The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 731. REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19TH, 1874. PRICE ONE PENNY

Business Announcements.

BIRD'S EYE RETURNS.

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

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

Valuations effected for Probate, &c. 227c

ARTIFICIAL TEETH, Quality and Construction unsurpassed, fixed with every recent improvement in Gold, Silver, Coralite, and all pure material known to the profession. Mineral Teeth from 5s. each. Scaling, Stopping, &c. Children's Teeth regulated, and every other operation in Dental Surgery skilfully performed.—DE LACY, Dentist, 70, Grainger Street. 9

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, also CHEESE of excellent quality. FRESH RABBITS Daily. Licensed Dealer in TOBACCO. LICENSED DEALER IN GAME.

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 to Business and keeping a staff of good Workmen to merit a share of Public support.

N.B.—Estimates given for general repairs, Shop Fronts, &c. 6178

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

McEWAN'S
CELEBRATED EDINBURGH ALES
AND INDIA PALE ALE,
Are daily rising in public estimation.
Newcastle Stores and Offices—
FOUNTAIN HOUSE, Charlotte Square.
[illegible] JAMES C. McINTOSH, Agent.

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

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

JAMES JOHNSON, FAMILY GROCER AND TEA DEALER. Teas, Coffees, and Spices of the Choicest Quality. Good Useful Teas from 2s. per pound. Coffees 1s. per pound. Household Soaps from 3d. per pound. All kinds of Drysaltery Goods cheap and of the best Quality. Hotels and families supplied at wholesale prices.

TERMS—CASH. 879a

WILLIAM WILKINSON,
FURNITURE BROKER & IRONMONGER,
CATCHGATE,

HAS now on hand a Large Assortment of IRON BEDS, PERAMBULATORS, PARAFFIN OIL, PARAFFIN LAMPS, &c., from the best makers.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE in all the different branches; FLOCKS, FEATHERS, AND RABBIT-DOWN; PAPER HANGINGS, &c.

W. W. has also on hand a Large assortment of Gold and Silver WATCHES, ALBERTS, CHAINS, and WEDDING RINGS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

OBSERVE THE ADDRESS—
OPPOSITE THE TOWN HALL, CATCHGATE.

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, scarfs, lace, braid, veils, handkerchiefs, clouds, bernouses, 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 are thus produced in Green, Pink, Brown, and many other beautiful colours.—Use Judson's Dyes for general tinting!

JUDSON'S DYES.—FERNS, GRASSES, FLOWERS, and SEA-WEEDS may be dyed most exquisite colours, Green, Crimson, Purple, Scarlet, &c., by simply dipping them in a solution of JUDSON'S DYES. Charming Bouquets may be composed.

JUDSON'S DYES.—INK—INK—INK.—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 Black for walnut; Canary for satin; also Black, Lavender, Magenta, and many other colours.

SIXPENCE PER BOTTLE.
OF CHEMISTS AND STATIONERS.

Business Announcements.

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

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

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

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

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

JOHN W. DAVISON,
CABINET-MAKER, FURNITURE BROKER, IRONMONGER, &c.,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT, & CATCHGATE.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, in great variety.
IRON and BRASS BEDSTEADS.
MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, FLOCKS, RABBIT DOWN. HARDWARE
PARAFFIN LAMPS and OIL, best quality.
AGENT for the HOME WASHER and WRINGING MACHINES.
BURY'S and HARDY'S PATENT PICKS and SHAFTS.

ASSAM TEA MART.

ROBERT DOBINSON,
THE TEA DEALER AND GROCER,

IS grateful to the inhabitants of Newcastle and district for their past favours, and solicits a continuance of the same in future. His Stock comprises a Choice Selection of
TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS,
AND ITALIAN GOODS.
A Trial solicited. 939d

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

☞ Buyers of the above, within a radius of twelve miles are allowed third-class railway fare 935a

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

Has always on hand a large STOCK of Pure Linseed and Cotton Cakes; Indian Meal; Pea Meal; Barley Meal; Boxings, Sharps, and Bran; Oats whole and crushed, and feeding stuffs of every description.

G. H.'s Mixture of Permanent Clover and Grass Seeds has been tested and approved by the leading Agriculturists of the District upwards of Twenty Years..

Fine SEED PEAS, SPRING TARES, SEED BARLEY &c. &c., on hand. 145b

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To the Queen and Royal Family;
To H.R.H. the Prince of Wales (Special Appointment);
And to several Indian Potentates, Foreign Governments, and Railway Companies.
Established 1749.

J. W. BENSON,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, GOLDSMITH, SILVERSMITH, AND ARTISTIC METAL WORKER.
PRIZE MEDALIST OF THE LONDON, DUBLIN, AND PARIS EXHIBITIONS.
Maker of the Chronograph by which the Derby and all other Races and Great Events of the Day are timed.
MANUFACTORY AND CITY HOUSE—58 & 60, LUDGATE HILL.
WEST END ESTABLISHMENTS—25, OLD BOND STREET, AND 99, WESTBOURNE GROVE, LONDON.

WATCHES.	CLOCKS.
Of all kinds, from 2 to 200 Gns.	*Of all kinds, from 2 to 1000 Gns.*
Lever, Vertical,	Church, Turret,
Horizontal, Duplex,	Carriage, Chime,
Chronometer, Chronograph,	Dining and Drawing-room,
Keyless, Centre Seconds.	Hall, Shop,
Repeaters, Indian, &c.	Library, Bracket, &c.

ENGLISH ORMOLU CLOCKS, designed by English Artists, and manufactured by J. W. BENSON, far exceed in beauty those manufactured abroad. They can only be obtained at this Establishment.

FINE ART BRONZES AND CHIMNEY ORNAMENTS, of the newest designs, from Continental *ateliers* of the highest reputation, at moderate prices.

ARTISTIC GOLD JEWELLERY, of the richest and most exquisite designs, with Monograms, Crests, and Devices, Enamelled in Colours, after Designs by the most accomplished Artists in the Precious Metals. Brooches, Bracelets, Necklaces, Lockets, Rings, and all kinds of *bijouterie*, as supplied to Members of the Court and other Distinguished Personages.

PRESENTATION PLATE.—Testimonials of different sorts, Racing Cups, and Jewelled and others Boxes, as provided by Mr. BENSON for the Corporation of London and other Public Bodies, to enclose documents conveying the Freedom of the City to the Prince of Wales, Duke of Edinburgh, &c., &c.

SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATE in the most recent fashions, and of the most durable make. In Electro-Pate it is necessary to secure sound materials and a sufficent coating of silver to resist daily wear and tear satisfactorily. No other is really cheap at any price, nor worth buying.

Watches and Clocks repaired by skilful workmen. Old Silver, Jewellery, Watches, &c., Exchanged. Merchants, Shippers, and Clubs supplied.

Illustrated Pamphlets, with full descripton of all kinds of Watches, Time-pieces, Jewellery, and Electro-Plate, with prices annexed, sent free by post upon application to J. W. BENSON, at either the above Addresses.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, and Plate sent to all parts of world.

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.

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, & AMERICAN CHEESE.
PICKLED LOBSTERS, SALMON, SARDINES, CHICKEN, HAM, AND TONGUE.

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

☞ *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—Attention is directed to the undermentioned WINES & SPIRITS bottled by Messrs. W & A GILBEY, and bearing their Seals and Labels, which can be obtained from their Agents at the same prices as at their Head Establishments.

The extent of Messrs. W & A GILBEY'S business, which represents a twentieth part of the entire Wine Trade of the country (see Government Returns of Duty Payments), is the best guarantee of the purity and excellent quality of every article bearing their brands.

The label on each bottle gives particulars as to age and character of Wines, strength of Spirits, and specifies place of production.

From Messrs. W & A GILBEY'S List of 200 varieties two descriptions of each class of WINES & SPIRITS have been selected, one on account of its moderate price, and the second for its fine quality combined with greater age,

WINES

			Per Bott.	Per Doz.
Castle 1A	PORT ..	*4 years old*	1/9	21/
Castle B	PORT ..	*8 years old*	2/4	28/
Castle 1	*Spanish* PORT	*2 years old*	1/3	15/
Castle 3	*Spanish* PORT	*5 years old*	1/9	21/
Castle 1A	*Pale* SHERRY	*3 years old*	1/6	18/
Castle C	*Pale* SHERRY	*6 years old*	2/4	28/
Castle VP	*Pale* MARSALA	*3 years old*	1/4	16/
Castle C	*Pale* MARSALA	*7 years old*	1/8	20/
Castle A	CLARET	*4 years old*	1/	12/
Castle C	CLARET	*6 years old*	1/6	18/
Castle 1	CHAMPAGNE	.. ..	2/5	29/
Castle 3	CHAMPAGNE	.. ..	3/9	45/

SPIRITS

			Per Bott.	Per Doz.
Castle UP - -	GIN	*33 under pf.*	2/	24/
Castle Proof -	GIN	*proof* - -	2/10	34/
Castle UP *Irish*	WHISKEY	*33 under pf.*	2/3	27/
Castle DO *Irish*	WHISKEY	*pf. very old*	3/3	39/
Castle UP *Scotch*	WHISKEY	*33 under pf.*	2/3	27/
Castle SO *Scotch*	WHISKEY	*pf. very old*	3/3	39/
Castle UP *Pale*	BRANDY	*33 under pf.*	2/3	27/
Castle Proof	BRANDY	*proof* - -	3/	36/
Castle D *Cognac*	BRANDY	*33 under pf.*	3/	36/
Castle FO *Cognac*	BRANDY	*pf. very old*	4/9	57/
Castle UP *Jamaica*	RUM	*33 under pf.*	2/3	27/
Castle JO *Jamaica*	RUM	*pf. very old*	3/3	39/

SPARKLING SAUMUR WINES—*First Importation.* These Champagnes from Saumur have just been introduced into this country by Messrs. W & A Gilbey.—(See *Medical Times and Gazette* of November 7th 1874)

Castle SILVER FOIL *Sparkling* SAUMUR	Quarts	2/1	25/
	Pints	1/3	14/6
Castle GOLD FOIL *Sparkling* SAUMUR	Quarts	2/6	30/
	Pints	1/5	17/

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

20,000 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.
MANDERS' INVALID STOUT.
EDINBURGH ALES.
SPLENDID EDINBURGH ALE IN SPARKLING CONDITION ON DRAUGHT, AT 4d. PER QUART.
BURTON ALES AT 5d. AND 6d. PER QUART, SOLD REGULARLY AT 8d.

Business Announcements.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

JOHN BATES

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Public that, having dissolved Partnership with WILLIAM KNOX, he has commenced business
AT MEDOMSLEY ROAD, CONSETT,
as Joiner, Carpenter, Undertaker, &c.; also, deals in Timber, Plaster Laths, Tacks, Hair, &c. 893d

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BOOTS! BOOTS!! BOOTS!!!

JOHN MOLE,
(Late of Castleside),
BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,
NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT.

BEGS to inform the Inhabitants of Consett, Blackhill, Leadgate, Shotley Bridge, Castleside, and district that he has OPENED a Ready-made Boot and Shoe Shop, at NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT, with a well-selected stock of Gentlemen's, Ladies', and Children's Boots and Shoes, which he can confidently recommend, and trusts by careful and punctual attention to all orders entrusted to his care, to merit a share of their liberal patronage and support.

Boots and Shoes made to order and Repairs neatly executed.

OBSERVE THE ADDRESS—
NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT. 827d

THE LARGEST STOCK OF SCOTCH AND SABLE CAPS IN NEWCASTLE.

BROOKS'
CHEAP HAT AND CAP SHOP,
59, CLAYTON STREET,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

NO BETTER HATS AND CAPS in Newcastle than those Sold by BROOKS the Hat Manufacturer.

N.B.—*HATS MADE TO ORDER.* 495d

THE LITTLE BOYS' CLOTHING DEPOT.

KIRTON AND CO.,
BOTTLE BANK, GATESHEAD.

OVERCOATS! OVERCOATS!!

Men's Wool-lined Overcoats	1[illegible]s. 6d.
Boys' Overcoat	6s. 11d.
The Ulster Topcoat	12s. 6d.
5,000 Boys' Suits, called the "Little Wonder," only	6s. 11d.

And a Shirt given to every Little Boy who buys a Suit.
All Caps sold at Cost Price. 6416

NORTHERN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1836.

Capital (fully subscribed)....£3,000,000.
Accumulated Funds.........1,241,006.
Annual Revenue............ 631,230.

Farming Stock, Public and Private Buildings, Household Furniture, &c., Stock-in-Trade, and Goods of almost every description Insured on the most favourable terms. All Policies issued by the Company include the risk of *explosion by Gas*, without extra Premium. During the last 10 years the "Northern" has paid more than *One Million Sterling* for Claims under its Fire Policies. Life Assurances, Endowments, and Annuities granted. Tables and full particulars on application to the District Agents:

HOBSON & LIDDELL,
Neville Street (opposite the Central Station Hotel),
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 716

A. MAY,
PRACTICAL CLOCK AND WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, &c.,
No. 4, FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

LEVER AND GENEVA WATCHES at All Prices.

GOLD AND PLATED JEWELLERY in great Variety.

GOLD AND SILVER ALBERT CHAINS o the latest Style.

WEDDING RINGS.

English and Foreign Clocks and Watches of every description carefully examined, cleaned and repaired, and the greatest care and attention is especially paid to that part of the business.

Jewellery neatly repaired and made up as new.

Work in the country promptly executed

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

VALUATIONS MADE FOR PROBATE AND LEGACY DUTIES.

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

☞ All Orders attended to with care and punctuality
EMIGRATION AGENT.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.

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

By order of the Directors,
M. RICHLEY Secretary.
Shotley Bridge, October 2, 187[illegible]

Christmas and New Year's Holidays

SPECIAL
CHRISTMAS TALES
AND ENTERTAINING READING.

On Christmas and New Year's weeks the Guardian will, in addition to the current news, contain a number of stories and other matter suitable for the season. As the festive days occur on Friday in each week, we will publish on *Thursday afternoon, Dec. 24, and Thursday afternoon, Dec. 31.* Advertisers and correspondents will please make a note of this, and at whatever festivities we are not represented, we would feel obliged if the managers would see that a report is despatched to us as early as possible after the event. Those gatherings for which we receive tickets will obtain our first attention.

THE GUARDIAN.

SATURDAY, DEC. 19, 1874.

DENOMINATIONAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

If we are rightly informed, the Ministry are prepared to do a stroke of denominationalism for Ireland this session second in importance only to that which they did for Scotland last session. They then quietly converted a National Church, such as it was, into a denominational by investing the patronage in the communicants of each parish. They handed over in this way the property of the State to the members of a sect in Scotland. In the case of Ireland the threatened stroke of denominationalism is still more outrageous and uncalled for. There may be a question whether Church lands and endowments in Scotland are the property of the State and a good case may be made out for those who take the ground of the Free Burghers and anti-Intrusionists, who kept up the fight all last century against the abuse of patronage, in other words the claim of the secular power to rule the spiritual. But no one ever pretended that the money voted by Parliament for educational purposes in Ireland as anything else than national money voted for purely national objects, and which should be open therefore without restriction to the whole of the nation. This was the theory at least on which the Education Board of Ireland was set up more than forty years ago, when the late Lord Derby was Chief Secretary in Ireland. United secular, separate religious instruction was the basis of the scheme; and so far as the vested schools are concerned this basis has been adhered to ever since. But this compromise has never suited the narrow and intolerant policy of the Court of Rome, and ever since Cardinal Cullen succeeded Dr. Murray as Archbishop of Dublin he has laboured without flinching to upset the arrangement. At the Synod of Thurles held upwards of twenty years ago he obtained a sentence of condemnation against the Godless Colleges which the Pope has since ratified, and ever since he has laboured assiduously to undermine and upset the united system in primary schools. In this he has succeeded only too well. By setting up Convent schools and introducing the Brothers of Christian Doctrine, he has succeeded in eliminating out of the country to a great extent the National schoolmaster of the past generation, and now one step only remains to be taken to complete the transition. As soon as the normal schools conducted as they are at present on the united secular system are given up and teachers are trained at the expense of a grant from the Treasury in schools conducted by Jesuit fathers, then the Old National system will have disappeared and the education of the rising generation of Ireland will be handed over to Rome. That there is a danger of this is evident from a letter written by Sir M. Beach to the Board of Education in Marlborough Street; and unless the English press is vigilant, we may have a full-blown denominational system thrust upon the people of Ireland. It will be a hard case if in the one thing in which poor Ireland has a little the advantage of her rich sister, she would be deprived of it by the connivance of a Conservative Ministry with a reactionary priesthood. If the laity of Ireland could be polled, there is little doubt that they would speak out as one man in favour of leaving things as they are; but this is just the difficulty.

Heir to £1,000,000 Discovered.—The *Globe* of St. John's, New Brunswick, says that the heir to the Jamieson estate in Scotland, worth from £700,000 to £1,000,000 has been discovered there in the person of John W. B. Jamieson, a young man in poor circumstances, recently employed in peddling stationery.

Occasional Papers.

A DEBATE.

THE COMPARATIVE MERITS OF THE AUTHOR AND ORATOR.

THE AUTHOR.

It is often said that whatever improvements have been made, since our first parents were placed upon this planet, we have always had to fall back upon nature. Thus there are those who tell us that, in spite of all the press has accomplished, more information, and more pleasure are derived from a spoken language; that some information and some pleasure, and no small share of either, is to be obtained from speech, no sensible person can deny; but I doubt whether it can surpass a written language. The very fact that the ancients, before they had conceived any idea of such a perfect system of expressing thought as we have at the present day, still aimed at a more complete method than that which nature enabled them to follow, shows that they found it inadequate to their wants. They wrote the epitaphs, or histories of their departed friends, on the walls of their sepulchres, and described their battles by hieroglyphics.

The writings of the monks in our own country, in a later day, afford a striking illustration of the author's superiority to the orator. In spite of all their faults (and they were many) the monastries of England have done much to raise the nation from a barbarous state to her present greatness. Could they have done this had the monks been unacquainted with letters? In my estimation, more good has been done by the labours of those authors who lived before the invention of the printing press than by all the orators who have spoken before or since. I do not believe that there are many who will endorse this sentiment, but, I do believe you will agree with me that, in these go-a-head days even a woman's tongue fails to keep pace with the "spirit of the age." What chance, then, has the orator with a man who can express himself by the aid of machinery? I shall spend no more time in arguing the facilities of either, but will endeavour to point out, to the best of my ability, a few facts; and, if I fail in proving that the author is superior to the orator, why, then, I shall have the consolation that I have done my best. The orator's influence lasts only part of his lifetime; when the grave has stilled his voice, oblivion draws her dark drapery around him—his very name would be forgotten, did not the author come to the rescue, and by writing his biography, or mentioning him in history, save one man from the fate of his contemporaries. Is it thus with the author? After he is gone, he continues to give us an account of the the rise of one state, of the fall of another, or the progress of mankind in general. He carries us far back into the gloomy past; shows us London in its infancy; visits with us castles when inhabited, that are now but ruins; shows us armies approaching to fight, fighting, and the field after the battle; events which happened centuries ago. Is it thus with the poet? As we stand over his grave we revel in the grandeur of his imagination? Is it thus with the scientific writer, who gives instruction to men for hundreds of years after his death? Is it thus with the writer of fiction, who does much to elevate mankind after he has left the scene of his labours? The histories of Macauley, Goldsmith, Hume, Collier, White, Whittaker, &c.; the poetry of Shakespeare, Milton Goethe, Virgil, Cowper, Byron, Burns, Homer, Southey, Montgomery, Moore, &c.; the science of Herschel, Newton, Bacon, Locke, &c.; the novels of Scott, Dickens, Thackeray, Lover, Lever, Cooper, Bulwer Lytton, Marryat; indeed, the works of many hundreds of authors have given more pleasure and more instruction since the death of those authors than before, and it may be productive of both for many years to come. Now, I think that this alone is almost sufficient to prove the superiority of the author to the orator; but, in addition to this, he possesses the power of speaking to a man in a language of which he himself may be ignorant, we ought to be convinced.

The author's works can be translated into other languages and still retain their originality of thought and expression which form their chief beauties; for instance, just let us look for a moment at Homer and Virgil: their works are read throughout Europe, and then Milton's "Paradise Lost"—let us dwell on this for a moment. Here we have a poem that at once displays to the reader a gigantic style of thought and language—sublime and exalted comparisons, a rapid succession of startling and suggestive thoughts—a vivid creation of scenes—at one time we listen, as it were, to angels speaking and strains of heavenly music, and then Hell with all its terrific murkiness is raised by magical word-painting before our mental vision.

And, then again, we have the grand productions of our world-renowned Shakespere; all these can be read by a Frenchman in his own language. Another advantage of the author is this: You can read a book during a journey, in a train or, if you like, in bed, although this may seem a very lazy manner, still, for invalids, it passes away many a weary hour and diverts them from the pain occasioned by the wind coming in contact with the nerve of a hollow tooth.

I do not mean to infer that from this note you draw to the conclusion that you get no good from an orator, for to hear a good orator, you would say, is a treat. So would any sensible person; but, I say, to read a good intellectual book is a treat also, and even more so than the orator. What the orator says, you may forget, but what is written down in the book, if you forget any portion of it, you always have the book to turn to; but the part of the orator's lecture you may forget, is lost altogether—you cannot, as with the book, refer back again to strengthen and refresh your memory. In reading a book you may come over a passage which you cannot understand, this you can read over and over again, until it is thoroughly mastered by you. Now, is it so with the orator? You may, for the the time being, be carried away by the enthusiasm and eloquence of the lecturer; but, question yourselves when you come out of the room, and you will be surprised to find that you are not able to think of one half of what you have heard. Take a book, read it through thoroughly, that you may be able to understand it, then go to a lecture, and see for yourselves from which you derive the most information.

We scarcely ever come across a person, who cannot tell something he or she has read from a book; but rarely remember much that he or she has heard fall from the lips of an orator. When a reader commences to peruse a book, he may find the first few pages rather dry, but when he has read on he will find much to awaken his interest in the subject on which it treats, and so lead him to gather information from other sources if he cannot from the author. The orator generally begins his oration in such a manner as to disappoint his hearers in the end; the brilliancy of his language raises their expectation—they naturally think that a man will not quote poetry, lisp sweetly of the silent stars, rave of "blood and thunder," and put himself into a cold sweat for nothing, yet this is too often the case. There is another advantage of the author, he can take his own time with the work he has in hand; seldom hurries over his work, but goes deep into the subject: every sentiment and every expression has been well-studied; every argument that he uses is well founded; nothing is written down hastily, and when his work is done, he has the privilege of criticising his own work and remedying its defects. Is it so with the orator? Anything that he says in the oration, he cannot unsay, and much that he might have said, were he not compelled to keep talking, without having time to think, is left unsaid, and if what he says does not please his audience, he is frequently apprised of it, by a shower of hisses, shouting, and groaning, which are given for his benefit, until he is obliged to retire. It is not so with the author; he can go on writing from day to day, week to week, month to month, aye, even from year to year, without any of these unpleasantnesses; nor does he suffer from the interruption caused by the applause of an audience—which, however, is often a pleasant one.

When I think of the many authors who have left us the fruits of their genius—of the thousands upon thousands of books that are being circulated throughout the civilized world, I am at a loss to know in what manner the orator can exert a greater influence. His oration can be listened to by a few persons only, and these even must have extraordinary ears to hear all he says. The author can speak to thousands, even should they want the sense of hearing altogether. The orator sometimes succeeds in causing a sensation but it seldom does more—as soon as the excitement caused by his words has subsided, they are forgotten, and the world "jogs" on as before: neither better neither worse. Except for the silver it has earned the orator, he might as well never have spoken. Not so the author. He, too, may cause a sensation as, for example, Mr. Gladstone did lately, but it is very seldom he does. He labours more quietly, slowly, but more surely; he ever paves the way for the march of civilization. Many arts and sciences would die out did he lay aside his pen; he has done much to improve the language of his country, and should there ever come a time when all nations have a tendency to speak the same tongue, he will be enabled to do much more for the moral and intellectual improvement of mankind; while the influence of the orator will never advance, for he is not in a position to take advantage of any future discovery or invention.

Although convinced of the author's superiority myself, I may have failed to convince others, but this does not necessarily imply that he is inferior to the orator. It only proves that I am not able to perform the task I have set myself. However, if my friend is able to overthrow the arguments produced, or give better arguments in favour of the orator, I am willing to acknowledge that the orator deserves more encouragement than he receives, for boundless as is my faith in the author, and strong as in my present conviction that he commands a greater influence over the mind for the time being—the greater power to delight the fancy and improve the understanding, I am not prejudiced in his favour.

To conclude, I will quote a passage from Dr. Johnson:—"In listening to an oration we are too apt to become entranced by the eloquence of the speaker, our feelings are aroused by his gestures and impassioned manner—he swayeth minds with such a woundrous power, that it doth overcome the reason, and then we act upon the impulse of the moment and applaud what in our sober senses, studying from a book, we would pass o'er with scorn, viewing its many faults after its artful gilding was removed."

J. Kirby.

THE ORATOR.

Though man has devised many ingenious methods of transmitting his ideas, there are none, I think, by which he can express his emotions or make known his desires with such dexterity as by the using of those organs with which nature has endowed him, especially for the purpose. It is the simplest yet most effective manner of communicating with our fellowmen. The sculptor can cause a block of marble to describe the fantastic images which throng his imagination, and the painter can give expression to his thoughts by the skilful arrangement of shadows, but the sculptor or the painter has never been produced who could express himself so faithfully as the orator. The author alone dares to dispute the superiority of the human voice to those mechanical contrivances which man has himself invented to show what is passing in his mind. This, I think, he fails to do successfully. He has undoubtedly a certain power over the minds of others which he exercises, for good or evil, to no small extent; but, I hold, he can never leave such a lasting impression on the mind, never make such effectual appeals to the heart, and never, no never, can he accomplish, what, in spite of the mocking brevity of his existence, has often been accomplished by the orator. Shakespeare is generally allowed to be one of the greatest authors that ever penned a sentence: his works have gained him universal admiration, and secured him a lasting reputation. But, have the works of Shakespeare, have the writing of any author, been crowned with such brilliant success as the words of Wilberforce?—those earnest words to which thousands owe their emancipation from a curse that for ages cast its withering influence over the world. Yet, Wilberforce does not stand out in bold relief as one whose eloquence is unrivalled. He is equalled, if not surpassed, by a Demosthenes, a Cicero, a Canning, a Pit, a Peel, a Guthrie, a Beecher, and a Burke. These, and many other illustrious orators, have done as much for the advancement of mankind; and generations yet unborn may produce others who shall eclipse all that have gone before. It was the voice of the orator that kindled the pure light of chivalry, that awoke the warrior's courageous heart, and excited him to action, spurred him on to perform those noble deeds which are the ornaments of history, and taught him to die, as Macaulay put it—"For the ashes of his fathers and the temples of his gods." Kings may be hurled from their thrones and armies scattered, but the orator cannot be successfully resisted; his eloquence wields a greater power than the sceptre, his arguments are keener than the sword. The ancient Roman Empire supplies us with orators who have drawn tears from the eyes of their opponents. Our British Parliament furnishes us with men of the same mould; there, until the last speaker has taken his seat, it would be almost impossible to say what will or will not be rejected, though we knew that, hitherto, the views of nearly the whole House have been the same. In France the voice of one orator can cause the downfall of a Monarchy, or raise a cry among Republicans for a king; whereas, the united exertions of many authors could never get France under her present government to echo their words when they wrote "Vive l'Empereur." Though Ireland has produced many distinguished authors, she would never have been respected as she is if it were not for the many able orators she has ever had ready to stand up manfully for her civil and religious rights. Of course I do not include among such the numerous agitators who, to serve their own, too often base ends, take advantage of the spirit of an excitable people. I would not insult an Irishman by including, among the *elite* of his country, such a set of clap-trap lecturers, nor is there need for it. Some of the most eloquent speakers I know of belong to the Emerald Isle. Germany has contributed vastly to the literature of Europe, yet, one voice alone has done as much to raise her in the estimation of other powers as the whole of her great writers collectively. Whether as Catholics or Protestants, in whatever light we regard his teachings, we must allow that Martin Luther, as an orator, is a formidable rival of the author. Most of the great religious reformers made greater use of the voice than the pen—we know the result. I cannot but believe that had they been opposed with their own weapons their doctrines would never have taken such deep root or been so widely spread. Long, long before the birth of these men, long before Protestantism was thought of, the Church of Rome sent forth her missionaries into countries where the science of letters was unknown, to bring savage tribes under the influence of Christianity. Did they not succeed? In an age still more distant, St. Paul and other apostles traversed most of Europe and Asia for the same purpose. Did they not succeed? They did! England, when the author was unknown to her, yielded to the oratory of Rome, and cut down her sacred oak to embellish the lofty cathedral. St. Paul, as an orator, *persuaded* a king, when as an author he might never have *convinced* him. In our day Britain sends forth her missionaries to countries then unheard of to gain the same end. Are they not succeeding? They are! New Zealand, once the terror of our mariners—inhabited by a race of cannibals who shouted with savage glee as their victims were washed from the wreck unto their shores, has been converted chiefly by the words of these messengers of peace into a hive of honest industry; whereas, the most celebrated works the author has written would only have served to ornament the ears of a native chief. Then compare the power of the pulpit with that of the author, and see which is greater. Works of fiction may produce much good, but they often spread more evil; our pulpit eloquence counteracts this evil. Works on science may impart knowledge; (now and again they give us erroneous impressions) the orator from the pulpit teaches us to put such knowledge to a proper use; for when we hear it said, "knowledge is power," we should remember that those who say so, might be asked for what? Had Alexander the Great not possessed a knowledge of war he would not have rejoiced at his first victory, and so could not have grieved over his last. Before the newspaper took so important a place in England, the clergyman was the sole medium through which events of the week were made generally known. These he mentioned in his sermons, using them as illustrations so as to make his discourse understood, or to excite the compassion of his hearers for those who had been overtaken by misfortune. It is not always logic can be used as a means of salvation, yet, what else does the author use when he would rescue men from any form of vice, or save them and their fellows in distress? What has the author done in comparison with the orator to establish and maintain the many charitable institutions of Europe? Most of us, I presume, will have read books describing the misery and want prevalent at this time of the year. How many of us, on closing such a book, have resolved to send anything to the immediate relief of the needy? Many of us have gone to hear a lecture by some philanthropist. Did any of us come away without leaving something to be given to one or more of the vast number of asylums that are doing such noble work amongst the destitute? When an explosion, an inundation a fire, a shipwreck, or any catastrophe, has left the families of the maimed and dead dependent on the stranger for support, or when the strike of a few have thrown many out of work and deprived hundreds of their only means of sustenance, some of the greatest orators of the day will come forward to their aid, and, by their overpowering eloquence, enlist the sympathy of the nation on their behalf. But, where then is the author? In cases like these he is helpless. I know not how it may be abroad; but John Bull is too often soulless and unsympathetic. The good old English gentleman of the present day prides himself on being practical, prosy, and matter-of-fact, and though by no means wanting in sentiment, he is ashamed of his emotions, and cries out for realism. The orator, therefore, whose language is frequently pathetic, who appeals to our ideal aspirations to the soul, is often passed by, by the golden age, as something too soft for them, and his language described as only fit for women and children, nevertheless his influence still continues to extend over all classes of society.

The orator is superior to the author, inasmuch as he can adapt himself to those to whom he addresses himself. The author knows not whose eye will peruse his work, his illustrations are, therefore, often foreign to his readers, and a discourse which, if clothed in other words, would have given others infinite pleasure, and been productive of much good, fails to please, and gives little instruction. Now, with the orator this is quite different. He knows to what class of society he is going to speak before he utters a sound, and so chooses his words and illustrations accordingly, consequently he seldom fails to make himself understood. When addressing an audience composed of men ignorant of anything but their daily labour, he uses more simple language than when addressing a much more enlightened audience. Then even if his words might not have the desired effect, they are seconded by his gesture, and the modulation of his voice, by which he can express joy, sorrow, rage, melancholy, despair, fear, &c., almost as well. There is a sort of magnetic power in the human voice which draws men to the speaker and holds them there as if by enchantment.

Another argument which may be brought forward in favour of the orator is that he can speak to a great number of persons at the same time and place. This, in my opinion, is of great importance, for he is thus enabled to influence a large body of men, whilst the author only reaches an individual here and there. A book may be read by thousands in every quarter of the globe before it is consigned to oblivion, and yet may be read by one or two persons only in the same town at the same time, the consequence of this is that few readers are able to benefit themselves or others by a thought born of the author's words because of the want of support. An oration, on the other hand, may actuate many hundreds of men with the same impulse at the same time, and they being in a body, who shall say what these men may not accomplish? It is generally allowed that "union is strength." It is all very well to talk of books accomplishing wonders at some future period, and all that sort of thing. I think it of much more import that they accomplish something now. This world may roll on until the figures which denote its age cannot be committed to paper on account of their number, it is just as likely that it may be blotted out of space to-night; but even if he were certain that this will be the abode of men for ages hence, it would be presumptuous on the part of the author to attempt to teach a future generation, for his knowledge is not to be compared to that of those who must profit by discoveries yet to be made. The author who labours with such a purpose for years, or even months is much to be pitied—for he labours in vain. He cannot alter the past, he does not try to affect the present, and without doing either of these, he cannot affect the future. Now glance at the orator. The past with him is a rich mine, from which he draws his materials to work for the improvement of mankind in the present. He looks for the success of his labours in the present, and, without any effort on his part, the future necessarily becomes his debtor. In his lifetime he has a mighty influence over the public mind; he is the governor of nations; his voice is heard in all climes; he gives council to princes, and teaches the savages; therefore, it matters not whether his words are forgotten or handed down to posterity, for he lives to see them accomplish the work they were intended to perform, or to see that work taken up by another.

One great difference between the author and the orator is, that whilst the former labours for himself either to gain gold or secure a glorious name, the orator to benefit his fellow-creatures will frequently sacrifice both wealth and renown. The author will toil from morn till night to produce a *chef-d'œuvre*, and though when finished it may never be of much service to anyone, he is satisfied if his readers will but admit that it is a masterpiece and reflects credit on the author. The orator, on the contrary, though ever so honoured as a speaker, will not rest until his words have performed something more deserving of honour. The author strives to please the majority his readers, and, as a rule, avoids expressing an opinion which will cause him to be disliked by any party. The orator speaks with some end in view, with a settled purpose, his heart is in his work, and he will give vent to his opinions though the whole world turn against him.

Then again, the orator is superior to the author in inducing others to study a subject for themselves. He enforces on his hearers the necessity of doing or not doing, having or not having, a certain thing; but he does not always do it or get that thing for them: though he sometimes shows them how to do it or how to get it. In delivering a scientific lecture he does not treat the subject under two-and-twenty heads, and proceed to divide each head into so many divisions and sub-divisions until his hearers are led to believe that he has exhausted the subject, and much too tired of it to give it another thought even if they did not. He merely whets their appetite, as it were, by showing them how advantageous it would be for them to be well acquainted with it, consequently, he leads them to think of the subject and experiment until they have a practical knowledge of it. The author, when writing a treatise on any science, generally composes a ponderous volume which, when it does not tire the reader is apt to muddle him. One, whose knowledge of astronomy was derived solely from a work of this description, waited on some ladies to take them to Paris Observatory where the celebrated Cassini was to observe an eclipse of the sun. When he arrived at the door, he was informed he had come too late and that all was over. "Never mind, ladies," said he to them, "step up; Mr Cassini is a friend of mine, he will be so obliging as to begin again for me." It is a very *nice* thing, I know, to sit down in a cozy nook and read at leisure a first-class novel, but, like many other nice things, it is nice on one side only, therefore, it is as well to look at both sides. There are a great many novels which no one would be the worse for reading, did they not frequently, by creating a desire for such reading, lead some to devour mentally with ravenousness any trash exposed for sale at threepence a bundle; and I consider a person who reads such papers as Dick Turpin, &c, to be travelling to the same radiant place; that the total abstainers tell us that man is, who has taken the first fatal glass and not yet signed the life-preserving pledge. Novelists are persons of rare ability, of uncommon shrewdness, able to think and act for themselves, but, unfortunately, their writings have an influence on their readers which tends to make them just the opposite. Historians have been held in a high place among the authors of all nations, and undoubtedly, they are of great use in many ways, but the historian's is a difficult task, and so many obstacles have to be overcome before he can separate the truth from fiction that we may well doubt the authenticity of his history when completed. Ere we state as facts all that he has written, it is necessary that we know whence he derived his information. He tells us that one thing is proper, and another thing is likely, that this is conjectured, that supposed: these are facts which, though they have been disputed, cannot be far wrong; those are the words of another historian, and believed to be true. Such and such a thing was proved by paper nearly a century ago, but lost again. In fact, all is true, yet much is doubtful. Surely the orator does as much to throw light on the past, when, by awaking an interest in such matters he sends men to search the tomb of Egett, to dig amongst the ruins of buried cities, and explore such places as the Roman Wall in Britain. Poets are a class of authors which we could not well do without, but the poet was not always an author; and since he took up the pen he has lost much of that power which he once possessed. Even yet, when poetry is well recited, it gives one more pleasure than when by reading silently oneself.

Another respect in which the orator is superior to the author is that he is less liable to make a mistake, and when he has committed an error, he is in a better position to correct it, or have it corrected. The author's pen cannot keep pace with his thoughts, therefore, he is apt to miss out a word or two which may affect a paragraph, or, perhaps, the whole of his composition, and it is only a chance that he sees it before it goes to press; then, supposing that his manuscript is correct, the printer may make a mistake, but, no matter how it is caused, if an error creeps into his works it must remain. Then, if he makes a statement which he finds afterwards to be incorrect he cannot let his readers know that he found it so, because he knows not who his readers are; even if he issued another edition of his book it would not answer his purpose, for the first edition would still continue to be circulated, and those who read the first would scarcely read the second,—readers, as a rule, do not like to go through the same book twice. Now, if the orator says anything which may be disputed, his hearers being in a body can have the opinion of another upon the subject, and by reasoning it out themselves come to a just conclusion, that if he says anything wrong and does not check himself he may be contradicted at once, and if convinced of his error he does not make the same statement to another audience.

The orator has another advantage over the author, he possesses a greater power of instructing through the eye. The author can have his book illustrated by engravings of the object of which he is writing, but it is impossible for him to produce the originals for the benefit of any one reader let alone all. The orator cannot produce engravings only but the real objects, and show these to each individual in his audience. As for an example, take Mr Stanley's sketch, "After finding Dr Livingstone," a very interesting book, which is illustrated by engravings. Captain Wiggins, who returned some time ago from the Artic Regions, gave a lecture at Sunderland, and when describing such things showed his hearers animals, nature's dress, and specimens of the vegetation of the country he visited, therefore, the book will not be so easily comprehended as the lecture. It is well to note too, as an instance, of the orator's great power, that Mr Stanley's book which has had such an extensive sale is gradually being forgotten, without having been of any greater benefit to any one than giving them a few hours of pleasure; whilst the Captain's short lecture delivered to a few gentlemen has had such an effect that it has been decided to provide him with the means of re-visiting the North next year. Both orator and author can make use of each other's words. Now, when the former reads a passage from an author it has more effect; but when the latter writes the words of an orator they lose by it. Does this not prove the inferiority of the author? Books may be written in the grandest language, the author may do much to instruct and delight, but he can be considered very little in comparison with the orator to enoble men. He can raise his readers intellectually, but he can do little, if anything, to improve them morally. The orator has an influence over the heart as well as the mind of man—he makes heroes of his hearers.

J. D. Cowan.

The manufacturers of pig iron in the district of Philadelphia have resolved to reduce their production one half next year.

On Saturday last, a child named Edward Albert Greig, ten years of age, residing at 32, Hedworth Street, Sunderland, was run over and killed in Hill Street, Hendon, by the Hendon Railway omnibus.

Iron ship building firms at Stockton-on-Tees, Hartlepool and South Stockton have agreed to give all classes of workmen notice of a reduction of 15 per cent. on piecework prices, and 10 per cent. on time wages.

The *Glasgow Star* "understands that a gentleman whose liberality to the Established Church of Scotland has made his name a household word, contemplates giving half a million sterling to the Dissenting bodies in Scotland"

At Purfleet, a schoolmaster named Richard Coote, is in custody charged with having outraged and murdered one of his pupils, a little girl aged six years named Alice Boughen, the daughter of a soldier.

Curious Death by Burning at Middlesbrough.—On Monday morning, about five o'clock, a man was found dead near Messrs. Samuelson and Co.'s Ironworks, at Newport Middlesbrough. It appears he had been sleeping near some hot slag balls at the usual place for tipping, and during the night the workmen engaged in tipping slag had tipped a hot ball weighing [illegible] tons on to his body. When found the ball was raised by a crane before the man could be got out. He was quite dead. The body was almost charred to a cinder, and from its state it appears to have undergone a horrible death by roasting, the clothes remaining almost intact. He appears to have been a Welshman, about 25 years of age.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

One of the landmarks of the year has been duly passed by us Londoners; we have left behind us the last milestone on the road to Christmas. This is intended to signify that the Cattle Show, after being patronised by Royalty in the persons of the Prince of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, has become a thing of the past; most of our crowd of country visitors have departed to their rural homes; and the bovine and other quadrupedal heroes of last week have exchanged their glory for the tender mercies of the slaughter-house. *Sic transit gloria mundi.* How suggestive is their fate of the transient glory of this world! The next we shall see of the lionized brutes of the Agricultural Hall will be in the shape of sides and sirloins and rounds of Christmas beef. Meanwhile, we have to pass over as well as we can the very deadest period of the year, physically as well as morally speaking, for the weather on most days is in thorough keeping with the aspect of the social world. Rain, fog, slush, and cold add to depression of the tissue, and everybody looks forward to Christmas as a relief in the midst of the winter gloom, and as the practical close of a year that is drawing to its fag-end. Already many business and charitable preparations are being made for the great and joyous festival, but the spirit of the time has not yet infected the bulk of the public.

With Christmas approaching and frost in prospect, it is satisfactory to find that coal is not likely to run up to the extravagant price of the winter before last. Not only are present prices moderate, but the reduction which coalmasters have announced in their miners' wages seem to preclude the apprehension of any considerable rise in the price of coal. I see the the Associated Coalmasters of South Wales have refused to postpone their notice for a reduction of wages, or to refer the matter to arbitration, which looks as if the dominant power of the miners were gone. This may be bad for the miners, but it is a good thing for the public, who less than two years ago were threatened with a permanent continuance of some fifty shillings a ton as the price of coal. Considering that during the last two or three weeks, with a temperature considerably below the average, the death-rate of London has been half as much again as in the summer months, one may see the importance of the price of coal to the many thousands of indigent persons in London who are on the verge of pauperism, and who are literally starved to death with coals at an excessive price. The privation which our indigent classes undergo in winter is always very great even in the best of times—far greater than that of agricultural labourers' families. It is therefore matter for rejoicing that we have this year cheap bread and coals at a moderate price. As for meat, I suppose that it is in vain to wish that it may ever be cheap again.

The Bishops are to meet in Lambeth Palace in solemn conclave, about the third week in next month, to confer on ecclesiastical matters and on the possible or probable ecclesiastical legislation of the next session. These episcopal conferences do not usually have any very definite results, so far as the public can see, but if their Lordships can only agree as to a course of action—which is rather improbable—they might exert very powerful influence on ecclesiastical affairs. We may safely reckon on one topic being eagerly discussed—the judgment in the case of Mr. Mackonochie and his notice of appeal. As the matter now stands, the decision of the Dean of Arches is practically no decision at all, and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council will have to go over the whole affair again. Among the ecclesiastical Bills of next Session will probably be Mr. Russell Gurney's Church Bill, which will arouse considerable interest.

The new Liberal Club to which it was some time since decided to give the name of the Devonshire is receiving a large accession of members, and it will shortly be opened, on which occasion, it is said, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, who has joined the club, will make an inaugural speech. I rather doubt the rumour, however, which appears to me to be essentially improbable. I hear that several members of the Reform Club have joined the Devonshire, and its ranks have also been swelled by some who have waited till they have become sick of waiting for admission to the Reform. The City United Club has just commenced operations with a goodly roll of members. Its site, on Ludgate Circus, makes it commodious for City men, while its arrangements as to dining and as to sleeping apartments are likely to become attractive. The Temple Club, which was over-crowded on its opening, has become somewhat thinned, and consequently more comfortable.

It is to be regretted that the prosecution for cruelty by vivisection has come to such an inconclusive conclusion. The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals did not on this occasion lay their plans well, and hence the abortive result. Without any further reference to this particular case, I hope the Society will keep its attention directed to this particular matter. Undoubtedly there may be some little occasion now and then to adopt vivisection, in the interests of scientific investigation; but the fact is that the love of science is rather an excuse than a reason, and some surgeons indulge a depraved taste for unreasoning and unnecessary cruelty. Their cruel experiments are very little known to the public. I know one young surgeon, for example, who, in default of being able to practise on the *genus humanum*, is continually trying his prentice hand on dogs, cats, frogs, and any living thing that he can get possession of. He has a passion for vivisection.

The performance of "Hamlet" at the Lyceum, with Mr. Henry Irving as the hero, does not lose attractiveness by repetition; on the contrary, "the play's the thing" not only for the public but for the lessee. I am told that Mr. Bateman is making a profit of some £800 a week; and I am glad to hear that Mr. Irving, who seems to improve in his representation of the character, will have a fair share of the profits. He is to have £2,000 for the season, but it is rather doubtful at present when the season will terminate.—The success of "Hamlet" at the Lyceum seems likely to lead to a Shakspearean revival, of which many signs could be mentioned. The most curious, however, is that the tragedy is to be produced at the Elephant and Castle Theatre, which is perhaps the lowest play-house in London. It is a noteworthy fact, however, that the lower classes like Shakesperean tragedies, perhaps because there is so much murder and suicide in them.—Two of our theatres are about to disappear as theatres and be converted to other uses. The Queen's Theatre, in Long Acre, is to be transformed into a new police-court, to take the place of the present Bow-Street Court, which is strangely inadequate to its requirements, considering that this is the chief metropolitan police-court where all the Government prosecutions "of first instance" take place. Sadler's Wells Theatre—once noted for its "legitimate" drama and its "real water" scenes—the Regent's Canal running under it—is to be transmogrified into baths and wash-houses, which, I must say, many of the inhabitants of the district appear sorely to need.—The Albert Hall concerts are on the whole proving a dreary failure, and all the orchestra are under notice to quit. Even the experiment of railway return tickets from numerous stations, with admission to the Hall, for 1s., has proved insufficiently attractive. The Albert Hall is a horrid place for sound *voila tout*.

Bedford Chapel, in Bloomsbury, the chapel which was for a long time associated with the preaching of the late Mr. Bellew, is to be converted into a place for lectures, entertainments, and concerts. It is a proprietary chapel, and, as such, is not under the control of the diocesan. It has long been for sale as a place of worship, but the trustees appear at last to have abandoned all hope of keeping up its character, and have agreed to let it for the purpose I have mentioned.

THE DIPTON MURDER.

PRISONER SENTENCED TO DEATH.

At the Durham Assizes, on Friday, before Baron Cleasby, Hugh Daley (37), miner, was charged with the wilful murder of Philip Burdy, at High Bushblades, near Dipton, on the 9th of November. Mr Edge and Mr Sowerby appeared for the prosecution, while Mr Ridley had been requested by the court to defend the prisoner. The latter displayed a good deal of nervousness, and had not been in the dock many minutes before he asked for water, which was brought to him by one of the warders in attendance.

The prisoner, in answer to the charge, said in a low voice, "I am not guilty, my lord."

Mr Edge, in opening the case, said the prisoner was a cinder drawer, and, at the time of the murder, lived at High Bushblades, a short distance from Dipton. Philip Burdy, the deceased, was a labourer at Oxhill Colliery, and resided at Hill Top up to the time of his death. On the morning of the 7th of November, about half-past six o'clock, the deceased went to his work, where he remained until twelve. During that time he received his wages and partook of some whisky with a man named Wilson. On leaving work they went to a public-house kept by a man named Smith, and there continued drinking until between two and three that afternoon. Shortly after three o'clock the deceased man, being then in a state of intoxication, left in the direction of Bushblades, evidently with the intention of going to his residence at the Hill Top. Nothing was known about the deceased man until he was found in the prisoner's house, and between half-past four and five o'clock the prisoner and a man named Power, who it appeared had been drinking with prisoner that afternoon, entered the house. They found the deceased now lying on the floor, and Power, he believed, would tell them that the man was very drunk. The prisoner went into the house first, and told the deceased man to get up, but the deceased made no answer, as he was too drunk to obey the order. There was now an interval of five or six minutes to be accounted for, but after that, it is said, the next thing Power saw was the prisoner standing over the deceased man with a poker in his hand striking him over the head. He continued to do so, and Power ran into Simon Daley's house, where he remained until the arrival of a police-constable.

His Lordship: Simon Daley is the prisoner's brother, and resides near?

Mr Edge: Yes, your Lordship. Power made a statement to Simon Daley, but as it had not been given in the presence of the prisoner, it could not well be repeated. There was in the prisoner's house at the time the assault was committed the prisoner's wife with a child in her arms. A woman named Smith somewhere between five and half-past five o'clock came outside her house and saw Burdy lying on the ground, about eight feet from the prisoner's door. The prisoner was standing over him at the time, but he had nothing in his hand. Mrs Smith saw that the deceased man was bleeding from his head and face. She got some water from the prisoner's wife, and washed his head and face. The two women then took the prisoner, who was to a certain extent under the influence of a liquor, into his house, and put him to bed. After being there some five or ten minutes the deceased man seemed to have struggled on to his feet and staggered to the porch of Daley's house, and asked for his cap. The moment he did so the prisoner jumped up, got hold of a poker, and struck him on the head knocking him down. Mrs Smith did as much as she could, as she implored the prisoner to give over; the prisoner at the time beating him heavily over the head and arm. Mrs Smith then went into Simon Daley's house in order to get assistance, and succeeded in getting Daley to go for a policeman. After this she came out of the house and found the prisoner going from door to door looking for his wife. It seemed the prisoner had sent his wife for a constable in order to have the deceased man removed. But whether he sent for a constable or not he continued to do this for about ten minutes; and he then returned to the deceased man, who was still lying on the ground, and for a third time began to assault him heavily on the head and arm with a poker. A constable about six o'clock got some information of what was going on when he was about a mile away from the scene of the occurrence. The officer ran to the place, and when about thirty yards away he heard a voice saying, "Get up you b——; I'll make you," and at that distance he heard the sound of heavy blows. He next saw the prisoner deliver the deceased man a blow on the arm, and the prisoner, on seeing him, made a blow at him. Fortunately, the poker missed him, and after a short struggle, he overpowered the prisoner and took possession of the poker, which was dripping with blood. The constable persuaded Simon Daley and another man to carry the deceased man into the prisoner's house, although they at first refused to render assistance in overpowering the prisoner. The deceased appeared to be insensible, and at first the constable was under the impression that he was dead, although as a matter of fact he did not die until ten minutes past eight o'clock. The constable pointed the deceased man to the prisoner, and said, "Hughy, you have done a bad job now; you've killed the man, he is lying dead before you." To this the prisoner said: "Yes, I have killed the b—— and would kill him again, I would allow no man to go into my house; I am master of my house." The next morning Superintendent Oliver charged him with the wilful murder of Burdey, and he replied that the man was breaking into the house, and he had to stop him from doing so. The only other statement made by the prisoner was made before the magistrates, when he said, "I have nothing to say; I stood in my defence. The doctor would tell the jury that on examining the deceased he found both jaws fractured. The arm was also very seriously injured whilst the skull had been fractured, the frontal bone being driven into the substances of the brain. The learned counsel concluded his address by stating that if such facts were proved, there was only one verdict which could be returned, especially if it were proved that no provocation had been offered, no resistance made, no attempt on the part of the deceased to protect himself, as he was incapable of doing so, and that the only words he was known to utter was a request for his cap, would cause the jury to return a verdict on the capital charge.

William Ground, engineer, and surveyor to the Lanchester Union, was called and put in a plan, and in proving it he said that to pass from Oxhill, where deceased worked, to Hill Top, where he lived, he would have to pass the door of the house where the prisoner lived.

Margaret Magee, wife of Thos. Magee, Hill Top, Dipton, said on the 7th November last deceased lodged with her. He left her house about half-past six o'clock in the morning, to go to his work at Oxhill. She saw him just as he was dying on the same night.

Cross-examined by Mr Ridley: Had not seen him during the day, and knew nothing about when he would get his wages.

Ralph Wilson, mason, West Kyo, worked on the 7th of November at Oxhill Colliery, in company with the deceased. The latter worked until twelve o'clock. He was paid his wages a little before eight in the morning. He had no drink before that, but when he came back from his breakfast at half-past eight he had a gill of whisky. After they ceased work at twelve o'clock they went to a public-house at Oxhill, where deceased had a glass of whisky and a bottle of "pop." Witness then went home, and deceased came to his house at three o'clock that afternoon. Witness accompanied him to a public-house, but the landlord refused to serve him, and witness then set him on his road to Hill Top, and accompanied him within half a mile of High Bushblades. Deceased was then very drunk.

Cross-examined by Mr Ridley: Witness was not called before the magistrates, but his evidence was taken down by Sergeant Morland. Witness was perfectly sober himself on the day in question. Witness had something to drink in the public-house at West Kyo, but deceased was refused.

David Logson, innkeeper, East Kyo, said deceased was in his house between twelve and two o'clock, on the 7th November, when witness refused to serve him.

Cross-examined by Mr Ridley: He was very quarrelsome and abusive, and witness had to put him out of the house.

Mr Edge said the witness Power had not yet made his appearance at court, and he purposed calling

Ann Smith, wife of Robert Smith, of High Bushblades, who stated that she lived near the prisoner. About half-past five o'clock on the day in question, witness was called from her house, and went to Hugh Daley's, where she saw a man lying, and Power and Hugh Daley were standing over him. The man was a stranger; his face was covered with blood, which witness washed off. He then had several wounds on his face, and a large one on the right side of his head. He was lying quite still. Neither Power nor Delay at that time had anything in their hands. The prisoner went into his own house, witness followed him, and got his coat and vest off, and also his boots, and he then got into bed. The prisoner at that time was not much the worse for liquor. He remained in bed about five or ten minutes. During that time Philip Burdy crept into the house on his hands and knees, and asked for his cap. Hugh Daley, on seeing him, jumped out of bed, and said he would shift the b—— out of that. He pushed deceased out, and then felled him upon the head with the poker. He then beat deceased on the head and face with the poker five or six times, deceased being then on the ground, and witness standing beside him and entreating him not to beat the man any more. Witness left him after he had delivered five or six blows, in order to see if she could get any one to go for a policeman. Witness sent Simon Daley, prisoner's brother, to seek for the policeman at White-le-Head. The prisoner was then going about from door to door seeking his wife. He could not find her, and he then went back to the deceased man and used the poker to him again. Witness could not see where he hit him in the darkness, and only heard the sound of the blows and the bad language the prisoner was using. Witness then went into her house and heard the sound of the blows for an hour afterwards. Deceased made no resistance, and witness was with him when he died at eight o'clock.

Cross-examined by Mr Ridley: Witness saw Power, but did not observe he was drunk. About five or ten minutes elapsed between the time when witness saw the prisoner standing over the deceased, and the latter coming into the house to ask for his cap.

John Power said he resided, in November, at Annfield Plain, when he was a trimmer at Pontop Colliery, and knew the prisoner Hugh Daley. Witness saw him between twelve and one o'clock on the day in question, at Smith's public-house at Dipton, where they had some drink. They left the public-house about half-past two o'clock, and witness then went along with him to his own house, which prisoner at once entered, and witness followed. On getting into the house witness saw Philip Burdy lying on the floor, drunk, and prisoner's wife was also in the room, with a child in her arms. The prisoner ordered Burdy out, but he did not shift his position from the floor. About three minutes after prisoner struck Burdy with a poker on the head and body. Prisoner struck deceased five or six times, but deceased offered no resistance but lay on the ground. Witness entered deceased's house about half-past four o'clock, and remained there four or five minutes. Witness went into Simon Daley's house, and remained there until the policeman Forster arrived. There was then blood on deceased's face.

Cross-examined by Mr Ridley: It was about a couple of miles between the public-house and prisoner's house, and they left the former about half-past two o'clock. The prisoner was drunk when they found him in the public-house, and they had some quarts of beer after that. Five or six minutes elapsed between the time they entered the house and the time the poker was used, but witness could not tell what happened in that interval. There were no marks on Burdy before the prisoner struck him. Witness was in a second public-house after they left the house in Dipton, where witness got a pint of beer, but Daley was so drunk that they would not serve him. This was at Young's public-house, at Flint Hill.

George Cumberledge, grocer, Low Collierley, near Dipton, was at High Bushblades about six o'clock on the evening of the 7th of November, and saw a man lying on the ground in front of Daley's house. The prisoner was standing about three yards off. The prisoner shouted to witness, "Hallo, is that you?" Witness replied "It is," and went on to the house of his brother, Simon Daley. Witness afterwards went into the house of Mrs Smith, where he remained a few minutes, and on coming out again he heard the sound of blows, and heard the prisoner say, "I'll make you shift out of that, you b——."

Cross-examined by Mr Ridley: Witness never saw Burdy in the prisoner's house before that. After seeing that witness went away on his own business, having to be home at a certain time, and he wanted to be done.

P.C. Henry Forster, of Collierley [illegible]es, said on the 7th of November, from informat[illegible]e received, he proceeded to High Bushblades, w[illegible]he reached about a quarter past six o'clock. W[illegible]bout thirty or forty yards off he heard the sou[illegible]lows, and also a voice say, "Get up, you b[illegible] I'll make you." Witness ran forward and [illegible] prisoner standing behind the deceased, whom [illegible]ck on the right arm. Prisoner then saw wit[illegible]d he said to him, "Now you b——, for yo[illegible]lf." He then struck at witness who dodge[illegible]low, and closed with prisoner on to whom [illegible]e handcuffs and took him into his house. [illegible]rocured the removal of Burdy into the priso[illegible]use, and witness also took possession of the [illegible]hich was covered with blood and hair. [illegible]removing prisoner into the house, witness sa[illegible]Hugh, you have done a bad job, you have [illegible]he man."

Mr. Ridley objected to the prisoner's reply being given, as he was then in custody, and the words of the policeman amounted to a charge.

His Lordship thought the prosecution should not press it.

Mr. Edge said he would not press it.

Witness, continuing, said he afterwards sent for a doctor. He did not observe any marks of blood in the house.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ridley: Prisoner seemed to be quite calm when witness apprehended him. He was far gone in drink, however. Witness had heard that Burdy had been to the prisoner's before. Witness was not afraid of the prisoner, but the other people were.

Re-examined: There was a good deal of blood where the deceased was lying. Prisoner was able to walk to the police-station but witness engaged a cab. The prisoner was perfectly aware of what he was saying.

Sergeant John Morland, Dipton, produced the clothes of the deceased, which were saturated with blood. He also produced a portion of the frontal bone of deceased. Witness saw some blood outside.

P.C. William Coates deposed that he took the clothes off deceased and gave them to Sergeant Morland. It was the back part of the shirt that was bloody.

Supt. James Oliver, Consett, said on Sunday, the 8th November, he charged the prisoner in Consett Police Station with killing and slaying Philip Burdy, at High Bushblades, on the previous day. He replied, "He was breaking into the house. I had to do it to stop him."

John Gilland Hunter, surgeon, Stobb House, said that he was called in to see the deceased about seven on the night of November 7th, and he was dying then. His face and head were covered with blood and hair saturated. He was suffering from concussion and compression, and was insensible. He made a *post-mortem* examination on November 9th. Deceased was a healthy, robust, muscular man. The first injury he examined was a fracture of the lower jaw on the right side, and there were bruises corresponding. The upper jaw was also fractured. He found a compound fracture of the bone under the right eye, with the bone protruding, and above he found two flesh wounds. There was a compound fracture of the right frontal bone, three inches long, and splinters of the bone were protruding. Both nasal bones were fractured and protruding. The left temple was injured, and above there were three scalp wounds, each two to three inches long. There was a lacerated and contused wound, about four inches long, on the right side at the back of the head. There were bruises on the right arm, and there were three marks above the right elbow which appeared to have been caused with the point of the poker. He also found more or less bruising on the right leg, and there were two contused wounds on the back. The poker produced was a likely instrument to produce the injuries described. It would require a great amount of violence to produce the injury to the frontal bone, which was completely smashed. A considerable number of blows must have been given. Death resulted from concussion and compression of the brain, caused by external violence.—In cross-examination, witness said that the chief injury was the fracture of the frontal bone, and one blow was sufficient to cause that injury.—In re-examination, witness said that a man could not have walked and spoken after receiving the injury to the frontal bone.

Mr. Edge having put in the prisoner's statement before the magistrates, which was to the effect that he had nothing to say, proceeded to sum up his case, and in doing so submitted that deceased received the injuries which caused his death outside of the prisoner's door, and at the hands of the prisoner, and against whom he contended the charge of murder had been fully made out.

Mr. Ridley addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner. He said it was possible some of the injuries which the doctor had described might have been caused by the deceased falling on the road; but he must admit that death was caused by the violent blow which the prisoner struck on the head. According to the evidence of Power, who could not remember exactly what really did take place, the prisoner found the deceased in his house when he went home, and that seemed to have aroused his anger, and, being drunk, he quickly got into a frenzied state in his attempt to eject him from the house. It was the duty of the prosecution to give an account of the whole proceedings from the beginning to the end; but in this the prosecution had failed, as no evidence had been given of what took place during a whole hour; and during that time there might have been words or blows on the part of the deceased sufficient to provoke the prisoner, and to make him still more angry; and if that was so, then the crime should be reduced to manslaughter. A man could not be found guilty of murder unless there was evidence of an expressed or implied intention to take life; in such cases there must be a settled and fixed intention and determination to kill a person, but in this case the prisoner was so drunk that it was impossible he could form any intention at all. Finding deceased in his house his desire was to get him out, as was shown by the words which the prisoner spoke; and he was justified in ejecting him. There was no doubt more violence was used than was necessary; but still that would not make him guilty of anything more than manslaughter; and, being drunk, he would not be able to judge of the nature of the force he was using. All the facts showed that the prisoner had formed no intention to kill, and, in the absence of that fact, which was the material fact in a case of murder, they would be justified in finding the prisoner guilty of only manslaughter.

His Lordship then summed up the case. Having explained the distinctions between murder and manslaughter, he said that the drunkenness of the prisoner was no excuse. There was no doubt it was his drunkenness which made him get angry when he went home; and they had to consider whether, when he took up the poker, and almost killed the man on the spot, he intended to kill him. The learned counsel, in his most judicious address, had suggested that the intention of the prisoner was not to affect the life of the deceased, but only to remove him from the house. He might have got the deceased out in many ways; and it could hardly be said that the acts of the prisoner were done for the purpose of removing him from the house; for many of the blows were struck outside of the house. They had to deal with the question whether the crime was reducible to manslaughter because of provocation. The learned counsel had contended that there was an absolute absence of evidence, which would justify them in concluding that there was malice on the prisoner's part; and that something might have been done sufficient to provoke his anger. The mere presence of the deceased in the house would not justify the prisoner in using the violence he did; and it could not be argued that there was any fear on the part of the prisoner. There might have been something of which they knew nothing which had operated upon the prisoner's mind, and aroused his hot blood, and reduce this crime to manslaughter.

The jury retired, and, after consulting for an hour and [illegible] minutes, they returned into court, and, in reply to the question whether they found the prisoner guilty or not guilty,

The Foreman said: Yes, guilty of murder; but, having taken into consideration, your Lordship, that the prisoner received some amount of provocation by finding the man in his house, we desire strongly to recommend him to mercy.

His Lordship: I understand you say you recommend him to mercy in consequence of provocation?

The Foreman: Yes, my lord.

His Lordship, having put on the black cap, said: Hugh Daley, the conclusion at which the jury have arrived was inevitable. There was no doubt whatever that you have caused this man's death by unjustifiable violence. There is no doubt whatever that that violence constituted the crime of murder, and the jury have convicted you of murder; and all that remains is for me to declare the sentence of the law, and then for you to suffer it. I must say that it appears to me to be an aggravated case, because it is not a case of one blow which might be dealt in anger when a man is getting the better of you, but it is a case of blows continued on the man's head for an hour and a half. I do not mention this for the purpose of aggravating the misery of your position, but that I may add that you must be careful not to entertain any sanguine hopes that the sentence will not be carried into effect. The jury have recommend you to mercy, and strongly recommended you; and this recommendation will be forwarded to the proper quarter, and will be considered carefully; but there may be considerations connected with the necessity of repressing, by punishment, such acts of violence as you have been guilty of, which may make those who have to deal with this recommendation think that they cannot act upon it. I wish you, therefore, to bear this in mind, and to prepare to suffer the sentence of the law; and I hope that you may be able to do so in peace, and not without hope. You will be allowed time, which you will make the best use of before the sentence of the law takes its course. The sentence of the Court is that you be taken from hence to where you came from, that you be hanged by the neck until you are dead, and that you be buried within the precincts of the prison.

The prisoner during the passing of the sentence had been standing bolt upright in the dock, his hands clasped before him, and his whole frame quivering with agitation. He began to utter sounds like groans as the Judge's remarks drew to a close. As his lordship ceased to speak and the warders began to close round him, he faced round to the gallery behind him, and, holding up his hands, cried out, "Can I see none of yis?" At a signal from Mr. Young, the deputy-governor, he was led away, uttering the same sounds as before while he left the dock.

SAD DEATH OF A WOMAN NEAR DURHAM.

On Sunday morning, about eleven o'clock, an accident of a distressing nature was brought to light by Police-constables Williams and Calvert of the county police force. It appears that on Tuesday night last, between seven and eight o'clock, two sisters, named Jane Mycroft and Sarah Holmes, living at Browney Cock Houses, near Durham, were going home by way of Crossgate Moor, when, owing to the severe storm that prevailed, they unfortunately missed their way but observing the signal lights on the Railway at Relly Junction, they began to make in that direction. On the way they had to ford the river Browney, which was very much swollen. Mrs. Holmes, the eldest of the two sisters, managed to wade over, after a most severe struggle against the stream to the nearest house, about five or six hundred yards distant, whence she was conveyed to the County Hospital at Durham on Tuesday night, is fast recovering. Search was immediately made for the remaining sister, who was not found until Sunday morning. On getting midway into the stream the poor woman turned back, and when near the bank of the stream had fallen over a rocky projection about eight feet high, over which the water rolls with considerable force, and in which place she has lain since Tuesday evening. The deceased was about 33 years of age, and leaves a husband and two children to mourn her sad end.

SHOCKING AND SUSPICIOUS OCCURRENCE AT DARLINGTON.

A most shocking affair was brought to the notice of Sergeant Cuthbert, of the Darlington police, about midnight on Saturday, at Albert Hill, Darlington. The officer was informed by Patrick Macdonold, an ironworker, that a smell proceeded from the house of Bernard MacManus, a puddler, in Howard Street, where he occupies one room with his wife. He forced the door open, and found the place filled with smoke, and Catherine MacManus, the wife, was found lying badly burnt in the room against the wall, while the husband was in bed. The officer found a shocking spectacle. The body of the woman about the face and shoulders and upper part of the chest was burned and in some places almost charred. The same thing was observable about the hips and lower part of the abdomen. The main part of the trunk was not burnt, and what was a most marked and somewhat suspicious feature in the case was that the clothes around the waist and trunk were not burnt, and some portion of the lower part of the dress had been raised by looping or otherwise, and remained intact. The tongue of the woman, who appeared at the time to be quite dead, though the fire was not out when she was first found, was protruding which was also deemed to be an unusual circumstance. As already stated, MacManus, the husband, was lying on a bed in the same room, and jumped up upon the door being burst open, asserting to the police afterwards that he knew nothing about it, having been drunk, although the smell from the burning clothing and charred flesh had been sufficient to attract the attention of those in the locality. At the time when the police arrived MacManus, although he had drunk earlier in the evening, appeared to be quite sober. He could give no explanation of the occurrence. Some matches were noticed to be lying under the body when it was raised. There was no fire in the grate when the neighbours broke in, and no appearance of any struggle having taken place. Dr Easby was called in and viewed the body, but he could not pronounce until after a *post mortem* examination, which took place on Monday, whether death arose from the burning. The police deemed the circumstances of such a character as to justify them in arresting MacManus. MacManus was liberated on Monday, the Doctor having given evidence to the effect that death was caused by the burns accidentally received, deceased being subject to fits.

Severe Snowstorm in Scotland.—The most severe snowstorm experienced in Scotland for several years set in at an early hour on Friday morning. For nearly twelve hours the flakes fell steadily and incessantly, but after noon the snow changed to sleet, and finally to rain in most districts, and the accumulation of the morning in great part disappeared. On the Highland Railway near Dalwhinnie a cutting was choked up with the snow and the first train northwards was delayed from 1 a.m. till afternoon. The Dingwall and Skye Railway was completely blocked all day by accumulations of snow in Strathcarron, and on the Caithness Railway also. At Altnabreac a wreath of snow occupied a cutting, and effectually prevented the passing of trains.

Proposed Reduction of Wages
Northumberland Coal Trade.—On S
deputation from the Northumberl
Association had an interview with
at the Coal Trade Office in Newc
the proposal of the masters to red
wages 10 per cent. on and after
next. During the course of th
masters referred to the depressed
Northumberland coal trade. Th
the proposed reduction was adjou
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just the rates paid in the north
the county.—A deputation from
land Colliery Enginemen's Assoc
interview with the masters on Sat
Trade Office. The masters inform
that it was proposed to reduce the
cent. on and after January 16th.
Association promised to give an an
ject by the 20th inst.

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B. H. FOSTER AND CO.
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
NORTHUMBERLAND MACHINERY DEPOT,
38, NORTHUMBERLAND STREET,
Manufactory—167, CENTRAL BUILDINGS,
WESTGATE ROAD,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE,

Beg to announce that they are prepared to Contract for the supply of Winding Engines, Pumping Engines, Boilers, Machinery Tools, and Fitting of every description, including Steam Gauges, Boiler Covering, Boiler Composition, Patent Lubricators, and Lubricating Packing. Sole Agents for Northumberland and Durham for the Excelsior Direct-acting Steam Pump. Sole Agents for the Self-cleansing High Pressure Filter. The largest stock of Sewing Machines and Knitting Machines in the North of England.

All Repairs promptly attended to.

☞ All communications to be addressed to 38, Northumberland Street. 6289

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 rates:—

Fine Gin, superior quality, …… 2s. 6d. per bot.
Real Irish Whisky, …… 2s. 6d. and 3s. " "
e Scotch Whisky, 2s. 3d., 2s. 6d., & 3s. " "
rior Rum …… 2s. 3d. and 2s. 6d. " "
lent Brandy 3s. 6d., and the very best
ity …………… 4s. 6d. " "

☞ A trial is respectfully solicited.

ACTS WORTH SPECIAL
TENTION.

TEA, at Four Shillings per
-class.
, at Three Shillings and
good value.
TS, at Fourpence per
l by patent machinery

TTLED SOAPS, at
e cheapest and best

for FIRST-CLASS
ONS Generally, at

SS—
VAREHOUSE,
EET, CONSETT.

Proprietor. 374

Business Announcements.

G. RHOADES.
PLUMBER, GAS FITTER, & BELL HANGER,
CATCHGATE, near ANNFIELD PLAIN.

☞ ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

Gas Fittings of every description, Iron Tubes, Metal Spouts, Pipes, &c. 6228

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE CHRISTMAS FAT CATTLE POULTRY, and ROOT SHOW.
SATURDAY, MONDAY, and TUESDAY,
Dec. 12th, 14th, and 15th, 1874.
Cattle Lairs, Pottery Lane, Forth Banks.

The Prize Cattle from London, Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds, and York are among the entries. The POULTRY will be in excess of all previous exhibitions.

Band of Music each day.
For particulars, see small bills.

JAMES LOVETT,
Late with JOHN THIRLWELL, Shotley Bridge,

BEGS to inform the Public of Blackhill and surrounding district that he has commenced BUSINESS on his own account as
PAINTER, GLAZIER, GRAINER, PAPERHANGER, &c.,
At 18, DURHAM ROAD, BLACKHILL,
And hopes by strict attention to Business to receive a share of Public support.

N.B.—A large and varied Assortment of PAPER-HANGINGS always on hand.

MR. JAMES BOE, Surgeon Dentist
43, Blackett Street, Newcastle.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH, with all the most recent improvements, natural in appearance, comfort for articulation, whilst accurateness of fit and finest quality of material are guaranteed on moderate terms.

Any Patient being desirous of being under the influence of Nitro Oxide Gas for Dental operation, shall receive Mr. Boe's best attention, and he will be glad to explain and give every information to those who may desire it.

Teeth from 5s. to 15s.; Sets from £4 to £15.

GIVEN AWAY
BY THE
LONDON AND NEWCASTLE TEA CO.,
17, West Granger Street, Newcastle.

EVERY PURCHASER OF TEA has a choice of the following Articles:—Butter Dishes, Sugars and Creams, Vases, Tea Pots, Work-Boxes, Ladies' Bags, Copper Kettles, &c., &c.

Prices of Tea:—2s. 6d., 2s. 8d., 3s., 3s. 6d., and 4s per lb.

Finest Indian Tea Imported, 4s. per lb. 6235

CHEAP FURNITURE.

THE
BEST AND CHEAPEST SHOP
IN THE NORTH
FOR HOME-MADE FURNITURE
IS
SIMPSON'S SHOP,
AT
ANNFIELD PLAIN.

THE simple reason is this: The wood is properly dried by a patent wood-drying apparatus before the Furniture is made, in consequence of which all Furniture bought at this establishment is warranted.

ALSO IN STOCK
IRON BEDS, FLOCKS, RABBIT-DOWN, &c.

Observe:—THE CORNER SHOP, ANNFIELD PLAIN.

Why is Simpson's Furniture like a puddler at the Consett Ironworks?—Because they both can stand a good heat.

Why is Simpson's Furniture like a brick?—Because they are both fire dried.

Why is Simpson's Furniture like truth?—Because they will bear examining.

Why is Simpson's Furniture like a pair of clean boots?—Because they are well polished. 6361

COME AND SEE THE
MONSTER CAKE
AT
WILLIAM JENKINS'
Confectionery Establishment,
MOUNT PLEASANT, CONSETT.

THE CAKE will be Cut into on Christmas Eve, and Sold at One Shilling per pound, when Purchasers will have a chance of the following Prizes:—

First Prize—Wedding Cake.
Second Prize—One pound of Tea.
Third Prize—Large Centre Sugar Ornament.
Fourth Prize—Presentation Cake.
Fifth Prize—Three pounds of Lump Sugar.
Sixth Prize—Three pounds of Currants.
Seventh Prize—Two pounds of Best Fruit Loaf.

Other Prizes too numerous to mention will also be given away.

☞ Every Ticket found in the Loaf will obtain a Prize.

JOHN THOMPSON,
GROCER AND PROVISION MERCHANT, LEADGATE,

BEGS to return thanks to the public of Leadgate and surrounding district for their patronage during the twenty-six years he has been in business, and respectfully informs them that he has added to his other business the Sale of ALES and SPIRITS. And having made arrangements to be supplied from the best Distilleries in Scotland and Ireland, he is in a position to supply Families equal to any house in town or country. No inferior Ales or Spirits will be kept.

☞ Every article of the very best quality, and at the lowest possible rate.

Price of Old Irish Whiskey, 14s., 16s., and 18s. per gallon. Rum, 15s., 17s., and 18s. per gallon.

	Per Bot.
Fine Old Irish Whisky ……………	2s. 6d.
Do. do (extra strong) ..	3s. 0d.
Fine Old Scotch Whisky ……………	2s. 6d.
Do. do. (extra strong)	3s. 0d.
Prime Jamaica Rums ……………	2s. 6d.
Do. (extra strong) ……	3s. 0d.
Blended Rum (extra strong) …………	3s. 0d.
London Gin ……………	3s. 0d.
Hollands Gin ……………	2s. 6d.
French Brandy (pale) ……………	3s. 3d.
Do. do. (extra strong) ….	4s. 6d.
Brown Brandy ……………	5s. 0d.
Do. (extra strong) ………	4s. 6d.
Black Beer ……………	5s. 0d.
……………	1s. 6d.

Fine Sparkling Edinburgh Ales at 4d. per quart.
Fine Mild Edinburgh Ales at 5d. per quart.

BURTON ALES of the very best quality, usually sold at 8d. per quart, will be sold at 6d. per quart.

MILD BURTON ALES at 5d. per quart. The above Ales are from the best Breweries in Edinburgh and Burton. 6291

Business Announcements.

WINTER CLOTHING.

☞ SEE THE ENORMOUS STOCK
☞ OF READY-MADE CLOTHING
☞ WHICH HAS JUST ARRIVED AT
SHAW AND ATKINSON'S.

Men's Brown Beaver Overcoats, 25s. to 45s.
Men's Brown Moscow Overcoats, 25s. to 45s.
Men's Blue Beaver Overcoats, 29s. to 44s.
Men's Pilot Jackets, 13s. 6d. to 33s.
Men's Mixed Tweed Coats, 12s. 6d. to 32s.
Men's Diagonal Coats, 22s. to 33s.
Men's Velvet Coats, 32s.
Men's Brown Beaver Yatching Jackets, 24s. to 32s.
Men's Brown and Blue Satara Jackets, 24s. to 27s. 6d.
Men's Black Coats, 17s. 6d. to 32s.
Boys' Double-breasted Tweed Jackets, 6s. 6d. to 18s. 6d.
Boys' Black and Brown Velvet Jackets, 4s. 11d. to 7s. 6d.
Boys' Black and Brown Velvet Vests, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.
Boys' Pilot Jackets, 4s. 11d. to 22s.; all sizes.
Boys' Mixed Tweed, good quality, 12s. 6d. & 13s. 6d.

TROUSERS AND VESTS.

We have been long noted for keeping the largest and choicest selection of TROUSERS & VESTS, but our Stock this Season surpasses all previous years. In order to meet the increasing demand, we have found it necessary to make Special Contract for a Weekly Supply. We have just had a delivery of 1,000 Pairs, therefore, we earnestly request an inspection of those wonderful Goods.

Men's Fancy Striped Trousers and Vests, 17s. 6d.
Men's Fancy Deerskin Trousers and Vests, 26s. 6d.
Men's Checked Tweed Trousers and Vests, 24s. and 26s.
Men's Best All-wool Tweed Trousers and Vests (worth 7s. per yard), 29s. 6d., worth 38s.
750 Pairs from 18s. 6d. to 23s. 6d.; not to be equalled anywhere.
Men's Black Trousers and Vests, 16s. 6d. to 29s.
Men's Moleskin Trousers, White and Drab.
Men's Drab, Black, and Partridge Cords.
Men's Cloth Trousers of every description.
Boys' Cord and Moleskin Trousers.
Boys' Tweed Trousers.
Men's Drab and White Moleskin Vests.
Men's Tweed Suits, all prices.
Boys' and Youths' Suits of every description.
Wool Shirts, Scarfs, Mufflers, Hats, Caps, Braces, Drawers, Duck Jackets, Knitted Socks, &c., &c.

TAILORING.

We have now in Stock a nice assortment of CLOTHS, suitable for the present Season.

SHAW AND ATKINSON,
FASHIONABLE CLOTHIERS,
MIDDLE STREET, AND FRONT STREET, CONSETT; FRONT STREET,
LEADGATE; AND ANNFIELD PLAIN.

A WORD ABOUT INDIAN TEA.

ENGLISH enterprise, capital, and industry have made India the Finest Tea Garden in the World, and now the British Tea Planting Companies of India have become the great competitors of the Chinese Empire. For years the Old People have said they could not get the Strong Fine Tea of the Olden Times. It is clear to us that either the Tea Plantations of the Chinese have become exhausted, or that the strongest desire of this peculiar people has been to give quantity rather than quality. It is plain to the most superficial observer, that even the Finest Chinese Tea, although it may be exquisite in flavour, lacks that power and richness peculiar to the Olden Times. It is well for the lover of this refreshing beverage, that the Cultivation of Tea in India has become a commercial success. Years ago, we commenced to combine the Chinese and Indian Teas. This method resulted in a great trade. You may have some idea of its properties, when we state that last year we sold 112,035 pounds of Tea to a delighted people.

The question will naturally suggest itself to your mind; Why do you not offer Indian Tea to the Public? We answer, the price appears high. We do not say they are dear, for the lasting power of Indian Tea is so great, that the second and third water in many instances is better than the first water of China Tea. Taking this economical view of the question, it is cheaper, suppose we say nothing of the increased satisfaction derived in drinking this life-sustaining Cup of pleasure. We would now like you to test the correctness of the opinion we have as to the strength, lasting power, richness, and economy of Indian Tea. We cannot sell this tea for less than 4s. per pound. We give you this notice that we do not intend to disturb the present mixed Tea Trade. We therefore desire you, should it be your pleasure to test our judgment, to inquire for Indian Tea at any of our Establishments.

WILLIAM STEWART, THE TEA DEALER,
Central Establishment, 33, GRAINGER STREET, } NEWCASTLE.
Branch Establishment, 33, SANDHILL. }
Branch Establishment, 32, MOSLEY STREET, }
Sunderland Branch Corner of FREDERICK ROAD HIGH STREET.
644

BANKRUPT STOCK.
TWENTY-EIGHT PER CENT. BELOW COST PRICE.

JACOB DOWSON

BEGS to announce to his Friends and the Public that he has Bought a large portion of the STOCK of the late Mr. W. Heaton, Oldham Street, Manchester, at a Discount of nearly
SIX SHILLINGS IN THE POUND,
And has determined to give the Public the full benefit of the enormous Reduction. The Stock is clean, well-bought, and very cheap, and will be ready on Saturday First, at 8·30 o'clock prompt. As the advantages are unmistakable, an early call is recommended.

WINCEYS—A splendid lot of Winceys in the different shades, 6¼d., worth 9½d. A special line at 3¾d., worth 4¾d. A marvel in Dresses at 3¾d. A few pieces at 4¾d., 5¾d., and 6¾d. Merinoes at 1s. 6¾d. Homespuns at 9¾d., usual price 1s. 0½d.

OVERSKIRTS—Embroidered Meltons at 3s. 11d. Felts at 7s. 11d. Black Diamond, quilted, at 6s. 9d. See those Satin Skirts at 24s. 11d.

SHAWLS—Heavy Grey Shawls, 6s. 11d. Ottoman Stripe at 7s. 11d. Queenslands at 4s. 11d.

MANTLES—Ladies' Waterproofs, 2s. 11d. Heavy Beaver Jackets, fur trimmed, 4s. 11d.

FURS—A Great Bargain—Grebe Muffs at 4s. 11d. Imitation Ermine at 1s. 9d. Musquash at 3s. 11d. A Lot of Fur Ties and Ruffles from 7½d. to 2s. 11d.

GENERAL DRAPERY—Calicoes, useful and strong, 2¾d., 3d., 3½d., and 4d. Blankets, 9s. 11d., 11s. 6d., and 16s. 6d., and 21s. Flannels—Scarlet 11¾d., worth 1s. 3d.; White, 11¾d. to 1s. 9d., really cheap. Harns, splendid value, 3¾d., 4¾d., and 7½d. Hollands, 8¾d., 9½d., and 10½d. Cotton Sheets, Sheetings, Towels, Towellings, Table Cloths, Diapers, &c., all a bargain.

SHIRTS—A very large Stock of Men's Wool Shirts, large sizes, 2s. 9d., 3s. 6d., 3s. 11d., 4s. 6d., 4s. 11d., to 8s. 11d.

HATS AND CAPS—Fur Caps at 6½d. Tweeds at 4½d.

HOSIERY—Several cases of Socks and Stockings will be sold at 1d. and 2d. per pair. A lot of Children's Leather Slippers will be cleared at 4½d. per pair; were 10d. and 1s. 4d.

UMBRELLAS—During the Sale the Joined Silks will be sold at 2s. 9½d. Men's Silks at 8s. 11d.

CARPETS—Carpets at 7¼d.

READY-MADE CLOTHING—A very large Stock of Trousers and Vests, 16s. 11d. to 28s. 6d. Overcoats, 8s. 11d. to 35s. Boys' Jackets and Suits in a variety of Styles and Patterns.

JACOB DOWSON, DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL.

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 Hair-Dressing department represented by First London Artists.—Fashions in Windows.

C. ROUGIER,
PROPRIETOR,
29, GREY STREET, NEWCASTLE.
Wholesale House, York.

JOHN JENKINS,
AUCTIONEER, HOUSE AGENT, APPRAISER, AND FURNITURE BROKER,
TRAFALGAR STREET CONSETT.

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

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SUPERIOR WATCHES, SHIP CHRONOMETERS, ENGLISH AND FRENCH CLOCKS.

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

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

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

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

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

BIBLES, Hymn Books, Ledgers, Day Books, and Memorandum Books of every description. School and Prize Books. Periodicals, Weekly and Monthly, of all kinds. All kinds of Tin and Hardware Goods, Jewellery, &c.

Memorial Cards and Raffle Tickets on the shortest notice. Pictures Framed neatly and cheaply.

Agent for the *Consett Guardian*, advertisements for which are received and inserted at moderate charges.

Business Announcements

B. MOODY
WATCH-MAKER, EBCHESTE

TOIL NO MORE.

IN Cleaning your Furniture, but try the ROS FURNITURE CLEANER, Manufactured on by W. Jackson, Tantobie, and Sold by all Grocer

---

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

S. WALKER,
HAIRDRESSER,
STATIONER, AND NEWSAGENT,
1, DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL.

Agent for the *Consett Guardian.*

WILLIAM FITZPATRICK,
TAILOR,
CATCHGATE, NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN.

A First-class assortment of CLOTHS for the present season. A large assortment of PIT FLANNELS always on hand.

JOHN DAWSON,
PLUMBER AND GASFITTTER,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.

RESPECTFULLY announces to his Friends and the Public of Consett and surrounding district that he has commenced Business as above, and trusts by strict attention to Business and moderate charges to receive a share of Public support.

All Orders left with Mr Dawson, at the Local Board Office, will receive prompt attention. 6179

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 JOE 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. Aynsley, grocer, Middle Street, and D. Imrie, chemist, Front Street, Consett; J. A. Curry, grocer, Dipton; and T. J. Muss, Castleside.

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 effected by Damp or Heat, more Durable than Flags, and not more than Half the Price.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, 35, CLOSE.

AGENT FOR HENRY C. WEBB'S
WORCESTER GEOMETRICAL, MOSAIC, AND ENCAUSTIC TILES.

PURE WATER, distilled from Spring Water, can now be obtained in any quantity from
THE NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM
PURE WATER COMPANY, LIMITED.

TRADE MARK
H_2O

Observe Trade Mark on each Label.

The N. and D. Co. is the only Pure Water Company out of London which Distills Water for Household use, and Manufactures all their Effervescing Beverages from Distilled Water.

PURE DISTILLED POTASS WATER.
" " SODA WATER.
" " LEMONADE.
" " GINGERADE.
" " SELTZER and VICHY WATERS.
" " OXYGENATED WATER.
" " ACIDULATED MINERAL WATER.
" " TONIC SALINE WATER,
&c., &c.

Office and Stores, 8, Clayton Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, where Town Orders may be sent.

Country Orders to be sent direct to Wm. Annand, Chemist, Manager of the N. and D. Pure Water Company, Limited, Haddrick's Mill, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

N.B.—Inspection of the Works invited.
JAMES LEYLAND, Secretary.

MR. R. C. WHINFIELD,
ELECTRO-RUBBER, HEALTH-RESTORER, AND DROPSY-CURER,
HUMSHAUGH, NORTH TYNE,

BEGS to announce to the Public that at the earnest solicitation of many friends he has commenced the practice of Electro-Rubber and in addition Mr. W. would also call attention to his successful treatment—authenticated by many grateful patients—of the following diseases:—Wet and Dry Scurvy, Gravel, Ulcers, Swellings, Scalds and Burns, Built Breasts, Headaches, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sciatic, Carbuncles, Diarrhœa, Whitlows, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throats, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, Inflammation, Ring Worms, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Wool Fire, &c. Having made arrangements to visit Benfieldside once a week, Mr. Whinfield hereby intimates that he purposes to be at Mr. John Richley's, mason, 18, Concrete Terrace, Benfieldside, on Thursdays, from 11 a.m. til 5 p.m.; and at Mrs. Elsdon's, Sherburn Terrace, Consett, on Fridays, from 10 a.m. till 5 p.m., until further alterations, for consultation.

WHINFIELD'S celebrated DIARRHŒA MIXTURE, for English Cholera, &c., may be had of W. Davison, Castleside; Co-operative Store, Consett; and all patent medicine vendors, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

JOSHUA LAX,
FURNISHING IRONMONGER,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE,

BEGS leave to call attention to a large Stock of CRYSTAL PERISCOPIC AND EUREKA SPECTACLES and EYE GLASSES, just received, unequalled by any for their stengthening and preserving qualities. Too much cannot be said as to their Superiority over the ordinary 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 for this district. Sold on the installment system or a liberal discount allowed for cash.

Rimington Mangles, the HOME WASHER, (never beaten in competition), and Taylor's Patent Sewing Machines supplied on the best terms.

September 30th, 1874.

Business Anncuncement.

LOOK HERE! LOOK HERE!!

SHORTER HOURS FOR WOMEN.

BY using WILKINSON'S WASHING SOLUTION your Washing can be done in half the time without either Boiling or Rubbing.—Sold in Bottles, at Threepence each, by all respectable grocers.

COALS! COALS!! COALS!!!

BROOMHILL COLLIERY, EBCHESTER.

HENRY RITSON, having recommenced working the Broomhill Colliery Drift, near Ebchester Station, begs to inform the Public that they can be supplied with good Unscreened Coals at 6s. per Ton, or 4s. 6d. per Load of 15 Cwt.

A Chain Horse is kept at the Drift for the purpose of assisting Cartmen up the adjoining bank.

P.S.—The same Coals can also be had at his Carr House Coal Depot, at the rate of 8s. per Ton, or 6s. per Cart Load of 15 Cwt.

Blackhill, Dec. 10th, 1874.

OPENING OF A NEW WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SPIRIT STORE IN VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT.

JAMES DONNELLY

BEGS to inform his Friends and the Public generally that he will OPEN, about CHRISTMAS, 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.

CHRISTMAS CHEER!

FOR

WINES, SPIRITS, AND ALES

OF THE FINEST QUALITY,

GO TO

JOHN THOMPSON'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

WINE AND SPIRIT STORES,

LEADGATE.

SPECIALITIES FOR CHRISTMAS,

COMPRISING

PERFUMED CARDS, SACHETS, BON-BONS, FANCY BOXES (filled with Choice Scents and Soaps), WORK BOXES, FANCY JEWELLERY, and TOYS for Christmas Trees; also, a large Assortment of Novelties in FANCY PIPES, OBACCO POUCHES, JARS, &c., at

S. WALKER'S,
AIRDRESSER, STATIONER,
AND TOBACCONIST,
1, DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL.

ISTMAS BEEF! CHRISTMAS BEEF!!

FRANCIS SWAINSTON

[illegible]OULD intimate to his Customers and the Public that he intends

STANDING IN THE STREET

ON CHRISTMAS EVE,

And offering his

[illegible]ME BEEF AND MUTTON

At his usually low prices.

H[illegible] Beef and Mutton for excellency of [illegible]lity is not to be excelled in [illegible]ett or Neighbourhood.

Come and in[illegible] for yourselves, on Christmas Eve, [illegible]t his Stall.

---

2 AND 3, [illegible]ES LANE, CONSETT,
[illegible] OF DURHAM.

GEO[illegible]E YOUNG,

ALE, PO[illegible]sale and Retail
[illegible] AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,

BEGS to [illegible]urn thanks to his Friends and the Pu[illegible] for their kind patronage and support during [illegible]ast Fifteen Years he has been in Business, [illegible] trusts, that by his constant exertion and atte[illegible] to the claims of his Customers and Friends, to [illegible] a continuance of their favours. G. Y., having la[illegible]-in a large Stock of the best Brands of

WINES AND SPIRITS,

Is now prepared to compete with any house in the trade for Quality, Flavour, and Price.

LIST OF PRICES.

SPIRITS.

Brandy, from 3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per Bottle.
Whiskeys (Irish), from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per Bottle.
Whiskeys (Scotch), from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per Bottle.
Rum (Jamaica), from 2s. 8d. to 3s. 8d. per Bottle.
Gin (Geneva), from 4s. 6d. per Bottle.
Old Tom, from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per Bottle.

WINES AND CHAMPAGNE.

Wines—Port and Sherry, from 2s. 6d. to 5s. per Bottle.
Champagne, from 8s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. per Bottle.

BURTON AND EDINBURGH ALES.

Burton Ales at 4s. 6d. per Dozen Quarts.
Burton Ales at 3s. per Dozen Pints.
Edinburgh Ales at 3s. 9d. per Dozen Quarts.
Edinburgh Ales at 2s. 3d. per Dozen Pints.

LONDON AND DUBLIN STOUT.

London Stout at 4s. per Dozen Quarts.
London Stout at 2s. 3d. per Dozen Pints.
Dublin Stout at 5s. per Dozen Quarts.
Dublin Stout at 3s. per Dozen Pints.

☞ Orders will be punctually attended to, and delivered free of charge by G. YOUNG's own Waggon.

Business Announcements.

GREAT SALE! GREAT SALE!!

GREAT SALE!!!

JOHN POTTS,

CLOTHIER AND HATTER,

CONSETT,

Has been declared the Purchaser, at a

GREAT REDUCTION,

OF THE

BANKRUPT STOCK

OF

Messrs. HILL & Co., CLOTHIERS, HEXHAM,

Consisting of nearly One Thousand Pounds' worth

OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, SHIRTS, &c.

He has also bought, at a Reduction, part of

A MAKER'S STOCK.

The whole to be Sold Cheap at

POTTS' CLOTHING SHOP,

MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.

JOHN POTTS,

THE DRAPER,

CONSETT,

HAS much pleasure in wishing his Friends and Customers

A MERRY CHRISTMAS

AND

A HAPPY NEW YEAR!

And, in doing so, begs to inform them that he will

OPEN A

GRAND FANCY BAZAAR

IN THE

LARGE SHOW ROOM

OF THE

DRAPERY SHOP,

MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.

Bazaars, Christmas Trees, &c., supplied at the lowest Wholesale Price.

The Bazaar will be continued until after the New Year.

Public Notices.

MID-DAY PRAYER MEETING, from 12·15 to 1·15 DAILY (see Bills).
Treasurer, Mr. GLEDSTONE, N.E. Bank.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the GAME over the Estates of Priestfield, Lintz Green, and Loft House, are strictly PRESERVED. Any-one found Trespassing will be prosecuted according to law. 831d

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NOTICE.

THE GAME on High, Middle, and Over Friarside, Blackhill, and Priestfield Farms in the chapelry of Tanfield, is strictly PRESERVED, and Trespassers will be prosecuted.

Carham Hall, June 8th, 1874. 965d

TANFIELD POULTRY SHOW.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the above Society will be held at the house of Mr. IRWIN, Tanfield, on SATURDAY EVENING, January 2nd, 1875, at Seven o'clock.

JOHN BREWIS, Tanfield Lea, } Secs.
JOHN IRWIN, Tanfield, }

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL, ALLENDALE.

ON CHRISTMAS-DAY, December 25th, 1874, a CHRISTMAS TREE will be displayed in the above Chapel, when a Splendid Assortment of USEFUL and ORNAMENTAL ARTICLES will be offered for Sale at One o'clock.

In the Afternoon, commencing at Four o'clock, a PUBLIC TEA will be held.

INCREASE YOUR INCOME.

AGENTS WANTED for the Sale of the Celebrated ASAM PACKET TEAS—the purest, strongest and finest flavoured Teas imported. Terms the most liberal in the Trade. Quality has stood the test of over a quarter of a century. Apply to the ASAM TEA COMPANY, 145, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

Established 1844. 6357

THE CONSETT WESLEYAN SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNUAL

CHRISTMAS TREE AND TEA

Will be held, as usual,

ON CHRISTMAS DAY.

There will be a large Display of USEFUL and ORNAMENTAL ARTICLES.

CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL!

DIPTON NEW WESLEYAN CHAPEL.

SERVICES, on behalf of the above Chapel, will be held as follow:—

On CHRISTMAS-DAY, December 25, SERMON, TEA, CHRISTMAS TREE, and PUBLIC MEETING.

On SUNDAY, December 27, SERMONS.

On MONDAY, December 28, CONCERT of SACRED MUSIC and COFFEE SUPPER.

For further particulars, see Bills.

THE LEADGATE WESLEYAN CHOIR
Beg to announce that they intend giving
their FOURTEENTH ANNUAL

CONCERT OF SACRED MUSIC,

On CHRISTMAS-DAY, DEC. 25th, 1874,
In the WESLEYAN CHAPEL, LEADGATE,
When Solos, Choruses, Anthems, &c., by the most Celebrated Composers, will be Sung.

Organist, ...Mr. J. W. HEDLEY.
Conductor, ...Mr. J. DAVISON.

Doors open at Half-past 6; to commence at 7 o'clock.
Admission:—Reserved Seats, 1s.; Unreserved, 6d.
Tickets to be had of the Members of the Choir and at the Door.

A

GRAND CONCERT

OF

SACRED AND SENTIMENTAL MUSIC

WILL BE GIVEN IN THE

CO-OPERATIVE HALL,

ANNFIELD PLAIN,

ON MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 11, 1875.

VOCALISTS—
Miss ARKLESS, Miss PALMER, Mr. SWALWELL and Others.

SOLO PIANIST—
Miss EMMA SMITH, Gateshead;
To be assisted in the Accompaniments by
Mr. T. LUMLEY.

☞ For particulars, see Bills and Programmes.

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

[Licensed to Play the Pieces of the Dramatic Authors' Society.]

ON MONDAY, DECEMBER 21st, 1874,
And during the week.

MR. FIELDING will give (each Evening) an ENTERTAINMENT consisting of DIORAMIC VIEWS, painted expressly for him, illustrating the TRAVELS of Dr. LIVINGSTONE and Mr. STANLEY.

MR. BRADLEY, Comedian.
MONS. ALLEYNE, Juggler.
MONS. CARDON, Conjurer.
MISS EUGENE, Vocalist.
MR. HAYDEN, Vocalist.
MR. & MRS. THORNLEY, Comic Duettists.

On THURSDAY, December 24th, a Fine GOOSE will be given away.

On SATURDAY, December 26th, MONS. CARDON will give an Afternoon ENTERTAINMENT (for Children), at Two o'clock. See Day Bills.

Mr. FIELD, Violinist. | Miss FLORENCE, Pianist.

Admission—Front Seats, 1s.; Pit, 6d.; Gallery, 4d.

Wanted

MILLINERY.—WANTED, Two Respectable APPRENTICES.—Apply to Miss NESBITT, at Messrs. SHAW and ATKINSON'S, Annfield Plain.

Found.

FOUND, at Stanley, on November 30th, 1874, a SHE GOAT.—The owner can have it by paying expenses, &c., on application to BARNARD RILEY, Stanley; if not claimed in six days, will be sold.

To Let.

TO LET, immediately, a Good SHOP and DWELLING-HOUSE, situate in Consett.—Apply to Mr. T. CRESSWELL, Shoemaker, Middle Street, Consett.

TO LET, for Lectures, Concerts, Sales, &c., the TEMPLARS' HALL, MEDOMSLEY.—Apply to Mr WILLIAM ROBINSON, Grocer, Medomsley. 6038

To Lend.

LOANS AND MORTGAGES.

MONEY to LEND, in sums of £50 and upwards, on personal Security, at five per cent. per annum Interest repayable in one or seven years.

Also several sums upon Mortgages of Freeholds and Leaseholds from [illegible] per cent. Terms 10 to 21 years. No commission charged.

Apply to Messrs BEVAN, No. 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. 6362

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. Adam Brodie.

IMPORTANT SALE OF DRAPERY GOODS.

MR. ADAM BRODIE, Auctioneer, is instructed by Mr. JOHN POTTS to SELL BY AUCTION, at his Clothing Shop, Middle Street, Consett, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, Dec. 21st, 22nd, 23rd, and 24th, 1874, the whole of the remaining portion of the BANKRUPT STOCK of Linen and and Woollen Drapery and Ready-made Clothing, belonging to the Estate of HILL & Co., Hexham, full particulars of which will be found in Bills.

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

By Mr. William Raw.

FRONT STREET, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

MR. WILLIAM RAW having received instructions from Mrs Thirlwell, will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION her HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, at Mr. JOHN THIRLWELL'S, FRONT STREET, SHOTLEY BRIDGE, on THURSDAY, December 24th 1874, comprising 1 Painted Kitchen Press; Half-Chest of Mahogany Drawers; 1 Mahogany Turnover Tea Table; 1 Eight-day Clock, made by Mr. Marshall; 1 Mahogany Chiffonier Desk Bed; 1 Camp Bedstead; 1 Straw Mattress; 1 Mahogany Couch, in Morocco Leather; 1 Kitchen Table; 6 Kitchen Chairs; 2 Arm Chairs; 1 Washstand; 2 Fenders; 2 Sets of Fireirons; 3 Feather Bolsters; 6 Feather Pillows; Carpets; Kettle, Pans, and Ware; Tubs Pails, &c.; with several other sundry articles.

Sale to commence at One o'clock precisely.
Sale Office, Blackhill, Co. Durham.

By Mr. Thomas Pyle.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY AT THE BOYNE COLLIERY, LANGLEY MOOR, NEAR DURHAM.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at the house of Mr. WOOD, the Neville Hotel, North Road, Durham, on MONDAY, the 21st day of December, 1874, at three for Four o'clock in the Afternoon,

MR. THOMAS PYLE, AUCTIONEER,

Subject to such Conditions of Sale as will then be produced, all that Newly-erected and Substantially-built FREEHOLD DWELLING-HOUSE and Premises, situate at the Boyne Colliery, opposite the Boyne Hotel, containing 5 Rooms, with the usual Out-offices. Also, Coach-house and Stabling for 6 Horses.

The Property has a Frontage of 78 feet, and is the best situation in the village, and could easily be converted into a Public-house or a Shop suitable for any kind of Business.

Mr. RICHARD MUNN, of Langley Moor, will show the Premises; and for further particulars apply to the AUCTIONEER, 16, Saddler Street; or to

T. MADDISON, Jun., Solicitor,
43, Saddler Street, Durham.

Durham, Dec. 8, 1874.

By Mr. Haggerty.

TOWN HALL SALE-ROOMS, CONSETT.

CONTINUATION OF GREAT SALE BY AUCTION OF DRAPERY GOODS, &c., &c.

MR. HAGGERTY (Auctioneer) respectfully announces to his numerous friends and patrons, that he has received further instructions to continue his Great Bona-fide SALE BY AUCTION of DRAPERY GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, GOLD, SILVER, and ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS for a limited number of days.

Mr. H. takes this opportunity of thanking his friends for their past favours, and hopes they will not miss this opportunity, as the Goods MUST BE CLEARED OUT within a few days to give place to a large stock of BOOTS and SHOES, which have been consigned to him, and of which due notice will be given.

☞ Sale to commence each Evening at 6.30., and on Saturdays at 12 noon and 6 p.m.

Town Hall Sale Rooms, Consett,
November 25th, 1874.

By Mr. John Jenkins.

GOOD TEMPLAR HALL, MEDOMSLEY.

MR. JOHN JENKINS will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION a large quantity of Valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE (removed for convenience of Sale), at the above Hall, on SATURDAY, December 19th, 1874, consisting of Mahogany Drawers; Mahogany Sofa; Mahogany Couch; 6 Mahogany Balloon-backed Chairs, in Hair-seating; 2 Easy Chairs, to match; Mahogany Loo Table; 3 Birch Tables; Chiffonier Bedstead; 2 Presses; 3 Bookcases; 12 Polished Chairs; 4 Iron Bedsteads; 3 Feather Beds; 2 Flock Beds; Eight-day and Thirty-hour Clocks; 2 American Chairs; Cane-bottomed Chairs and Windsor Chairs; Cornice Poles and Brackets, complete; Pots, Pans, and Kettles; Fenders and Fireirons; Pictures; Brushes; also, a splendid assortment of Lustres and Vases; Swing Dressing Glasses and Mirrors, Electro-plated Tea and Coffee Services, Knives, Forks, and Spoons of the best quality; 12 Pairs of excellent Blankets; 12 Gentlemen's Rugs of the latest design; with a large quantity of other Goods too numerous to mention.

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

N.B.—The Auctioneer strongly invites the Public in general to this Sale, as the Goods are of first-class quality.

For Sale.

PRIME HOME-FED HAMS for SALE, at C. WATSON'S, Leadgate.

FOR SALE, 100 CONSETT WATER SHARES (New Issue), also 20 WEARDALE and SHILDON WATER SHARES.—Apply to Mr JOSEPH HOWARD, Railway Terrace, Benfieldside.

TO BE SOLD OR LET, with immediate possession, a HOUSE and SHOP, situate in Victoria Street, Consett.—For further information apply to WILLIAM RIPPON, 8, Victoria Street.

FOR SALE, at Messrs. WALTON BROTHERS, Trafalgar Street, Consett, a Splendid HARMONIUM in Rosewood, with Ten Stops and two rows of Reeds. Also, Three Smaller HARMONIUMS.

FOR SALE.
8,000 Barrels PETROLEUM OIL,
1,000 „ PARAFFIN OIL,
LAMP GLASSES, PARAFFIN CANDLES.
All for Sale in Lots to suit buyers. Seasons supplies contracted for.
T. PRAGNELL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

FOR SALE, a large quantity of finest White KEROSENE and other good burning oils, very superior to Paraffin, and much cheaper; free from explosive properties, and excelling any yet introduced into this market.—Imported by ROBSON, RIDLEY, and Co., Oil Merchants, Trinity Chambers, Quayside, Newcastle. Prices and samples on application. Agents Wanted. 3200

GAS ENGINES.

ALL who require a small amount of mechanical power will find these the most efficient and cheapest Engines. Can be worked by an ordinary jet of gas, and require no attention. No danger of explosion. No extra insurance. Engines made from ¼ to 2-Horse Power. Sole agents for the District, HESLOP, WILSON, and BURTON, Engineers and Iron Merchants, 26, Sandhill, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 764d

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TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, all those Two Valuable and Desirable County Semi-detached RESIDENCES, called "Shotley Villa," situate at and on one of the finest and most commanding Sites in that delightful, beautiful, and healthy Village of Shotley Bridge, Twelve Miles from Newcastle-on-Tyne, on the Derwent Valley Railway.

Each House contains Drawing, Dining, and Breakfast Rooms, Good Kitchen, &c., on the ground floor, with Cellars beneath; 5 Good Bed-rooms, Bath-room and Water Closet on the second floor; and Coach-house and Two-stalled Stable, now in the occupation of J. B. LUMSDEN, Esq., and Miss WHIDDEN, as tenants thereof.

The House in the occupation of Mr. Lumsden has a large and productive Garden, with a Vinery that produces very fine Grapes. Miss Whidden's House has a smaller Garden. Also in front of these two beautiful Houses is a fine Shrubbery and Flower Garden, with a nice Summer House, which belong to the Villa. The Property is in first-class condition, newly painted outside, and splendidly painted and papered inside.

For further particulars apply to JAMES HINDMARSH, 79, Clayton Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne; or, to WM. RAW, Blackhill, County Durham, House and Estate Agents.

A franchise meeting was held at Medomsley on Monday evening last.

THE DEPRESSION IN THE IRON TRADE.—Mr Jenkins, the manager of the Consett Ironworks, has sent 50 tons of coals to Middlesbrough, to be distributed amongst those in distress in consequence of the depression in the iron trade in that town.

FREE METHODIST CHURCH, BENFIELDSIDE.—On Thursday evening last, the members and friends of the above church held a most successful fruit banquet and entertainment, presided over by Mr. D. Ormond, of Shotley Bridge. Several pieces of music were ably sung by the choir, under the leadership of Mr. T. Hopton. Stirring and interesting addresses on Christian influence and work, were given by the Rev. M. Morris, Consett; Rev. R. Dimond, Leadgate; Mr. Robson, Hexham; and Mr. Whitfield, Humshaugh. There was a large attendance. At the close, the usual votes of thanks were given.

FREE METHODIST CHURCH, LEADGATE.—The ladies and committee, who are getting up a bazaar, the proceeds of which are for the new Free Methodist Chapel, prepared a coffee supper in the Temperance Hall, on Saturday evening last. The weather was unfavourable to a large attendance, but the people came in numbers which exceeded the expectation of the committee. Fortunately, there was a good supply of "substantials," so that all wants were met, and, in the words of a visitor, it was a thorough success. It is hoped that the new chapel will be commenced with soon after the beginning of the new year.—*Correspondent.*

EXTRAORDINARY THEFT IN A PUBLIC-HOUSE AT CONSETT.—On Monday, at the Shotley Bridge Police Court, before Annandale Town and John Clavering, Esq., Catherine Lyons, apparently about thirty years of age, was placed in the dock on the following charge. Bernard McAllister stated that on Saturday night he went into a public-house at Consett. The prisoner, who had neither hat nor shawl on, was standing in the room, and, taking her to be a servant in the house, he asked her to fetch him a quart of ale. On receiving it he gave the prisoner a sovereign, but instead of receiving back his change, 19s. 6d., the prisoner, after paying the landlord, absconded with it.—She was remanded until Thursday, when she was brought before the Lanchester magistrates, and committed for trial.

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

SERIOUS ASSAULT WITH A "MORGAN RATTLER" AT CORNSAY.—On Thursday, the Lanchester magistrates (Messrs. Kearney, Talmadge, and Clavering) investigated a serious charge of assault preferred by a young man named James Docherty against Francis Conlon, a fellow-countryman.—Complainant stated that he lived at Cornsay. On Friday night, the 5th of December, he went into Mr. Potter's public-house, where he found the prisoner. The latter said, "Is that you, James," and complainant replied, "Yes." He sat down, and immediately afterwards the prisoner sprang up and struck him between the eyes with a "Morgan rattler."—In answer to the bench, complainant said he had previously known the prisoner, and about two months ago had a quarrel with him.—P.C. Forster said he was standing outside Mr. Potter's house, and, hearing a disturbance, he went inside, just in time to see the prisoner strike Docherty with a "Morgan rattler." He was on the point of striking the complainant a second blow when witness seized the weapon and took it from him.—He was sent to prison for two months with hard labour.

TYNESIDE SPIRITUALISM:

BEING A RECORD OF EXTRAORDINARY AND WELL-ATTESTED PHENOMENA WHICH ARE TAKING PLACE ON TYNESIDE.

SEANCE VIII (*continued.*)

We again apologized for interrupting him so often in his address; but he, in his usual happy style, assured us that it afforded him pleasure to answer all our questions. Taking courage by his kind remark and obliging manner, another sitter was anxious to pick up some little information about the land which he was describing, said, "Would you please describe how the good and the evil operate on man." To this the spirit replied that when good spirits come to influence any person's mind, they always come openly and from above. Mediums know this very well, and they can all tell you that when first they feel a good spirit; it is somewhere in the upper part of the body, such as the shoulders, chest, or back. In proof of this he told spirits to possess three other mediums and shake them. One medium said the power was first felt across the shoulders, another on the chest, while the third said his body, arms, and legs, were affected. The spirit then said that the evil entered a[illegible] and from beneath. Mediums knew this for when an evil spirit took possession of a medium, he felt a numbness, or coldness, or weariness in his feet and legs. This manner of spirit-possession was invariable the world over, and not confined to the mere open possession observed at seances. The good is above the head and the evil beneath the feet. Between the two, there is a great gulf fixed, so that the evil cannot pass over, although it can rise to the head of the man, but no higher. "What causes it to rise?" said one. "If a person yields to evil," said the spirit, "evil takes possession, and if he yields to the good, the good takes possession. A sitter said, 'What, if a man happens to be down a coal pit, he will be surrounded by evil on all sides then?" "All the same as if he were on the surface," said the spirit. "The evil is underneath his feet, and the good above his head. Wherever we be, in the street, in the garden, above the ground or below it, the good and the evil always are at our head and feet respectively. "What do you think of the Litany?" said one. 'Fraud,' said the spirit, "I don't know much about the Litany, but beware of long prayers. A person who says a long prayer in public does not often go to his closet. His long prayer has sometimes to do for half a week or more. Long prayer in public means no closet prayer. Go often in secret, then let your prayer be as long as you please; but a short prayer is answered sooner than a long one, for the man who uses a short prayer presents petitions of which he is in urgent need. On the other hand, a man who says a long prayer, can't as a rule tell all the things he has been praying for when his prayer is finished. 'Jesus be merciful to me a sinner,' is a beautiful prayer." The spirit then said, "As I go about from place to place I sometimes see strange sights. One evening I dropped in to a meeting where a person was on his knees praying. His back was to the people, but his face was not to God. His hands were not clasped nor were his eyes shut. He was reading his prayer from a book which was lying open on the chair. His words were as follows: 'O, God, we thank Thee for this other opportunity of meeting together to pray. We thank Thee for the promise of the Holy Spirit. Revive thy work in our midst. O, Lord Thou knowest if ever a place needed a revival this is the one;' and so on. Now, this friend, instead of praying for others should have prayed for a revival to begin in his own heart. Let your prayers be from the heart, and God will accomplish the work." Before leaving, they told us that the number of good spirits which were encircling each sitter, were as follows: 900, 600, 500, 312, 450, 1,002, 602. On returning them our thanks one of the spirits said, 'Don't thank us, friends, thank the most mighty spirit who gives us the power to come and talk with you. Serve Him faithfully, and love Him sincerely, and you yet will see and hear far greater things than you have done." The spirit closed our meeting by prayer. Thus ended our very pleasant seance.

While enjoying our pipes and cigars before parting, I asked Mr. H. R. for the eight lines he repeated while in the trance state, but he knew nothing of them whatever. Directly he began to shake, and in half a minute he was possessed by the spirit who repeated them. "I have just come back for a minute," said the spirit, "to dictate these lines to you." This gentle one had been hovering over us, had heard our conversation, and had come back to help us. The medium with closed eyes leaned over the table, and slowly dictated the following to me—

"Farewell, dear friend, farewell!
And art thou now no more,
Now is thy gentle spirit fled
To Caanan's peaceful shore.
Methinks I saw thy upwards flight,
From this vale world of woe,
Where sorrow, sickness, pain, and death,
Thou never more shalt know.

I then said to the spirit that it was very kind to come and tell me these lines, and that I felt deeply grateful to him. In accents of kindness he replied, "O, friend, we all are so glad to have the opportunity of doing good. I feel a great pleasure in telling you them, and now good night, good night, good night. Those who speak roughly should go to hear the sweet and gracious accents of a happy spirit, to get cured of their rudeness of speech. But all was not yet finished. Retiring to the parlour Mr. H. observing the piano, looked up into the air and addressed the spirit of his daughter thus—"Mary, here is a piano. Could you not entrance Annie, and play us a tune?" Annie began to laugh and while she was laughing she became entranced by Mary who said "I'm afraid I won't be able to play to-night, for the medium's mind is very unsteady, but I'll try." She attempted to play a little, and on giving over said, "I'll play better next time when the medium's mind is steady." Let it be remembered that the medium cannot play on the piano at all in her natural state. This fact is well known to us all who sit.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest y a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? o at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and leasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by lieving the child from pain, and the little cherub wakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regutes the bowels, and is the best known remedy for ysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup ld by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s 1½d per bo.—Manufactured in New York, and at 493 Oxford reet, London.

BEWARE OF PIRATICAL IMITATIONS OF ALLCOCK POROUS PLASTER.—Owing to the wonderful sale the lebrated plasters have obtained by their curative pr rties in lumbago, sciatica, rheumatism, pains in sid and back, and, in short, all pains and local affection me unprincipled parties have been manufacturing an ering for sale spurious plasters, put up in such anner so as to deceive the unwary, and, as sole agen Great Britain and Ireland, I can guarantee non nuine save they bear on the Revenue Stamp, in whit ters, the words—"THOS. ALLCOCK & Co. POROU ASTERS." and the public, by never purchasing unles s is on, will secure to themselves the genuine Porou aster. Henry D. Brandreth, Liverpool, sole agent fo rope and the Colonies. Dealers in spurious plaste ll be prosecuted. 154

THE SECRET OF LONG LIFE consists in heal vigour of body and mind, to obtain and retai ich read the new edition of "Life Worth Livin sent direct from the author, Dr. Jaques, 41 Carliol-street, Newcastle, post free in a secured envelope stamps.—The Cordial Balm of Meccaum, never remedy for all cases of sexual debility, havin ed success for forty years. Sold in bottle and 11s from the sole inventor and proprietor, Jaques, 41, Carliol-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, may be consulted daily free of charge. 86

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

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

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.

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

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

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the Teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s 6d for the liquid, and 1s per jar for the Floriline "Powder," of all Chemists and Perfumers. Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London.

BROWN'S REMEDIES SAMPLES FREE.

These CONCENTRATED HERBAL PREPARATIONS can be used either singly or conjointly, so as to relieve and cure every disease known to mankind. THEY LEAVE NO INJURIOUS DEPOSITS in the Stomach or Blood, and may be freely used by the most *enfeebled* and *debilitated* Constitutions. Numerous cures have been effected in the worst cases of EPILEPSY, Faintings, Hysteria, Debility, INDIGESTION, Liver Complaints, Heart Diseases, Nervous Affections, CONSUMPTION, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, and all affections of the THROAT and LUNGS. No one should believe their cases incurable till they have tested one Sample Bottle, which contains six doses of the Medicine, and can be had FREE OF CHARGE, from any of the Local Agents, together with "Brown's Treatise" of 48 pages on Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations, which contains full particulars of the medicines, and advice to Sufferers, and can also be obtained free by post direct from the Proprietor. Address, Prof. O. P. Brown, 2, King Street, Covent Garden, London.

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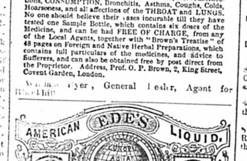

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DOES NOT REQUIRE COOKING OR WARMING.
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IT has not the unpleasant odour and flavour of the solid extracts, and can be taken and retained by those who are unable to partake of Solid food in any form. Travellers by land or sea, and ladies in delicate health will find it most beneficial. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers, & Wine Merchants in 3s. bottles.
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THOMPSON'S BURDOCK PILLS overcome the worst forms of diseases, and the foulest state of the blood, stomach, liver, and kidneys; they go to the core of every disease, where no other medicines have power to reach. The GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER cures the following complaints: Indigestion, or wind in the stomach or bowels, giddiness in the head, dimness of sight, weak or sore eyes, loss of memory, palpitation of the heart, liver and bilious obstructions, asthma, or tightness in the chest, rheumatics, lumbago, piles, gravel, pains in the back, scurvy, bad legs, bad breast, sore throat, sore heads, and sores of all descriptions, burns, wounds, or white swellings, scrofula, or king's evil, gatherings, tumours or cancers, pimples and blotches on the face and body, swelled feet or legs, scabs and itch, erysipelas, jaundice, and dropsy and fevers of all kinds.

In boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box; a great saving effected by taking the larger size. Sold by all chemists, or from the proprietor, J. THOMPSON, 34, High-street, Swansea, for 15 or 34 stamps.

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Supplying Clothes and Uniforms of the best quality, at extremely moderate prices.
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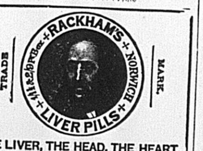

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RACKHAM'S + NORWICH + LIVER PILLS + 1/1½ & 2/9 Box +

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To keep the liver healthy, the head clear, the heart in perfect action, you must take RACKHAM'S LIVER PILLS, and by so doing, you will ensure continued health and prolonged life. Thousands take them, and report they have not felt so well for years; the immense demand is the proof positive. Prepared TASTELESS, and sold by W. M. Rackham, Chemist, Norwich. The following Testimonial from Leicester:—Dear Sir: I have great pleasure in forwarding you a testimonial to the great efficacy of your Liver Pills. For the last few years I have suffered greatly with a sluggish liver, and have tried every kind of remedy, but not one has done me any good, until a short time since one of your bills was left at my house, when I immediately obtained a box from your agent in Leicester, Messrs. Cooper & Son, and I am thankful to say I am considerably better, and do not feel the same person. I recommend them to all my friends as a very valuable medicine, having proved them to be so. Yours very gratefully, ANN MILLER, 56, Stanley Street, Leicester. May 12th, 1871.

Sold by all Chemists everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. & 2s. 9d. per box.

Railway Time Tables

NEWCASTLE TO JARROW AND SOUTH SHIELDS.

Leaves Newcastle (Week days) 5·0, 6·50, 7·35 (*), 7·55 9·0, 9·45, 10·55, 11·5(*), 12·30, 2·10, 3·0, 3·35 (*) 4·5, 5·5, 6·5, 7·10, 8·5, 9·35, 10·55.

Leaves Newcastle (Sundays)—5·10, 8·0, 9·30, 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 leaves Newcastle for Jarrow at 7·5, 8.0, 9·30, and 10·50 p.m. on SATURDAYS.

SOUTH SHIELDS TO JARROW AND NEWCASTLE.

Leaves South Shields (Week days).—4·55, 7·0, 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 3·19, 8.24, 9·24, and 10·44 p.m. and 3·5 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, 10d.; second, 8d.; third, 6d.; Jarrow, first, 1s. 4d.; second, 1s.; third, 7½d. Return tickets to Jarrow: first, 2s. 3d.; second, 1s. 8d.; third, 1s. 2d.

JARROW TO SOUTH SHIELDS AND SUNDERLAND.

Leaves Jarrow (Week days).—5·25 7·13, 8.18, 9·23 10·8, 11·18, 12·53, 2·33, 3·23, 4·28, 5·28, 6·28, 7·33 8·28, 9·58, 11.18,

Leaves Jarrow (Sundays)—6·33, 8·23, 9·53, 2·23, 5·23, 7·33, 8·33, 9·53.

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

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

NEWCASTLE TO TYNEMOUTH.

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

Leaves Newcastle—Central Station—(Sundays).—6·10 (*a*), 9·0, 10·5, 1·0 (†), 1·15 2·0 (†), 2·15 3·0 (†), 3·15, 4·0, 5·0, 6·0, 6·35 (†), 7·0, 7·30 (†), 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 above 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 4.38 or 5·58 a.m trains.

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

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

3d.; third, 2d.; Walker, first, 6d; second, 4d.; third

Fares from Newcastle to Tynemouth: First, 1s. 3d., second, 1s., third, 8d. Return, first, 2s. 0d., second, 1s. 6d., third, 1s.

North Shields, first, 1s., second, 9d., third, 6d. Return, first, 1s. 8d., second, 1s. 3d., third, 10d.

Percy Main: first, 10d., second, 8d., third, 6d. 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, 6·40 (*a*), 7·45, 8·30 (*), 9·0, 9·30 (*), 10·0, 10·30 (*), 11·0, 12·0, 12 45, 1·50, 3·0, 4·5, 5·0, 5·35 (*), 6·0, 6·30 (*), 7·0 7·30 (*), 8·0, 9·0, 10·0, 10·50 (*).

Leaves Tynemouth (Sundays)—7·35, 9·45, 1·0, 2·0, 3·0, 4·30, 6·0, 7·0, 8·0, 9·0, 10·0 (*).

These trains leave intermediate stations as follows:—North Shields 3, Percy Main 9, Howdon 11, Wallsend 16, Walker 19, Heaton 23, and Manors 30 minutes after 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.	5·45	12·30	2·30
Benfieldside	„	6·50	1·30	4·25
Rowley	„	7·0	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	5·20
Bishop Auckland	„	8·5	2·55	5·50
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.

STATIONS.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Saltburn	dep.	5·45	11·30	2·0
Middlesbro'	„	6·22	11·5	2·35
Stockton	„	6·34	12·15	2·45
Darlington	„	7·15	1·5	4·30
Bishop Auckland	„	7·48	1·35	5·0
Crook	arr.	8·10	1·57	5·15
	dep.	8·15	2·20	5·35
Tow Law	„	8·27	2·32	5·35
Burnhill Junction	„	8·42	2·45	5·45
Rowley	„	8·52	2 55	5·0
Benfieldside	arr.	9·5	3·5	6·10
Newcastle	arr.	10·5	4·30	9·35

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	5·35
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	[illegible]
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	[illegible]
Knitsley	„	6·54	11·9		4·49	6·45
Lanchester	„	7·3	11·18		4·58	[illegible]
Witton Gilbert	„	7.10	11·27		5·5	[illegible]
Durham	arr.	7·25	11.40		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	[illegible]	7 55
Witton Gilbert	„	7·40		12·24	3·48	8·9
Lanchester	„	7·55		12·35	3·59	8·20
Knitsley	„	8·12		12·45	4·4	8·31
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	arr.				4·20	
	dep	8·27	9·15	1·0	3·35	8·43
Shotley Bridge	„	8·22	9·20	1. 5	3·40	[illegible]
Ebchester	„	8·36	9·23	1·9	3·44	8·52
Lintz Green	„	8·47	9·33	1.19	3.54	9. 3
Rowland's Gill	„	8·53	9·38	1·24	3·59	9·8
Swalwell	„	9·2	9·47	1·33	4·5	9·17
Scotswood	„	9·9	9·53	1·39	4·14	9·24
Newcastle	arr.	9·20	10·5	1·50	4·30	9·35

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	8·55
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	8·23
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill)	arr.	8·5	4·55	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

DR. BLEECK LYE'S BILIOUS AND LIVER PILLS are not a Quack Medicine, but are prepared from the Prescription of the most eminent Physician ever practising in the West of England.
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£2 WEEKLY and UPWARDS may be EASILY and HONESTLY REALISED by EITHER SEX, without hindrance to present occupation.—Enclose, for particulars, 1, or with sample 12 stamps (returned if desired), addressed EVANS, WATTS and Co., Merchants, Exchange-buildings, Birmingham.

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We the undersigned, have much pleasure in testifying that J. L. Pulvermacher's recent improvements in his Voltaic Batteries and Galvanic Appliances for Medical Purposes are of great importance to Scientific Medicine, and that he is entitled to the consideration and support of every one disposed to further the advancement of real and useful progress."

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Hysteria.
Hysterical paralysis.
Aphonia Epilepsy.
Torpid Liver.
Asthma.
Amenorrhœa.
Dysmenorrhœa.
Spinal irritation.
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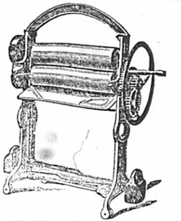

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The Consett Guardian

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19TH, 1874.

Local and District News.

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THE CONDEMNED MAN IN DURHAM GAOL.—Since the unfortunate man, Hugh Daley, received the sentence of death for the murder of Philip Burdey, he has exhibited a depressed state of mind, and expressed great sorrow and contrition for the crime, of which he was found guilty. On Saturday night it was currently rumoured in the City of Durham that Daley was in a dying state, but this turned out to be untrue; the rumour, no doubt, having arisen from the fact that he exhibited great emotion and mental suffering during his trial. The nervousness which he displayed, both during the trial and whilst sentence was being passed upon him, continued for some time after his removal from the dock. After reaching the interior of the prison, he seemed to be powerless, and gazed vacantly about him until the prison warders spoke a few words of kindness to him. Afterwards he accompanied one of the warders to the Chief Warder's office, where he was attired in a convict suit, and subsequently removed to the cell which he now occupies in the central building of the gaol. On reaching this place he readily sat down upon a seat, and at once asked the warders what would become of his children, but did not allude to his wife. The culprit is a Roman Catholic, and is attended by Canon Consitt, to whose advice and spiritual ministrations he seems to pay the most earnest attention. The execution is fixed for Monday, the 28th inst.

A FARMER REFUSING TO PAY WAGES.—At Lanchester Petty Sessions, on Thursday, before M. Kearney (chairman), A. H. Talmadge and John Clavering, Esqs., John Stephenson, farmer, of Witton-le-wear, was summoned by John Whitfield for wages due. Mr Patrick, of Durham, said he appeared for the defence, and with the permission of the bench, would like the witnesses on both sides out of court. The witnesses having been ordered out, the complainant, a lad, deposed that he lived at Low Town, and was hired to Mr Stephenson last May, the wages agreed upon being £11 10s for the half-year. He left at the Term Day, but Mr Stephenson refused to pay him the whole of his wages.—Mr Patrick (to the bench): It is simply a question whether the complainant was hired for a year or half-a-year.—In answer to Mr Patrick, the complainant said he had been in service before he hired with Mr Stephenson. The last place he was at he received £16 for the year. He was sixteen years of age. Mr Stephenson hired him in Durham Market. Complainant asked £12 for the half-year, and defendant, after some bargaining, agreed to give him £11 10s. Before he left, Mr Stephenson told him that he was hired at £11 10s for the year.—The Chrirman said £11 10s for the year seemed an unreasonable wage, seeing that the complainant had got £16 from his former master.—John Whitfield, father of the complainant, was called, and deposed to being present when his son was hired at £11 10s for the half-year. Mr Talmadge: What was your son's motive for only hiring himself for the half-year?—Mr Whitfield: It is the custom. If either party don't happen to suit they can give notice.—In answer to Mr Clavering the witness said he considered £11 10s an average wage for such a lad as his son. He had another son two years older, who obtained £15 10s at the same hirings.—Mr Carr, farmer, of Dyke Nook, happening to be in court at this moment, was asked what wage the complainant would be likely to obtain for the summer half-year, and replied £10 or £12.—Mr Lawson Moffatt, farmer, was also called, and stated that he attended Durham Hirings last May. He saw complainant, who was asking £12 for the half-year.—The magistrates considered this evidence quite conclusive, and in ordering the defendant to pay the full amount claimed, the Chairman said the defence set up was exceedingly discreditable and unworthy of a respectable farmer.

THE TROUBLES OF AN OXHILL PITMAN.—The truthfulness of the old saying "Marry in haste and repent at leisure" was fully demonstrated in a case heard before the Lanchester bench on Thursday last. The defendant was a young pitman named John Herron. From the evidence of the complainant, a gaily-dressed young woman of rather prepossessing appearance, it seems that the parties reside with the defendant's mother. On the evening of the 20th of November she was in the act of leaving the house when the defendant followed, seized her by the hair, and struck her on the mouth, knocking one of her teeth out.—In answer to Mr Granger, who appeared for the defence, Mrs Herron denied that her tooth came out five days after the alleged assault.—Mr Granger, in defence, said Mrs Herron was constantly going into her neighbours' houses. On the night in question she was in the act of going to the house of a neighbour named Halliday when the defendant followed her and brought her back. He would call witnesses, who were present, to prove that defendant never struck his wife, and that her tooth fell out four or five days after the 20th.—Mr Talmadge said the parties were before the magistrates the week previous, and it then transpired that Mrs Herron had been in the habit of attending balls against her husband's wish.—Mrs Herron said her husband had taken a young woman to a ball.—Mr Granger then called a woman named Mrs Curtis, who stated that she was in Mrs Herren's house on the evening in question. She saw defendant get hold of his wife by the shoulders and pull her into the house, but he never struck her. Four days afterwards witness was in the house, and Mrs Herron put a tooth, which had just come out of her mouth, in the fire.—Mrs Herron, mother of the defendant, was also called. She was present when her daughter-in-law's tooth came out, four days after the alleged assault. On the night of the 25th the complainant dressed herself and went to a concert, and did not return. Witness had always behaved well to her.—The Chairman (Mr Kearney) thought the defendant and his wife would live happier if they had a house of their own.—In answer to the bench, the witness said she was a widow, and the furniture belonged to her son George. The complainant had gone home to her mother.—The Chairman (to defendant): Are you willing to allow your wife anything?—Defendant: If I allow her anything I will pop her into the Union, so that she cannot go with other men. (Laughter).—The Clerk: (Mr Watson): If you don't allow her something the Union will perhaps pop you into some other place. (Renewed laughter).—The Chairman: Are you willing to allow her 5s a week? How much do you earn a day?—Defendant replied that he worked for 4s 3d per day, and could not allow his wife 5s a-week.—Complainant, in answer to the bench, intimated that she would be quite satisfied with the allowance named.—The magistrates said they did not think an assault had been committed, and they therefore dismissed the case. They could not then order defendant to allow his wife 5s a-week; but they recommended him to do so.—The parties then left the

SILVER STREET, BLACKHILL.

THE HOUSES ORDERED TO BE CLOSED.

At Shotley Bridge Police Court, on Monday, Thomas Hewitt, of Fellside, near Gateshead, was summoned by the Benfieldside Local Board for being the owner of a number of houses at Blackhill, which were alleged to be unfit for human habitation. Mr Booth, solicitor, appeared on behalf of the Board; Mr Hewitt did not appear, but was represented by Mr Raw.

Mr BOOTH said the houses in question were situate in Silver Street, Blackhill, and the present proceedings had been taken with a view of having them closed, the medical officer of the Local Board having pronounced them as being unfit for human habitation. Having pointed out the clauses of the Act under which the proceedings had been instituted Mr Booth went on to say that the property was in a very objectionable situation, and the attention of the Local had repeatedly been called to it by the Medical Officer and the Inspector of Nuisances. In July of this year the former gentleman was requested to report upon the condition of the houses, which he did in the following terms—"I have again inspected the Silver Street property, and find it in the same unfit state for human habitation." Mr Raw then prepared a plan of some proposed alterations, but on being submitted to the Sanitary Committee of the Board it was rejected. A further plan submitted by Mr Raw was approved of, but it being found that this plan would cause a large expenditure of money, the first plan, which had been rejected by the Board, had been reverted to.

Mr CLAVERING: Is there a want of privy accommodation?

Mr BOOTH: The Inspector of Nuisances will tell you better than I can. I have been told, however, that the accommodation is very defective, and the privies are kept in a filthy state.

Mr Osborne, Inspector of Nuisances to the Local Board, was then sworn. The roofs of the houses, he said, were in a bad state; the doors and door frames were bad; the floors were also in a bad state of repair; the privy accommodation was wretched; whilst the back yards were above the level of the floors of the houses. Since July of the present year some alterations to the property had been carried out. One house had been pulled down, and upon its site two new privies and an ashpit had been erected.

Mr CLAVERING: In your opinion, are the houses habitable?

Mr Osborne: No.

Mr TOWN: Is anything being done to the drainage?

Mr Osborne replied that some kerbing had been put in. The drainage would not be so bad if the sinks were properly trapped.

Mr TOWN: Are they properly trapped now?

Mr Osborne: I don't know. The houses are in a bad situation. There are six privies, and not a single seat to them. They are usually in a very filthy condition.

Mr CLAVERING: Are the ashpit and privy all one or separate?

Mr Osborne: The privies empty themselves into the ashpits, which are close to the doors of the houses.

Dr William M. Renton, Medical Officer to the Local Board, said he had examined the property in Silver Street. The roofs of the houses were far from satisfactory, nearly all of them admitting rain, and some of them daylight. The floors of the houses were in a dilapidated condition, the pavement being very irregular and broken. Two or three of the houses he found flooded with water, to a depth of 6 or 7 inches.

Mr TOWN: When was that?

Dr Renton: Last week.

Mr BOOTH: From what you saw last week do you consider them habitable?

Dr Renton: No.

Mr TOWN: Did you notice the privies?

Dr Renton: Yes; not one of them was fit for use. Their situation is objectionable, and they are in very bad repair. They were in such a state as to be prejudicial to the health of the inhabitants of the houses.

Cross-examined by Mr Raw: He remembered looking at the property in company with Mr Raw. There was a large rut formed by the action of the water from the adjoining land. He could not say there was no inlet for the day water on the adjoining property; he thought the grate was blocked up. It was a fact that there was less disease in Silver Street than in any other portion of Blackhill, but that was no proof of the houses being fit for habitation. The class of people who inhabited the houses was a migratory one, and that was probably the reason why his services were not so much required. The situation of the houses was very objectionable, having behind them, not 10ft from the wall, a series of privies in a most dilapidated and dirty condition. The road in front was a narrow one, and the houses opposite being higher than Mr Hewitt's, caused little light and ventilation to be admitted.

Mr. RAW said according to the summons the cottages were without proper ventilation, the drains were alleged to be defective and untrapped, the privy accommodation was said to be in a bad state of repair, and the premises generally in such a dilapidated and filthy state as to cause a nuisance injurious to health, and rendering them unfit for human habitation. Now, he contended that the Local Board could not summon them for a nuisance and at the same time say the houses were unfiit for human habitation, because, according to their own laws, they had not the power of interfering with houses built prior to the adoption of the Local Government Act.

Mr. CLAVERING: When were the houses built?

Mr. RAW: About forty years ago.

Mr. BOOTH said if the houses had been erected since the adoption of the Local Government Act they could have closed them without appealing to the magistrates. As it was, the magistrates could make an order for them to be closed, after it had been shown that they were not fit for human habitation.

Mr RAW said according to the minutes of the Local Board the owners of property were not expected to keep the ashpits clean. The occupiers had to remove the ashes, and if they failed to do so the Inspector of Nuisances might perform the work and charge the occupiers with the cost.

Mr CLAVERING: But the owners must keep the ashpits and privies in a proper state of repair for the use of the tenants.

Mr RAW said everything was being done to improve the houses. With regard to ventilation he might say that they was more area than the bye-laws required, and as to drainage the property was as well-provided for in that respect as any in Blackhill. The property unfortunately stood low, and in wet weather the surface water from the adjoining land, which was unprovided with an inlet, ran down upon it. The property was also well provided with privy accommodation, there being five privies to nine houses.

Mr Osborne: They are very dilapidated privies.

Mr Raw (resuming) said the yard was well paved, but above the level of the floors of the houses.

Mr BOOTH said the owner of the property had acted in defiance of the Board, by adopting the first plan, which they rejected. Had the plan approved of been adopted the floors would have been raised.

Mr RAW produced a plan showing the position of the property, and said everything was being done to make the houses satisfactory. The work had been let.

Mr BOOTH: Is this the plan that was approved of by the Committee?

Mr RAW: No: but is exactly similar, except the raising of the floors.

Mr BOOTH: You submitted a plan to the Board?

Mr RAW: I prepared a plan for the owner to see.

Mr BOOTH: Was the plan not submitted to the Sanitary Committee?

Mr RAW: The Committee had it, but the plan was never stamped with the seal of the Board.

Mr BOOTH said he did not dispute that something had been done, but the work had not been carried

houses to be closed until they were made habitable.

Mr RAW: Are we compelled to submit a plan to the Board?

Mr BOOTH: The thirty-sixth paragraph of the bye-laws says, "the situation, dimensions, materials and construction of every water closet and privy shall be subject to the approval of the Local Board." Privies had been erected by Mr Hewitt without the requisite plan having been submitted, and Mr Hewitt had received cause why they should not notice to show be be pulled down.

Mr RAW: Does that refer to new buildings?

Mr BOOTH: Yes.

Mr Raw said it had been decided in the superior courts than an addition to an old house was not a new building.

Mr TOWN (to Mr Booth): Do you want all the houses closed?

Mr BOOTH: Yes. As soon as the repairs are finished, and they are found to satisfy the Medical Officer, Mr Raw can apply to have the order relaxed.

Mr TOWN: We have no other course but to make the order.

Mr RAW: Will your worships allow us to take the case to another court? Mr Hewitt could not be present to-day in consequence of the stormy weather.

Mr CLAVERING: If Mr Hewitt had been here he could have done no better than you have.

Mr Raw then retired.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT ON A WIFE AT CONSETT.

On Saturday night last, a brutal outrage was committed upon a woman named Grant, wife of an ironworker residing in Sunderland Row, Consett. It seems that on the night in questin Mrs Grant ran into the beerhouse occupied by Mr Brown, Front Street. She was covered with blood, which proceeded from several extensive wounds on her head and face. Sergt. Parkinson having been summoned, that officer soon afterwards went to Grant's house. On the floor were fragments of a large dish, and also a candlestick, covered with blood, the latter having hair attached. Grant being apprehended and charged with cutting and wounding his wife, he admitted the charge, but added that it was to stop his wife from ill-using his (prisoner's) father that he had done so.

On Monday morning the prisoner, John Grant, was brought before the Shotley Bridge magistrates (Annandale Town, Esq., and John Clavering, Esq.) on a charge of cutting and wounding his wife.

Sergt. Parkinson stated that on Saturday night, in consequence of information received, he proceeded to Brown's beer-house in Front Street, where he found the prisoner's wife, she having fled to that place for safety. She was covered with blood, which was proceeding from a number of cuts about her head and face. After sending for Dr George Renton, witness went to prisoner's house in Sunderland Row, which is situate just at the rear of Brown's beer-house. On the floor he found the fragments of a large dish covered with blood, and also a candlestick covered with blood and hair attached. On apprehending the prisoner and charging him with cutting and wounding his wife, he replied that "She had commenced to ill-use his father, and he had to do it to stop her."

Supt. Oliver said Mrs Grant was too ill to attend, and he therefore asked for a remand. Prisoner was then remanded, bail being refused.

The prisoner was brought before the Lanchester magistrates (A. H. Talmadge, Esq., and J. Clavering, Esq.) on Thursday, charged with cutting and wounding his wife.

Prosecutrix (whose head was covered with a large white bandage, whilst the lower part of her face was adorned with a quantity of sticking-plaster) having been assisted into the witness-box by an officer, deposed that on Saturday night, the 12th inst., she left her house. She returned home some time afterwards, and she was then under the influence of drink. The prisoner was in the house, very drunk. Her husband said his mother had been telling him what she (prosecutrix) had been doing with the money. Whilst her husband was pulling some coals on the fire with a coalrake she commenced to aggravate him, and he struck her on the forehead with the weapon and knocked her down. He also kicked her on the arm. She did not wish to punish her husband, who was a kind man when sober.

Mr Talmadge: Are you in the habit of getting drunk.

Prosecutrix: I take a glass, but do not get drunk often.

Mr Talmadge: What made you get drunk on this occasion?

Prosecutrix replied that she didn't know. She had three half-glasses of whiskey with another woman.

Mr Clavering: Is the doctor here?

Sergt. Parkinson replied that the doctor dressed Mrs Grant's wounds the night previous, and he then said she was not in a fit state to appear. On that account the doctor had not been summoned to attend. He might state, however, that Mrs Grant was severely cut about the head and chin.

Mr Talmadge (to Mrs Grant): Does your husband often ill-use you?

Prosecutrix: No, sir, never.

Mr Talmadge: I am afraid you are not telling the truth.

Prosecutrix: Yes, I am.

Mr Talmadge: How long have you been married?

Prosecutrix: Three years.

Mr Talmadge: Have you any family?

Prosecutrix: No.

Mr Talmadge: What is your husband?

Prosecutrix: A puddler. He is a very quiet man out of drink.

Mr. Talmadge: Does he earn good wages?

Prosecutrix: From 7s 6d. to 8s. a day.

Mr. Talmadge: How much out of that does he give you to keep the house with?

Prosecutrix replied that her husband always gave her his earnings. He kept some pocket money, and occasionally got drunk.

Mr. Talmadge (to prisoner): What have you to say?

Prisoner: I am very sorry.

Mr. Talmadge remarked that, on account of what the prisoner's "very kind little wife" had said, the magistrates had decided to deal with him very leniently, and he would be fined 2s. 6d. and costs. Had Mrs. Grant pressed the charge against her husband they would have had no alternative but to remand and ultimately commit him for trial.

Mrs. Grant said they could not pay the fine that day, but would do so a week come Saturday.

The magistrates said Grant would be allowed till the above-mentioned date to pay the money, Mr. Talmadge remarking that they were dealing very leniently with him.

Grant, who seemed greatly surprised, then left the court with his wife.

In consequence of the unparalleled success attending the administration of Todd's Quinine Wine in cases of nervousness, debility, indigestion and all stomach complaints, some unprincipled tradesmen for the sake of greater profit are endeavouring to deceive the public by offering spurious imitation, at a low price. It is therefore absolutely necessary to ask for and have only Todd's Quinine Wine, and to see that the name of "Joe Todd" is upon the Government stamp pasted over the cork of each bottle. Manufactured only by J. Todd, Carlisle.

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

Local Police Courts.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, Dec. 17th.—Before A. H. TALMADGE, and JOHN CLAVERING, Esqs.

DRUNKENNESS.

Robert Hughes was summoned by Sergt. Morland for drunkenness at Dipton, on the 28th ult. The case having been proved to the satisfaction of the bench, defendant was ordered to pay a fine of 10s and costs.

John Hudson, summoned by the same officer for a similar offence, at the same place, was also ordered to pay a fine of 10s and costs.

Michael Murray appeared to answer a similar charge preferred aginst him by Sergt. Morland. The offence was committed at Dipton on the 6th inst., and defendant was fined 10s and costs.

John Graham was charged with having been drunk at Dipton, on the 7th inst. Sergt. Morland proved the case, and defendant was mulcted in a fine of 5s and costs.

Bernard McCluskey, charged by Sergt. Morland with a similar offence at Dipton, on the 5th inst., was fined 10s and expenses.

Edward Morris was fined 10s and costs for being drunk at Dipton, on the 5th inst. Sergt. Morland proved the case.

John Ritchie was also summoned by Sergt. Morland for drunkenness at Dipton, on the same date. Fined 5s and the expenses.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON THE POLICE AT DIPTON.

Michael Mellon was charged with assaulting Sergt. Morland at Dipton, on the 4th inst. The case was adjourned for a week.

REFUSING TO QUIT AND ASSAULTING THE POLICE.

Joseph Cuthbert wss summoned by Joseph Cuthbert for refusing to quit his licensed premises on the 5th inst. A second summons charged him with assaulting P.C. Nicholson, the officer stationed at Shield Row. Both charges were proved, and in the first he was fined 10s, and for the assault on the police 20s and costs.

REFUSING TO QUIT AT STANLEY.

Thomas and John White, brothers, were summoned for refusing to quit the licensed premises of Mr John Clarkson, at Stanley, on the 12th inst. John was fined 5s, and his brother Thomas 20s and costs.

John Farrell, charged by Mr Clarkson with a similar offence on the same date, was fined 10s and the expenses.

MASTER AND SERVANT ACT.

Ann Butler, a delicate-looking young woman, who said she resided in Gilesgate, Hexham, was summoned by Mr Thomas Carr, farmer, Dyke Nook, for leaving her situation without just cause, compensation to the amount of 30s being claimed.

Mr Carr said he hired the defendant at Hexham, the wage agreed upon being £8 10s for the winter half-year. After being in his service eleven days, she went to Knitsley Station with his (complainant's) sister. On the latter leaving by the train, the defendant, instead of returning home, walked away in company with a male friend.

Defendant intimated that this statement was incorrect.

Mr Talmadge (to Mr Carr): Do you wish to take her back.

Mr Carr: From the amount of temper she displayed I think I will be as well rid of her.

Defendant said the place was too hard for her. She had been in the doctor's hands for a considerable time.

Mr Talmadge: Are you willing to go back?

Defendant: Yes; I will do my best.

Mr Talmadge: Can you make Mr Carr any compensation?

Defendant: I have no money. My mother, who is a widow, had to borrow money to send me here. I have been in service since I was nine years old, and never ran away before.

Mr Talmadge said the best thing defendant could do was to go back to her situation and atone for her past bad conduct.

Defendant said there was more work than she was able to manage. She had to go out three or four times a day to feed the cattle, and she never got to bed before eleven o'clock at night.

Mr Talmadge: Eight pounds ten is a good wage for the winter half-year, and you would be expected to do something for it. You had better go back and try to fulfil your duties. I don't think Mr and Miss Carr will put you to work that you are unable to do.

The parties then left the court.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A CONSETT WATCHMAKER'S ASSISTANT.

Thomas Stainsby, described as a watchmaker's assistant, was placed in the dock on a charge that he, being the bailee of a certain watch, did fraudulently sell the same and appropriate the amount to his own use. Mr. W. Brignall, jun., of Durham, defended.

Catherine Dodd, innkeeper, Annfield Plain, said on the 18th of August she gave the watch produced to the defendant to be repaired.

Cross-examined by Mr Brignall: The watch was worth £10. She wanted the dial of the watch refaced, in order to present it to her daughter at Christmas. She had repeatedly asked the prisoner for the watch.

Thomas Davison said he was a roller, and resided at Middlesbro'. On Saturday, the 6th of December, he met the prisoner in the Whitby Arms public-house, at Middlesbro'.

Mr. Clavering: Had you previously known the prisoner?

Witness replied that he had known him about sixteen years. Prisoner called him outside and said he was "hard up." I asked him why he did not go to his parents, and he replied he had been there so often that he was ashamed to go again. He then said he had a "little thing" in pawn, and asked me to give him something on it. We then went to a pawnshop, and I gave him £2 14s. to redeem the watch, which he gave to me.

Cross-examined by Mr Brignall: When witness got the watch the prisoner said he might be able to redeem it in a week.

Joshua Reay, police-constable, stationed at Annfield Plain, said he apprehended the prisoner at Middlesbro'. On being charged, prisoner replied that the watch had been sent to London to get repaired, and it had not returned, showing witness at the same time a registered letter for the watch. The prisoner afterwards said he would tell the truth, and then informed witness that the watch was in the possession of a man named Davison.

Cross-examined by Mr Brignall: Prisoner had worked for Mr Parker, watchmaker, Consett. He did not say he had been stock-taking for the Erismus Iron Company and expected some money from them.

Mr. Brignall, for the defence, did not deny that defendant received the watch from Mrs Dodd. He sent it to London, but it being found that the watch could not be refaced without other repairs being made, it was sent back to him. At that time the defendant was pressed for money, and he unfortunately pawned the watch, intending, however, to redeem it in a few days. He could not deny that defendant had been guilty of an infringement of the Bailee Act, but their worships might, if they thought proper, inflict a small fine. Defendant's parents lived at Linthorpe, near Middlesbro', and occupied a very respectable position.

Mr Talmadge said they had decided upon imposing a small fine of £20s. and costs. They were very sorry to see a respectable man like the prisoner in such a situation, and they hoped it would be a warning to him not to trifle with other people's goods again.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY AND ASSAULTING THE POLICE.

James Burns was charged with having been drunk and disorderly and assaulting P.C. Edgar at Lanchester, on the 12th of December. Fined 2s 6d and costs in each case.

NEIGHBOURS' QUARRELS AT CORNSAY.

Sarah Snowdon and Mary Long were charged by Mary Ann Stephenson, with

married women. After hearing the evid magistrates thought the women were eq blame, and bound them over to keep the towards each other for six months, the exp be paid amongst them.

A VIOLENT DEFENDANT.

Robert Conway was charged with as Daniel Connor and Sarah Slayne near Hedl Connor is a bricklayer and lodged with Mrs. and her husband. On the 12th inst. de entered Mrs. Slayne's house and assault complainants. Several witnesses were calle whom were cross-examined at great length defendant.

Mr. Talmadge said the magistrates wer satisfied that defendant had assaulted compla but as there appeared to have been a good provocation they would only fine him 5s. i case.

Conway refused to pay the fine, and was re to a cell. On the way, however, he became e ingly violent, and on being placed in a cell P.C. Curren a blow on the eye. Subsequen was again placed in the dock, and charged assaulting the above-mentioned officer.

P.C. Curren deposed that he assisted to r the defendant in custody. On being put into some one reached the defendant his cap throu hole in the door, and immediately afterwards C pushed his fist through the aperture and struck plainant on the eye.

Defendant (who appeared to be the wors liquor): Are you the man that I insulted? (Laug

P.C. Curren: Yes.

Defendant: When I left here I was dr downstairs, and on getting into the cell P.C. N beat and kicked me.

P.C. Russell (the officer referred to) was then s He said that on getting the defendant outsid Court-room he began to kick. On getting h the bottom of the steps he refused to go into the The defendant was on the point of striking wi when he gave him (defendant) a "rap" on the

The Deputy-Clerk: Has he paid the fine in other cases?

Defendant: The officers would not give me to do so. There were four prisoners in the ce the time, and they would be able to show ho had been used.

Mr. Talmadge: Do you wish to call them?

Defendant: Yes.

Mr. Talmadge: Let us have the men up, then.

One of the prisoners was then placed in witness-box, and, in reply to defendant, said he present when Conway was brought into the He was bleeding at that time. Witness saw Conw strike at the policeman through the door, which open.

Supt. Oliver: Did you see a policeman kick prisoner when he was brought into the cell?

Witness: No.

Another prisoner, who was in the cell at the ti of the assault, was then brought up and examin He saw a policeman strike Conway with his fist, a he would have fallen had witness not prevented h Witness could not say which of the policemen stru the blow. Conway then struck the door, a knocked it open.

Supt. Oliver: Where did the policeman Conway?

Witness: I cannot say.

Supt. Oliver: If a policeman hit Conway on th face would there not have been a mark?

Witness: There was a mark on his cheek.

Defendant: I was bleeding at the nose. I washe the blood off.

A witness, named Stainsby, was then called. H was in the cell, he said, when Conway was brough in. One of the officers struck the defendant a blow on the side of his head with his fist. Conway the struck at the little door, and it fell down.

John Grant, another prisoner in the cell, was als called, and stated that he saw a policeman strik defendant on the face.

Mr. Talmadge: Did you see the defendant d anything when the cell door was closed?

Witness: He struck at the door with his knuckle

Defendant, in defence, said he was dragged down stairs by about a dozen constables. He wanted t pay the fine, but they would not allow him. H had been nineteen years a policeman, and he never met with such treatment.

Mr. Talmadge: I need not waste many words upon you. In the first place you were treated with extreme leniency, which, I may say, you were indebted to myself for more particularly. I am sorry to find, however, that I was mistaken in my opinion of you, and that the leniency we showed was very much displaced in your case. You may have been nineteen years in the police force, and I may state that I have sat here as a magistrate for nearly twenty years, and a more flagrant instance of ruffianism and violence I never witnessed before. The magistrates are of opinion that the least they can do is to send you to gaol with hard labour for one month.

Defendant: I am sorry for it.

He was then removed.

Correspondence.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A WATCHMAKER'S ASSISTANT.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—In your impression of the 12th inst., you state that Thomas Stainsby, watchmaker's assistant, was charged before the Lanchester magistrates with fraudulently selling a gold watch and applying the amount to his own use, and that he worked for a watchmaker at Consett. Now, Sir, I am the *only watchmaker* in business in Consett; therefore, I request you to state in your next issue that the said Thomas Stainsby was never in my service. I think it only due, in justice to myself, my customers, and the public in general, that I make this statement.—I am yours, &c.,

A. MAY.

4, Front Street, Consett, Dec. 17, 1874.

WEEKLY PAYS.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—I think it would be a great benefit to the wives of drunkards if the teetotallers of this district would memorialize the manager of the Consett Iron Company to put a stop to the weekly pays, for it is a well-known fact that there is more drink consumed since those weekly pays came in force than there was before, and I hope that the teetotallers of this district will do all they can to put a stop to it.—Yours truly,

AN IRONWORKER.

Dec. 9th, 1874.

BIRTHS.

CONSETT.—At Victoria Street, the wife of Mr. E. Farnsworth, of twins—son and daughter.

MARRIAGES.

WOLSINGHAM.—At the Church, on the 15th inst., Mr. John Hull, draper, Crook, to Miss Mary J. Wren, of Wolsingham.

DEATHS.

CONSETT.—On the 14th inst., aged 75 years, Charity Malges.

Delves Terrace, on the 15th inst., aged 22 years, Anthony Anderson.

On the 15th inst., aged 8 years, Joanna Davis.

On the 17th inst., aged 4 months, Thomas Ward.

BLACKHILL.—Durham Road, on the 17th inst., aged 8 years, Mr. Edward Richley.

Quarry House, on the 11th inst., aged 82 years, Ann, relict of the late Mr. William Nicholson.

On the 15th inst., aged 16 years, Thomas Noble.

On the 17th inst., aged 11 years, Mary Donnelly.

GATESHEAD.—At 7, Heaton Terrace, Windmill Hills, on the 13th inst., aged 2 years, Jane Isabella, daughter of Mr. Robert