPH ELTRINGHAM was afraid that the privies would never be kept clean.—The SURVEYOR said keys would be provided for the tenants. The privies had been so arranged as to allow a footpath between the gable end of the cottages and the side of the privies, the ashpits being at the back part. At present there were no privies.—Mr. JOSEPH ELTRINGHAM said there was more disease at that spot than all the other houses put together. The plan was then approved of as a temporary remedy.

MUD HEAPS IN DERWENT STREET.

The following communication respecting the accumulation of mud heaps in the above street was read from the Consett Iron Company:—"For many weeks during the year, scores of heaps of mud are scraped up on either side of this street, and are constantly permitted to be washed into the centre of the street, and the scraping repeated, and the heaps still allowed to remain without being carted away. The channelling also of this street is sadly neglected, and as this Company has a very large amount of property in this street, we think it but fair and reasonable to demand that your Board should pay more attention to the cleansing of it; and in fairness to other ratepayers, as well as ourselves, we beg to urge upon you the necessity of employing a scavenger to keep the street in better order."—Mr. CARSS said the mud was raked up and allowed to remain on the street until it was again scattered over the road.—Mr. JOSEPH ELTRINGHAM said the mud complained of had been removed.

FLAGGING OF FOOTPATH IN FRONT OF BLACKHILL LIBRARY.

The following communication from the Consett Iron Company was read:—"As this is part of the public highway, and as there is a very considerable traffic over this spot, which is adjoining a public institution, we beg to suggest that your Board should have this flagging laid down at the public expense. We beg leave to suggest that the flagging, kerbing, and channelling be carried out by your Board as soon as you can conveniently have the work done. The Consett Iron Company have, at their own expense, made the footpath, kerbing and channelling on the south side of this building, and we trust that you will see the necessity of improving the approach to a public institution which is so useful in the neighbourhood."—Mr. JOSEPH ELTRINGHAM said if the Board flagged the spot alluded to they would have to flag the whole of Blackhill. (Hear, hear.)—Mr. DICKINSON thought the best plan would be for the Company first to flag the footpath in question, which could then be taken by the Board and afterwards maintained at their expense. (Hear, hear.) He begged to move "that the Board are not in a position to execute the flagging at the Library, Blackhill, but we agree to maintain such flagging when laid down to the satisfaction of the Surveyor."—Mr. JAMES ANNANDALE seconded the proposition, which was unanimously agreed to.

LIGHTING OF NEW STREETS NEAR THE RAILWAY STATION.

A letter was read from the Consett Iron Company respecting the lighting of the Company's streets near the station.—The matter was referred to the Lighting Committee.—The Board then adjourned.

Local Police Courts.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, March 26.—Before M. KEARNEY (chairman), and E. T. SMITH, Esqs.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY LIST.

William Newton, miner, was charged by P.C. Thompson with drunkenness. Defendant was drunk and created a disturbance by kicking at the door of the Causey public-house. Defendant pleaded guilty, and was fined 5s. and costs.—Stevenson Reed was summoned for having been drunk and disorderly at Flint Hill. Defendant, who did not appear, was fined 10s. and costs.—Christopher Attey, miner, was summoned by P.C. Raine with a similar offence at White-le-Head. He did not appear. Fined 10s. and costs.—John Usher, charged by Sergt. Morland with a similar offence was fined 5s. and costs.

REFUSING TO QUIT.

Michael Muldooney, miner, was charged by Sergt. Morland with refusing to quit the house of Ralph Dixon, at Dipton, on the 21st inst. Defendent pleaded guilty and was ordered to pay a fine of 5s. and costs.—James Maleney was summoned for refusing to quit the licensed premises of George Brown, at Staggshead, near Waterhouses. Defendant wanted to sing, and refused to leave when requested so to do. As defendant did not appear to have been disorderly he was let off on paying the expenses.—Henry Standall, charged by Mr. Brown with a similar offence, was ordered to pay a fine of 5s. and costs.

PERMITTING DRUNKENNESS AT DIPTON.

John Fenwick, innkeeper, Dipton, was summoned for permitting drunkenness. Sergt. Morland stated that about ten o'clock at night he saw a man named Hunter, who was drunk, go into defendant's house. Witness followed in about half-an-hour, and on going into the parlour he saw Hunter sitting in an arm-chair with a portion of a glass of rum before him. Another man named Burns was in the same room and had a quart of ale standing before him. Shortly before eleven o'clock the men commenced to fight. Hunter left the house and witness subsequently ejected Burns, who could scarcely walk up the village. Hunter was called, and in answer to Sergt. Morland said he went into Fenwick's house drunk. He paid for three half-glasses of rum.—By the Chairman: He could not say whether he drank the rum or not.—Mrs. Hunter, mother of last witness, said her son returned home about half-past eleven o'clock. He was not able to stand.—In defence defendant said he gave orders to the servant girl not to supply drink to any intoxicated person in the house on the night in question. He called the servant girl, who said she never supplied drink to Hunter.—Hunter, re-called, said the servant girl brought the rum into the room.—The servant girl, however, denied this. Hunter called for drink but she refused to give it him.—The magistrates said, with the evidence before them, it was impossible for them to come to any other conclusion but to convict him on the charge of permitting drunkenness. He would therefore be fined 20s. and costs.—Defendant said he had kept a house for a great number of years, and it was all spite on the part of Sergt. Morland.—He had never before been convicted.—Sergt. Morland: I have had you here for drunkenness. I have been like a son to you. (Laughter.)—Mr. Smith said defendant had got off very leniently. They might have imposed a fine of £10.

PERMITTING DRUNKENNESS AT BLACKHILL.

James Chambers, beerhousekeeper, Blackhill, was summoned for permitting drunkenness. Sergeant Nattress said on the 17th of this month, about noon, he was on duty at Blackhill in company with P.C. Riddell when he observed five men going in the direction of Chambers' house. The whole of the men were drunk, and three of them were leading each other. They went into defendant's house, and witness and the other officer followed about five minutes after, and found that half-a-gallon of ale had been supplied to them. Some of the beer had been taken out of the pot. Chambers came into the room and witness charged him with filling beer to drunken men, and he replied that his little girl had given it to them. He then took the beer from them and threw a shilling on the table. Cross-examined by Mr. Steavenson, of Newcastle, who appeared for the defence: Witness could not say that Mr. Chambers had previously that day refused to supply the same men with beer. When Chambers tossed the money on the table one of the men picked it up. Defendant never asked witness or Riddell to turn the men out of the house. Witness told the men to leave the house, but they refused.—P.C. Riddell gave corroborative evidence.—Cross-examined by Mr. Steavenson: Defendant never told witness that his child was ill, and that he had gone to give it some medicine.—Thomas McNally stated that he was in the house and had just got half-a-gallon of beer when the police came in. He was afterwards fined by the Shotley Bridge Magistrates for being drunk. He had been drinking since half-past six o'clock in the evening, and he was apprehended about twelve.—By Mr. Steavenson: Chambers was in the house when he went in, but was not aware where he was when the half-gallon of beer was brought in.—Mr. Steavenson, for the defence, contended that the defendant had done his utmost to carry on his business in a perfectly legitimate manner, and ordered the five men to leave his house. He was called away, however, to administer medicine to a sick child, and during that time a little girl, who was not usually employed for the purpose of waiting on the customers, had supplied them with drink. He animadverted strongly on the testimony of the police, and urged that there was some feeling in the matter, and that they had done their utmost to make the case against him as strong as they could make it. He went into the police evidence and contended they had not only been guilty of a breach of duty in not turning the five men out when he called upon them to do so, but that from certain descrepancies which he pointed out, their testimony was not so reliable as that of five witnesses he should call, which, however, he admitted were a rough lot. Bernard McCarroll, puddler, said he was in the defendant's house on the night of the 17th of March. I saw McNally enter the room, and he was drunk, but the four men who were with him were not intoxicated. He heard Chambers order the whole of the men out. Witness saw the drink served by a little child. Chambers came from the direction of the front door after the beer was served, but did not observe who she gave it to. Defendant took the ale away in the presence of the police-officers. None of the ale was drunk. Heard Chambers told to turn the men out, but they only told McNally to go out, and did not turn out the others.—Chambers was then called, but before he was sworn, a conversation ensued, which resulted in Mr Steavenson agreeing to the infliction of a small fine, on the condition that defendant's license was not endorsed.—Mr. Kearney, in announcing the decision of the magistrates, said apart from the perfectly respectable character of Sergt. Nattress bore in the force, the evidence as to the commission of the offence had been very clear. The offence was not one of its kind, but the magistrates had to express their strong disapproval that a child such as the one before them should be employed to deal out drink to people such as had been produced as witnesses. They fined the defendant 20s. and costs.

SCHOOLING NEAR SHIELD ROW.

William Hopper, Thomas Johnson, John Halliday, Patrick Caibrey, Thomas Armstrong, Thos. Bailey, William Forster, Wm. Harrison, Robert Fletcher, Henry York, Edward Eagle, William Robinson, and Jacob Halliday were charged with playing at pitch and toss near Stanley, on the 15th of March. From the evidence of P.C. Nicholson it appeared that he and P.C. Stamper were on duty near Kiphill on the afternoon in question when they saw the defendants and a number of others leave Peacock's public-house and go in the direction of Tanfield. He had his plain clothes "handy," and having got them on Stamper and him went in pursuit of the party whom they found "schooling" in Tanfield Lane. They remained there "schooling" for a considerable time, but a funeral coming up they scattered, the officers being unable to get to close quarters with them in consequence of their scouts. The "school" afterwards re-formed on the highway between Kiphill and Newcastle, and while they were engaged in their pursuit the officers succeeded in creeping so close to the party that they were enabled to jump into the group, and captured Caibrey, Halliday, Johnson, and Holmes. The officers were about to put the handcuffs on to these men, but they begged to be allowed to go and promised to give them the names of every one who had been at the "school." This was agreed to, and the prisoners then mentioned all the names the officers had already put down on paper, and also one or two others they had not got, but those they did not summon. Mr. Granger, who appeared for the prisoners, pleaded guilty on behalf of the four men caught, but contended that the only evidence against the others was that which the officers had extracted from the prisoners. The magistrates found the charge proved, and having condemned the practice of Sunday gambling, they fined Bailey and York, who were much older men than their companions 40s. and costs; Robinson 20s. and costs, and the remainder of the defendants 10s. and costs. The whole of the fines were paid at once, with the exception of that of York.—George Oswald, John Bell, Septimus Gibson, Jonathan Gibson, and John Treglong, miners, were summoned by P.C. Reay for playing at pitch and toss near Annfield Plain on the 13th ult. Treglong did not appear. The case against Oswald was adjourned. The other defendants were fined 10s. and costs.

MASTER AND SERVANT.

Jane Galley, a young woman, was summoned by George Oxley, farmer, Craghead, for breach of contract.—Defendant was ordered to pay expenses, the magistrates annulling the contract.

BREACH OF THE PEACE.

Dennis Hagan was summoned by P.C. Smith with committing a breach of the peace by fighting at Waterhouses, on the 14th ult.—Bound over to keep the peace.

ASSAULT AT BURNHOPE.

Charles Henderson was summoned by William James for an assault at Burnhope, on the 12th inst.—Fined 5s. and costs.

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

DEATHS.

CONSETT—At No. 11, Furnace Row, on the 1st inst., aged 62 years, Mary, wife of the late James Grey. Interment on Saturday, at 2 o'clock. Friends will please accept this intimation.

LEADGATE—On the 27th ult., aged 34, George Crofton Maynard, Sanitary Inspector, Lanchester.

LANCHESTER—On the 26th ult., James W. Grey, late viewer of Burnhope Colliery, near Lanchester.

BURNOPFIELD—On the 27th ult., aged 36 years, Mary Ann, wife of John Findlaw.

LINTZ COLLIERY—On the 28th ult., aged 53 years, Richard Parkin.

EAST PONTOP—On the 30th ult., aged 5 years, Joseph, son of Emmerson Jackson.

DIPTON—On the 31st ult., aged 2 years, Joseph, son of Thomas Pickervance.

Printed and Published by ROBERT JACKSON, at the Steam Printing Works, Front Street, Consett, Saturday, April 4th, 1874.

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