The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 798. REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11TH, 1875. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Business Announcements.

J. BATES,
HOUSE CARPENTER, JOINER, UNDERTAKER, HARDWAREMAN,
HARVEY STREET, CONSETT. 676s

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

IF YOUR WATCH STOPS,
TAKE IT TO
ADOLPHUS MAY,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, &c.,
4, FRONT STREET, CONSETT. 207g

JOHN JENKINS,
AUCTIONEER,
OUSE AGENT, AND APPRAISER,
TRAFALGAR STREET, CONSETT.

PARTIES leaving the Neighbourhood can have their Furniture, &c., turned into Cash on the shortest notice. 660a

HARMONIUMS! PIANOFORTES!!
CARR AND SMITH,
HARMONIUM DEALERS,
ANNFIELD PLAIN.

HARMONIUMS from £4 10s. to £80. PIANOFORTES from £20 to £100. Harmoniums exchanged.

JENKINS'S
REAL ORIGINAL
BUTTER-SCOTCH DROPS,
Sold Wholesale and Retail by
W. JENKINS,
CONFECTIONER,
MOUNT PLEASANT, CONSETT.

Refreshments supplied at the shortest notice on Court Days, viz., Mondays and Alternate Thursdays. 6911

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 TIMEKEEPERS ON RECORD,
WHILE THEY ARE ALSO
CHEAPER IN PRICE.
Buyers of the above, within a radius of twelve miles, are allowed third-class railway fare. 235a

BLACKETT STREET TEA AND GROCERY WAREHOUSE,
91 & 93, BLACKETT STREET,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

JAMES JOHNSON, Family Grocer and Tea Dealer. Teas, Coffees, and Spices of the Choicest quality. Good Useful Teas from 2s. per pound. Coffees, 1s. per pound. Household Soups from 3d. per pound. All kinds of Dryesalters Goods cheap and of the best quality. Hotels and families supplied at wholesale prices.
TERMS—CASH. 879a

SECOND YEAR OF ATTENDANCE AT CONSETT.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

M. R. L. MARKHAM, Surgeon Dentist, attends at Consett every MONDAY, at Mr. BENSON'S, Victoria Hotel, from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. Persons who have been imposed upon by unskilled pretenders to Dentistry may have their Artificial Teeth Remodelled, and made to Fit the Mouth, thus ensuring true comfort and mastication.
Teeth from 5s. to £1 1s.; Sets from £3 to £12.

TOWN ADDRESS—40, NORTHUMBERLAND STREET. Established 1832. 663d

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 Out-houses, done by experienced Workmen. Is not affected by Damp or Heat, more durable than Flags, and not more than half the Price.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, 35, CLOSE.

ADOLPHUS MAY,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, &c.,
4, FRONT STREET, CONSETT,
BEGS to thank his Friends and the Public in general for the kind support given to him during the three years he has been in business, and hopes that, by strict attention and punctuality to business, he will continue to receive the favours so liberally bestowed on him.
A. M. also wishes to announce that he has succeeded in getting the services of a thoroughly PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER'S ASSISTANT, who will do all Work connected with the trade with the greatest care and punctuality.
Work in the Country promptly executed. 281g

THE NOTED BOOTS AND SHOES.
THOMAS CRESSWELL,
BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,
RESPECTFULLY announces to the Inhabitants of Consett, Blackhill, Leadgate, and surrounding District that, in order to supply the increasing demand for
HIS NOTED BOOTS AND SHOES,
He has OPENED SHOPS in
VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT;
DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL;
AND
FRONT STREET, LEADGATE.
At any of these Establishments parties can at all times rely upon being supplied with a good Article at a moderate price.
Repairing executed on the premises.
AN EARLY CALL KINDLY SOLICITED.

JOHN W. DAVISON,
CABINETMAKER, FURNITURE BROKER, IRONMONGER, &c.,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT,
AND CATCHGATE.
HAS now on hand the largest and best made Stock of FURNITURE in the district.
IRON BEDSTEADS in great variety, from 16s. 6d. upwards.
MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, FLOCKS, RABBIT DOWN.
A large Stock of New Patterns in PAPER HANGINGS.
PERAMBULATORS. HARDWARE.
Agent for the HOME WASHER and MANGLING MACHINES.
BUREY'S and HARDY'S PATENT PICKS and SHAFTS. 676f

Business Announcements.

BIRD'S EYE RETURNS.

DICKINSON,
TOBACCO MANUFACTURER,
22 & 24, BIGG MARKET,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

A. RICHARDSON,
CABINETMAKER, FURNITURE BROKER, IRONMONGER, &c.,
POST OFFICE, 56 AND 58, DURHAM ROAD, BLACKHILL.
HAS always on hand the largest, cheapest, and best made Stock of Furniture in the Locality.
Iron and Brass Bedsteads in great variety.
Feathers, Flocks, Rabbit Down, Mattresses, and Bed Ticking.
Perambulators, Wringing and Mangling Machines, Hardy's Patent Picks, Hardware, and Fancy Goods.
Paraffin Lamps, newest designs.
A. R. would specially call attention to the new Patent "Deep" Lamp. The most superior Lamp that has been invented and gives a light equal to sixteen sperm candles and more brilliant than gas, while it consumes no more oil than an ordinary Lamp. 72g

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 68 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 60 0 0

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

JOSHUA LAX,
FURNISHING IRONMONGER,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE,
BEGS leave to call attention to a large Stock of CRYSTAL PERISCOPE and RUBELLA SPECTACLES and EYE GLASSES, just received, unequalled by any for their strengthening and preserving qualities. Too much cannot be said as to their superiority over the common Glasses worn. There is no glimmering, wavering of the sight, dizziness, or other unpleasant sensation, but, on the contrary, from the perfect construction of the Lenses, they are soothing and pleasant, causing a feeling of relief to the wearer, and producing a Clear and Distinct Vision, as in the Healthy Sight. They Preserve as well as Assist the Sight.
To those who are in want of an excellent SEWING MACHINE, J. L. begs to call their attention to the Singer, Family, Medium, and Tailoring Machines, for which he has the sole agency in this district. Sold on the instalment system or a liberal discount allowed for cash.
Rimington Mangle, the HOME WASHER (never beaten in competition), and Taylor's Patent Sewing Machines supplied on the best terms.
September 30th, 1874.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
TO THE INHABITANTS OF CONSETT AND DISTRICT.
GEORGE YOUNG,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WINE, SPIRIT, ALE AND PORTER MERCHANT,
2 & 3, DELVES LANE, CONSETT,
RESPECTFULLY intimates that he has now sonicited with Findlater & Co. (the well-known Dublin Brewers) for a constant supply of their Celebrated DUBLIN STOUT, which is so highly recommended by the Medical Faculty as the best Strengthening Tonic for Invalids.
TESTIMONIALS.
"Dublin, 5th June, 1875.
I have analysed a specimen of "Nourishing Stout" submitted to me for that purpose by Messrs. Findlater & Co. I have never examined a specimen of Porter in which the solid or nutritive constituents were so abundant as in the case of this Stout. It contains ten per cent. of its weight of solid matter, or nearly the amount of solids contained in milk. Its flavour is good, and it is remarkably free from acidity.
CHARLES A. CAMERON, M.D., F.R.C.S.,
Public Analyst for Dublin and
Professor of Chemistry, Royal College of Surgeons."

"Dublin, 3rd June, 1875.
The sample of "Nourishing Stout" submitted to me for analysis by Messrs. Findlater & Co., of the Mountjoy Brewery, Dublin, I find to be remarkably rich in nutritious matter, and to contain over four ounces of life-sustaining substances in the Imperial pint. The alcohol from half a pint equals what would be found in a pint of Claret. It is perfectly pure and free from any deleterious ingredients.
C. R. C. TICHBORNE, Ph. D., F.C.S.,
Chemist to the Apothecaries' Hall and
Examiner in Chemistry, Trin. Col., Dublin."

G. Y. is also Agent for Burton and Edinburgh Ales and Dublin and London Stout.

STATIONERY DEPOT, FRONT STREET, LEADGATE.
STATIONERY GOODS of every description.
Christmas and New Year's Cards, Book Markers, Birthday Books, and Texts in endless variety.
Newspapers and Weekly and Monthly Periodicals of all kinds.
Paper Hangings, a large Stock of New Patterns.
Books neatly Bound in Morocco, Calf, Sheep, or Cloth.
Printing neatly and accurately executed on the shortest notice.
Pictures, Portraits, and Memory Cards Framed.
A large assortment of Flats and Coloured Pictures always in Stock.
Tobacco, Snuff, and Cigars.
Meerschaum, Briar Root, and Clay Pipes in great variety.
Choice Indian Tea at 3s. 4d., 3s. 8d., and 4s. per pound.
Patent Medicines.—The following are a few of the many kinds kept in Stock:—Buchan's, Cockle's, Clayton's, Dinneford's, Holloway's, Kaye's King's, Norton's, Parr's, Rooke's and Scott's Pills: Steedman's Soothing, Barlow's Tin, and Fenning's Children's Friend: Essence of Linseed; Powell's Balsam of Aniseed; Perrin's Essence of Horehound; Crosby's Balsamic Cough Elixer; Rooke's Solar Elixir; Keating's Cough Lozenges; Brown's Bronchial Troches; Locock's Wafers; Brown's Chlorodyne; Perry Davis's Pain Killer; Winslow's Soothing Syrup; Atkinson and Barker's Royal Infant Preservative; Ruo's Fruit Salt; Rooke's and Moller's Cod Liver Oil; Squire Knight's Eye Ointment; Rooke's, Holloway's, and Whitfield's Ointment; Alcock's Perous Plasters; Savory's Infants' Food; Liebig's Extract of Meat; Judson's Dyes; Rose's Lime Juice and Lime Fruit Cordial; Todd's Quinine Wine.
Observe the Address—
HENRY POSTLE,
BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, PRINTER, AND BOOKBINDER,
FRONT STREET, LEADGATE. 179g

Business Announcements.

ITALIAN WAREHOUSE
AND GENERAL GROCERY AND PROVISION ESTABLISHMENT.
WILLIAM AYNSLEY,
THE TEA DEALER,
3, MIDDLE STREET, 11, NELSON STREET, CONSETT; AND FRONT STREET, LEADGATE,
IS SELLING HIS
Best Superfine FLOUR at 3s. 1d. per stone.
Best Fine FLOUR at 3s. 11d per stone.
BOXINGS, 12s. per sack of 12 stones.
OATS and CRUSHED OATS and BEANS, 17s. 6d. per sack.

TEAS OF THE FINEST PICKINGS,
THE NEW INDIAN TEAS,
Specially recommended for Strength and Flavour.

FINEST CUMBERLAND, IRISH, AND AMERICAN BACON.
WESTPHALIAN HAMS.
CUMBERLAND, IRISH, AND KIEL BUTTER.
PRIME STILTON, CHEDDAR, DOUBLE GLOUCESTER, CHESHIRE, AND AMERICAN CHEESE.
PICKLED LOBSTERS, SALMON, SARDINES, CHICKEN, HAMS, AND TONGUE.

MARMALADES, JAMS, AND JELLIES.
CANDIED FRUITS, RAISINS, FIGS, PRUNES, &c.
SPICES OF ALL KINDS.

Always on hand Noted "Miller's" Pure LINSEED CAKE.

ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

NOTE THE ADDRESS:—
WILLIAM AYNSLEY,
THE TEA DEALER,
3, MIDDLE STREET, 11, NELSON STREET, CONSETT; AND FRONT STREET, LEADGATE.

W. & A. GILBEY'S WINES & SPIRITS—The undermentioned WINES & SPIRITS, bottled by W. & A. GILBEY, and bearing their Seals and Labels, can be obtained from their Agents at the same prices as at Head Establishments.
From W. & A. GILBEY'S List of "XXX" varieties two "descriptions" of each class of WINES and SPIRITS are quoted below, one on account of its moderate price, and the second for its fine quality combined with greater age

AGENT—
Wm. AYNSLEY, *Grocer*, CONSETT & LEADGATE

WINES

	Per Bottle	Per Dozen
Castle 1A PORT *from Portugal* A good-bodied Wine with excellent flavor, well matured 4 years old at time of bottling	1/0	21/
Castle B PORT *from Portugal* A fine full-flavored fruity Wine, well matured, 8 years old at time of bottling	2/4	28/
Castle 1 SPANISH PORT A fruity Wine of good body, from the north-east of Spain. 4 years old at time of bottling	1/3	15/
Castle 2 SPANISH PORT The finest Red Wine produced in the north-east of Spain. 7 years old at time of bottling	1/9	21/
Castle 1A *Pale* SHERRY *from Spain* A pure Spanish Sherry suitable for Luncheon or Dinner. 3 years old at time of bottling	1/6	18/
Castle C *Pale* SHERRY *from Spain* A good type of nutty Spanish Sherry, made rarely dry. 6 years old at time of bottling	2/4	28/
Castle VP *Pale* MARSALA *from Sicily* A delicate flavored Luncheon or Dinner Wine 3 years old at time of bottling	1/4	16/
Castle C *Pale* MARSALA *from Sicily* The finest dry and delicate Wine produced in Sicily. 7 years old at time of bottling	1/8	20/
Castle A CLARET *from France* A pure sound Medoc Wine; an excellent beverage at all meals. Upwards of a year in bottle	1/	12/
Castle C CLARET *from France* A full-flavored well-matured Medoc Wine, possessing beetic character	1/6	18/
Castle SAUMUR *Silver Foil* A Sparkling dry Champagne. with fine flavor and delicacy	Quarts Pints	2/1 25/ 1/3 14/6
Castle SAUMUR *Gold Foil* .. A Sparkling dry Champagne, with fine flavor, great delicacy and age	Quarts Pints	2/6 30/ 1/6 17/

SPIRITS

	Per Bottle	Per Dozen
Castle UP GIN Distilled from the best unmalted Corn, and highly rectified at our own Distillery. 33 per cent. under proof	2/	24/
Castle PROOF GIN Distilled from the best unmalted Corn, and highly rectified at our own Distillery. Strength, proof	2/10.	34/
Castle UP IRISH WHISKEY Distilled from fine Malt, and matured in our own Bonded Stores. 33 per cent. under p/	2/3	27/
Castle DO IRISH WHISKEY The finest old Dublin Whiskey, matured in our own Bonded Stores. Strength, proof ..	3/3	39/
Castle UP SCOTCH WHISKEY Distilled from fine Malt, and matured in our own Bonded Stores. 33 per cent. under p/	2/3	27/
Castle SC SCOTCH WHISKEY The finest old Scotch Whiskey, matured in our own Bonded Stores. Strength, proof ..	3/3	39/
Castle UP BRANDY Possessing the wholesome qualities and much of the fine flavor of Cognac. 33 per cent. under proof	2/3	27/
Castle PROOF BRANDY Possessing the wholesome qualities and much of the fine flavor of Cognac. Strength, proof	3/	36/
Castle D COGNAC An excellent Brandy of fine flavor, from the Champagne districts of Cognac. 33 per cent. under p/	3/	36/
Castle FC COGNAC The finest Champagne Brandy, well matured by great age Strength, proof	4/9	57/
Castle UP JAMAICA RUM A well-matured Jamaica Rum, and of a soft mellow flavor. Strength, 33 per cent. under proof	2/3	27/
Castle JO JAMAICA RUM The finest Jamaica Rum, well matured by great age. Strength, proof	3/3	39/

SPARKLING CHAMPAGNES AT REDUCED PRICES.

Castle 1 CHAMPAGNE A pure Sparkling Wine for ordinary use. From the Champagne district ..	Quarts	2/3	Castle 2 CHAMPAGNE A class of Champagne usually sold under special brands and at high prices	Quarts 3/6
	Pints	1/3		Pints 1/11

All Bottles (except for Sparkling Wines) are charged 1d. each, which is allowed when returned.

20,200 BOTTLES OF WINES AND SPIRITS
HAVE JUST BEEN RECEIVED BY
W. AYNSLEY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WINE, SPIRIT, AND ALE MERCHANT,
3, MIDDLE STREET, 11, NELSON STREET, CONSETT; AND FRONT STREET, LEADGATE.

Families supplied with the following celebrated Mild and Bitter Ales in bottles, also in nine and eighteen gallon casks:—
WORTHINGTON'S, BASS, OR ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALES.
GUINNESS'S STOUT.
MANDERSON'S INVALID STOUT.
EDINBURGH ALES.
SPLENDID EDINBURGH ALE IN SPARKLING CONDITION ON DRAUGHT, AT 6d. PER QUART.
BURTON ALES AT 5s. AND 6s. PER QUART, SOLD REGULARLY AT 8d.

Business Announcements.

THOMAS HOWE, BAKER & CONFECTIONER, LEADGATE AND CONSETT.
PIC-NICS AND TEA PARTIES SUPPLIED OR CONTRACTED FOR.

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

SAMUEL WALKER,
HAIRDRESSER, STATIONER, AND NEWSAGENT,
1, DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL.
Agent for the *Consett Guardian*.

T. OSBORNE
AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER,
FRONT STREET,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE.
Valuations effected for Probate, &c. 207

WILLIAM FITZPATRICK,
TAILOR,
JATCHGATE, NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN.
A FIRST-CLASS assortment of CLOTHS for the present season. A large assortment of FIT FLANNELS always on hand.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH, Quality and Construction unsurpassed, fixed with every recent improvement in Gold, Silver, Coral, Gum, 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, 67, Grainger Street, Newcastle.

HALF MOON YARD HORSE REPOSITORY, BIGG MARKET, NEWCASTLE.
SALES BY AUCTION every TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 11 a.m. of HORSES, CARRIAGES, DOGS, &c., by W. SUTTON, Auctioneer and Proprietor.
NOTICE.—All Entries free of charge if not sold (Dogs excepted).
Accommodation for Horses at Livery.
Horses Let on Job. 684f

NOTICE.
WILLIAM KNOX
HAS much pleasure in announcing that he has entered upon his NEW PREMISES, at MOUNT PLEASANT, CONSETT, where he intends carrying on Business as HOUSE CARPENTER, JOINER, &c., and trusts, by strict attention thereto and keeping a staff of good Workmen, to merit a share of Public support.
N.B.—Estimates given for general Repairs, Shop Fronts, &c. 617g

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 Tea 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.

GEORGE HODGSON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MILLER AND SEEDSMAN,
GROCER, DRAPER, AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
HARPERLEY STEAM AND 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, Bizings, 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., on hand. 146b

NOTED FOR GENUINE ARTICLES.
JOHN MADDISON,
GROCER, PROVISION DEALER, AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
DIPTON.
RESPECTFULLY returns his sincere thanks to the Inhabitants of Dipton and surrounding district for the liberal support accorded to him during the many years he has been in business, and begs to intimate that he has now on hand
SPIRITS OF THE FINEST QUALITY,
Which he purposes to dispose of at the following moderate prices:—
Fine Gin (superior quality)..... 2s. 6d. per bot.
Real Irish Whisky ..... 2s. 6d. and 3s. "
Fine Scotch Whisky ..... 2s. 3d., 2s. 6d., and 3s. "
Superior Rum ..... 2s. 3d. and 2s 6d. "
Excellent Brandy, 3s. 6d., and the very best quality ..... 4s. 6d. "
A trial is respectfully solicited.

JUDSON'S DYES.—18 Colours, Sixpence each.
RIBBONS, WOOL, SILK, FEATHERS,
Completely Dyed in 10 minutes without soiling the hands.
Full instructions supplied. Of all Chemists and Stationers.

JUDSON'S DYES.—DYEING AT HOME.—JUDSON'S simple DYES are most useful and effectual. Ribbons, silks, feathers, wools, lace, braid, veils, handkerchiefs, clouds, barnouses, Shetland Shawls, or any small article of dress can easily be dyed in a few minutes without soiling the hands, violet, magenta, crimson, mauve, purple, pink, ponceau, claret, &c.
JUDSON'S DYES.—PHOTOGRAPHIC PAPER POSITIVES or PHOTO-PRINTS should be dipped in hot water and then submitted to a hot bath of JUDSON'S DYES. Beautiful effects can thus be produced in Green, Pink, Brown, and many other beautiful colours.—Use Judson's Dyes for general tinting!
JUDSON'S DYES.—FRUITS, GRASSES, FLOWERS, and SEA-WEEDS may be dyed most exquisite colours. Green, Crimson, Purple, Scarlet, &c., by simply dipping them in a hot solution of JUDSON'S DYES. Charming Bouquets may be composed.
JUDSON'S DYES.—Ivy.—Ivy.—Ivy.—A Sixpenny Bottle of JUDSON'S DYES, Violet, Red, or Magenta, will make half a pint of brilliant writing ink in one minute by simply adding hot water.
JUDSON'S DYES.—For Colouring Architectural Plans, &c. Much trouble may be saved in grinding up colours to a uniform tint. They may be used either with a brush or pen. Rose Pink, Purple, Canary, Crimson, Orange, Green, Blue, Magenta, and 12 other shades.
JUDSON'S DYES.—For Staining Wood, diluted with water. They sink deeply into the fibre and will not rub off. They form the most economical stain on record. Light Brown for mahogany colour is excellent: No. 2 Bleak for walnut; Canary for satin; also Black, Lavender, Magenta, and many other colours.
SIXPENCE, PER BOTTLE.
OF CHEMISTS AND STATIONERS.

THE GUARDIAN.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1875.

A PARLIAMENTARY REPRIEVE.

The Ministry have wisely decided that, taking into account the many inconveniences attending a winter session, it is better not to call parliament together at an earlier period than usual. They are right for two reasons. In the first place, winter has set in prematurely early, and we have enough to do facing the snow-balls in the streets without asking honourable members to engage in that little game in St. Stephen's. The criticisms of those who offer suggestions as useless as those of Lord Sandhurst are about as idle as pelting passers-by with snow-balls. A London magistrate, in fining some over-grown schoolboys for molesting Her Majesty's lieges in this way, remarked, very sensibly, that it was troublesome enough to brave the elements during the pitiless pelters of the North-Easter without being cannonaded in addition with lumps of hardened snow. Much in the same way Ministers may plead that the carping of the French press and the half-sincere congratulations of the German are troublesome enough to put up with without the additional deluge of wordy criticisms which would beat down on them if Parliament were now sitting. There is an additional reason why it would be highly inexpedient to summon Parliament before the usual time. So certain are Ministers of the all but unanimous vote of approval by Parliament that it would seem as if they were courting popularity by advising the Queen to summon Parliament before the Christmas holidays. During the first flush of success at this new point of departure in our Foreign Policy, it would seem a bit of restless vanity to call together the Legislature. Cackling over a new-laid egg is not always a sign of a first-rate rooster, and Lord Derby—to do him justice—is about the last man to make an unnecessary fuss at a successful stroke of diplomacy. Thus the inclemency of the season and the readiness before-hand of Parliament to give the indemnity required, together combine in justifying Ministers in putting off meeting of Parliament till the usual time. A month or two will give time for events to mature, and by early Spring we we shall be able to see our way a little farther into the Eastern Question. This time there is no mistake any longer as to the danger of "the sick man"—or, not to mince phrases, the dying man. Turkey must indeed be at her last gasp when she allows General Ignatieff to pull the wires and dictate her policy by secret orders from St. Petersburg. There is no longer any concealment at Constantinople as to the animating spirit there. When Turkey ventures to send a remonstrance to the Khedive for selling his shares in the Suez Canal to us, we know at once who pulls the string and who is the presiding adviser at the dying man's bedside. Under these circumstances, we must look out to protect ourselves; and as our interest in keeping a channel open to the East is incomparably the greatest of any European State, we were justified in taking the step we did. We have been reproached with pursuing a policy of ostentatious indifference and insolation in the East. But when, we should like to know, did any first-class Power ever pursue any other? Did Russia consult our interests or her own in her recent march to Khiva and on to Khokand? It is absurd to complain of this want of common action on either side. Russia must take her course and we ours. The world is wide enough for both to grow within their legitimate limits; and as long as this sort of tacit agreement is not broken, complaint on either side is out of the question.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

The only adverse criticism raised as yet by any opposition member against the ministerial scheme for the purchase of the Khedive's shares in the Suez Canal, was that put forward by Mr. Fawcett at Shoreditch the other night, and that does not amount to much. Mr. Fawcett objects to the complications which it may lead us into; but the answer to that is, that the complications exist already; so that the arrangement is one, not *into*, but *out of* an imbroglio with Russia. Then again his remarks on a Bill of Indemnity and the immediate summoning of Parliament are a little trite. The fact is that Mr. Fawcett felt he ought to say something instead of waiting until he had something to say upon the matter. A man of his mark should have either not fired at all or sent in a heavier shot. As it is, his speech only confirms the impression that on this question the ministry is invulnerable.

The mission of the member for Shoreham, as the financial regenerator of Egypt, is not enough to account for the rebound of all Turkish and Egyptian securities, particularly the Tribute Loan of 1871. Mr. Stephen Cave would be happy to think so, but even his friends can scarcely repeat so flattering a tale as this. In any case, the rebound is something extraordinary, and has put frightened investors into good heart again. As for the operators for a fall, they saw the turn of the tide in time to save themselves for the settlement. One or two bears have been badly squeezed, but no one pities them. The majority joined the bulls in time, and, playing the reverse game, leave off very much as they began. Such is stockjobbing. To the knowing ones it is playing with counters, or rather—to reverse Hobbe's saying—what is the money of fools is only the counters of wise men.

The Sheriffs of London and Middlesex have settled upon Tuesday the 21st instant as the day on which Henry Wainwright is to suffer the extreme penalty of the law. Meanwhile I see that his request to be allowed to see his brother Thomas and to write several letters has been granted. It will be observed, I think, with general satisfaction that subscriptions have been commenced to relieve the distress of Miss Wilmore and the unfortunate children of the murdered Harriet Lane. The latter are sorely to be pitied, for, whatever be their future pecuniary position the knowledge of the life their unhappy mother lived and the horrible death she suffered must haunt them. As to Miss Wilmore, her conduct is beyond all praise. Her self-denial and devotion to those children constitute perhaps the only bright feature in the awfully gloomy narrative of the Whitechapel tragedy. Subscriptions are, I see, coming in rapidly, and there is little doubt that enough money will be raised to place Miss Wilmore in a comfortable position, and to support the motherless and shortly to be fatherless children.

London University has lost one of its most eminent men, and it has also received a slight recognition in the decoration of another, this week. The death of Professor Key, Head Master of University School, and one of of the most able philologists of the age, has been long expected. It has come at last, and he has left behind an *opus magnum* in a Latin Dictionary which, like that of the brothers Grimm, some one ought to carry on to completion. As to the decoration of Dr. Carpenter with a bit of red riband and the two letters C. B., it is is such a small recognition of science that my wonder is why it was offered or accepted. One of the arguments for a life peerage is that we could provide in this way a distinction worth accepting, and which would, at the same time, lift the University of London into its true place in the social scale. We shall have this in the 20th century. Meanwhile, the reward of an able paymaster or naval commander is enough for one of the first men of science of the age.

The metropolis is now, as it always is during and immediately after a fall of snow, in a most horrid state. The stupidity of our system, or want of system, is illustrated by a sagacious remark made *ex cathedra* by the magistrate sitting at the Lambeth police-court. He was graciously pleased to "call the attention of the inspector on duty at the court to the condition of the streets in consequence of the fall of snow. The magistrate hoped that the householders would receive a caution that they must cleanse the footway in front of their dwellings." To this profound remark the inspector replied that printed notices had already been sent round, and that constables had been instructed to intimate to the inhabitants that it is necessary to comply with the regulation for cleaning the footways. If this had occurred in 1675, it would be easy now to understand; but that this should be the state of things in 1875 is monstrous. "If everybody would sweep before their own door, the streets would be clean," says an adage probably many centuries old, and that wise saw appears to have done much harm in this modern instance. We pay very heavy rates for cleansing the streets, and why this should not include removing the snow I cannot understand. The barbarous stupidiy of each householder clearing a little bit of pavement is almost beyond belief. In London, as elsewhere, a fall of snow means severe distress to a large number of people. At this moment there are thousands of people half starving in London. Why, then, should not some of these be employed in cleansing our streets? The masses of mud, slush, and all that sort of thing are an intolerable nuisance and a disgrace to the "centre of civilization."

"George Eliot" is engaged on another novel, and the scene is laid, like her former ones, in some red-brick town in the Midlands with the surroundings of forty years ago, which she knows so well how to describe. Our "George Eliot" is like the French "Georges Sand," in this, that both are inimitable scene-painters of provincial life—"Georges Sand" of the peasants of her native province, Berri, and our "George" (a strange alias for ladies) of artizans and professional people in one of the Midland counties. "Georges Sands" is considered by good judges the greatest living model of French prose of an idyllic and picturesque style, and "George Eliot" is equally unsurpassed in her way. Happily, here the comparison ends. Our "George" has never written anything which would call a blush on a maiden's cheek, while the French "Georges" has been compared to a ragout of fetid meat concealed by the flavour of savoury sauces.

A Remarkable Escape.—About ten o'clock on Saturday morning a flash of lighting of intense brilliancy, preceded by a crashing peal of thunder, broke over Dunston. At the time of the occurrence two men—one Thos. Smith, foreman joiner, with an assistant—were busily engaged in moving a piece of timber on the pulley frames. The electric fluid struck both men, paralysing both hands and arms up to the shoulders. Fortunately the timber was suspended, otherwise both of them would have been precipitated to the bottom of the pit, a distance of 80 fathoms. A notice board, on which were posted mine regulations for the men, was also struck, and the paper on which the regulations were printed was torn to pieces and curled up like shavings.

Benefit Friendly Society Case at Gateshead.—At the Gateshead County Court, on Tuesday, a labourer named Edward Kilkenny summoned the St. Joseph's Benefit Society, Gateshead, to recover 17s. 4d., the amount of one year's subscription. It appeared from the plaintiff's statment that he had been a contributor to the club and a member of it. Two step-children of his had died, and the club had refused him burial money, because he failed to prove that they were legitimate children, as required by the rules of the club.—Michael Dunn, the secretary of the society, produced a copy of the rules, and on looking at them his Honour said that as the club undertook to pay for the expenses of the plaintiff's children alone, he could not claim for the children in question because, although in common law they were his, yet for contract purposes they were not so. The sum of 17s. 4d. was the amount of plaintiff's year's subscription and as the club belonged to what is called the yearly class, and broke up at the end of each financial year, the plaintiff had received back at last division of funds a sum of 8s. 7½d. His Honour said the whole transaction was merely one of insurance, and he could not make the order required. If he were to ask an insurance company to pay him back his premiums, they would simply say "No, we have had the risk." The plaintiff was nonsuited.

Poetry: Original and Select.

ROBIN RED-BREAST.

The bleak wind blows o'er the snow-crowned hill,
The flowers and the swallows are gone,
And the willow weeps o'er the swollen rill
As the stream flows coldly on;
But the little Red-breast, a welcome guest,
Alone sits on the vane,
And sings as he turns to North, South, East, and West,
This gay and light-hearted strain:—
"Oh! the wind of the South, the wind of the South,
Brings many a joy, I know,
As it gaily sips, with amorous lips,
The sweets the flowers bestow;
And the wind of the West brings treasures blest
To the woods and leafy bowers,
As it shouts aloud to the drifting cloud
To give up its silver showers;
But the wind from the cold North-east blows now,
And oh! it brings many a joy, I trow.

"Cheer up, cheer up! for the wind of the North
I love to hear it rush bravely forth;
It brings the blush to the holly-tree,
It tries the heart of constancy,
When rain descends, false summer friends
From the woods and the forest flee;
But ye know, when ye hear its chill gusts blow,
Ye have a true friend in me!
And it brings, with the snow, to the fire a glow,
And many a laugh 'neath the mistletoe:
Then cheer up, cheer up, while the North blasts blow;
For they bring us a many delights, I trow."

—*Moxon's 4th edition of Rowland Brown's Poems.*

Action for Damages.—At Hexham County Court on Saturday, before Mr. T. Bradshaw judge, a miner, living at Prudhoe New Houses, brought an action to recover £5 from another miner named George Tweddle. Mr. Isaac Batey, jun., appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. W. Taylor for defendant. On the night of the 28th August, plaintiff, seeing Tweddle and another man fighting, went up to defendant and led him away, saying to him, 'Hoot man, Geordie, what's the use of bothering on there." After going for a few yards, Tweddle threw plaintiff across his buttock on to his head, inflicting a severe wound, plaintiff being off work in consequence upwards of three weeks. In defence, it was contended that plaintiff had no right to interpose, but his Honour gave a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed.

Co-operation and the State of Trade in Jarrow.—The following curious letter, signed "Commercial Traveller," appeared in Wednesday's *Chronicle*:—Sir,—Since you published your valuable report state of the trade in the district, it has been my lot to visit most of the places on business, and I can confirm your report as to the stagnation of trade. The grocers, drapers, and other tradesmen are suffering very much; but while this is a fact with tradesmen it has struck me as very remarkeble that many of the co-operative store are doing a larger amount of business than they have been doing before, and in particular I fined this the case at Jarrow. The Co-operative Store there has done about a thousand pounds more business this quarter than ever it did before. There must be some reason for this. If any of the readers of your paper could give the satatistics as to the extra amount of business done the last two quarters by the stores in the districts, and the reason for the increase, it would settle many inquities that are being made at the present time as to the cause.

Loss of a Newcastle Barque and Five Hands.—The barque Speculator, of Newcastle, from Shields to Genoa with coals, struck on Hasbro' Sands on Monday morning during a heavy squall and snow-storm. The ship soon began to break up, and the masts went by the board, carrying with them the crew of ten hands who had got into the rigging for safety. The captain, Henry Bruce; the mate, John Franks; the cook, Thomas Sims; and two lads were drowned. The remaining five men, Richard Hawkins, John C. Temple, William Cricket, Samuel Howard and Peter Anderson clung to the deck-house, which floated away from the ship. After being in this perilous position for some time they were observed by the crew of the steamship Shoreham, bound to that port with coals, which steamed close to them and threw them lines out. The men, however, were too exhausted to use them, and the steamer's crew then launched their boat and at a great risk succeeded in taking the men off the deck-house; but the sea was so heavy that the men were obliged to be hauled on board the steamer. The Shoreham then made for Yarmouth, and on Tuesday morning the five men were landed at the Sailors' Home.

Strange Conduct of a Ludworth Pitman.—On Saturday, at the Castle Eden Police Court, before the Rev. W. Mayor and Mr. R. H. Hudson, Richard Robinson, a pitman, was committed to take his trial at the next Durham Quarter Sessions, on a charge of maliciously attempting to stab William Ramsay, a farmer, residing at Ludworth Tower, near Sherburn, on the morning mentioned, prosecutor was aroused by a noise in the byre. He immediately dressed himself, and went to the byre where he found the prisoner with a four-pronged manure gripe in the act of stabbing a cow. Prisoner then turned towards the prosecutor, and attempted to stab him also, but only cut through the vest. They then got into the yard, when the prisoner made a second attempt to stab, but prosecutor fortunately got out of the way, and the gripe prongs entered a gate post to the depth of two inches. A struggle now took place between them; and Mrs. Ramsey hearing shouts of "Murder" from her husband, called up two men servants, one going for the police, and the other, armed with a coal-rake, went to his master's assistance, knocking the prisoner down with the coal-rake, inflicting a serious wound on the forehead. P. C. Scaling by this time arrived, and took the prisoner into custody.

No Novelty.—A youngster, who was taken to a bazaar by his doting mamma, had a number of articles exhibited by the attentive shopwoman, in the hope of enlisting his attention, but without effect. At last, one of those papier-maché representations of a mouse was produced, and, after being wound up by a key, was set down upon the floor, where it ran about in the most mouse-like manner imaginable. The youngster's attention was enlisted at once; but the result was not as was expected, for he shouted out, "Oh, mamma, I don't want that. We've got lots of them at home, and don't have to wind them up either."

Making Bad Worse.—Meddling with others sometimes brings us into scrapes, and thereby one of the churchwardens of a certain church made "bad worse." A young fellow entered the church and took his seat, keeping his hat on. The warden noticing it, requested him to take it off. His request not being complied with, he spoke to the young man a second time, and seeing he still hesitated, the old gentleman gently lifted his hat off, when, to his chagrin, out rolled a quart of Spanish nuts, making more noise than was consistent with decorum. "Man," quietly said the youth, "see what you have done!"—*American paper.*

At a combination of mass and millinery held a short time since in a Ritualistic parish church not a hundred miles from Newmarket, an old woman put quite a new construction upon a certain feature of the service. The squire, who is a staunch supporter of the parson, went round in a surplice, like a dutiful acolyte, collecting offerings in the usual High Church "bag." What followed was thus described by the old lady to a friend:—"I seed our squoire wi' his nightshirt over his coat goin' round to all the folks with a bag in his hand, and at last he come'd to me, and I looked into the bag, and saw it wur full o' money. Squoire turned his head away, so I pops my hand in and takes out half-a-crown; but afore I could say 'Thankee' he moved on. I was so took aback, I never thought o' trying for more; but next time, please goodness, if I'm spared, I'll have a try for five shillin'."

APPALLING COLLIERY EXPLOSION NEAR BARNSLEY

130 LIVES LOST.

The colliery known as Swaithe Main, owned by Messrs. Mitchell and Co., and situated three miles from Barnsley, was, on Monday morning last, the scene of one of the most terrible explosions which have of late years occurred, even in South Yorkshire coalfields.

The Swaithe Main Colliery usually gives employment to between 500 and 600 men and boys, but fortunately only about 240 presented themselves at the pit bank to go down on Monday morning. This is accounted for by the fact that the colliers of Worsbro' Dale, still, to some extent, keep up "Saint Monday," and it was to many of them a very fortunate circumstance that they did; for, terrible as are the results of the explosion, they would in all human probability have been still more fatal had the usual number of men entered the workings. The downcast shaft is about 240 yards deep, the cupola or "downcast" is eighty yards distant from it, and the workings branch off 1,700 yards towards the north, about a thousand yards towards the east, four hundred yards to the west, and about two hundred and fifty to the south. The colliery is worked under what is ordinarily known as the "pillar and post" system; in other words, the colliers leave pillars of coal to support the roof as they advance, these pillars being removed when the workings have either become exhausted or their limit has been reached. Only safety lamps were used; and therefore, whatever may have been the cause of the accident, it clearly cannot be from a naked light. The pit is worked only during the day time, and there are two shifts, one entering the pit early in the morning and the other soon after noon. The 240 members of the morning shift went down the pit at six o'clock on Monday morning, before which time the workings had been examined and had been found free from danger. Like all colliery explosions, the men in the pit had no intimation of their coming fate. The ordinary operations of the pit were being carried on without a hitch. Corve after corve was drawn up, men came to the surface whilst others went down, and the hive of industry below was as busy as only those who have seen the workings of a colliery have any idea of. Just before ten o'clock, there was a terrific explosion, the scene of the accident being somewhere in the south level. As far as can now be ascertained, all the men and boys in that part of the pit were killed, and in all probability as the immediate and direct result of the explosion, for of the few bodies yet recovered most of them bear unmistakable evidence of having been subjected to considerable violence. It is, however, only reasonable to suppose that if the great number believed to be dead have really lost their lives, many of them must have died from after damp; for, inasmuch as the pit is only greatly damaged in the south levels, it shows that the force of the explosion was not felt all over the workings.

Many of the miners doubtless owe their lives to the fact that they were able to make their escape by means of the Edmunds Main shaft. The collieries are connected, though where the actual connection takes place could not be very accurately ascertained. The men who were working near where the two collieries are united discovered that something was wrong in consequence of the ventilation being bad, and some of them endeavoured to make their way back to the mouth of the Swaithe Main pit. Finding, however, that the ventilation got worse the further they proceeded, a general stampede was made for the Edmunds Main shaft, out of which it is believed between sixty and eighty were drawn in the course of a few minutes. None of these were very much injured, though some of them were suffering from the effects of after-damp.

EXPLORING THE WORKINGS.

This explosion, though attended with so fearful a loss of life, and with all its attendant bereavement and suffering, has also afforded another illustration of the heroic conduct, not only of the mining engineers and head officials, but of the rank and file themselves. When there was still the probability that every soul had perished and that the Swaithe Main Colliery had been converted into a huge sepulchre, there were men found ready to descend in the hope of saving life. When they reached the bottom and had sent up the handful of men who had gathered there, less heroic men might have hesitated to venture into workings which might be on fire, and in which another explosion might occur at any moment. There might, however, they thought, be men in those workings whose lives they might, by prompt assistance, be able to save, and undeterred by considerations of personal safety they proceeded into the levels on the south side of the colliery. In the engine plane they found two men alive. One of them was jammed in between some corves, and it was with difficulty he was extricated and with the other man sent up to the bank. They proceeded down the engine plane, and at every step they were furnished with the most lamentable proofs of the violence of the explosion and its deadly consequences. In the stalls that one man inspected he counted, he said, more than forty bodies, most of them so scorched and mutilated, that even their relatives would have difficulty in recognising them. Lying in the engine plane were dead horses and ponies, and piled up in indescribable confusion were the corves with which the men had been working. The workings, too, had been extensively damaged. On reaching a certain point the party decided to divide, and under the leadership of Mr. Mellor and Mr. Wilson respectively, to explore other workings, and to meet, if possible, at a certain point. Mr. Mellor and his party were not able to proceed very far, as a heavy fall of roof, which had been brought down by the explosion, barred their progress.

Difficult as it is to obtain reliable information of any kind respecting the explosion, it appeared almost impossible for some time to learn anything as to its real or even probable cause. At length two men were found who had been amongst the explorers, and who had been all through the south levels as far as it was possible to explore them. They attributed it to the firing of a shot! The men were allowed to fire shots under the direction of properly qualified deputies; and it is supposed that in performing this operation on Monday morning a quantity of gas was liberated and fired.

At eleven o'clock on Monday night, Mr. John Mitchell, one of the proprietors of the colliery, descended the upcast shaft, intending to explore the south levels, in order to discover whether any fire lurked there. Passing from the pit bottom in a southerly direction, he came across many evidences of the fearful effects of the explosion, but although he made a most daring attempt to penetrate into the levels he was forced back by the impure gas, which was so deadly in its force that he dropped unconscious in one of the ways, and had a very narrow escape from death. One of the volunteers named Baker, was near at the time, and at great peril rescued Mr. Mitchell, not, however, before he had himself succumbed to the power of the nauseous atmosphere. Both men were removed to the top as soon as possible, but they were too ill to be taken further, and remained under medical attendance at the colliery until early next morning. Several attempts were made to explore the workings later, but they were all unsuccessful; and the volunteers, brave and willing as they were, did not need the sight of weeping women, who stuck at the pit bank through the still hours of the night, to urge them on to fresh attempts. Still it was certain death to go into the levels, and all operations in that direction were abandoned at three o'clock on Tuesday, when the last body which had been recovered was brought out.

At ten o'clock workmen were sent down the upcast shaft to repair the bratticing which had been damaged at the bottom of the pit, and another exploring party started into the levels in the hope of doing some good. They were still unable to proceed, however, and had to return to the top, where the mining engineers and colliery officials consulted for some time. The upshot of their deliberations was a determination to make a number of experiments with a view to purify the atmosphere throughout the south [illegible] by every scientific means to drive the foul air out of the pit.

One by one the exploring parties returned to bank, and reported that they had completed their task; that they had gone round their several districts and had found the air tolerably pure. They found that considerable damage had been done to the workings, but dropped not a hint as to the probable cause of the disaster. The heads of the exploring parties retired to the offices, reported what they had seen; and after some consideration it was decided to commence the work of bringing out the bodies as soon as possible. For that purpose it was not deemed necessary to light the cupola fire. An exploring party, at the head of which was Mr. Baker, was formed, and they made a general inspection of the workings whilst the bodies were being recovered.

The mournful work of bringing up the bodies was commenced at six on Tuesday evening, under the superintendence of Mr. Wardle and Mr. Evans and several mining engineers. Thirty men were detailed off for the duty of bringing the bodies up, and eighteen of them went down the shaft. At a quarter to seven o'clock the first body was raised, and it was at once carried to the dead-house. A crowd of several hundred persons had assembled on the bank, and a most painful sensation was created amongst them as the bodies were brought up. Relatives were in readiness to identify the bodies of those whom they knew were in the pit; but only in a very few cases could they identify the bodies. Every two or three minutes the cage came up bringing a ghastly and mangled freight, which was removed with the utmost care and tenderness to the dead-house. Most of the bodies were fearfully burned. The dead-house was so crowded that straw was laid on the floor of the pay-office, and some of the corpses were removed there. Several of the bodies which had been identified were removed in carts, &c., to the houses of their relatives.

The following is the complete list of the bodies identified up to Wednesday night:—

George Sykes, aged 25, Swaithe.
Samuel Green, aged 27, Platt's Common.
Wm. Allen, aged 19, Buckler street, Barnsley.
Frederick Kilner, aged 14, Worsbro' Dale.
Walter Lockwood, aged 16, Grace street, Worsbro' Common.
Charles Henry Columbine, aged 16, Worsbro' Common.
Alfred Crackles, aged 24, King street, Barnsley.
Wm. Waller, aged 16, Worsbro' Common.
Arthur Dunk, aged 20, New street, Barnsley.
John Berry, aged 40, Measbro' Dyke.
Wm. Tyas, Cliffe Bridge.
Thomas Lund, aged 24, Gold street, Barnsley.
Dunk, New street, Barnsley.
Wm. Brown, Stairfoot.
John Gibson, Worsbro' Dale, aged 15.
Thomas Bullock, Worsbro' Dale, aged 29.
Jno. Waterworth, Summer lane, Barnsley, aged 32.
Henry Cawthorne, Worsbro' Common, aged 22.
James Blackburn, King street, Barnsley, aged 55.
William Greenbank, married, lodges at King Well, aged 27.
Thomas Markey, Wilson street, Barnsley, aged 25.
James Allen, bottom steward, residing at Swaithe row, aged 32.
James Denton, 16, Mitchell street, Swaithe, married, aged 22.
Walter Whitham, 19, Back Waltham street, Barnsley, aged 19.
Charles Harrison, 6, Mitchell street, Swaithe.
Wm. Charles Tyas, Marshall lane, Worsbro' Common, aged 20.
Thomas Scorah, married, 5, Mitchell street, Swaithe, aged 31 (horse keeper).
John Evans, Baker street, Barnsley, aged 17.
Andrew Collis (a Hungarian), died at Beckett Dispensary.
William Nettleship, Wombwell, aged 23.

THE INQUEST.

The inquest was opened at three o'clock, on Tuesday but only evidence as to identification was given, after which an adjournment took place.

PREVIOUS COLLIERY ACCIDENTS.

The following is a list of the chief colliery accidents since 1838:—

	Deaths.
1838, July 4.—Silkstone (inundated)	26
1839, June 26.—South Hilder, South Shields	51
1841, Nov. 22.—Mount Osborne, Barnsley	15
1844, Sept. 28.—Haswell, Durham	95
1845, June 11.—Oaks, Barnsley	3
1847, Jan. 29.—Darley Main	6
1847, Mar. 5.—Oaks	73
1847, Aug. 27.—Darley Main	2
1849, Jan. 24.—Darley Main	75
1851, June 9.—Oaks	3
1851, Dec. 20.—Warren Vale	52
1857, Feb. 19.—Lundhill	189
1861, June 11.—Black Shale Pit, Clay Cross (inundated)	25
1862, Jan. 17.—Hartley, Northumberland	219
1862, Dec. 8.—Edmunds Main	59
1863, Nov. 30.—Thryberg Hall	6
1865, May 3.—Clay Cross	8
1866, Dec. 12.—Oaks	360
1869, Sept. 16.—West Retford, Tinsley	3
1871, Jan. 10.—Renishaw Park	27
1871, Sept. 6.—Wigan	71
1871, Oct. 21.—Tapton	4
1871, Oct. 2[illegible].—Near Sunderland	33
1871, Nov. [illegible].—Norwood, Killamarsh	9
1873, Feb. 18.—Talke, Hanley	20
1874, Nov. 20.—Rawmarsh	23
1875, Jan. 5.—Aldwarke Main	7
1875, Sept. 11.—Donnington Wood, Shropshire	11
1875, Dec. 3.—Alexandra, Wigan, cage collision	7
1875, Dec. 4.—Tredegar, South Wales	21

A skeleton of a mastodon has been found at Lisle, near Binghampton, New York, and is being exhumed for the museum of the Cornell University.

Mr. Sidney French has written the Christmas piece for the Alhambra. It is founded on the ballad of Lord Bateman. M. Jacobi will do the music.

The Iron Duke Inquiry.—Some further evidence was taken on Saturday by the Court engaged in investigating the Iron Duke affair, and the Court again adjourned.

On Saturday night the Birmingham Athletic Club presented a gold medal and purse to Captain Webb. The presentation took place at a banquet given to the Captain.

Prof. Kinkel, of Zurich, has brought out a volume of essays under the title of "Mosaik zur Kunst-Geschichte," which contains, among other papers, one on Stonehenge.

In deference to the almost unanimous criticisms of the French press, the proposed production of "Rigoletto," with M. Faure, at the Paris Opera, has been abandoned.

Perplexing Time.—The most perplexing time in a youth's life is when his girl gets mad and returns the numerous trinkets that he has bought her. He hardly wants to sell them; he can't palm them off on his next choice for new goods with any degree of satisfaction or safety; and they're probably things he can't wear himself; and he is left with them on his hands, and so he can only stare at them and count up how much they cost.—*American paper.*

Sheridan allowed his son Tom to join a dinner party when he was quite young. The father was defining what wit was, when the boy interrupted him, saying he could give a better definition. "Well, what is it, Tom?" said the father. "That which sparkles and cuts," replied the son. "That which sparkles and cuts," replied the son. "Then," answered Sheridan, "as you have sparkled, Tom, you can now—cut." And poor Tom lost the remainder of his dinner.

Too Much Action.—As a lady nimbly plied her needle around the ragged edges of a coat which her "other half" had worn at a prayer meeting the Sunday evening previous, and was badly ripped down the back, she remarked, in that tone of philosophical expostulation which prudent wives always employ: "John, if you can't perform at a prayer meeting without throwing yourself around, bursting off buttons and tearing your clothes, you'd better get religion at home.

THE TERRIBLE COLLIERY EXPLOSION IN SOUTH WALES.

FURTHER PARTICULARS—NAMES OF THE KILLED.

NEW TREDEGAR, December [illegible].—[illegible] accident, by which twenty-two persons [illegible] lives, occurred here [illegible] the new Tredegar Colliery, [illegible] fire-damp. The colliery, which is the property of the Powell Duffryn Steam Coal Company, lies between the valleys of Pontlottyn and Tyrphil, in the Rhymney Valley, and gives employment to [illegible]. Although it has [illegible] many workings through steam [illegible] a fiery pit, it has [illegible] supposed an immunity from accidents, [illegible] but at all times [illegible] those toilers [illegible] on account of the [illegible] constantly operate to promote ventilation. Shortly after one o'clock p.m. yesterday an alarm was given at the bank that something of a serious nature had happened in that part of the workings known as the river-side district. The manager of the mine, Mr. Robert Lorie, and an assistant immediately descended, and soon discovered the precise nature of the accident from a few affrighted colliers who had just had a hairbreadth escape from the deadly but fatal after-damp. No time was lost in effecting necessary preparations to explore the locality indicated, and for two hours subsequently the most painful suspense was passed. About 250 underground hands, who were working in the pit at the time of the alarm, at once made their way to the shaft, and manifested a degree of intrepidity characteristic of their class by volunteering service as explorers. The news travels swiftly, and the accident soon spread to adjacent villages, where hundreds of unsuspecting women and children, painfully concerned in an event of this nature, received the report with indescribable alarm. A simultaneous rush for the pit's mouth ensued. By this time Mr. Superintendent Fowler, of the Monmouthshire Police Force, with a staff of men had arrived, and he prevented the possibility of an accident through overwhelming anxiety by placing men on duty at the pit's mouth and in the approaches. Scores of colliers had been now raised to the bank and greeted by their friends, who, in common with all, gave at the outset credit to an exaggerated announcement that all were killed. As the cage brought to the surface every two or three minutes its complement of eight or ten colliers the crowd became more composed, and each anxious wife and mother confidently anticipated the appearance of her husband or son, as a hitcher's signal was given to the engine-man to haul up. Soon, however, there came a painfully suggestive pause, all living hands were now accounted for, and the rest might have been easily conjectured, and was speedily verified by the brave and energetic fellows who, with Mr. Lorie, cautiously crept nearly a mile on their way through those perilous subterranean passages which lay nearly 400 yards from the surface. The ventilating doors, which had been blown away by the concussion, were supplied for a time by the employment of brattice cloth. As evidence that the explorers were prompt and assiduous in their operations, it may be stated that in less than three hours from the time they set to work the bodies of the following unfortunate persons were brought to bank to be identified:—Thomas Evans, married; James James, married; John Thomas, single; George Williams, married; John Thomas, married; George Saunders, single; Arthur Thomas, single; Moses Prangley, married; Arthur Edwards, single; John Jones, married; Jonathan Richards single; Thomas Price, married; Thomas John Williams, single; Rover Williams, married; William Williams, single; Llewellin Jones, single; Edward Hinder, single; John Williams, single; John Jones, single; John Davies, single.

The names following are reported as persons who had sustained injuries of more or less severe a nature by burning:—John Pugsley, Samuel Jenkins, Stephen Gollick, William Evans, and George Battin, married; and Aaron Williams, single.

The limited area in which the deceased were discovered, and the fact that other men, in comparatively close proximity at the time, escaped uninjured, established the theory that there must have been either a sudden and extraordinary outburst of gas at the spot occupied by the deceased, or that the gas accumulated from the opening of a ventilating door, which would directly suspend the circulation of the air at the point where this explosion took place. According to technical testimony, the best and latest design for the thorough ventilation of mines is adopted here, by the employment of Strune's machine. Like all the other collieries belonging to the Powell Duffryn Company in Aberdare Valley and elsewhere, the new Tredegar enjoys an enviable reputation for the strict discipline enforced by both masters and men in a due observance at all times of the excellent requirements of the Mines Regulation Act. None but Davey's safety lamps are in use at this mine, and according to regulation each collier as he passes the lamproom underground submits his lamp to an official employed for the purpose of trimming and scrutinising its condition. The lamp is "locked" when returned to the collier for daily use as he proceeds to his stall. In the present instance a lamp, bearing the number of one of the deceased men, has been discovered, through the safety gauze of which is a hole sufficiently large to admit gas and produce ignition. The probability of such an effective source of mischief will, of course, be discussed at the proper inquiry. Notice of the occurrence was telegraphed last night to the district coroner, Mr. Brewer, of Newport, with a view to an identification of the bodies previous to interment. The sufferers, excepting Aaron Williams, are not dangerously hurt. They received timely attention from Dr. Evans, of Caerphilly, who still attends to their wants. It may be mentioned as an index of the coal-producing capacity of the new Tredegar pit, that when in full operation 3500 tons are weekly brought to bank, but in consequence of the increasing depression in trade, men only now work four days weekly, and send to bank 1000 tons less.

The pit in which the accident occurred, by which 21 men lost their lives, is in close proximity to the Brecon and Merthyr Railway. The cause of the explosion is not yet officially known, but it is presumed that the ventilation was insufficient. The scene of the accident is about two miles to the westward from the bottom of the shaft, which is 375 yards deep. One body has not yet been recognised.

THE INQUEST.

An inquest was opened at New Tredegar, on Monday, on the bodies of the 22 deceased. After the jury had been sworn they proceeded to view the bodies. Mr. Lionel Brough, Government Inspector of Mines, has arrived, and examined the workings. The damage proves less disastrous than at first supposed. Near the locality of the explosion a lamp has been found with a hole in the gauze sufficient to emit a flame.

FATAL COLLIERY FIRE AT BURY.

On Sunday afternoon, a portion of Cloughside pit at Ringley, near Bury, Lancashire, was found to be on fire. A furnace tenter was suffocated, and the manager, who went with searchers, narrowly escaped.

A telegram from Berkeley Castle states that the Duchess of Manchester is getting on extremely well.

Herr Wagner has been staying at Vienna, engaged in supervising the production of a series of his operas.

There is some reason to hope that the Duchess of Edinburgh will attend the opening ceremony at the Westminster Aquarium.

A fete in commemoration of the Centenary of Boccaccio will take place at Certaldo on the 21st of this month.

The literary events of this week will be the publication of the first volume of M. Taine's work on the French Revolution.

A dense black fog enveloped London on Saturday, snow falling at the same time. Traffic was carried on with the greatest difficulty and danger.

ANOTHER COLLIERY EXPLOSION IN WALES.

TWELVE LIVES LOST.

Twelve men and boys were killed on Monday morning by an explosion of gas in a pit, the property of Mr. T. W. Booker, at Pentyrch, Glamorganshire.

Another report states:—A painful sensation was caused in South Wales by the occurrence of an explosion in a drift at Pentyrch on Monday morning with fatal effects. Over one hundred men and boys were working in their usual places, with naked lights and safety lanterns, at half-past nine in the morning, when a great explosion took place in what is known as the brass vein. Twelve men were killed, and ten others were injured. The explosion is supposed to be due to gas from an old working.

A Press Association telegram says:—The place where the accident occurred was the Taffswell Lime Colliery. It was not a pit, but a drift or kind of level. Some naked lights were used. Twelve men were brought out dead, and ten others are more or less severely injured.

SUDDEN DEPARTURE OF AN ENGLISH MILITARY ENGINEER FOR EGYPT.

Colonel J. Stokes, C.B., R.E., the Commandant of the School of Military Engineering at Chatham, has (says the *Times*) received sudden and unexpected orders to at once proceed to Egypt for special duty, and he will leave in a day or two. During his absence, which is expected to last until February next, his duties as Commandant will be performed by Colonel F. A. Cox, R.E., the Superintendent of Military Discipline at the School.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

The *Times* Alexandria correspondent telegraphs that the news that the Porte has remonstrated with the Khedive on the subject of the sale of his Suez Canal shares is a fabrication.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S SECRETARY CHARGED WITH FRAUD.

The *Echo's New York* correspondent telegraphs that Babcock, the secretary to President Grant, is indicted for being implicated in the whiskey frauds.

ESCAPE OF "BOSS" TWEED.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN NEW YORK.

A telegram received by the *Times*, from New York, states that the notorious William Marcy Tweed, formerly "Boss" of Tammany Hall, and lately a convict in the State Prison of New York, under circumstances that are too recent to need repetition, was permitted on Saturday, accompanied by keepers, to take an airing, during which he visited his house in Madison avenue. Tweed, going up-stairs, disappeared. His escape, the message adds, causes great excitement.

HEAVY FAILURE IN THE LINEN TRADE.

£300,000 LIABILITIES.

The suspension is announced of William Spotten and Co., Belfast, of the linen trade, with liabilities estimated at £300,000. It is estimated that the assets will probably yield a dividend of 10s. in the pound.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, M.P., ON THE SUEZ CANAL PURCHASE.

A Conservative demonstration was held on Monday in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, at which Sir Stafford Northcote, M.P., was one of the speakers. Responding to a vote of confidence in the Ministry, the right hon. gentleman said he might instance the principles which had guided the Conservative Government in their domestic policy as being twofold. They had endeavoured in the first place to maintain institutions, and to improve them, so as to adapt them to the circumstances of the times rather than to destroy them or create new ones; and in the second place, they had endeavored, as far as in them lay, to educate and carry the people with them, so that what was to be done might be done through the people and by the people, rather than for the people. Referring to the purchase of the Khedive's shares in the Suez Canal, he declined to enter into details, as the Government would shortly have an opportunity of explaining in Parliament the whole nature of the transaction. If England had become the possessor of an interest in the Canal with a view to the maintenance of her communication with India, she had not done so in a spirit of exclusive selfishness, but would desire to extend to all nations the same freedom of communication she sought to secure for herself.

THE TURKISH DEBT.

The following is a summary of the decree creating the new bonds for £35,000,000 Turkish:—1. These bonds will be for £35,000,000, carrying 5 per cent. interest, payable half-yearly in Constantinople, and in all other places where the general 5 per cent. debt is payable. 2. The new 5 per cent. bonds will be redeemed at par, and in gold by means of a sinking fund of 1 per cent., which will commence to be applied at the latest in January, 1887, by the drawing of bonds. 3. The new bonds will be signed by the Minister of Finance, and will have the State seal affixed. They will besides, when issued, be countersigned by one of the syndics appointed for this purpose, or by a member of the Imperial Ottoman Bank. The text will be in Turkish, French and English. They will be received in all State Treasurers' or public offices as caution money or as guarantees, in the same way as the Five per Cent. General Loan and all the bonds of the exterior debt. 4. These 35 million bonds will be divided into five series, each of seven million Turkish pounds corresponding with the five years during which the payment of the interest and of the sinking fund, and of the public debt remains affected by the law of October 6th, 1875, and consequently the bonds of each series will be countersigned only at the commencement of each year by the above-named person, and will be issued for the payment of one half the interest; and of drawn bonds—each of the five series will be again divided into two portions, the first of which will bear interest from the first January and the other from the first July. 5. On January 1st, 1881, at the time when the full payment of the interest in gold will recommence, the number of the issued bonds of each during the five years will be verified, and the bonds, which may not have been used, will remain intact and will not be used. 6. The payment of interest on bonds created by the law will be guaranteed by the same guarantees as the interest on the other half of the debt, the amount of which is payable in gold, and of the interest and sinking fund of the interior and exterior debt of the empire.

MR. CAVE'S MISSION TO EGYPT.—A metropolitan journal says:—Col. Stokes, C.B., commandant of the School of Military Engineering, and lately British delegate to the International Commission held at Constantinople on the Suez Canal dues, has been appointed to accompany Mr. Cave on his special mission to Egypt. Mr. Victor Buckley, of the Foreign Office, has been appointed Secretary to Mr. Cave's mission, and Mr. W. H. White, Deputy Accountant-General at the War Office, will be attached to the mission as Financial Secretary. Mr. Archer Taylor, of the Foreign Office, will also be attached to the mission.

MR. CARLYLE AND THE TANNER.—"Nemo" writes to a metropolitan journal:—"In your paper of Tuesday you say:—'It is yet too early to know whether his teaching really went deeply down into the mind and heart of the public.' Some months since I was conversing with a tanner, whose manufacture has always been remarkable for its excellence, when he said, 'If I had not read Carlyle I should never have made my leather so good.' It is in this way that Carlyle's deepest influence has been felt, and I believe the venerable seer would consider this one of the highest tributes to his influence. Who that tramples through the mud and slush of this city would not desire that the man who tanned his sole leather was a pupil of Carlyle?"

TWO MEN KILLED.

On Tuesday morning a fatal accident occurred in a tunnel now in course of construction on the Halifax, Thornton, and Bradford Railway. A blast went off unexpectedly, by which two men named Jones and Gough were killed and five were injured.

THE ORDER OF THE BATH.

Her Majesty held an investiture of the Order of the Bath at Windsor Castle on Tuesday. A number of distinguished naval and military officers left Paddington by the eleven o'clock Great Western train, and, arriving at Windsor at noon, were conveyed in Royal carriages to the Castle. Vice-Admiral Gifford, Vice-Admiral Buckley, Admiral Lorne, Admiral Sir Hastings Yelverton, and General Hodson were among those upon whom the honour was conferred. Sir Albert Woods, Garter King of Arms, was present.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM CHINA.

AN UNEASY FEELING PREVALENT.

HONG KONG, Nov. 30.—Placards censuring the Chinese Government for arranging terms with Sir Thomas Wade, the British Minister, have appeared at Pekin. They were immediately removed by the authorities. An uneasy feeling prevails among the native authorities regarding the recent negotiations. Fresh information, implicating the Momein authorities with Mr. Margary's murder, has been received.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—President Grant's message to Congress recommends the establishment of free schools, irrespective of sex, colour, nationality, or religion; the teaching therein of religious, atheistic, or pagan tenets to be forbidden; and taxation for sectarian schools to be prohibited. The President further recommends that American citizens should be forbidden to hold slave property in other countries. The message, after referring to the continuance of the Cuban insurrection, and expressing a doubt as to Spain's power to subdue it, says the insurgents unquestionably do not constitute a civil organisation, recognisable as an independent Government, capable of performing international obligations, and entitled to be treated as a power. To accord belligerent rights would be unwise, premature, and indefensible as a measure of right.

ANOTHER TOMBSTONE SCANDAL.

A Derbyshire correspondent writes as follows:—Like Owston Ferry, the High Peak of Derbyshire has now its tombstone scandal, and great is the indignation it has excited throughout the locality. The scene of this latest specimen of Church intolerance is the sequestered little village of Ashford, near Bakewell, where resides Lord George Cavendish, the Liberal representative of North Derbyshire. On the 13th of March, 1871, died an old and respected inhabitant, named Richard Nadauld Brushfield, who by his will left a legacy of £250 to the poor of the village, the "net income of which was to be distributed in the month of January in each year among such of the inhabitants of the township of Ashford as the trustee or trustees for the time being of the moneys so invested shall, in his or their judgment, deem to be most needy and deserving, *without reference to their religious sentiments and opinions*." To perpetuate the legacy, and guard against its abuse, the deceased requested that a tablet explanatory of its object should be placed in the Parish Church. One was prepared, and couched in the language above quoted; but for some reason, best known to himself, the Vicar has refused its admission into the church (except the vestry). So, after its being exhibited in a cottage window for three years, the Wesleyans have come to the rescue, and voluntarily given the inhibited memorial a place in their chapel. What are the Vicar's reasons for refusal are not known.

THE ALBERTA AND THE MISTLETOE.

JUDICIAL ADVICE TO THE JURY.

At the winter assizes at Winchester on Tuesday morning the coroner's jury, who were unable to agree on their verdict as to the cause of death of Miss Heywood, who lost her life through the collision of the Queen's yacht, the Alberta, and the Mistletoe in the Solent last August, attended for the purpose of receiving instructions from Mr. Baron Bramwell.

The learned Judge, in addressing the jury, said he hoped that the course taken by the coroner in sending the jury to him would not be taken as a precedent in future cases of the kind. In his judgment there was no need to bring the case before him, as it was one in which it would have been possible for the jury to find a verdict. His Lordship then proceeded to read portions of the depositions, and pointed out that the point in dispute between the Mistletoe and the officer in command of the Alberta appeared to be whether the vessels were parallel to each other, or whether the Mistletoe was endeavouring to cross the course of the Queen's yacht. If the latter, it was undoubtedly the duty of the Alberta to drop astern. Captain Welch had for twenty-seven years been in the Royal Navy, and during that time had never met with any accidents, and the question the jury had now to decide was whether he was an incompetent commander, or was careless and not paying attention to his duty at the time of the collision; also whether, although he might be a competent person, he was reckless of the lives of others. With regard to the question of speed, it was rather hard now, after her Majesty's yacht had been going at the rate of seventeen miles an hour for so many years, to censure the officers in charge for the rate at which it was going. A verdict against Captain Welch would give great pain to the Queen, but if they felt it their duty to censure the officer (who in his judgment was alone responsible for the accident, as he was navigating the Alberta at the time of the collision), they would have to give their opinion regardless of any consequences. There was sometimes a disposition to give verdicts against persons who held high places, and he begged them not to allow any feeling of that kind to influence them.

The Coroner, who was present, remarked that he had not referred the matter to the assizes without previously consulting other coroners on the subject.

Mr. Baron Bramwell said if he could not get the jury to agree, it was the coroner's duty to discharge them.

The jury then left the court to consider their verdict. After an absence of one hour the jury returned, and the foreman, addressing the coroner, stated that they were unable to agree upon their verdict.

The Coroner inquired if there was any prospect of their agreeing after a further deliberation, and, receiving a negative answer, dismissed them.

Lord and Lady Skelmersdale have arrived on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh at Gunton.

The *John Bull* hears that the Archbishop of Dublin is slowly but steadily progressing towards recovery from the effects of his serious accident. It will be, however, many weeks before his Grace can hope to be thoroughly restored to his usual health.

Bishop Ellicott devoted a sermon in Bristol Cathedral, on Sunday, to an exposition of what he considers the erroneous teaching of the Greek Church, and condemned proposals for intercommunion so long as that Church holds doctrines hardly distinguishable from those of Rome.

The *Official Gazette* of the German Empire states that when the King of Sweden visited the Court of Berlin, in the course of last spring, no treaties were concluded between the Sovereigns. The visit bore and maintained throughout a purely personal character, and was entirely unconnected with any political objects or negotiations.

The new Prussian army list enumerates twelve field-marshals, including one master-general of the ordnance and two colonel-generals, 53 generals, 66 lieutenant-generals, and 151 major-generals. The oldest officer of the Prussian army is Field-Marshal von Wrangel, who will complete next year the 92nd year of his life, and the 60th year of his service in the Prussian army.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THE ROYAL CARRIAGE SMASHED.

COLOMBO, Dec. 7.—The Prince of Wales shot two elephants yesterday. On returning from the hunt his carriage was overturned and smashed, the Prince being thrown underneath. Fortunately he escaped unhurt.

The laying of the foundation stone of the new Elphinstone (the Prince's) Dock was chiefly interesting because it gave one an opportunity of seeing few picturesque Parsees and Mahommedans looked in Mamble costume.

VISIT TO THE ISLAND AND CAVES OF ELEPHANTA.

No *fête* given by the Governor of Bombay eclipsed that of Friday, when the Prince of Wales and about 200 guests were brought in steamers to see the wonderful island and caves of Elephanta. When the steamer containing the Royal party reached the broad blue strait lying between Elephanta and the mainland, the Prince was taken ashore in the Royal barge. At the base of the thousand and one steps up which one has to climb to reach the caves, there was a state palanquin and native bearers in waiting to carry the Prince up. His Royal Highness, however, saw that many gentlemen and ladies were climbing, and boldly announced that he meant to climb up with them. The evening was sultry, and the heat was augmented by the illuminations which ran along each side of the approach to the caves from the water's edge to the summit. The moon had risen in its fullest glory as the Prince and his guests, many of whom were ladies in the neatest and brightest picnic costumes, took their leave of the lonely but beautiful island. From the shore, shadowed with rocks and cypresses, showers of rockets were discharged, and from many a dark crag there rose in the still air the flames and the roar of a mighty bonfire. Every vessel in this, the largest harbour of the world, was illuminated in the Prince's honour as the tiny steam yacht ploughed her way through waters flashing with phosphoric light. The ships of the fleet each burned different lights, and sent up, amid burst after burst of cheering, clusters of brilliant rockets. When the Royal yacht was by request of the Prince stopped in the roadway formed by the ships of the two squadrons, from many a band and from many a jovial ship's company were wafted the strains of the familiar song—"God bless the Prince of Wales." The Prince's own ship, the Serapis, was not only enchased with strings of fire, but had graven in lights on her chimney, huge in character, the letters "A. E.," while from the chimneys of the Royal yacht Osborne there were emitted volumes of fire, which changed in hue every moment. Salvoes of cannon were fired from the fleet before the Prince had landed.

WRECK OF AN EMIGRANT SHIP

LOSS OF FIFTY LIVES.

On Tuesday morning a boat was discovered off Sheerness containing three shipwrecked seamen. Two were dead. The life of the third is despaired of. It was supposed that they belonged to the steamer Deutschland.

A Central News telegram states:—The North German steamer Deutschland, from Bremen for New York, with emigrants on board, has been lost during a heavy north-east gale, with 50 passengers, besides the crew and a heavy general cargo. Heavy weather was encountered, and on Sunday evening the vessel struck on a sand bank, known as the Kentish Knock. During the night the seas swept over her with terrific fury, whilst the greatest consternation prevailed on board. The vessel was fast on the bank, and it was evident to all that the situation was a most perilous one. The night was dark, and it was snowing thick. Nothing could be done but wait for the first break of light. Anxious speculations were made as to whether the ship would hold together long enough to allow them even that advantage. When morning arrived it was decided to lower boats. The quartermaster and two seamen were ordered into one boat, but on lowering her she capsized, and the three men were thrown into the sea. The boat righted, and they succeeded in getting into it, but found that the painter had been carried away. The boat then drifted at the mercy of the wind and waves, without provisions of any sort.

NARRATIVE OF A SURVIVOR.

One of the men succumbed on Sunday afternoon, and the other on Monday morning. The boat, with the survivor, in an exhausted condition, was washed ashore at Rochester on Tuesday morning. This survivor, who brings the only reliable news to be ascertained up to late last evening, knows nothing of the fate of the rest, but believes they are all lost. The following is his narrative of the wreck:—"I am a seaman belonging to the Deutschland. I am quartermaster of that ship. I am a married man with two children. My ship was commanded by Captain Busgus, and we had 30 in the crew, and I think from 150 to 200 passengers; and a large cargo of mails and general goods. We were going to New York, but should have called at Southampton on the way out. We were due at Southampton, I think, on Saturday, but were detained through the weather. We left Bremen on Saturday, and when we got alongside of the fire ship we let go anchor. On Sunday morning at eight o'clock we weighed anchor, and proceeded on our voyage, a regular gale blowing at the time. In the evening we struck, I think, a sand bank. It was near the Goodwin sands. It had been snowing fast. We tried to get off, but the sea washed us fore and aft during the night, and broke over us in all directions. The captain, when she went aground, gave a life belt to every one of the passengers and crew, and in the morning, thinking the ship was going to break up, told us to lower the lifeboats. I and the two seamen got into a lifeboat, but in lowering her she was twice capsized, and we were each time thrown into the water. The boat ultimately righted, and we got into her, but found ourselves adrift, as the painter had parted. We tried to pull back to the ship, but we were too weak to make headway against the heavy sea. The last I saw of the ship was that they were endeavouring to launch all the boats. I got up a small sail, and drifted before the wind. My two mates soon became helpless through the blinding sea and piercing cold. One died the same evening, and the other next morning. On Monday I saw several ships, and made signals of distress, but none came to me. On Tuesday morning I passed a fire ship (the Nore Light), but I suppose they did not hear me, as the wind was blowing. I saw a light (supposed to be the one at the garrison point), and steered the boat till she grounded.

In reply to the question why he had no lifebelt on, and his deceased comrades had, he said: All my thoughts, sir, were to get out the lifeboats to save the passengers. He said the sea was furiously breaking over the ship when he last saw her, and evinced an anxiety to know whether any others were saved besides himself.

A Press Association telegram says:—It is stated that the number of souls on board was 233. Of these nearly 100 were steerage passengers, between 30 and 40 were first and second-class cabin passengers, and the remainder, nearly 100, consisted of the crew.

TELEGRAM FROM THE ADMIRALTY.

The Press Association has received the following from the Admiralty:—"The following telegram has been received from the commanding officer of her Majesty's ship Penelope at Harwich:—'The Deutschland, of and from Bremen, for New York, with emigrants, grounded on the Kentish Knock on Monday morning. She afterwards knocked over the sand, and is now lying in four and a half fathoms, apparently broken amidships. Estimated number of passengers and crew lost, 50. Remainder landed, and under the care of the German consul at Harwich.'"

LATEST PARTICULARS.

Information received by the North German Lloyd Company in London states that the captain and part of the passengers and crew of the Deutschland, to the number of about 150, have been landed at Harwich by the Government tug Liverpool, of Harwich. About fifty of the passengers and crew are supposed to have been drowned. Twenty-five mail bags have been saved. The ship is on the Long Sands. A tug has gone out to her. The Ramsgate tug and lifeboat have also gone out.

DEATH OF THE RIGHT HON. T. E. HEADLAM.

The Right Hon. Thomas Emmerson Headlam, late M.P. for Newcastle-on-Tyne, died on Saturday morning at Calais, he being at the time on his way to Italy. The deceased was the eldest son of the late Rev. John Headlam, Archdeacon of Richmond, and rector of Wycliffe, near Barnard Castle, and was born at Wycliffe in the year 1813, and was therefore sixty-two years of age. Mr. Headlam was educated at Shrewsbury School and Trinity College, Cambridge. At the latter place he graduated as sixteenth wrangler in 1836, the same year in which Bishop Colenso was second wrangler. Mr. Headlam afterwards became a member of the Inner Temple, and, after practising some years at the Chancery Bar, he was in 1852 appointed as one of her Majesty's Counsel. Two years afterwards he was elected Chancellor of Durham and Ripon by the bishops of those dioceses. At the general election in 1847, after a severe contest, Mr. Headlam was returned for Newcastle in the Liberal interest. In 1852 Mr. Headlam was again returned, and also in 1857 and 1859. Immediately after the new Parliament assembled, and on Lord Palmerston forming a new Administration, Mr. Headlam was elected to the office of Judge-Advocate General, which post he held until the retirement of Earl Russel's Ministry in 1866, upon their failure to carry a Reform bill. At the general election in 1868 Mr. Headlam was again returned for Newcastle, along with the late Mr. Cowen. Mr. Headlam married, in 1854, Ellen Percival, daughter of the late Major T. Van Straubenzee, of Bedale, from which period he resided at Gilmonby Hall, near Barnard Castle. He was a magistrate for the North Riding and Durham, and a patron of the local institutions. Mr. Headlam edited the supplement to "Daniel's Chancery Practice," and brought out the Trustee Act as a law book. In 1852 the deceased got a select committee appointed to inquire into the law of mortmain. At the last general election Mr. Headlam was defeated by Mr. Hamond, since which time his health has gradually failed, and at the time of his demise was on his way to Italy to recruit it. Mr. Headlam will be interred at Bowes.

An inquest on the body of Mr. Carrington, F.R.S., whose death has been already announced, was held on Saturday, and a verdict of "Sudden death from natural causes" was returned.

INSANITY OF A FAMOUS CHESS PLAYER.—Paul Morphy, the famous chess player, is in a New Orleans asylum, hopelessly insane. He was born in that city in 1840, of wealthy creole parentage, and his adoption of the game of chess as a business not only offended his relatives, but occupied the years in which he might have achieved success in some other career. He returned to his home just before the Rebellion, suddenly, and thoroughly disgusted with chess—so prejudiced against it that he has since never played. He has subsequently led an idle, morose life. "His daily routine of existence," says the New Orleans *Picayune*, "involved a walk on Canal street every morning, where his dapper little figure—always scrupulously well dressed—became as well-known and as regularly looked for as the noonday bell. After his daily promenade he retired from public gaze until evening, when he appeared in his box at the opera, where, it is said, he never missed a night. It is further related that during these years he permitted no friendly acquaintance; he was never known to associate with anybody but his mother, and persistently repelled advances from those who, having been friends of his early youth, desired to renew their associations. He lived a strange life, a strange, moody, and peculiarly mournful man." About a year ago he began to lose his mental control, and several months ago was put in a private asylum. Some of his friends hold the theory that his malady had its start in the strain upon his mind in playing many and difficult games of chess.

M. de Mortillet, the well-known archæologist of the Museum of St. Germains, has been elected President of the Anthropological Society of Paris.

According to a Vienna paper, the Porte disputes the legality of the sale of the Khedive's shares in the Suez Canal, and representations are to be addressed to Cairo on the subject.

A marriage is arranged between Viscount Stopford, eldest son of the Earl of Courtown, and the Hon. Catherine Neville, eldest daughter of the late and sister of the present Lord Braybrooke.

The case for the prosecution against the directors of the City and County Bank was concluded at the London Mansion House, last week. There will be another examination to complete the case.

With reference to the New German Penal Code, it is announced that the National Liberal party have, in conjunction with the Ultramontanes and Socialist Democrats, resolved upon the rejection of the six clauses directed against the liberty of the press.

On the 1st instant, at Coventry, a banquet was held to celebrate the Conservative victories at the last municipal elections. Allusion was made to the present satisfactory position of the Conservative cause, and a local organising committee was formed to watch Conservative interests.

A telegram from Rome states that of four projects, including Garibaldi's, for the improvement of the Tiber, submitted to the Council of Public Works, not one has been adopted, but that the Council itself has proposed a fifth, which will be definitely carried out, at an estimated cost of ten millions.

Blinding showers of snow have fallen over the north of Scotland. The frost is intense. In Fifeshire and Forfarshire the snow lies to the depth of from four to six inches. Farther north the fall has been much heavier.

PROPOSED MEMORIAL OF THE LATE BISHOP OF BRECHIN.—Earl Strathmore presided on Monday at an influential meeting, in London, to supplement the movement now on foot in Scotland to found a memorial to the late Bishop of Brechin. Numerous letters of sympathy were read, among them one from Mr. Gladstone, enclosing a cheque for £150; also from Lord Salisbury, Earl Devon, and other gentlemen. It was decided that the memorial should take the form of an episcopal residence for the diocese of Brechin, and also a proper memorial to be hereafter decided on.—The Bishop of Oxford, Mr. Beresford Hope, the Bishop of Argyll, the Dean of St. Paul's, and Mr. Tritton supported a resolution pledging the meeting to co-operate with the movement.

An Irish gentleman relating some astounding feats of British bravery in the Crimea, was inquired of by an incredulous listener, "Faith, sir, if I might be so bould, where did yer get yer intelligence?" "Shure an' I found it in the chape newspaper," was the answer. "An' do ye belave what ye see in chape publications?" "Why not, when it's a gintleman as prents it?" inquired Mr. O'Shaughnessy. "Bekase, by the powers, I don't think they can afford to print so much truth for so little money."

The number of Post Offices in Great Britain was increased last year by 280, making in all nearly 13,000.

PIRACY IN SPANISH WATERS.—In consequence of representations made to the Spanish Government by her Majesty's Minister at Madrid, Mr. Layard, as to the molestation suffered by British trading vessels at the hands of subjects of Spain, a direct assurance has been given by the Spanish Government that every endeavour shall be made to suppress piratical acts in waters under its jurisdiction.

DEATH OF LORD FITZWALTER.—Lord Fitzwalter died on Monday afternoon, at his seat, Goodnestone Park, near Canterbury. His lordship, Brook William Bridges, was the son of the late Sir Brook William Bridges, Bart., was born in 1801, and succeeded his father in the baronetcy in 1829. He was educated at Winchester School and at Oriel College, Oxford, and was M.P. for East Kent from February to July, 1852, and from April, 1857, to April, 1868, when he was created a peer of the United Kingdom. He had established before the House of Lords that he was one of the co-heirs, and in all probability the sole heir, to the barony of Fitzwalter, which was created in 1295 and fell into abeyance in 1756. His lordship was chairman of the quarter sessions for East Kent.

Business Announcements.

E. FARNSWORTH,
Wholesale and Retail
FRUIT AND POTATO MERCHANT,
NEWMARKET AND VICTORIA STREETS, CONSETT,

HAS always on hand an excellent supply of FRUIT in season. Fresh BUTTER and EGGS and CHEESE of excellent quality. Fresh RABBITS daily. Licensed Dealer in TOBACCO and GAME.

THOMAS CHRISTER,

BEGS to inform the Public of Consett and Neighbourhood that he has commenced business in New and Second-hand Clothes, and hopes, by Selling at the Lowest Prices, to merit a share of their Patronage.

Best Prices given for Goods.

ADDRESS—NEW SHOP,
JOHN STREET, CONSETT. 268g

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SPIRIT STORE,
VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT.

JAMES DONNELLY

BEGS to inform his Friends and the Public generally that he has OPENED a Wholesale and Retail SPIRIT STORE in Victoria Street, Consett, and, by keeping SCOTCH and IRISH WHISKEYS and other SPIRITS of Good Quality, he hopes to obtain their patronage and support.

MAIN AND ROBINSON,
MILLWRIGHTS AND ENGINEERS,
GIBSON STREET, CONSETT,

BEG to announce that they have commenced business as above, where they are prepared to execute all Mill Work, together with the Manufacture of Crushing Machines and Circular and Endless Saws, Thrashing Machines, Reaping Machines, together with every description of Agricultural Implements. All orders promptly attended to. 687g

MRS. CHRISTOPHER,
NORTH-EASTERN HOTEL,
(Near Benfieldside Station, Blackhill),

BEGS to return her sincere thanks for the liberal support accorded to her late husband and self, and respectfully intimates that she continues to LET OUT POSTING HORSES and CONVEYANCES on HIRE at moderate terms.

☞ All Orders left at the above Address punctually attended to.

Funerals completely Furnished. 658g

MRS. I. ELSDON,

RESPECTFULLY intimates to her Friends and the Public that she has commenced business as GENERAL PROVISION DEALER, in VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT, and has always on hand HOME-MADE BREAD, TEA CAKES, &c.

SOUP and BROTH ready every day.

TEA, COFFEE, and other Refreshments provided on the shortest notice. 177g

JAMES PALLISER,
FAMILY GROCER, PROVISION MERCHANT, AND COMMISSION AGENT,
5 AND 6, FOUNDRY ROW, BLACKHILL.

J. P. begs most respectfully to inform his Friends and the Public that he has succeeded Mr. A. Simpson in the above place, and is prepared to offer GOODS (in quality and cheapness) equal to anyone in the Trade.

Agent for the Royal Life and Fire Assurance Company and the Union Permanent Building Society. 711g

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

VALUATIONS MADE FOR PROBATE AND LEGACY DUTIES.

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

☞ All Orders attended to with care and punctuality.

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.

TODD'S QUININE WINE strengthens the whole system. The genuine is manufactured only by JOHN TODD, Chemist, Carlisle, and bears his name on the Government Stamp. Sold by all Chemists. Ask for and have only

TODD'S QUININE WINE.

Agents—W. Ayre, Grocer, Middle Street, and D. Wilkie, Chemist, Front Street, Consett; J. A. Curry, Grocer, Dipton; T. J. Muse, Castleside; and Joseph Robinson, Chemist, Stanley.

THE RIGHT THING AT LAST.

THE EAGLE BOOT COMPANY'S WHOLESALE AND HOME MANUFACTURERS' RETAIL BRANCH SHOP AT CONSETT.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—Seeing the necessity there is in your district for a Good, Useful, and Cheap Article, the Eagle Boot Company have opened a Branch Retail Shop in Consett, where you can have your Goods at Wholesale Prices.

Everything that our Shop shall be done to secure your favours, in every Branch of the Trade.

	s.	d.
A good and gentlemanly looking pair of Elastic Boots	8	6
A good Working Boot (strong)	6	6
Ladies' Elastic Boots (calf)	3	6
Block Kid Boots, lady looking	6	6
Both Ladies' and Gentlemen's up to 16s.		
Children's in proportion.		

REPAIRING DEPARTMENT.
Your Shoes mended at once.
Punctuality will have the greatest attention.

N.B.—Note the address,
THE EAGLE BOOT COMPANY,
SHAKESPEARE STREET, CONSETT,
G. ROYCE & CO., Proprietors,
Leicester and Mansfield.

HAVE you been to visit the CHEAP DRAPERY and READY-MADE DEPARTMENT, at
28, NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT?
If not, I think you will do well by calling and inspecting the very large and well-assorted, and one of the cheapest stocks in the North of England.

DRAPERIES, &c.

Calicoes, from 2½d.; Flannels, from 10½d.; Winceys, from 4½d.; Blue Flannels, from 1s.; Scarlet Flannels, from 9½d.; Wool Shirtings, from 1s. 3½d.; Union Shirtings, from 10½d.; Wincey Shirtings, from 6½d.; Wool Tartans, from 1s. 3½d.; French Merinoes, from 4½d.; Fancy Dresses, from 9½d.; Checked Winceys, from 9½d.; Wool Shawls, in all patterns, from 4s. 11d.; Wool Shawlettes, from 11½d.; Blankets, from 10s. 9d.; Umbrellas, from 2s. 11d.

READY-MADES.

Boys' Suits, from 10s. 9d.; Boys' Reefers, from 5s. 6d.; Boys' Winter Overcoats, from 5s. 9d.; Youths' Suits, from 14s. 11d.; Youths' Trousers, from 5s. 9d.; Young Men's Suits, from 18s. 11d.; Young Men's Coats, from 10s. 9d.; Young Men's Reefers, from 10s. 6d.; Young Men's Winter Overcoats, from 10s. 11d.; Men's Suits, from 27s. 11d.; Men's Trousers, from 10s. 6d.; Men's Coats, from 11s. 6d.; Men's Vests, from 5s. 11d.; Men's Trousers, from 9s. 11d.; Men's Winter Overcoats, from 15s. 11d.; Men's Reefers, from 10s. 6d.; Ready-made Shirts, from 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 2s. 11d., 3s. 6d., 3s. 11d., 4s. 6d., 4s. 11d., 5s. 9d., 6s. 6d., 6s. 11d., 7s. 6d., 7s. 11d., and 8s. 6d.

Hyde Park Scarfs, Shetland and Wool Scarfs, Promenade Scarfs, Jackets, Mantles, Capes, Frills, Fringes, Wool Hoods, Hats, Mits and Cuffs, Wool Pelisse, Wool Boots, Collars, Ties, Braces, Gloves, Stays, &c., &c.

Men's Cloth and Scalskin Caps, Felt Hats, Waterproof Coats and Leggings.

A large Assortment of Scotch Yarns and Wools to all shades

AT
R. PICKERING'S,
28, NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT.

Business Announcements.

JOHNSON ROBSON,
PAINTER, GLAZIER, PAPER-HANGER, &c.,
66, DURHAM ROAD, BLACKHILL.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of PAPER HANGINGS 691g

JOHN BRYSON,
COACH AND HOUSE PAINTER, GLAZIER, &c.,

BEGS to inform his Friends and the Public generally that he has entered the Shop lately occupied by Mr. J. Dawson, plumber, 5, VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT.

All Orders punctually attended to. 692g

GLAZING and PICTURE FRAMING of every description executed on the shortest notice and most reasonable prices by

L. ISAACSON,
12, JOHN STREET, CONSETT.

A large quantity of WATERPROOF COATS and LEGGINGS very cheap. 91g

ROBERT MORGAN,
DIPTON.

BRANDY	4s. 6d.	4s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
Irish WHISKY	2s. 6d.	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
Scotch WHISKEY	2s. 6d.	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
RUM	2s. 6d.	3s. 6d.	
GIN	2s. 8d.	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.

Good ALE on Draught at 6d. per quart. 225g

NOTICE,

JOHN ARMSTRONG,
WEST KYO, NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN,

WISHES to inform his Friends and the Public generally that he has succeeded Business as PUBLIC AUCTIONEER, and hopes, by strict attention to Business, to merit a share of patronage and support. 712l

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

JOHN DAWSON,
PLUMBER AND GAS FITTER,

RESPECTFULLY returns his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public of Consett and surrounding district, for the patronage already accorded to him, and begs to intimate that he has now

REMOVED
To more commodious premises,
No. 7, SHAKESPEARE STREET,
(below the Town Hall)
CONSETT,

Where he has always on hand a large assortment of Chandeliers, Water Closets, Spouting and Gas Fittings.

AUTUMN NOVELTIES,
IN
SHAWLS, SKIRTS, MANTLES, AND HOSIERY

The New HYDE PARK MANTLE—Children's, at 8s. 11d.; Ladies', from 13s. 9d.; beautiful design in New French Hosiery, from 2s. 9d. to 3s. 6d. per pair.

WINCEYS, from 3½d. to 2s. per yard.
Heavy SHAWLS, from 2s. 11d. to 12s. 6d.
SILK UMBRELLAS, at 4s. 11d., with chain.
Men's WOOL and UNION SHIRTS, from 2s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.
BLANKETS, really good value, from 12s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.

READY-MADES.
A lot of Men's TROUSERS at 10s. 6d., usual price, 16s. 6d.
Heavy PILOT JACKETS, from 16s. 6d.
TROUSERS and VESTS in great variety

AT
JACOB DOWSON'S,
BLACKHILL. 186g

NEW MILLINERY! NEW MILLINERY!
NEW MILLINERY!!!

A TREAT FOR CONSETT.

T. ROWE
THE CHEAP DRAPER,
16, VICTORIA STREET,

BEGS to inform the people of Consett and surrounding district that he has bought for ready cash an entirely NEW STOCK of MILLINERY. Beautiful HATS and BONNETS in all the Newest Styles of the day.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The above Department will be under the able management of Mrs. HALPE OED, late of Middle Street, Consett, who will be glad to see any of her old friends.

NEW DRESSES in great variety. Hundreds to choose from at nominal prices.

NEW PRINTS, in beautiful patterns, from 3½d per yard; Hoyle's best, at 6d. per yard.

The Cheapest CALICOS in the World from 1½d per yard.

NEW HOSIERY, GLOVES, TIES, COLLARS, LINEN SETTS, &c.

NEW SKIRTS in every make and style.

NEW FLOWERS, FEATHERS, RIBBONS, &c.

A special lot of TRIMMINGS, BUTTONS, RIBBONS, VELVETS, YAK LACE, &c. This is a rare chance for Dressmakers, who will be supplied at the lowest London Wholesale Prices.

READY MADES! READY MADES!! READY MADE SUITS!!!

New arrival of MEN'S, YOUTH'S and BOYS' READY-MADE CLOTHING, suitable for the present Season, at most reasonable prices.

The largest and best assorted STOCK of ALLOA YARNS, WOOLS, and WORSTEDS in Consett.

NOTICE.—Wanted for ALEXANDRA ELDER, Dyer and Cleaner, Newcastle. Goods Dyed and Cleaned on the shortest Notice, and on reasonable terms.

Note the address—
THOMAS ROWE,
16, VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT. 692?

CREOSOTED CARBOLIC SOAP
MIXES INSTANTANEOUSLY WITH WATER IN ALL PROPORTIONS.

CREOSOTED CARBOLIC SOAP — A SURE CURE AND PREVENTIVE FOR FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

To be convinced of the value of Creosote and Carbolic Acid for this Disease, see the "Daily Telegraph," of the 10th September and 13th October, 1875.

CREOSOTED CARBOLIC SOAP — DESTROYS ALL PESTS THAT INFEST ANIMALS and PLANTS, such as LICE, BUGS, FLEAS, TICKS, ANTS, MEALY BUG, SCALE, THRUSH, &c.

CREOSOTED CARBOLIC SOAP
DISINFECTS
LINEN, CLOTHING, &c., AFTER CONTAGIOUS DISEASES, SUCH AS SMALL-POX, ITCH, MEASLES, AND TYPHUS AND ALL OTHER FEVERS.
One Dressing Cures the Itch.

CREOSOTED CARBOLIC SOAP — KILLS BLACK BEETLES, COCKROACHES, CRICKETS, &c.

CREOSOTED CARBOLIC SOAP
PURIFIES
BILGE WATER, HOLDS OF SHIPS, DRAINS, CLOSETS, ABROAD, &c.

1 Gallon, 2s. 6d.; 2 Gallons, 4s.; 5 Gallons, 9s.; 10 Gallons, 17s.
Pint Bottles, 9s. per dozen; Quart Bottles, 18s. per dozen.

Post-office Orders and Cheques payable to G. FOWLER, with sample Order. London references for Monthly Accounts. Agents Wanted.
Crown Laboratories: White Post Lane, London, E.

Business Announcements.

THOMAS SWAINSTON,
GROCER, TEA DEALER, AND GENERAL PROVISION MERCHANT,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,

RESPECTFULLY returns thanks to his Friends and the Public generally for the liberal support accorded to him during the time he has been in business.

Whilst apologising for any inconvenience that his Patrons may have experienced during the extensive Alterations to his Premises, he trusts that the additional space now placed at his command will enable him to execute all orders with greater comfort to his Customers, and begs to assure them that no effort shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of their favours

THOMAS SWAINSTON,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT. 43g

SHAW AND ATKINSON

Are now offering an immense

STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING

Of every description at very much under the Regular Prices:

INTENDING Purchasers will find it to their advantage to inspect these Goods, as the Styles, combined with the large Variety to Select from, cannot fail to be appreciated.

CONSETT, LEADGATE, AND ANNFIELD PLAIN.

V. B.

NOTICE! SPECIAL NOTICE!!

THE Season's NEW and FASHIONABLE GOODS are just to hand, including rich and exquisite designs in French and Berlin Fans; Hair and Head Ornaments; Ornamental Hair in splendid variety; Combs and Brushes in Shell, Ivory, and Pearl; Perfumery from London and Paris, including White Rose, Upper Ten, Exquisite, and Centfleur Bouquets; Sponges, Soaps, and Toilet Requisites.

The famed "EAU BOTANIQUE" for every purpose of restoring COLOUR and QUANTITY of HAIR in a few days.

The HAIRDRESSING DEPARTMENT represented by first-London Artistes.—FASHIONS IN WINDOWS.

C. ROUGIER,
PROPRIETOR
29, GREY STREET, NEWCASTLE.
WHOLESALE HOUSE, YORK. 274g

THE SECRET OF OUR SUCCESS.

THE people who don't use our Indian Tea, wonder at our success and even doubt the extent of our transactions. The people who use it, cease to wonder as soon as they sip the first draught of this life-sustaining cup of pleasure. We would have been surprised had the people not appreciated this, our great effort, to secure for them the greatest luxury in the world. Years ago, when Indian Tea was little known and its cultivation little understood, we discovered in the Native Tea Plant of India a great future for the Tea Trade in that Empire. At first, the Growers were cautious and slow. Year after year New Parcels were shown in our Markets, which were readily bought by those who could appreciate real worth. At that time the supply was so limited that we could not offer this Tea alone; we, therefore, commenced by mixing Indian and China Tea together. Demand set in—English enterprise and capital stepped forward to aid the new country and opened fresh Tea Gardens. The sharpest competition existed amongst the new Growers, their great ambition being to produce the finest quality. This healthy competition has secured a supply of the finest Tea in the world. (We write this advisedly after 30 years' experience as Dealers in Tea.) To support the views of the Growers, we resolved to sell the finest quality only and no other. This we fixed at 4s. per lb., a high price we admit. We had confidence in our judgment and faith in the public. You will think we trusted confidently when we inform you that last year we sold 136,537 lbs. of Tea. We believe, we are now doing the largest Indian Tea Trade in England. We are now in direct communication with the Indian Tea Growers. Years of careful observation have made us acquainted with most of the Tea Gardens under cultivation on the hills or in the valleys of India. The extent of our sales has made it to the interest of Growers and Importers to forward us samples under offer of the finest Teas, as soon as they arrive in England. These advantages are not lost sight of by us. After we have written all this about the development of our Trade, we must now answer the question as to the secret of our success. We answer, it has taken us many years of careful study to learn the peculiar character of the produce of every Tea Garden, and, what is more, we are still learning. This knowledge helps us to combine in our present 4s. Indian Tea, the produce of 17 Tea Plantations, each having a distinct character. This combination only known to ourselves, is the Tea that charms and makes the evening meal an hour of pleasure to thousands of the tea-drinking public. We should like you to set aside your prejudice and test the correctness of our judgment as to the strength, lasting power, and economy of Indian Tea.

WILLIAM STEWART, THE TEA DEALER,
CENTRAL ESTABLISHMENT, 33, GRAINGER STREET,
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT, 33, SANDHILL,
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT, 22, MOSLEY STREET,
SUNDERLAND BRANCH, CORNER OF FREDERICK ROAD, HIGH STREET. } NEWCASTLE. 644

GEORGE WARD,
CARTWRIGHT, JOINER, AND UNDERTAKER,
KNITSLEY LANE, CONSETT,
(Adjoining Mr. Glendinning's, Blacksmith,)
AND MEDOMSLEY.

RESPECTFULLY announces that he has recently commenced Business at Consett, as above, and hopes, by strict attention and moderate charges, to merit public support. Orders received at either of his establishments, will meet with prompt attention. 244g

JOSEPH PATON,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
BLACKHILL,

RESPECTFULLY intimates to the Inhabitants of Consett and Neighbourhood that he has OPENED a NEW SHOP in MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT, and hopes, by strict attention to Business, to merit a share of public patronage.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery of every description Cleaned and Repaired on the premises. 272g

RECOMMENDED BY THE FACULTY.

ROBINSON'S EFFERVESCING VEGETABLE APERIENT is the best Remedy for Bilious Attacks, Sick Headache, Vomiting, Heartburn, Constipation, Impure Blood, Skin Eruptions, Giddiness, &c.

No one should be without it, as it purifies and invigorates the blood, thus acting as a preventative of Small Pox, &c.

Sold retail by all Chemists, in bottles 2s. 3d. each; wholesale, JOHN ISMAY, Newcastle.

Prepared only by JOSEPH ROBINSON, Chemist, Stanley. 685?

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

Office and Stores—
LISLE STREET, NORTHUMBERLAND STREET,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.
JOHN BOSWICK, Agent.

NEW PLUMBING, GASFITTING, AND BELL-HANGING ESTABLISHMENT.

T. D. LAMB
(LATE OF EDINBURGH),

HAS OPENED an Establishment in ST. GEORGE'S PLACE, BLACKHILL, where Plumbing, Gasfitting, and Bellhanging Work will be done at the low est charges. A good Job guaranteed.

N.B.—Repairs executed with uttermost dispatch.

WILLIAM HALL,
MACHINE AGENT, DIPTON.

EUROPEAN, HOWE'S, BELGRAVIA, TAYLOR'S, or any other SEWING MACHINE in the Trade; also KNITTING MACHINES, WASHING MACHINES, MANGLING MACHINES, WRINGING MACHINES, and STRAGE MACHINES.

Any of these Machines on Hire; the Hire to go on Payment.

Sewing Machines Cleaned, Adjusted, Repaired, or Exchanged.

☞ Instruction Free by an Experienced Machinist.

Business Announcements.

JOHN GLENDINNING,
BLACKSMITH,
KNITSLEY LANE, CONSETT,

RESPECTFULLY intimates, that in addition to his regular Business, he is prepared to Lead Coals and undertake every other description of Carting. 304g

PRIVATE EDUCATION, BLACKHILL.

J. C. WYLIE,
CONTINENTAL CORRESPONDENT,

TERMS, from One Guinea per Quarter. Secret Service in Family Documents, &c., and in all matters requiring Literary, Political, and Historical Research. 143g

VALUABLE AND DESIRABLE
VILLA AND OTHER BUILDING SITES
FOR SALE,
IN LARGE OR SMALL PLOTS,
ON THE BENFIELDSIDE ESTATE.

APPLY TO
WILLIAM RAW,
AUCTIONEER, VALUER, SURVEYOR,
AND COMMISSION AGENT,
BLACKHILL,
— CO. DURHAM.

278g

FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENTAL, and PLATE GLASS INSURANCES effected through the following First-class Offices:—
The London Assurance Corporation—Fire and Life, Established 1720.
The Ocean, Railway, and General Accident Assurance Company.
The United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution, for Mutual Assurance of Lives.
The Scottish Commercial Insurance Company—Fire and Life.
The London and County Plate-glass Assurance Company.
The Commercial Guarantee Society.
Full Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and other particulars may be had from Mr. ADAM BRODIE, Auctioneer, Valuer, and Accountant, Sole Agent for Consett and district. 302g

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

BEFORE YOU FURNISH,
GO TO
WILLIAM WILKINSON'S
FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, AT CATCHGATE.

THE Largest and Cheapest Stock of HOUSE FURNISHINGS in the District always on hand. Well-seasoned Household Furniture; Brass and Iron Bedsteads, in great variety, from 14s. 6d. upwards; Flocks, Feathers, and Rabbit Down; Ready-made Ticks; Paraffin Lamps, from the best makers; and Paraffin Oil.

Agent for the Home Washing and Mangling Machines and Hardy and Bury's Patent Picks.

Pianofortes, Harmoniums, and other Musical Instruments; also, Clocks, Watches, and Jewellery at wholesale and retail prices.

☞ ADDRESS:—
CATCHGATE, OPPOSITE THE TOWN HALL.

THOMAS SMITH,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
BURNOPFIELD,

HAS now on hand a choice selection of SPIRITS, WINES, &c., which he offers at the following prices:—

SPIRITS.

Good Scotch Whiskey, at 2s. 6d., 3s., and 3s. 6d. per bottle.	
" Irish "	2s. 6d., 3s., and 3s. 6d. "
" Rum at 2s. 6d. and 3s.	"
" Gin at 2s. 3d., 2s. 6d., and 3s.	"
" Brandy at 3s. 6d.	"
Best French Brandy (Brown) at 4s. 6d. and 5s. 6d.	"
" " " (Pale) at 4s. 6d. and 5s. 6d.	"
(Bottles included.)	
Good Scotch or Irish Whiskey at 12s., 16s., and 18s. per gallon, in jars.	
" Rum at 12s. and 16s. per gallon, in jars.	
" Gin at 12s. and 15s. "	

WINES.

Good Port Wine at 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 4s. per bottle.
" Sherry " at 2s., 2s. 6d., and 3s. 6d. "
Champagne, in quarts, 6s.; in pints, 3s. 6d. per bottle.
Ginger and other British Wines at 1s. 6d. "

THOMAS SMITH,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
BURNOPFIELD. 309g

JOHN COLE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
ALE, PORTER, AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
FRONT STREET, LEADGATE,

BEGS to return thanks to his Friends and the public for their kind patronage during the time he has been in business, and hopes, by continuing to supply them with WINES, SPIRITS, ALES, PORTER, &c., of the best quality, to still merit a continuance of their favours.

J. C. having laid in a large Stock of the Best Brands of SPIRITS, is prepared to compete with any house in the trade.

LIST OF PRICES.

SPIRITS.

Brandy	3s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.
Whisky	2s. 3d. to 3s. 6d.
Rum	2s. 3d. to 3s. 6d.
Gin	2s. 3d. to 3s. 6d.

ALES, &c.

Sparkling Edinburgh Ales, on Draught, 5d. per quart.
Burton Ale, 6d., usually sold at 8d.
Bottled Ale and Porter, from 2s. 3d. per Dozen Pints.
Bottled Ale and Porter, from 4s. to 4s. 6d. per Dozen Quarts.
Families Supplied with ALE in Nine, Eighteen, and Thirty-six Gallon Casks on reasonable terms.

☞ Orders by Post punctually attended to, and delivered free of charge by J. C.'s own Waggon. 710l

UNION PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY
(Enrolled in 1866, under the then existing Acts of Parliament, and incorporated under the Building Societies' Act, 1874), 19, SUN STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

SOLICITORS:—MESSRS. ALLAN AND DAVIES, 23, Grainger Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

CONSETT BRANCH OF THE UNION PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY.

A BRANCH of this Society will be commenced in the LIBRARY, BLACKHILL, on MONDAY EVENING, 13th December, 1875, at seven o'clock, and be held every Fourth Monday at the same hour.

LOCAL COMMITTEE:—
Mr. T. RIDLEY, Merchant, Blackhill.
" GEO. DURKITT, Agent, "
" J. ELTRINGHAM, Builder, "
" T. SIDDELL, Agent, "
" J. W. DAVISON, Ironmonger, Consett.
" J. COLLINSON, Boot and Shoemaker, Consett.
" GEO. HAWDON, Agent, Leadgate.
" WM. WILSON, Grocer, Shotley Bridge.

LOCAL AGENT:—
MR. JAMES PALLISER, Blackhill.

N.B.—Members joining this Branch will participate in, and enjoy all the profits and benefits arising from, a well-established Society, the same as if they had joined the Parent Society itself.

Shares or parts of shares, from one-fifth of a Share (2s. a month) and upwards can be taken up at any time, without back payments, and will bear interest from the date of issue at 6 per cent. compound interest, and can be withdrawn with such interest added on by giving a month's previous notice in writing.

Prospectuses Shares of One Pound each may be taken up on application to the Local Agent, bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on the 19th June and 19th December in each year.

Any further information will be given on application to the Local Agent, Mr. JAMES PALLISER, or to the SECRETARY at the Head Office. 272g

Business Announcements.

B. MOODY,
WATCHMAKER, EBCHESTER.

JOSEPH HOWARD AND CO.,
SHARE AND MONEY BROKERS, INSURANCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
BLACKHILL, CO. DURHAM.

MONEY advanced upon approved security. 251g

FOR WINES, SPIRITS, AND ALES OF THE FINEST QUALITY, GO TO

JOHN THOMPSON'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WINE AND SPIRIT STORES, LEADGATE.

CASTLESIDE.

WILLIAM BAINBRIDGE

BEGS to intimate that he has COMMENCED the CLOGGING BUSINESS, and is prepared to execute Orders with promptitude. Also, he continues to Knit and Repair all kinds of Hosiery with his Patent Knitting Machine. 320g

LADIES' SCHOOL, WEAR TERRACE, BISHOP AUCKLAND.

PRINCIPAL—MRS. CLEMINSON.

PUPILS from this SCHOOL have Passed the Middle Class Examinations of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Durham, and obtained Honours, Prizes, and Titles. 7076

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

J. R. SMITH,
PLUMBER AND GASFITTER,
SHERBURN TERRACE, CONSETT,

BEGS to inform his Customers and the Public generally that he has now on hand a choice and varied Assortment of
GAS FITTINGS AND PARAFFIN LAMPS,
Which he is prepared to supply at Wholesale Prices.
Also, a large Stock of
METAL SPOUTING.

J. R. S. also wishes to announce that he has received a large Consignment of
DOTY LAMPS,
Which are so highly spoken of by the Admiralty, and now in use in our Lighthouses.

N.B.—All Repairs executed at the shortest notice an on the most reasonable terms. 258g

NOTICE TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

GEORGE HOBSON

TAKES this opportunity of thanking his numerous Friends for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him during the many years he has been in business, and begs to inform them that he has now got his Mill under thorough repair, and, with the addition of extra CRUSHING and SPLITTING MILLS, he is now in a position to fully meet the requirements of his Friends and the Public. Particular attention will be paid to Grinding, Crushing, or Splitting Grain for Farmers and the Trade.

Try G. H.'s CRUSHED OATS and BEANS for Horses.
Try G. H.'s CRUSHED MIXED HORSE FEED.
Try G. H.'s MIXED COW FEED.
Try G. H.'s MIXED PIG FEED.
Pure BARLEY MEAL, PEA MEAL, INDIAN MEAL and every other Article in the Trade on the most reasonable terms.

HARPERLEY STEAM AND WATER CORN MILLS
(Warehouse, Catchgate),
NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN.

ESTABLISHED, 1817. 238g

Public Notices.

NOTICE! NOTICE!!

ANY Person found Trespassing in pursuit of Game, gathering Mushrooms, Brambles, &c., on Middle Heads, Oliverford, Knitsley Grange, Aller Heads, Lyerdeen, R wley, Dean Houl, and Healeyfield Farms will be Prosecuted as the Law directs.
July, 1875. 7132

CONSETT WESLEYAN CHAPEL.

SPECIAL SERVICES will be held in the above Place of Worship, on SUNDAY, December 19, 1875, when Two SERMONS will be preached, in the Morning at Half-past Ten and Evening at Six o'clock, by MR. T. FRENCH, of Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Collection at the close of each Service in aid of the Organ Fund. 322g

FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE, SNOWS GREEN.

THE Inhabitants of Shotley Bridge and the Neighbourhood are earnestly invited to attend Two MEETINGS for RELIGIOUS WORSHIP, to be held in FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE, SNOWS GREEN, on SUNDAY, the 12th instant, at Half-past Ten in the Morning and Six o'clock in the Evening, when a Minister from America is expected to be present.
12th Month, 1875. 326g

EBCHESTER SCHOOL.

THE OPENING of the above School will be inaugurated on TUESDAY, the 14th December, 1875.
There will be Divine Service in the Church at Half-past Two p.m., and a SERMON will be preached by the VENERABLE ARCHDEACON PREST, M.A., after which a Collection will be made in aid of the Building Fund.
A PUBLIC TEA will be provided by the Villagers in the School at Four o'clock, and an AMATEUR CONCERT held at Half-past Six in the Evening by the Hamsterley and Ebchester Choirs, assisted by kind Friends.
Tea, 1s.; Concert—Front Seats, 1s.; Back do., 6d.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGISTRATION ACT. 1874.

THE following places and times have been appointed by the Registrar for the requirements of Registration:—
First TUESDAY in each Month, at Mrs CHRISTOPHER'S, Blackhill, from Nine a.m. to Eleven a.m.
First TUESDAY in each Month, at the LOCAL BOARD-room, Consett, from Twelve noon to Two p.m.
First TUESDAY in each Month, at Mr LAIDLOW'S, 119, Leadgate, from Three p.m. to Five p.m.
Second MONDAY in each Month, at Mrs MARY ROBSON'S, Medomsley, from Nine a.m. to Ten a.m.
Second MONDAY in each Month, at Mr STOKER'S, Westwood Colliery, from Eleven a.m. to Two p.m.
Second MONDAY in each Month, at Mr WILLIAM CHARLTON'S, Ebchester Hill, from Three p.m. to Five p.m.
Second TUESDAY in each Month, at Mr POTTS', Castleside, from Two p.m. to Four p.m.
First FRIDAY in each Month, at Mr WILSON'S, Satley, from One p.m. to Three p.m.
Second FRIDAY in each Month, at Mr THOMAS HUNTER'S, Annfield Plain Wood Cottages, from Ten a.m. to Twelve noon.
Third MONDAY in each Month, at Mr JACKSON'S, National School, Holmside, from Eleven a.m. to One p.m.
First MONDAY in each Month, at Mr THOMAS WAUGH'S, Hill Top, from Eight a.m. to Ten a.m.
First MONDAY in each Month, at Mr COCKERILL'S, Quebec, from Eleven a.m. to One p.m.
First MONDAY in each Month, at Mr SIDDELL'S, Old Cornsay, from Three p.m. to Five p.m.
At my OFFICE, Lanchester, on WEDNESDAYS, from Eleven a.m. to Four p.m.; and SATURDAYS, from Eleven a.m. to Four p.m.
It is now compulsory for all persons to attend on the Registrar under pain of prosecution.
JOHN JAMES THOMPSON,
Registrar of Births and Deaths for the Sub-district of Lanchester.

Public Notices.

FURNITURE REMOVED on very Reasonable Terms, by THOS. ROBSON, Carrier, &c., Annfield Plain. 329g

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the GAME over the Estates of Priestfield, Lints Green, and Loft House is strictly Preserved. Anyone found Trespassing will be prosecuted according to Law. 331d

NOTICE.

THE DIPTON STRING BAND will COMMENCE a QUADRILLE PARTY on WEDNESDAY NIGHT, December 15th, 1875, at the house of Mr. YOUNG, Prince of Wales Inn, Flint Hill. 321g

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the GAME upon the Knitsley Mill Farm is strictly Preserved. Trespassers will be Prosecuted as the Law directs.
By order,
HENRY RITSON.
December 1st, 1875. 312g

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.

ANY Person Removing, Altering, or Tampering with any Meter, Pipe, or other Property of the above Gas Company, without first obtaining the said Company's permission, will be prosecuted according to Law.
By order of the Directors,
August 21st, 1875. M. RICHLEY, Secretary

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that 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 therefore, upon proof of the use of the Gas, without first obtaining such leave, such Person or Person 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

THEATRE ROYAL, CONSETT,
Lessee, ...Mr. EDWARD FIELDING.

[LICENSED TO PLAY THE PIECES OF THE DRAMATIC AUTHORS' SOCIETY.]

FOR THE WEEK COMMENCING DEC. 13TH.

MONDAY,
CARPENTER OF ROUEN.
TUESDAY,
ESMERALDA.
WEDNESDAY,
STAFF OF DIAMONDS.
THURSDAY,
LIFE'S REVENGE.
FRIDAY,
BELPHEGOR.
SATURDAY,
RICHARD III.

The Performance will conclude each Night with a Laughable Farce.

On FRIDAY, a Chain-Stitch SEWING MACHINE will be given away.
On SATURDAY, a Live GOOSE will be given away.

ADMISSION:—6d., 1s., and 2s.

To Let.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a HOUSE containing Four large Rooms, situated in Front Street, Medomsley, suitable for a Butcher, Tailor, or Bootmaker.—Apply to Mrs. ROBSON, Medomsley. 323g

Lost.

LOST, at the Hirings, Shotley Bridge, on the 10th November, 1875, a Silver LEVER WATCH, with the maker's name—Robert Marshall, Highgate—and the owner's name engraved thereon. Anyone returning the same to JOHN BROWELL, Ebchester, will be rewarded. 238g

To Lend.

LOANS AND MORTGAGES.—Money to lend in sums of £50 and upwards, on personal security, at 5 per cent. per annum interest, repayable in one to seven years. Also several sums upon mortgage of freeholds and leaseholds from 3½ per cent. Terms 10 to 21 years. No commission charged. Apply to Messrs. BEVAN, 10, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C., personally (preferred) or by letter.—N.B.—Interest is payable half-yearly, and is not required in advance. 6929

Contracts.

TO FARMERS.

NOTICE.

THE GAS COMPANY are prepared to receive Tenders for the purchase of all the Gas Lime produced at their Works for Twelve Months, commencing January 1st, 1876.—Offers to be sent to the SECRETARY not later than December 30th, 1875. Quantity—from 150 to 200 Tons.
By order,
M. RICHLEY, Secretary.
Gas Office, Shotley Bridge,
Dec. 9th, 1875. 332g

For Sale.

WASTE PAPER, in good condition, may be had at the *Guardian* Office at 2d. per lb.

FOR SALE, Three FREEHOLD COTTAGES, of Two Rooms each, self-contained, and about 270 yards of FREEHOLD LAND, situate in Benfieldside Lane, Blackhill.—Apply to J. BATY, Esq., Solicitor, Hexham, or to Mr. R. JACKSON, *Guardian* Office, Consett. 162g

TO INNKEEPERS.

A LIGHT LANDAU, a BROUGHAM, a large BRAKE, a STATION OMNIBUS, a GIG and a DOG CART, and Two MOURNING COACHES FOR SALE.—Apply to ATKINSON and PHILIPSON, Newcastle.

SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT AT DIPTON.

A VERY superior BLOCK of NEW FREEHOLD PROPERTY, excellently situated, consisting of SHOP and DWELLING-HOUSE, containing Six Rooms and Pantry, with a COTTAGE of Two Rooms and Pantry, a large Yard, with good Stable, and all other conveniences, suitable for any class of business.
Particulars will be given by Mr J. G. SMITH, Auctioneer, 3, West Street, Gateshead, and of Mr. A. PHILLIPSON, Proprietor Dipton. 311g

DIPTON.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a substantial and well-arranged FREEHOLD SHOP and HOUSE, containing Five Rooms and Cellar, with Yard, a large Stable, Slaughter-house, and all other conveniences. These excellent premises are well situated, and now in the occupation of Mr. Keenleyside, Butcher. Half of purchase-money can remain upon property at a small per centage if necessary, for any given time agreed upon.—Apply to Mr. JAMES MARSHALL. 310g

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

A GENTLEMAN'S OMNIBUS, of very modern make; a Wagonette OMNIBUS; a WAGONETTE; a Back-to-back PHÆTON; a Mail and Stanhope PHÆTON; a Pair-horse LANDAU, with patent head; also a One-horse LANDAU; a Pair-horse BROUGHAM; also a light One-horse BROUGHAM; several Albert Park, Sociable, and other PHÆTONS in excellent order. A light BRAKE. Some excellent Double and Single HARNESS.
May be seen at Messrs. ATKINSON and PHILIPSON'S, 15, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
N.B.—Drawings and particulars of any of the Carriages sent on application.

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. J. Murray.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE AT DIPTON.

MR. JOHN MURRAY, instructed by Mr. C. CALVERT, will SELL BY AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, December 15th, 1875, at the house of Mr. CLARK, Dipton, all those Two FREEHOLD DWELLING-HOUSES with SHOPS, each containing Shop Cellar, Kitchen, Pantry, 2 Bed-rooms, large Yard, with all other Conveniences, situated at Dipton, and let at the yearly rental of £44. The above Property is situated in the best part of Dipton, and is surrounded by a large population that is rapidly increasing.
Sale at Seven o'clock p.m. 316g

FREE PROPERTY SALE.

MR. JOHN MURRAY will hold a SALE by AUCTION of PROPERTY, at the QUEEN'S HEAD HOTEL, CONSETT, every Three Months, viz., MAY, AUGUST, NOVEMBER, and FEBRUARY. Two per cent. commission if sold.

By Mr. John Jenkins.

TRAFALGAR STREET SALE-ROOMS, CONSETT.

SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.

MR. JOHN JENKINS will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, December 13, 1875, at Messrs. WALTONS' SALE-ROOMS, a large Quantity of FURNITURE, belonging to different parties, consisting of 2 Mahogany Chests of Drawers; 4 Mahogany Sofas; 3 Easy Chairs, in Hair-seating; 2 Easy Rocking Chairs, in Hair-seating; 2 Couches; Desk Bedstead; 3 Mahogany Loo Tables; 6 Hair-seated Chairs; 12 Cane-bottomed Chairs; 2 Kitchen Tables; Four-poled Bedstead; 3 Iron Bedsteads; 10 Pairs of Blankets; 7 Pairs of Sheets; 40 Yards of Cocoa Matting; 2 Clocks; Fenders and Fireirons; Pans and Kettles; together with a large assortment of other Articles too numerous to mention.
N.B.—Parties, having Goods to dispose of, can have them put into this Sale by applying to the AUCTIONEER.
Sale to commence at One o'clock. 319g

Wanted.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, a respectable Middle-aged HOUSEKEEPER.—Apply to Mr. WM. THOMPSON, Satley. 300g

WANTED, an APPRENTICE.—Apply to JOHNSON ROBSON, Painter and Paperhanger, 40, Durham Road, Blackhill. 272g

TO SERVANTS.—WANTED, Young GIRLS and Experienced SERVANTS.—Apply at Miss ATKINSON'S, Register Office, 14, Bensham Road, Gateshead. 225g

TO THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

WANTED, a Good REPAIRER for HANDYSIDE'S Shop, Annfield Plain. 215g

MONEY.

WANTED, £300 and £400 on Mortgage of good Freehold Property.—Apply to ADAM BRODIE, Auctioneer, Consett. 330g

TO CARTMEN.

WANTED, a MARRIED MAN.—For further particulars apply to Mr. WILLIAM STODDART Ebchester.
Ebchester, December 9th, 1875. 324g

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS

1 insertion	4d. per line per insertion.	
2 to 6 insertions	3d.	"
7 to 12 "	2½d.	"
13 "	2d.	"
26 "	1½d.	"
52 "	1d.	"

Paragraph Advertisements are charged one-half more, and Parliamentary Notices double the above rates.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, DEC. 11TH, 1875.

Local and District News.

The hotel robberies still go on as brisk as ever in the North of England. The money is left very often on shelves and in drawers, the proprietors' movements are watched carefully by an interested party, who seizes the first opportunity to bolt with the proceeds of a week's business. A good fire-proof safe can be bought of J. R. HALL, St. Nicholas'-square, Newcastle, for £5, which would prevent the loss of hundreds. 6629

EPP'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutritition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The Best Friends.—In cases of erysipelas, inflammation, ulceration, and all the varieties of skin diseases, Holloway's Ointment never fails to give relief. Its very first application lessens the inflammation, and diminishes both heat and pain. This soothing Ointment, by depurating the blood on its route to or return from the affected part, promotes healthy action. Even old indolent ulcers, which have resisted every other treatment, speedily assume an improved appearance, healthy granulations spring up, the sore contracts, and soon closes by the judicious use of Holloway's noted remedies. In severe and chronic cases the Pills should always be taken, as their purifying, alterative, aperient, and restorative qualities place the whole mass of solids and fluids in a wholesome condition.

CONSETT AND DISTRICT YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—On Thursday evening, Mr. D. Imrie, of Blackhill, read a paper, entitled "Self education," in the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, Consett. There was an excellent attendance. Mr. McLauchlan presided. Mr. Imrie proceeded to speak as to what education was; also, that there were a variety of education, namely, mental, moral, and physical. He went on to show that self education necessitated that the mind should be strengthened and brought into discipline; also, that there should be systematic study, a careful selection of books for study, and by all means to master each subject taken in hand; and showed the foolishness of instability of study. In speaking of religious and moral education, Mr. Imrie remarked that it was possible to be an ignorant religious man, that a person might become a refined and educated infidel, and that a religious education would conduce to happiness. In speaking of physical education, Mr. Imrie affirmed that it was their duty to study and practise it, so as to unfold the energies of the body and develope the physical strength nature gave them by exercise and cleanliness of body and apparel, the result being a sound, well-developed mind in a sound, well-developed body. A hearty discussion followed, engaged in by Messrs. Park, Goudie, Brodie, &c., after which Mr. McLauchlan gave a pathetic and poetic address, in which he displayed not only his scholarliness, but his refined taste and powers as an orator. The meeting closed with devotional exercises, and it was felt to be one of the most successful meetings held this season. The committee are arranging to have a "spelling bee," and anticipate a successful gathering.

THE NEWCASTLE MURDER.—A strenuous effort, we understand, is being made to obtain a commutation of the capital sentence passed upon John William Anderson at the recent Gaol Delivery for the murder of his wife in Mitford Street, Newcastle. For this purpose, a petition has been prepared for presentation to the Home Secretary, and already it has been very numerously and influentially signed. Arrangements for the execution are in the meantime, however, being proceeded with. Wednesday, the 22nd inst., is stated to have been fixed as the day on which the extreme penalty of the law, should no reprieve be received, will be carried out, Marwood being the executioner; and the precise spot within the precincts of the prison on which the scaffold shall be erected will be selected in the course of the present week. This, should it really take place, will be the first private execution of which Newcastle will have been the scene.

TOW LAW LOCAL BOARD.—The monthly meeting of this Board was held in the office on Tuesday evening. Present—Messrs. D. Thomson (chairman), W. Ridley, W. Lmith, A. Robinson, J. Trainor, W. R. Teasdale, and J. Ridley. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Correspondence had been carried on with the Water Company, and the owner of the Gas Works, relative to the way in which the roads were left by them, also with reference to the price of gas. The gas works owner (Mr. Scott) sent a statement, which was deemed satisfactory by the Board, so far as the price of street gas is concerned. A correspondence with the Local Government Board, on Medical Officer's returns, was also read. The Auditor's report was read, which stated that the books and accounts were in the usual good order, and rates well collected. A general district rate at 9d. in the pound was confirmed for the next half-year. A pay bill for £21 17s. 6d. was passed. The Inspector's report was read, from which it appeared that a person had that day been fined 6d. and 12s. 6d. costs for having a chimney on fire, and the Inspector was directed to press on all parties sanitary improvement. The Surveyor's report was read. Very little progress was made relative to the distribution of sewage. The Board then separated.

JUVENILE CONCERT AT BURNOPFIELD.—A juvenile concert was given in the Methodist Free Church, Burnopfield, on Saturday evening, by a large number of children, assisted by the Free Church Choir. The programme was composed of part songs, hymns, glees, &c., suitable for juvenile choral festivals.

PART I.

Hymn,	"Thee we adore,"	J. Stanley.
Part song,	"Softly she faded,"	G. Root.
Hymn,	"Hark! the vesper hymn is stealing,"	Arranged by G. W. Martin.
Part song,	"Sweetly the Sabbath bell,"	G. W. Martin.
Hymn,	"Little birds sleep sweetly,"	J. Hullah.
Solo,	"Fading away,"	A. Fricker.
Part song,	"Gently evening blendeth,"	C. H. Rink.
Part song,	"The soldier's deathbed,"	G. Root.
Part song,	"Nellie lost and found,"	H. Work.

PART II.

School song,	"Laugh and grow fat,"	T. F. Tword,
Part song,	"Autumn winds,"	G. F. Root.
Duet,	"Home to our mountains,"	Verdi.
Part song,	"The artist and the rustic,"	Arranged by J. Curwen.
Patriotic song,	"Blue bells of Scotland,"	Arranged by G. W. Martin.
Patriotic song,	"British Grenadiers,"	J. Hullah.
Patriotic song,	"Men of Harlech,"	J. W. Martin,
Song,	"Burlesque band,"	G. F. Root.

Despite the heavy fall of snow, the commodious chapel was well filled. The programme was performed with great credit, and the frequent bursts of applause manifested the appreciation of the audience. The school song, "Laugh and grow fat," was vociferously cheered and *encored*, while the patriotic songs met with great cheering. A great deal of merriment was caused by the conductor calling upon the orchestra for a "musical sneeze." The "Burlesque band" met with immense applause from the audience, who demanded a repetition. Mr. J. H. Braggins conducted, and Mr. J. Hunter ably presided at the harmonium. A very pleasant evening was brought to a close by singing the National Anthem.

A FARMER CHARGED WITH ASSAULTING A SERVANT.—On Tuesday, at the Wolsingham Petty Sessions, before Mr. Valentine Rippon (chairman) and Mr. C. J. Backhouse, Mr. William Lee, farmer, of Stanley Hall, was summoned for having assaulted Annie Bendelow, at that place, on the 24th October last. Mr. Thos. Labron appeared to prosecute, and Mr. George Maw represented the defendant.—Mr. Labron, in opening the case, submitted that the offence was of no ordinary character, inasmuch as Mr. Lee had, in the first instance, committed a gross breach of common decency by going into the girl's bed-room. It was the practice at the defendant's house to call the servants in the morning at six o'clock by ringing a bell, and on the morning of the 24th of October—a Sunday morning—the complainant failed to get up at that time, whereupon her master went into her bed-room, pulled the clothes off her, and struck her several times with a stick, leaving four or five black marks.—Annie Bendelow, the complainant, was then called, and corroborated the opening statement of Mr. Labron. In cross-examination by Mr. Maw, she stated that the defendant had not to complain many times about her getting up, and had never had to go away without his breakfast. Her master had never seen a young man named Spence with his arm around her.—John Peacock, a fellow-servant spoke to the nature of the injuries.—Mr. Maw, for the defence, alleged that the complainant had on many occassions neglected to get up when called upon, and had also been guilty of many irregularities. On the morning in question there was not a servant up in the house at seven o'clock.—Mr. Rippon said that the bench considered that Mr. Lee had received very great provocation, and that the complainant had behaved very improperly as a servant. He was not justified, however, in striking at the complainant, but should have adopted another course. The defendant would be fined one shilling and the costs.

RELIGIOUS CONFERENCE.

Meetings for conference and prayer was held in the Wesleyan Chapel, Leadgate, on Wednesday afternoon and evening, to which the local preachers, officials, and members of the Shotley Bridge Wesleyan Circuit were invited. There was a goodly number of visitors from the various societies, and a holy influence pervaded the several meetings. The first meeting, which was from two till three o'clock in the afternoon, was occupied with prayer and praise. The service was conducted by the Rev. A. Edman. ——At the conclusion, a meeting was held for bible readings. The Rev. A. EDMAN read a portion of the 15th chapter of John, making, as he proceeded, some very edifying remarks. He invited any of the members, who might have had a particular passage of scripture impressed upon their minds, to narrate it, together with circumstances under which they felt the impression.—Mr. W. CHEESMAN, of Iveston, said he remembered a passage, which was presented to his mind in a forcible manner upwards of forty years ago. It was this, "By grace are ye saved, through faith, and that not of yourselves, it is the gift of God." The time to which he alluded was soon after he gave his heart to God. He explained that at the time to which he referred he had been in the habit of thinking that if he felt well he was all right (religiously speaking), but if he did not he had misgivings. During one of his seasons of doubt he went into a quarry and commenced to pray, and while there the passage which he had quoted was presented to his mind in so forcible a manner that he was enabled to lay hold of it and claim salvation through faith.—Mr. JOHN LOWES, of Consett, also stated how the verse, John xv., 7, had been given to him by the Spirit. It was at Consett, about nine years ago, in a revival meeting. There were some penitents seeking salvation, and yet things seemed to go hard, and the members had little liberty in prayer. While continuing in prayer, and pleading with God that he would set the seeking souls at liberty, the passage to which he referred came across his mind, and he began to urge the promise, "If ye abide in me, and my words abide in you, ye shall ask what ye will, and it shall be done unto you." In doing so, he was blest in his soul exceedingly; his body seemed shaken, he fell to the floor, and when some of the members came to him, and asked if he was better, all he could say was, "I am so happy."—The Rev. T. HENWOOD next gave a Bible reading. He read a portion of the 19th Psalm, commencing at the 7th verse. He went on to show the value of the bible. He pointed out that it was a preventative against sin and worldliness, that it would be a comfort in affliction if they had their hearts full of God's word, and that it was the word, and not human eloquence and power, that was the means of converting souls, as he read in the Psalm, "The law of the Lord is perfect, converting the soul."—Mr. JOHN ELLIOTT, of Consett, made a few remarks, in which he narrated the circumstance of an individual who made it his business to read a portion of God's word, first thing every morning. This practice Mr. Elliott had adopted ever since he heard the anecdote which he told them, and he believed it would do them all good if they adopted the same practice.—The Rev. S. LOCK confirmed Mr. Elliott's remarks by stating that about twenty years ago he commenced to read God's word first thing every morning, and by speaking of the benefits he had derived therefrom.—Mr. JAMES PALLISER also stated how that a passage in the 4th chapter of Amos, "Prepare to meet thy God," had led him to repentance; and Mr. EDMAN referred to a class leader, who had in his class a number of young converts. In order to prevent them using the old Methodist phraseology too much in giving their experience he set them work to find passages of scripture that corresponded with their experience, and to give them at the class meetings. By doing so he improved their manner of speaking.—The Rev. S. LOCK next gave a Bible reading, from the 15th chapter of Matthew, begining at the 21st verse. After reading the narrative, he referred to the circumstance, and drew several lessons therefrom. This concluded the bible readings.——The next meeting was a conversation on how to promote a revival. After singing and prayer, the Rev. T. HENWOOD was called upon to make some remarks respecting the subject under consideration. He explained that by the term revival they meant a great quickening among believers, and the conversion of sinners. Taking that as the meaning of the word they had to consider the best means of promoting a revival. What were the best means of bringing sinners to God? This he new was the great desire of all their hearts, and for which they put forth various efforts. He did not know of any means to secure this object which they had not already tried. He would not suggest any new mode of working, but would speak to them about an old mode, and that was private prayer. He did not think that private prayer would do everything, for it was only a part of their work, yet he regarded it as a most important part. It was no use for them to say they would pray and leave the rest of the work to some one else. They must both pray and act—they must labour. If they got into their closets and prayed, and did nothing else, there would be no revival. Prayer was only one of the means, and yet he knew of nothing that was more qualified to prepare them for doing the rest. If they prayed as they ought in secret he did not think they would fail in their efforts to extend the church. He would not say there would be that success which they actually wished. They might not get it just as they fixed upon in their own minds, yet if they prayed as they ought their prayers would be attended with success. As Mr. Edman read in his bible lesson, "Ye shall ask what ye will, and it shall be done unto you." He had mentioned private prayer, but it did not follow that they had not to pray in public. He had only spoken of it as one of the grand and powerful means of reviving them. Success was not to be achieved by human power, but "by My Spirit, saith the Lord." That Spirit was given to them that ask. They might preach, and labour, and teach, but, if there was not the Holy Ghost in it, it would all fall to the ground. The speaker then went on to show that prayer would not make all men revivalists, but he affirmed that every man who was a revivalist must be a man of prayer. He then referred to Wesley, Fletcher, Bramwell, Ambrose, and Sutcliffe who had been men of prayer. He urged them to be importunate in prayer, and to have some specific object upon their minds to pray for. He also pointed out the desirabilty of praying for the conversion of particular individuals whom knew, and continuing to do so until their prayer was answered.—Mr. THOMAS WATSON, of Consett, then referred to 2 Cor. vi, 11th and following verses. He read the verses, and said there were two or three things suggested therein which they might do well to imitate. The first was, Paul's heart was enlarged so that he felt for souls, loved them, and mourned on account of the men and women that were perishing in their sins. Paul was also led to speak to them, and to do this freely and fully. It was no cross to him to reprove sin, and to invite men and women to Christ. What they required was manly, Christian courage. The other point he spoke of was that they should labour, and referred to what Paul said as to how he had tried to approve himself as a minister of God. 2 Cor. vi, 4-10.—The Rev. S. LOCK next spoke of man's responsibility to God for the proper employment of his talents, and of preparedness, by which he meant a proper state of heart for the performance of their duties.—Mr. JOHN ELLIOTT made a few remarks, in which he stated that, in seeking a revival, they need preach no new doctrines. He spoke of repentance, and went on to show that that doctrine should not be ignored but enforced.—Mr. HUMBLE, of Annfield Plain, suggested that when special services were being held the members should endeavour to lay aside for the time being duties that were right in themselves in order to attend the meetings.——At this stage of the proceedings, the company adjourned to the School-room, Bottle Bank, where they partook of an excellent tea, the tables being presided over by a number of the Leadgate friends.—At six o'clock, another meeting was held, which was for a conversation on Christian holiness. This meeting was more largely attended than the others. The Rev. A. Edman spoke at considerable length on entire sanctification, narrating, at the same time, how he became converted and afterwards sanctified. Several others took part in the meeting. At the conclusion the sacrament of the Lord's supper was administered, at which the Rev. T. Henwood spoke of the circumstance under which it was instituted and what it was intended to signify.

Correspondence.

☞ *We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our Correspondents.*

THE SUPPLY OF WATER TO TANFIELD MOOR COLLIERY.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—With your kind permission, a few remarks respecting the Consett Water Company, will, I hope, not be out of place at the present time, more especially when water is so plentiful. As an inhabitant of Tanfield Moor (White-le-Head), I have just cause to complain of the short supply of water. The inhabitants here are sorely grieved at the doings of the Company, or its managers, by keeping them without water for days together. There has been but very little water at the above place for this last month, in fact, there has not been a single drop in the taps since Thursday last. It seems strange that people shouldbe deprived of water so long at this time of the year. Strange as it looks, it is stranger still that we should have to pay for an article we do not receive.

If this should meet the eye of any of the Directors, I hope they will cause an inquiry to be made, to ascertain where the defect lies.—Yours truly,

ONE OF THE SUFFERERS.

White-le-Head, Dec. 8th, 1875.

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(Bart., F.R.S., late Surgeon to H.M. the Queen.)
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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.—Manufactured by JOHN I. BROWN & SONS, Boston, United States. Depot, 493 Oxford-street, London.

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Leaves Newcastle (Sundays)—6·10, 8·0, 9·40, 2·0, 5·0, 7·10, 8·10, 9·30.

These trains leave intermediate stations as follows:—Gateshead, 3; Felling, 8; Pelaw, 15; Hebburn, 20; Jarrow 25; Tyne Dock, 30; and High Shields, 36 minutes after the above times, arriving at South Shields about 40 minutes after the time they leave Newcastle.

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

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

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

Pelaw: First, 8d.; second, 6d.; third, 3½d. Return, first, 1s. 2d., second, 10d., third, 7d.

Hebburn: First, 10d., second, 7d., third, 5d, Return, first, 1s. 6d., second, 1s. third, 9d.

Jarrow, Tyne Dock, High Shields, or South Shields: First, 1s.; second, 9d.; third, 6d. Return, 1s. 8d., 1s. 3d., 10d.

Relief Trains leave Newcastle for Jarrow on SATURDAYS at 7·5, 8.0, 9·30, and 10·50 p.m.

On SATURDAYS ONLY, a relief train leaves Hebburn for Shields at 2·2 p.m.

SOUTH SHIELDS TO JARROW AND NEWCASTLE.

Leaves South Shields (Week days).—4·55, 7·6, 8·0 8·30(*), 9·0, 10·5, 10·30, 11·45, 12·30, 1·50, 3·15, 4·0 (*), 4·15, 5·10, 6·15, 7·15, 8·15, 9·15, 10·35.

Leaves South Shields (Sundays).—6·15, 8·0, 9·55, 2·10 5·0, 7·15, 8·20, 9·35.

These trains leave intermediate stations as follows:—High Shields, 3; Tyne Dock, 8; Jarrow, 14, Hebburn, 19, Pelaw, 24; Felling 30; and Gateshead, 35 minutes after the above times, arriving at Newcastle about 40 minutes after the times they leave South Shields.

ON SATURDAYS

Relief trains leave JARROW for NEWCASTLE at 1·55 8·18, 8.23, 9·23, and 10·43 p.m. calling at all intermediate stations.

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

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

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

Pelaw, Felling, Gateshead, or Newcastle: First, 1s.; second, 9d.; third 6d.

SUNDERLAND TO SOUTH SHIELDS AND JARROW.

Leaves Sunderland (Week days).—4·45, 6·50, 7·50, 8·50 9·55, 11·5 12·15, 1·40, 3·5, 3·55, 5·0, 6·5, 7·5, 8·5, 9·5, 10 25.

Leaves Sunderland (Sundays).—6·5, 7·50, 9·25, 2·0 4.50, 7·5, 8·10, 9·25.

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

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

Fares from Sunderland to Cleadon Lane: first 6d. second, 5d; third, 3d.; Tyne Dock, first, 10d.; second 8d. third, 6d., High Shields and South Shields first, 0d.; second, 8d.; third, 6d.; Jarrow, first, 1s 4d.; second, 1s.; third, 7½d. Return tickets to Jarrow: first, 2s. 3d. second, 1s. 6d. third, 1s. 2d.

JARROW TO SOUTH SHIELDS AND SUNDERLAND.

Leaves Jarrow (Week days)—4·26 7·12, 8.15, 9·22, 10·5, 11·15, 12·42, 2·22, 3·22, 4·26, 5·23, 6·26, 7·22, 8·26, 9·58, 11.15,

Leaves Jarrow (Sundays)—5·22, 8·23, 9·53, 2·20, 5·23, 7 22, 8·22, 9·52.

These trains leave intermediate stations as follows:—Tyne Dock [illegible], High Shields 7, Tyne Dock [illegible], and Cleadon Lane 16 minutes after the train leaves Jarrow arriving in Sunderland in about 24 minutes.

Fares from Jarrow to South Shields: first, 5d.; second, 4d.; third, 2½d.; High Shields: first, 5d.; second, 4d.; third, 3d.; Tyne Dock, first, 4d.; second, 4d.; third, 2d. Cleadon Lane, first, 10d.; second, 8d.; third, 6d.; Sunderland, first, 1s. 4d.; second, 1s.; third, 7½d. Return tickets to Jarrow, first, 2s. 3d.; second, 1s. 6d.; third 1s. 2d.

NEWCASTLE TO TYNEMOUTH.

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

Leaves Newcastle—Central Station—(Sundays)—6·10 (a), 9·0, 10·0, 1·0, 1·15, 2·0, 2·15, 3·0, 3.15, 4·0, 5·0, 6·35, 7·0, 7.35, 8·0, 8·45, 9·15.

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

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

† These trains stop only at Manors and North Shields Stations.

a.—This train stops at intermediate stations when required, to set down passengers arriving from the south by either the 4.30 or 5·40 a.m. trains.

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

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

Fares from Newcastle to Walker, first, 6d; second, 4d.; third [illegible]. Newcastle to Tynemouth: First, 1s. 3d., second, 1s. 0d., third, 8d. Return, first, 2s. 0d., second, 1s. 6d., third, 1s. North Shields, first, 1s., second, 9d., third, 6d. Return, first, 1s. 6d., second, 1s. 3d., third, 10d. Percy Main: First, 10d., second, 8d., third, 5d. Return, first, 1s. 6d. Second, 1s. 2d., third, 10d. Howdon: First, 10d., Second, 8d., third, 5d. Return, first, 1s. 6d., second, 1s. 2d., third, 9d. Wallsend: First, 8d, second, 6d., third, 3½d. Return, first, 1s. 2d., second, 10d., third, 7d. Walker: First, 5d., second, 4d., third, 2½d. Return, first, 9d., second, 7d., third, 5d.

TYNEMOUTH TO NEWCASTLE.

Leaves Tynemouth (Week days)—5·20, 5·40 (a), 7·45, 8·30 (*), 9·0, 9·30 (*), 10·0, 10·30 (*), 11·0, 12·0, 12·45, 1·50, 2·10, 3·0, 3·30, 4·0, 5·0, 5·35 (*), 5·55, 6·30, 7·3*, 7·30, (*), 8·0, 9·0, 10·0, 10·50 (b).

Leaves Tynemouth (Sundays)—7·35, 9·45, 1·0, 1·45, 2·0, 3·0, 4·0, 5·0, 5·45, 6·0, 6·35, 7·0, 7·35, 8·0, 8·45, 9·15.

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

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

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

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

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

STOCKTON AND DARLINGTON RAILWAY

GOING EAST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

STATIONS.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Newcastle	dep.	6·45	12·30	2·30
Benfieldside	„	6·50	1·30	4·25
Rowley	„	7·6	1·40	4·35
Burnhill Junction	„	7·10	1·50	4·45
Tow Law	„	7·23	2·3	4·58
Crook	arr.	7·35	2·15	5.10
	dep.	7.38	2·25	5·25
Bishop Auckland	„	8·5	2·55	5·55
Darlington	„	8·55	3·35	7·0
Stockton	„	9·25	4·5	7·30
Middlesbro'	„	9·35	4·15	7·42
Saltburn	„	10·10	4·50	8·20

GOING WEST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

Saltburn	dep.	5·45	11·30	4·30
Middlesbro'	„	6·22	12·5	5·5
Stockton	„	6·34	12·15	5·15
Darlington	„	7·15	1·5	5·55
Bishop Auckland	„	7·48	1·35	6·25
Crook	arr.	8·10	1·57	6·45
	dep.	8·15	2·20	6·48
Tow Law	„	8·27	2·32	7·2
Burnhill Junction	„	8·42	2·45	7·15
Rowley	„	8·52	2·55	7·25
Benfieldside	arr.	9·5	3·5	9·36
Newcastle	arr.	10·5	4·30	9·40

CONSETT BRANCH

UP TRAINS.—WEEK DAYS.

		1,2,G.	1,2,G.	1,2,G	1,2,G.	1,2,G
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M
Newcastle	dep.	5·45	10·0	12·30	2·30	5·34
Scotswood	„	5·52	10·7	12·37	2·37	5·42
Swalwell	„	5·59	10·14	12·43	2·44	5.49
Rowland's Gill	„	6·9	10·24	12·51	2·54	5.59
Lintz Green	„	6·15	10·30	12·59	3·0	6 5
Ebchester	„	6·28	10·43	1·12	3·13	6·18
Shotley Bridge	„	6·34	10·49	1·18	3·19	6·24
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	arr.			1·25	3·25	
	dep	6·40	10·55		4·35	6·31
Knitsley	„	6·54	11·9		4·49	6·45
Lanchester	„	7·3	11·18		4·58	6·55
Witton Gilbert	„	7.10	11·27		5·5	7·4
Durham	arr.	7·25	11.4[illegible]		5·5	7·20

DOWN TRAINS—WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS		1,2,G.	1,2 G.	1,2,G.	1,2,G	1,2,G
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M
Durham	dep.	7·35		12·10	3·3	8·0
Witton Gilbert	„	7·50		12·24	3·48	8·16
Lanchester	„	7·55		12·35	3·59	8·25
Knitsley	„	8·12		12·45	4·4	8·36
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	arr.				4·20	
	dep	8·27	9·15	1·0	3·35	8·45
Shotley Bridge	„	8·32	9·20	1.5	3·40	8·5
Ebchester	„	8·36	9·23	1·9	3·44	8·57
Lintz Green	„	8·47	9·33	1.19	3.54	9
Rowland's Gill	„	8·53	9·38	1·24	3·59	9 13
Swalwell	„	9·2	9·47	1·33	4·5	9 22
Scotswood	„	9·9	9·53	1·39	4·14	9·29
Newcastle	arr.	9·20	10·5	1·50	4·30	9·40

MARKET TRAINS ON SATURDAYS.

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

STATIONS.		A.M.		P.M.	
Newcastle	dep.	7·10	4·0	5·25	7·30
Scotswood	„	7·17	4·9	5·32	7·37
Swalwell	„	7·23	4·15	5·39	7·44
Rowland's Gill	„	7·31	4·25	5·49	8·5
Lintz Green	„	7·37	4·29	5·55	8·2
Ebchester	„	7·50	4·42	6·8	8·16
Shotley Bridge	„	7·57	4·47	6·14	8·22
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill)	arr.	8·5	4·56	6·20	8·30
	dep.	9·10	5·10		
Knitsley	„	9·21	5·21		
Lanchester	„	9·34	5·34		
Witton Gilbert	„	9·46	5·46		
Durham	arr.	10·0	6·0		

STATIONS.		A.M.	P.M.
Durham	dep.		4·0
Witton Gilbert	„	8·5	4·13
Lanchester	„	8·17	4·25
Knitsley	„	8·30	4·38
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill)	arr.	8·42	4·50
	dep.	8·50	5·30
Shotley Bridge	„	8·55	5·35
Ebchester	„	9·0	5·40
Lintz Green	„	9·9	5·49
Rowland's Gill	„	9·16	5·59
Swalwell	„	9·23	6·7
Scotswood	„	9·29	6·13
Newcastle	arr.	9·40	63·0

SUNDAYS.

LEAVE	a.m.	p.m.	LEAVE	a.m.	p.m
Newcastle	7·30	7·15	Benfieldside	8·35	8·20
Scotswood	7·37	7·22	Shotley Bridge	8·40	8·25
Swalwell	7·44	7·29	Ebchester	8·44	8·29
Rowland's Gill	7·54	7·39	Lintz Green	8·54	8·39
Lintz Green	8·0	7·45	Rowland's Gill	8·59	8·44
Ebchester	8·12	7·58	Swalwell	9·6	8·51
Shotley Bridge	8·19	8·4	Scotswood	9·14	8·59
Benfieldside (arr)	8·25	8·10	Newcastle (arr)	9·25	9·10

SCARROW'S (VINT'S) STOMACH PILLS.

FOR INDIGESTION, WIND ON THE STOMACH, PURIFYING THE BLOOD, SICK HEADACHE, Etc.

No. 1.

When the late Proprietor of the "Tonic Antibilious Pills" first recommended them to a few individuals who were afflicted with stomach complaints, headache, &c. he had no idea of their becoming so extensively known; but the astonishing success which has attended their use obtained with those who first used them not only a decided preference over every other preparation of the kind, but induced them to recommend them to others who were suffering from like causes; and thus to seal experienced benefit, and not to any ostentatious recommendations, these Pills owe their present popularity and esteem.

Hitherto these Pills have been given with merely a written or verbal direction, because the Proprietor has always had a rooted aversion to the boasting recommendations that usually accompany Patent Medicines; but, finding from their extensive sale, that it was impracticable to write directions he is compelled to adopt the present popular method. In giving these Pills greater publicity, it is not intended to exhibit them as an absolute panacea, but they can be confidently recommended in the following diseases, their efficacy in which has been witnessed by the Proprietor himself, and confirmed by the gratifying testimony of others:—They have been successfully administered in Stomach Complaints, Indigestion, Vomiting, particularly after taking food; Headache, and especially that called Sick Headache; Incipient Liver Complaints and Habitual Costiveness. Ministers and others of studious and sedentary habits have found them particularly useful. They may safely be taken by pregnant women, and by children, requiring no restriction of diet or confinement; strengthening the stomach, and at the same time correcting the disposition to a superabundance of bile in the system.

These Pills are recommended as a valuable Family pill, proper for every family to be in possession of.

A gentleman who had found Mercury to be ineffectually administered to a patient in a severe attack of Bile accompanied with vomiting and sickness, has given these Pills with the most complete success, and has kindly offered to testify if required.

Cases of long standing need not be dispaired of, as the Proprietor has had the satisfaction of knowing them perfectly successful where the malady was of an inveterate nature and long standing. After excess of eating or drinking, these Pills will be found highly serviceable. Persons going to the East or West Indies will find them a safe and efficacious remedy for bilious disorders and diseases of the liver.

SCARROW'S (VINT'S) TONIC ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

No. 2.

A few individuals of extreme delicacy of constitution have stated to the Proprietor that they found the "Tonic Antibilious Pills," No. 1, too powerful for them, and consequently were not able to take them regularly as directed, and of course did not derive the usual benefit, to such persons the Proprietor has prepared a milder description, and has for distinction denominated them No. 2.

Sold in Boxes at 7½d., 1s. 1½d., and in Family Boxes at 2s. 9d. Directions for use are affixed to each Box.

If, after taking the Pills marked No. 1 two or three days, they should be found too active for the bowels, which may happen to persons of great delicacy of constitution, those marked No. 2 are to be preferred.

Wholesale Agents:—Messrs. Sanger and Sons; Barclay and Son; Sutton and Co., London. Wm. Foggitt, Thirsk. Clark, Bleasdale, and Co., York. Goodhall, Backhouse, and Co., Leeds. Ismay; Taylor, Gibson, and Co; Jones and Strickland; Curry and Hutchinson, Newcastle. Raimes and Co., Edinburgh.

Observe the name—

SCARROW'S (VINT'S) PILLS.

Retail of all Chemists.

IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS AND NURSES.

SCARROW'S (VINT'S) INFANT'S RESTORER

Should be used by all persons who value the health of their children. It is the best and safest medicine for Difficult Teething, Wind, Convulsions, Griping Pains, Diarrhœa, Want of Thriving, &c. For Painful and Difficult Teething it is invaluable, allaying all the feverish and restless symptoms incidental to that time, thus giving to the weary mother or nurse a quiet night's rest.

The Infants' Restorer and Preserver is calculated, on chemical principles, to prevent and remove those fatal disorders in the bowels of Infants. It is not solely a composition of the late Proprietor's own composing, but was communicated to him by a Physician of great eminence, whose studies and practice had been directed chiefly to the disorders incident to women and children, and who administered it in his own practice with the greatest success. From his authority, and from the Proprietor's own observation, he can recommend it with confidence, and would do so with earnestness to all who value the health and preservation of their infant offspring. He can assure them that it contains nothing that can prove injurious to the most tender infant, but, on the contrary, everything calculated, on the most scientific principles, to remove those fatal disorders in the bowels of infants to which they are so liable.

Prepared only at the Apothecaries' Hall, Sunderland.

Bottles, 7½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d.—Sold by all Chemists.

COUGHS! COUGHS!! COUGHS!!

SCARROW'S (VINT'S) CELEBRATED COMPOUND BALSAM OF HONEY

Has been proved during the past half century to be one of the Best Remedies for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, &c. It speedily allays Irritable Coughs and heals all soreness of the breast and lungs.

One dose of the Compound Balsam of Honey, taken in time, invariably gives relief, and one bottle generally cures. No one should despair until they have tried this valuable Medicine, as hundreds of persons have testified to its wonderful efficacy.

The properties of this valuable remedy are—that it speedily allays irritable Coughs, removes congealed phlegm, and all obstructions in the glands by a free and easy expectoration, heals all soreness of the breast and lungs, restores obstructed perspiration, and produces comfortable and refreshing rest. Hundreds of individuals who have been unable to follow their usual avocations, some of whom were unable to lie down in their beds or procure rest night after night, and concerning whom both themselves and their friends had concluded there was no hope, have, through the use of the Compound Balsam of Honey, speedily been restored to health and comfort.

Prepared only at the Apothecaries' Hall, 147, High Street, Sunderland.

Bottles, 7½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d.—Sold by all Chemists.

Wholesale Agents—Messrs. Sanger and Sons; Barclay and Son; Sutton and Co., London. Wm. Foggitt, Thirsk. Clark, Bleasdale and Co., York. Goodall, Backhouse, and Co., Leeds. Ismay, Newcastle.

PILOSAGINE FOR WHISKERS, MOUSTACHES, BALDNESS, &c.

PRICE ONE SHILLING AND SIXPENCE.—BY POST EIGHTEEN STAMPS.

PILOSAGINE contains neither oil nor grease, but is a liquid extracted from various extremely scarce productions of the vegetable world, and contains no mineral extract whatever. It therefore will not injure the most delicate skin, and its success is daily being testified to by hundreds of unsolicited testimonials from all parts of the globe.

PILOSAGINE being absorbed by the skin is invisible immediately when applied; it can therefore be used with perfect comfort at any hour of the day.

Full directions for use are enclosed with each Bottle, the size of which has just been enlarged. Each Bottle contains the words,

PILOSAGINE, WRIGHT & COMPY., HULL,

impressed on the glass, without which none are genuine.

PILOSAGINE covers Beardless Faces.
PILOSAGINE for Whiskers and Moustaches.
PILOSAGINE for Thin and Falling Hair.
PILOSAGINE prevents and cures Baldness.
PILOSAGINE removes Scurf, Dandrif, &c.
PILOSAGINE of Chemists and Perfumers.
PILOSAGINE in Enlarged Bottles.
PILOSAGINE, Price One Shilling and Sixpence. By Post Eighteen Stamps.

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WRIGHT'S WORLD-FAMED PILOSAGINE.
Registered Trade Mark.

Thousands of Testimonials from all parts of the globe prove WRIGHT'S World-famed PILOSAGINE to be the only successful producer of

WHISKERS AND MOUSTACHES.

WHISKERS AND MOUSTACHES.

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WHISKERS AND MOUSTACHES.

WHISKERS AND MOUSTACHES
Speedily produced, and
BALDNESS CURED BY

WRIGHT'S WORLD-FAMED PILOSAGINE

WRIGHT'S WORLD-FAMED PILOSAGINE

Is proved by thousands of unsolicited Testimonials to be the only producer and restorer of hair, and the only certain remedy for Baldness. After a few applications it will cause Baldness to give way to a luxuriant growth of hair; new hair will soon be seen to start around the margin of the bald places near the permanent hair, and extending upwards until the entire bald place is covered with fine short hair, the growth of which will be most rapid, and will present the colour and appearance of youth.

WRIGHT'S WORLD-FAMED PILOSAGINE.

A few recent Testimonials are appended, and a large assortment will be sent gratis and post free to any gentleman sending his address to WRIGHT AND Co., PILOSAGINE MANUFACTORY, HULL.

From J. C. M——, A——, Feb. 2nd, 1875.

Some time ago I purchased a packet of your PILOSAGINE, and I can only say that I cultivated an Imperial in three weeks. Now send me another. Previous to this I had carefully tried both—and—preparations [names are suppressed], but to no purpose, so PILOSAGINE is really a most efficient and speedy preparation for the hair. You may give my real address to any inquirer for reference, if necessary.

From Mr. John Bell, Plumstead-road, Plumstead, 30th Jan., 1875.

Please send me another packet of PILOSAGINE. The last has made the hair grow on the bald place on my head.

London, 14th January, 1875.

Allow me to state that the PILOSAGINE I had of you a short time ago has been attended with marvellous effects; I have now a moderate-sized Moustache and Whiskers. You are at liberty to make what use you please of this, as it will perhaps induce others to try it.

A. R. JENKINS.

BEDMINSTER, BRISTOL, 6th January, 1875.

I received your PILOSAGINE and applied it to my face, but for a fortnight could not see any difference, and was beginning to despair when I observed a lot of little hairs beginning to shoot out, and I followed it up and they are now getting quite strong. I am recommending it to my friends.

Yours truly,

T. BURSTON.

ROYAL ARTILLERY, CORK HOUSE FORT,
January 4th, 1875.

I find your PILOSAGINE answers my purpose, and have recommended it to my comrades.

Yours truly,

GUNNER S. BAKER, R. A.

RODSTOCK, NEAR BATH, January 4th, 1875.

Having used one Bottle, new hair has made appearance.

JACOB SEYMOUR.

TRANMERE, BIRKENHEAD, January 4th, 1875.

The last you sent me works well, and I shall take the pleasure of introducing it to others.

E. D. GRIGGS.

1, LA MOTTE STREET, JERSEY,
December 28th, 1874.

Enclosed I forward Eighteen Stamps. Please send me a packet of your PILOSAGINE. I have already had some three weeks since, which I find is improving the growth of my hair.

GEO. MARETT.

AYR, SCOTLAND, 11th December, 1874.

The PILOSAGINE improved the growth of Whiskers.

W. CREAN

SOUTH SHIELDS, Nov. 5, 1874.

The PILOSAGINE I received from you I was very much satisfied with. My upper-lip had not the semblance of a hair before I received it. I only used half the bottle and now I have a fair show of hair on my upper lip. My age is sixteen years.

Yours respectfully,

J. D. HACKWORTH.

WRIGHT'S WORLD-FAMED PILOSAGINE.

WRIGHT'S WORLD-FAMED PILOSAGINE

WRIGHT'S WORLD-FAMED PILOSAGINE. 342a

Price One Shilling and Sixpence of Chemists. By Post Eighteen Stamps.

Note the Address—

WRIGHT AND Co.,
PILOSAGINE MANUFACTORY, HULL.

SONGS OF COALLY TYNE

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

JUST PUBLISHED,

ALLAN'S ILLUSTRATED EDITION OF TYNESIDE SONGS.

A choice collection of local gems, by Shield, Gilchrist, Mitchell, Thompson, Mitford, Nunn, Emery, Oliver, T. Wilson, J. P. Robson, Ned Corvan, G. Ridley, R. Harrison, Jo. Wilson, &c.

Containing, among many others, the Pitman's Courtship, Fiery Clock Fyece, Pandon Bleezing, the Skipper and the Quaker, Horrid War in Sandgate, Hamlick Prince of Denton, the Bobby Cure, Great Bull Dog at Shields, the Washing Day, the Keel Row, Newcassel Props, Canny Newcassel, Blind Willie's Death, Famous And Cappy, &c.

A full collection of Tyneside Songs has been long wanted. This edition contains all the Old Favourite Tyneside Songs, and many Copyright Songs by Joe Wilson, Corvan and Ridley. To make it more complete and interesting, Notes explanatory of the Songs, and brief Sketches of the Lives of the Tyneside Poets are given.

The Volume is illustrated with Views of the Principal Buildings; and Portraits of the Poets and Eccentrics of Newcastle.

Strongly bound, price 4s., reduced to 3s. 6d.; or in Volumes, 2s. each, reduced to 1s. 9d. each; also, in parts 6 each.

ALLAN, BOOKSELLER,
DEAN STREET, AND COLLINGWOOD STREET, NEWCASTLE.

"Cum Geordy had the bairn
Aw's sure awll not stop lang."

JOE WILSON'S TYNESIDE SONGS, BALLADS, AND DROLLERIES.

Contains:—Aw wish yor Muther wad cum, Bob Hobson's Advice to his Son, Be kind te me Dowter, The Chep that knews nowt, Cume hyme i gud time, Dinnit clash the Door, The Gallowgate Lad, It's Mithers Cum, It's time to get up, Jack's Listed i the Ninety ite, Keep Dark, Landlord's Dowter, Miseries of Shiftin, Meun Lost Flit, Peg's Trip to Tynemouth, The Row upon the Stairs, Reckonin for the Pay, Sunderland Trip, The Time that me Feathur wes bad, Death of Bob Chambers, The Neybur Abuv, Wor Geordy's Album, We'll niver invite them to Tea ony mair, What gud can swearin dee, and about 160 other equally popular Songs.

Complete Volume 2s 6d, reduced to 2s 2d; Numbers 1d each; Parts 6d. Volume post-free 2s 6d.

TWENTY NEW TEMPERANCE SONGS.

JOE WILSON'S TEMPERANCE SONGS, READINGS and RECITATIONS, containing A happy neet at Hyem, Killed thre gi fall downstairs, Think o' the little one at Hyem, Tom Broon, The Horrors, Try may hinny, try, Lift ov a Spunge, The sober real Enjoyment feel, &c., &c.

"A cheaper or more wholesome twopennyworth of verse was never on sale."—*Newcastle Weekly Chronicle*, Mar. 21st.

Part 1, 6d.; Numbers, 2d. each.

News-agents supplied with any of the above on liberal terms.

ALLAN, BOOKSELLER,
DEAN STREET AND COLLINGWOOD STREET, NEWCASTLE.

"Maw nyem is Geordy Black, awm getten very awd,
Auve howed tons o' coals I' maw time."

ROWLAND HARRISON'S POPULAR TYNESIDE SONGS.

Containing Geordy Black, Death of Renforth, The Drum Major, Bob Chambers, The Bathin Lass of Tinmuth, Oolens, The Bonniest Lass of Sheels, Sawdust Jack, The Barber's Shop, Jack Simpson's Bairn, Somebody's Stole his Bottle, Two Married Men, Johnny wi' the Gaunsey on, Threehapence for a Shave, and Threepence for a Crop, The Chep on Stricke, Ned Fry, Aw laff her bad temper away, and others, as sung with great success by the Author.

Nos. 1-6, Complete, 6d, Post Free, 7d.

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BARLOW'S POWDERS CURE TIC-DOLOREUX OR PAIN IN THE FACE TEETH & HEAD SCIATICA NEURALGIA, PAIN IN THE LIMBS &c.

SENT POST PAID BY SAML. BARLOW CHEMIST DARLINGTON FOR LETTER STAMPS OR P.O. ORDER

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS IN PACKETS AT 2/9 AND IN HALF PACKETS AT 1/6.

GENUINE TESTIMONIALS POST FREE.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF THE WORKING CLASSES PACKETS at 1s. 1½d. may also be had.

Curragh Camp, Ireland.

"Captain Illinworth, 85th Regiment, thinks so highly of the Powders that he never intends to be without them."

"Saville Court, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

My DEAR SIR,—For the sake of suffering humanity, you can state that your Powders are the best medicine for the Tic-Doloreux I ever took.—Yours most truly,
THOS. REAVELY."

Mr. Saml. Barlow.

"I have distributed Mr. Barlow's Powders largely in the parish, in many cases with great success, in none with detriment.—KENNETT C. BAYLEY, Rector of Copford, Colchester.

Hundreds of such Testimonials sent Free.

Please see that S. BARLOW's name is on the Packet.

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CLARKE'S WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

Trade Mark, "Blood Mixture."

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

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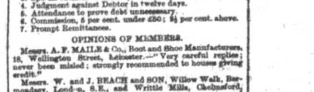
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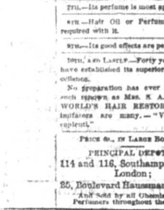
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Local Police Courts.

CONSETT POLICE COURT.

MONDAY, Dec. 6.—Before J. PRIESTMAN, Esq.

DRUNK.—James McKenna, a pitman hailing from Burnopfield, was charged by Sergt. Reed with having been drunk and disorderly at Blackhill. Defendant appears to have visited some friends at Blackhill, but having partaken somewhat liberally of something stronger than water he became confused, and when taken into custody could give no satisfactory account of himself. A fine of 5s. and costs was imposed.——Hector Bole, a tramp, was charged with having been drunk and disorderly at Consett Ironworks. From the evidence, it appeared that on Saturday morning the defendant went on to the top of a blast furnace, and attempted to throw the workmen down. He was soon overpowered, however, and P.C.'s Rogerson and Smith having been sent for, the latter officers took him into custody. Defendant, however, became very violent, and the officers only placed him in durance vile after a protracted struggle. Bole, who now seemed very penitent, was fined 5s. and costs.——Patrick McIvie, a puddler, was charged with having been drunk and disorderly at Blackhill. P.C. Watson proved the case. Defendant, who had a most crest-fallen appearance, was fined 2s. 6d. and costs.——John Carren, for being drunk and exposing his person in Middle Street, was fined 5s. and costs. The case was proved by P.C. Cowen.——Peter Murphy, of Burnopfield, pitman, was charged by P.C. Watson with having been drunk and disorderly at Benfieldside Station. The evidence went to show that defendant was causing a disturbance on the platform. He was fined 5s, and costs.——John Thornton, of Staniforlam, was charged by Sergt. Masterman with having been drunk and disorderly on Saturday night. Defendant also seems to have obstructed the footpath. A fine of 5s. and costs was imposed.——Michael Casey, charged by the same officer with a similar offence at the same time and place, was also fined 5s. and costs.——Wm. Downey, an old offender, was charged with a like offence. It seems that defendant had just thrown a snowball through the window of a house in Nile Street when Sergt. Masterman made his appearance. Defendant, who had on a silk hat, at once endeavoured to make off, but stumbling amongst the snow, and falling upon his *chepeau*, the latter fell over his eyes, and before he had time to get rid of his head-gearing he was collared by the officer and taken to the lock-up. He was fined 5s. and costs.——James Marren, Hugh Leonard, and John Cavanagh were charged by P.C. Thompson with having been drunk and disorderly in John Street, on Sunday morning. Each of the defendants was fined 5s. and costs.——Henry McLevi was charged with having been drunk and disorderly in Middle Street at ten o'clock on Sunday night. Terrance McLevi, brother of the above defendant, was also charged with having been drunk and disorderly on the same occasion. The cases having been proved by Sergt. Masterman and P.C. Allen, both defendants were fined 5s. and costs.

WILFUL DAMAGE.—Henry McLevi was then charged with wilfully damaging a glass door belonging to Patrick Coyle, innkeeper, Mount Pleasant, on Saturday night. On leaving work, the defendant and his brother Terrance seem to have gone to the public-house in question. They soon became disorderly and before they could be got out of the house defendant smashed the door. Defendant was ordered to pay the damage, 15s., together with a fine of 6d. and costs.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, Dec. 9th.—Before M. KEARNEY (chairman), E. J. SMITH, T. CLAVERING, and F. GREENWELL, Eqrs.

THE ATTEMPT TO UPSET A TRAIN NEAR EAST PONTOP COLLIERY.—Joseph Crawford, and Thomas Moffatt, boys, on remand, were charged with attempting to upset a mineral train on the North-Eastern Railway. Mr. Bush, Newcastle, prosecuted on behalf of the Railway Company; defendants were represented by Mr. John Patrick, jun., Durham. Mr. Booth, in stating the facts of the case, said at the last court the defendants were, in conjunction with a boy named Oley, who had been convicted and whipped, charged with attempting to upset a train on the Harelaw branch of the North-Eastern Railway. On that occasion Oley pleaded guilty, but as the other lads declared their innocence, and as one of the principal witnesses for the prosecution was absent, the case against them was adjourned. On Sunday afternoon the lads were seen near a pair of points, which were subsequently found chocked up with pieces of coke, coal, &c., so that if the condition of the switch had not been discovered, the mineral train running from Harelaw to Annfield Plain must of necessity have been thrown off the line.—Mr. Fenwick, viewer at East Pontop Colliery, was then examined. He deposed that on Sunday afternoon, the 24th of October, he was going towards chapel when he observed the defendants and Oley on the railway. They were doing something to the points and witness shouted to them. Witness was about a couple of hundred yards from them, and as they took but little notice of him he sent his son, a lad twelve years of age, who was along with him, to tell Chesterfield, the person who had charge of the line. He afterwards saw Mr. Chesterfield go up to the lads. On the Monday morning following Oley went up to him and asked to be forgiven.—By the Bench: Oley was working the lever and the other lads were walking backwards and forwards and stooped occasionally as though they were in the act of picking something off the ground. Had the switch remained open the first passing train would have been thrown off the line. Mr. Chesterfield, the watcher, was called, and in answer to Mr. Patrick said it was possible for one person to lift up the lever and place the coke in the points. He denied seeing the lads at the time stated by Mr. Fenwick, but admitted seeing them on the following day, when Oley admitted that he himself had chocked up the switch.—Mr. Swinburne, inspector of the permanent way, was also examined, and said it was an impossibility for one person to lift up the lever and choke up the switch at the same time.—The Chairman said it was quite clear that the defendants had assisted Oley to block up the switch. Defendants were then ordered to receive eight strokes with a birch rod.

A DEAR RABBIT.—James Worrall, Jacob Halliday, and William Vine, Moor Pit, miners, were charged with trespassing in pursuit of conies on land belonging to John Clavering, Esq. P.C. Reay stated that on Friday evening, the 3rd inst., he was on duty near the Bantling Colliery, and observed the defendants in a plantation belonging to Mr. Clavering. They had a couple of dogs which chased and caught a rabbit. He succeeded in apprehending Worrall, who attempted to throw him down. He also gave his name as Jackson, of Kyo. Vine did not appear, and was fined 30s. and costs. Worrall and Halliday were each fined 20s. and the expenses. Worrall, in paying the fine, remarked that it had been a "dear rabbit."

REFUSING TO QUIT AT CATCHGATE.—Michael McQuillan, of Annfield Plain, labourer, was summoned for refusing to quit the licensed premises of Mr. Welsh, at Catchgate. P.C. Reay said on the 20th ult. he was at Catchgate and heard Mrs. Welsh order the defendant out of her house. He refused, however, saying that he would not leave the house until he got a drink. He picked up a quart jug containing another man's beer and was about to drink it when he was ejected. A fine of 10s. and costs was imposed.

A DANGEROUS FELLOW.—John Lyons, a stalwart Irishman, was charged with having been drunk and disorderly at Cornsay Colliery. On the 4th inst. defendant appears to have been drunk at Cornsay Colliery. His disorderly conduct attracted the attention of Sergt. Nattress, and this officer on going up to him found a murderous-looking Morgan-Rattler projecting from his coat pocket.—The defendant, who had been locked up since Saturday, was fined 10s. and costs.

WILFUL DAMAGE AT TANFIELD.—George Patterson and Robert Carr, of Tanfield, were charged with wilfully damaging a brick oven belonging to Messrs. James Joicey and Co., on the 20th November. Ordered to pay a fine of 5s., together with the damage, 3d. each, and costs.

REFUSING TO QUIT.—William Dawson, of Burnhope Colliery, miner, was charged with refusing to quit the licensed premises of James Lumley. Fined 10s. and costs.——John Develling, of Water Houses, miner, was summoned for refusing to quit the house of Mr. George Brown, Stag's Head Inn, on the 5th inst. Fined 40s. and costs.——William Gorman, charged by the same complainant with a similar offence on the 3rd inst., was fined 20s. and costs.——John Develling, the above defendant, was further charged by P.C. Dent with having been drunk and riotous on the 5th inst. A fine of 5s. and costs was imposed.

GAME TRESPASS AT STANLEY.—Thomas Askew was summoned for having trespassed in pursuit of game on land, belonging to John Eden, Esq., near Stanley on the 18th December. The case was proved, and defendant was fined 10s. and costs.

CURIOUS CASE UNDER THE POOR LAW ACT.—John Herron, miner, Oxhill, was summoned under the Poor Law Amendment Act for disobeying an order of the justices. Mr. Thompson prosecuted on behalf of the Lanchester Poor Law Union; defendant was represented by Mr. Wallace, solicitor, of Newcastle.—Mr. Thompson stated that defendant was some time ago ordered to pay 6s. per week towards the maintenance of his wife, but he refused to obey the order, and Mrs Herron was now receiving parochial relief.—Mr. Walton, relieving-officer, said Mrs. Herron was receiving 6s. per week from the common fund of the Union. He produced a list of defendant's earnings, from which it seemed that Herron was making between 6s. and 7s. per day.—Mr. Wallace said he had an answer to the case, and this was simply that Mrs. Herron had committed adultery.—Mr. Thompson (interrupting) wished to know if Mr. Wallace was going to call witnesses to prove the adultery.—Mr. Wallace replied affirmatively. If he proved that Mrs. Herron had committed adultery, then there would be an end of the case.—Miles Batey, miner, of Oxhill, was then examined. He said he knew the defendant and his wife. On the 18th September last Mrs. Herron went to his house for the purpose of staying all night. Witness had a companion named Thomas Parker, and on the night in question he went to witness' house. Witness also had a male lodger, and it was agreed that Parker should sleep all night with the lodger. Shortly after midnight, Parker's sister knocked at witness' door and in consequence of what she said witness went upstairs and found Parker in Mrs. Herron's bed-room. Mrs. Herron was in bed, and Parker was in the act of putting his trousers on. Witness at once put him out of the house and he also dragged Mrs Herron out of bed and put her to the door.—By the Clerk (Mr. Watson): He had three rooms in his house. The lodger and Parker were to sleep downstairs, and Mrs. Herron and witness and his wife in the bed-rooms upstairs.—The Chairman said Batey had given his evidence very straightforwardly, and under the circumstances they could not confirm the order. The case was accordingly dismissed.—Subsequently, Mrs. Herron appeared before the Court and wished to be allowed to bring her case forward again. She said she could bring witnesses forward to prove that Batey had sworn false, and she also alleged that he had received 10s. at the close of the case for giving evidence in favour of the defendant.—Mr. Smith thought Mrs. Herron had better consult Mr. Thompson.

ANOTHER CASE UNDER THE POOR LAW ACT.—John Rook, of Middlesbro', and Patrick Rook, Marley Hill, brothers, were charged with allowing their father to become chargeable to the Lanchester Poor Law Union. The case was proved, and defendants were ordered to pay the cost of maintenance, together with the costs.

WILFUL DAMAGE AT LANGLEY PARK COLLIERY.—Elizabeth Scott was summoned for wilfully damaging a window and door belonging to Joseph Beal, at Langley Park Colliery. Ordered to pay the damage, £1 4s., together with a fine of 5s. and costs.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Consett Branch of the British and Foreign Bible Society was held in the British School-room, on Wednesday evening. Mr. William Jenkins, of Consett Hall, presided.

Mr. C. P. DOUGLAS, the secretary, read the committee's report, from which it seemed that the amount received for free contributions had this year been less than either of the two previous years. This was owing partly to the usual congregational collections not having been made, and partly owing to the withdrawal of two of the lady collectors, by which the subscriptions were not got in until after the usual time. This showed the necessity of having a sufficient number of collectors, as urged in last year's report, so that the subscriptions might be punctually gathered. In regard to the congregational collections, owing to previous claims and other causes, none of the churches had as yet made collections for the past year in aid of the Society, with the exception of the Welsh Baptists, who had sent in their's. Various other churches, however, had promised to make collections, and by next year an increased contribution in this way might be expected. In connection with the above, the special sermons would have the effect of drawing a greater amount of attention to the operations of the Society, which the comparative small attendance at the annual meetings might fail to do. The population of Consett, notwithstanding the depressed state of the trade, should certainly guarantee a larger sum as free contributions annually to the Society; and when it was seen in the report of the Newcastle Auxiliary that one school in that town contributed upwards of £16 to the Society, it was to be hoped that it was only requisite to bring the claims of the Society personally before the people of Consett to secure their liberal support.

The CHAIRMAN said it was true, as had been remarked by Mr. Douglas, that there had been a depression of trade in the district, but he was glad to say that they at Consett were much better off than the ironworkers of other districts were. (Hear, hear).

Mr. D. IMRIE, treasurer, remarked that the receipts for the past year were—books sold, £12 4s. 6d., and free contributions, £12 8s. 2d.

The Rev. A. BAILLIE addressed the meeting, and dwelt upon the labours of the missionaries in India.

Mr. G. T. EDWARDS, a deputation from the Parent Society, was then introduced to the meeting. He gave some interesting statistics concerning the labours of the Society, from which it seemed that since its commencement, seventy-one years ago, 74,000,000 copies of the Bible had been printed in 210 different languages. In one year, 20,000 copies were circulated in Rome, 34,000 were circulated over the Turkish empire during the same period, more than a quarter of million copies were sold in Russia, in France they sold 90,000 copies, in Germany the Society circulated 240,000 copies, and in Spain they sold 50,000 copies during the past year.

On the motion of the Rev. F. STEGGALL, seconded by Mr. ORMEROD, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, Mr. W. Jenkins; vice-presidents, Revs. F. Steggall and A. Baillie; treasurer and depositary, Mr. D. Imrie; secretaries, Rev. M. Morris and Mr. C. P. Douglas; collectors, Mrs. Baillie, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. C. P. Douglas, and Mr. Rees; committee, Messrs. T. Little, J. Lowes, sen., J. T. Little, J. Rees, John Routledge, Robert Fraser, G. Powell, M. Jas. Elliott, James Batey, J. Lowes, jun. The Misses Routledge, of Blackhill, were added to the list of collectors, and Messrs. Ormerod and Wright were placed on the committee.

A collection was taken on behalf of the Society, which amounted to £11 8s. 6½d. After the usual votes of thanks had been passed, the meeting was concluded by the pronouncing of the benediction.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE COUNTY COURT.

MONDAY, December 6.—Before E. J. MEYNELL, Esq., Judge.

OLIVER v. BLAND.—Plaintiff in this action, which was to recover £1 18s. for the use of a byre, was James Oliver, mason, of Iveston; the defendant, John Bland, is a farmer residing at the same place. Mr. Barnes, of Durham, defended. Plaintiff stated that he agreed to let his byre to the defendant, who was to pay him a shilling a head per week for four cattle. He had the use of the byre nine weeks, and had never paid plaintiff anything.—Cross-examined by Mr. Barnes: The defendant engaged him to build a byre, but there was nothing said as to the time the work was to be completed in. It was true that plaintiff left the job before it was completed and finished some work he had in hand for Mr. Balleny, but it was not a fact that he offered Mr. Bland the use of the byre in question until his (defendant's) own byre was finished.—The defendant was then examined. He said that plaintiff offered him the use of his byre, free of charge, to keep four calves in. Defendant refused to accept the use of the byre on these terms, however, and agreed to pay him 1s. a-week. He used the byre nine weeks, and he produced an account, from which it appeared that 9s. had been paid to plaintiff for the use of the building referred to.—His Honour was of opinion that Mr. Bland's version of the transaction was the correct one, and he consequently returned a verdict for the defendant.

HOULISTON v. FRIEND.—The plaintiff is a builder residing at Shotley Bridge; defendant is the owner of some property at Derwent Cottages; and the action was to recover £10 6s. 1d. for work done. Mr. Barnes appeared for plaintiff; defendant was represented by Mr. McDonald, Newcastle. At the outset, Mr. McDonald applied for an adjournment of the case until next court, on the ground that he had not had time to get the work in question valued.—Mr. Barnes said the account was rendered in Nov., and he submitted that sufficient time had been allowed.—Mr. McDonald observed that they only had ten days.—His Honour thought this was sufficient time, and refused the application.—The defendant here began to address the judge, whereupon Mr. McDonald said he would retire from the case.——Mr. Houliston, the plaintiff, was then examined. He said he was a joiner and builder at Shotley Bridge. The defendant was the owner of a house at Derwent Cottages, and in March last plaintiff met him at the latter place. There was a broken fence round the house, and defendant instructed him to repair it, and replace what had been carried away. They then went into the house, where defendant pointed out some sash fasteners and door handles which required replacing. The bottom step of the stairs had been knocked out, and he instructed plaintiff to repair it. The brick partition dividing the coal-house from the pantry was down, and defendant also instructed him to replace it. He also told plaintiff to glaze the cellar window. Subsequently, the tenant, Miss Fenwick, went to plaintiff and wanted him to do some further repairs to the house. Plaintiff, however, declined to carry out the work without the sanction of the defendant. Some time after, Miss Fenwick went to him, and from what she said he connected the Company's water, and did some other work. He afterwards saw Mr. Friend in Newcastle, and the latter then said "he was glad he (plaintiff) had made the tenant so comfortable, and that he had to send in his account." In Sept. he accordingly sent in his bill, but he afterwards received a letter from Messrs. Mather, Cocroft, and Mather, solicitors, Newcastle, asking by whose authority the work had been done. He met Mr. Friend in Newcastle, and reminded him that he himself had given orders for the repairs, &c.—In cross-examination by the defendant, he denied that Mr. Friend had said he kept men himself and would send them out to do some of the work. What he said was that "he once kept men himself." He instructed witness to do all the work.—Miss Fenwick said she was a teacher of music, and resided at Shotley Bridge. She lived in defendant's house at Derwent Cottages at the time Mr. Houliston made the repairs. She remembered seeing Mr. Friend in Newcastle, and he gave witness instructions to put in the water and also to have the windows repaired when necessary.—For the defence, Mr. Friend said many of the charges were excessive.—His Honour gave judgment for the plaintiff.

LEADGATE LOCAL BOARD.

The monthly meeting of the members of the above Board was held on Wednesday afternoon. Present—Very Rev. Canon Kearney (presiding), Messrs. Charlton, Nicholson, Bland, Simpson, and Hedley. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

DAMAGE BY COLLIERY WORKINGS.

The Clerk (Mr. Coupland) intimated that he had communicated with the Guisbro' authorities respecting the case recently argued in the Court of Queen's Bench, but no reply had been received.

Mr. CHARLTON was afraid the question of the liability or otherwise of the colliery owners for letting down roads was going to cause a great deal of unpleasantness. Those owners who had hitherto repaired damaged roads were now making a dead stand against the local authorities.

Mr. NICHOLSON thought sooner or later the Local Boards of the district would have to take some definite action in the matter, otherwise the whole of the roads in the neighbourhood would be let down by colliery workings.

The CHAIRMAN said as they had not heard from Guisbro' they might infer that the local authority of the latter place had agreed to let the matter drop.

Mr. NICHOLSON said it seemed strange if the mine owners could let down roads with impunity. It was contrary to common sense to think that they had that right

The CHAIRMAN said in the case tried before the Court of Queen's Bench the mine owners were charged with "wilfully damaging the surface," that was, they had, in working the minerals, needlessly damaged the surface.

Mr. NICHOLSON thought the coalowners would have been responsible whether they damaged the surface wilfully or accidentally

The CHAIRMAN said the Court of Queen's Bench ruled otherwise. That mine owners had a right to work under public highways seemed to be admitted.

The Clerk said if any person received injury in consequence of the subsidence of the highway, there was no doubt the Local Board would be held responsible.

The CHAIRMAN observed that they might hear from the Guisbro' people in the course of a month, and they had better allow the matter to stand over until next meeting.—Agreed to.

THE ENCROACHMENT NEAR NUMBER ONE.

The Clerk intimated that notice had been served upon Mr. Mills, of Blackfine, to remove the fence in "Barr House Lane," near Number One. He had also written to Mr. Booth, solicitor to the executors of the late Mr. Jonathan Richardson, acknowledging the receipt of that gentleman's letter. He might say that the fence was still up.

The CHAIRMAN said he had read the Act of Parliament relating to encroachments, and this empowered them, after giving due notice, to remove the obstruction and charge the cost of the same to the parties by whom the obstruction was put up. They had already had counsels opinion, stating that the Board had no right to sanction encroachments, and consequently could not demand rent for the same.

The Surveyor (Mr. Longstaff) said Mr. Mills was paying rent for the encroachment, which consisted of a potato garth, to Mr. Richardson.

Mr. NICHOLSON thought the best way would be to authorise the Surveyor to remove the obstruction.

Mr. SIMPSON said if Mr. Longstaff pulled down the fence, it must be understood that he did so without the consent of the Medomsley people. There were other encroachments in the district.

The CHAIRMAN said the present was quite a different case to the others. In the present instance the Board was being set at defiance.

Mr. SHAW said a portion of the road had been inclosed near Derwent Cottages. The piece of land was formerly a garth or something of that sort, but the inner fence had been removed.

Mr. SIMPSON said the garth referred to adjoined Mr. Telford's own land, and was somewhat different to Mr. Richardson's.

Mr. SHAW said the cases were exactly parallel. The garth of which Mr. Mills was the tenant adjoined land belonging to Mr. Richardson.

The CHAIRMAN said Mr. Richardson, by letting the garth to Mr. Mills, was assuming the position of landlord. It was quite different to a poor person who enclosed a piece of land for the purpose of growing a few potatoes.

It was then decided that Mr. Richardson should be served with notice to remove the obstruction within fourteen days, otherwise the fence would be taken down by the Surveyor.

THE ENCROACHMENT QUESTION AT IVESTON.

The SURVEYOR intimated that he had not been able to puddle the wall abutting the pond at the village of Iveston.

The CHAIRMAN said the opinion of the villagers was that Mr. Bland had drained the pond by running a trench right up to it. The pond, he might say, had from time immemorial been used by the villagers as a watering place for their cattle, and never in the memory of the oldest inhabitant had the pond been so dry as at present. The Chairman then read the law bearing on the subject, from which it appeared that Mr. Bland had rendered himself liable to a penalty of £5 by draining off the water from the pond.

Mr. NICHOLSON said if Mr. Bland consented to fill up the trench the water would not be drawn off.

Mr. BLAND said the trench was only made on his own land, and did not extend under the wall. The latter was in no way interfered with, and he did not think he ought to be required to fill up the trench.

Mr. SIMPSON: What depth is the trench?

Mr. BLAND replied that it was ten or twelve inches deep.

Mr. SIMPSON: That is not much.

The CHAIRMAN: It is quite sufficient to destroy the pond.

Mr. NICHOLSON: According to the water mark on the wall, the pond is now eighteen inches lower than it has ever been before.

The CHAIRMAN said the inhabitants, in bringing the matter before the Board last meeting, had no personal feeling towards Mr. Bland. The people thought that the water had been drained away by Mr. Bland in the way described, and it was only natural that they should appeal to that Board in the matter.

Mr. BLAND said the watering place at the low end of the village was enclosed, but nothing had been said about this. He did not think they ought to make fish of one and flesh of the other. He was quite willing to fill up the trench if the Board opened out the watering place at the low end of the village. The pond he referred to had, with a large portion of the village green, been enclosed by Mr. George Hetherington for the last four or five years. Mr. William Brown, Mrs. Barbara Richardson, Mr. James Shearer, and Mr. Cheesman had enclosed portions of the village green. Mr. Shearer, he might say, had built his house five feet out to the injury of his (the speaker's) property.

The CHAIRMAN said if Mr. Shearer had encroached upon the village green, Mr. Bland ought to have brought the matter before the Board at the time the plan was submitted.

Mr. BLAND said he was not a member of the Building Committee, and had nothing to do with the plans.

The CHAIRMAN replied that it was the duty of every member of the Board to see that persons erecting houses did not encroach upon the public rights. Mr. Bland must have known that it was an encroachment at the time Mr. Shearer submitted his plan, and it did not look well for Mr. Bland to go there and fling it in their teeth. They had given Mr. Shearer leave to build his house, and they could not now ask him to pull it down.

Mr. BLAND said he did not wish to pull anybody's house down. He only referred to those persons he had named for the purpose of showing that he was not the only villager at fault. He considered that if the Board allowed one person to enclose land they ought not to prevent others from doing the same thing.

Mr. HEDLEY thought they had better stop all persons from encroaching upon the village green. With reference to Mr. Shearer's house, he might say that the plan was referred to the Building Committee the latter body inspected the place, and it was not clear that the building was an encroachment upon the village green.

Mr. BLAND said Mr. Shearer's property stood five feet further out than the previous building, and it had injured his (Mr. Bland's) property. If the persons whose names he had mentioned would remove their encroachments he was willing to fill up the trench to within six feet of the wall dividing the pond and his field, and he would also fill up the quarry in front of his house and remove the posts. He begged to make a motion to the above effect.

The CHAIRMAN said Mr. Shearer's case was somewhat different to the others. He thought they had better refer the question of Mr. Shearer's house to the Building Committee.

Mr. BLAND considered that Mr. Shearer's encroachment was worse than the others. Mr. Shearer, he said, had evidently stolen a march upon the Board. It was an encroachment, and had as much right to come down as the others. If the Board wished to show favour to Mr. Shearer, well and good.

The plan submitted to the Board by Mr. Shearer was here produced by the Surveyor, from which it seemed that the alleged encroachment was shown as a projection. The plan had been passed subject to the approval of the Building Committee.

Mr. HEDLEY again explained that the Building Committee had passed the plan, because they were under the impression that the original building had not been on a line with the boundary of the village green.

Mr. BLAND said he was in a position to prove that the front of Mr. Shearer's house was an encroachment upon the village green.

The CHAIRMAN said it was evident they could not treat Mr. Shearer's case like the others, because the plan submitted showed the projection, and this had received the sanction of the Board.

The Clerk said perhaps Mr. Bland would withdraw Mr. Shearer's name from his motion.

Mr. BLAND replied that he would consent to strike out Mr. Shearer's name, if the Board allowed him to erect his property in a line with Mr. Shearer's.

The CHAIRMAN said they could not do that.

The Surveyor said the quarry in front of Mr. Bland's house was in an unsafe state. A cow belonging to Mrs. Shearer had got into it, and Mrs. Shearer had complained to him about it, saying that she would hold the Board responsible in case of accident.

Mr. Bland's motion, that the persons already named should be served with notices to remove their encroachments, was then submitted to the meeting, but the proposition did not find a seconder.

Mr. BLAND said as no one seconded his motion, each proprietor had better claim that portion of the village green abutting his property.

Mr. HEDLEY wished to know if the list named by Mr. Bland included all the encroachments in Iveston.

Mr. BLAND said they were all the encroachments that had been made of late years. There were other encroachments, but they had become freehold.

Mr. HEDLEY: How is that?

Mr. BLAND: Twenty-one years occupation constitutes a freehold upon ancient land.

The CHAIRMMN said he very much doubted whether any length of occupation gave a title to land of that description. The Board had been in existence since 1866, and as it was evident that they would have to strike a line somewhere, he thought they had better deal only with those cases of encroachment that had been made since the formation of the Board.

Mr. HEDLEY: Which of the encroachments have been made during the last nine years?

Mr. BLAND: Mr. Hetherington's, Mr. Brown's, and Mr. Shearer's.

The CHAIRMAN said they could not ask Mr. Shearer to pull down his house. If Mr. Bland would confine his motion to Mr. Hetherington and Mr. Brown perhaps they would get on with the business.

Mr. BLAND said he would not strike out Mr. Shearer's name. By doing so, he would be showing favour.

The CHAIRMAN: You leave your motion in its present form?

Mr. BLAND: Yes.

The CHAIRMAN: Then as no one seconds the motion it is lost.

PROPOSAL TO DIVERT AN ANCIENT FOOTPATH.

A plan of alterations to buildings was submitted by Mr. Bland, but as the latter person proposed to divert a footpath in the erection of his premises, it was decided that the Building Committee should visit the spot.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The following report was read:—

GENTLEMEN,—The health of your district has shown a marked improvement during the past month. There has been a decrease in the number of cases of scarlatina, such decrease being due, no doubt, to the accession of wintry weather. Typhoid fever, which has been prevalent for so long a time, has almost ceased to exist amongst us. The following is a list of the cases depending upon a zymotic origin, that have been noticed—Scarlatina, 16 cases; diphtheria, 1 case; erysipelas, 2 cases; enteric fever, 1 case. From these, five deaths have resulted, viz., four from scarlatina and one from diphtheria, which sufficiently attest the malignity of the type. At the present time, however, there are no cases of an exceptionally malignant form at present under treatment.—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

GEO. RENTON, M.D., Officer of Health.

Leadgate, Dec. 7, 1875.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

The Inspector (Mr. Longstaff) recommended the removal of a water-tap at Iveston, as it caused the houses adjoining to be damp. During the past month he had had handbills posted throughout the district warning people against visiting infected houses, and he had also distributed a large quantity of disinfectants.

The CHAIRMAN said, with reference to the water-tap at Iveston, he considered that all the people of the latter village ought to have the water attached to their houses. When the Company took the water to Iveston they were given to understand that a surface pipe would be put into each house.—The report was adopted.

THE RECENT OUTBREAK OF SCARLATINA.

The CHAIRMAN said in consequence of the prevalence of scarlatina, the Sanitary Committee had been requested to make an inspection of the place, and they now recommended (1) that all the stone drains in the cottage property of the Consett Iron Company ought to be taken up and replaced by sanitary socket pipes; (2) that some arrangement ought to be made in the ashpits of the Company's cottages, to prevent the sewage matter from oozing out and flowing out into the latter; (3) that brick channels, where they do not exist already, be put down at the rear of all the said cottages, and connected with the sink stones as in each case may be most feasible in the judgment of the Company's engineer; (4) that all the streets belonging to the Company, when practicable, be metalled, kerbed, and channelled to the satisfaction of the Surveyor of the Local Board; (5) that the drainage referred to be commenced in the next spring, as soon as the weather shall permit, and carried through in the summer, and the streets so far as the season will permit; (6) that the cottages in Irish Street and Plantation Row have metal spouting attached to them as soon as possible, at the expense of the adjoining proprietors.

Mr. NICHOLSON said it was very desirable that the work recommended by the Sanitary Committee should be carried out as speedily as practicable. The recent outbreak of fever appeared to have been traceable to the stone drains.

Mr. HEDLEY said the works mentioned by the Chairman could not be carried out in a few months. He had no doubt, however, but that the Company would carry out the improvements that were necessary.

The CHAIRMAN said the drainage was the most important item, and this could be put down in a short time.

The report was then adopted.

The Surveyor's report was read, but contained nothing of public interest.

The Board shortly afterwards adjourned.

Markets.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At this day's market there was a small supply of English wheat, but a good arrival of foreign. The trade ruled firm, and the business done was at the full prices of this day week. Barley and oats very dull, at rather less money. Malt slow. Beans and 'peas unchanged. Maize 6d. higher. Flour firm, but demand limited.

HEXHAM CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At our market to-day wheat was a small show, and met a fair inquiry at a slight advance from last quotations. Barley was in large supply, with a dull sale at from 21s to 23s per boll. Oats a good show, but slow sale, sellers holding out for late rates.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The show of stock presented for sale exhibited an increase of 212 beasts but a decline of 840 sheep as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, that of cattle is improving, while sheep were only middling. The supply of beef comprised 2,058 head. The number of sheep was 5,450. Pigs: 905 were shown. Beasts, prime heifers, per stone, 10s 3d to 10s 6d; secondary sorts, 8s 6d to 9s 3d; good oxen, 9s 9d to 10s 0d; middling, 8s 9d to 9s 0d; cows and inferior, 7s 6d to 8s 6d; pork, large, 5s 9d to 7s 9d; do. small, 8s 6d to 9s 0d; sheep, good vendable welders, per lb., 10d to 10½d; middling, 8½d to 9d.

DURHAM PROVISION, Saturday.—Oats, 7s 3d to 9s 0d; barley, 7s 9d to 9s 0d; wheat, 11s to 11s 6d; beans, 11s 6d; peas, 11s 0d to 11s 3d per boll. Beef, 9d to 1s; mutton, 9d to 11d; veal 10d to 11d; bacon, 6d to 8d; hams, 10d to 11d; pork, 8½d to 11d per lb. Chickens, 1s 9d to 2s 6d; ducks, 2s 6d to 3s 0d; hens, 1s to 2s each; butter, 1s 9d to 1s 11d per lb.; eggs, 4 to 6 for 1s; onions, 10d to 1s; apples, 1s to 1s 4d; pears, 9d to 1s 0d per peck; grapes, 10d per lb; plums, 2d to 4d per quart.

DURHAM POTATO, Saturday.—Potatoes, 9d to 1s per stone.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW, Tuesday.—Old land hay, 180s to 200s; this year's growth, 120s to 170s; new land hay, 190s to 220s per ton; this year's growth, 130s to 180s; wheat straw, 3s 0d to 3s 0d; barley straw, 2s 8d to 3s 4d; oat straw, 3s 4d to 4s 0d per thrave.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

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

MARRIAGE.

NEWCASTLE—On the 7th inst., by license, Mr. James Murray, of Consett, to Miss Hannah Anderson, of Wallish Walls.

DEATHS.

BENFIELDSIDE—On the 6th inst., aged 30, Mary Birkett.

LEADGATE—At Redwell Hills, on the 23rd ult., aged 4 years and 4 months, Robert Pescod.

LANCHESTER—At Try-'em-All, on the 1st inst., aged 81, Mr. William Bell.

SCARBRO'.—At Albion Villa, on the 8th inst., aged 70, Frances, relict of the late Mr. John Smith, and formerly of Campbell Street, Newcastle.

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