The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 738. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} SATURDAY, JANUARY 23RD, 1875. 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, 57, 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. Offices 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.
843 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

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.

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

TO PARTIES FURNISHING.

VISIT ALEXANDER MOLTENI'S
NOTED
FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT,
76, PILGRIM STREET, NEWCASTLE,

WHERE a large and excellent assortment of NEW and SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, &c., is always on hand to select from.

Also, PIANOFORTES and HARMONIUMS by the best makers, at exceedingly moderate prices.

All Orders punctually attended to. 172d

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

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.

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 112,0[illegible] 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, }
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT, 33 SANDHILL. } NEWCASTLE.
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT, 32, MOSLEY STREET, }
SUNDERLAND BRANCH CORNER OF FREDERICK ROAD HIGH STREET. 644

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

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.

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

JOHN MURRAY,
AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER,
CONSETT, CO. DURHAM.

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

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.

A1 DONCASTER BUTTER-SCOTCH DROPS.

The ORIGINAL
Manufactured by
THOMAS GALLOWAY,
WHOLESALE CONFECTIONER,
86, CLAYTON STREET, NEWCASTLE.

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

JOHN DAWSON,
PLUMBER AND GASFITTTER,
VICTORIA 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 entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

J. AND J. KYLE,
GENERAL AND FURNISHING IRONMONGERS.
Next Door to the Post-Office,
DURHAM ROAD, BLACKHILL.

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

Agent for the *Consett Guardian.*

JAMES DINNING
(Late Foreman to Mr. R. WALKER),
HOUSE, SIGN, AND FURNITURE PAINTER,
GRAINER, GLAZIER, PAPERHANGER, AND DECORATOR,
In the Shop lately occupied by Mr. RICHARD WALKER,
MOUNT PLEASANT, CONSETT.

WILLIAM HALL,
MACHINE AGENT,
DIPTON.

European, Howe's, Belgravia, Taylor's, or any other Sewing Machine in the trade.

Washing Machines, Mangling Machines, Wringing Machines, Sausage Machines.

Any of these Machines on hire, the hire to go as payment.

Sewing Machines cleaned, adjusted, repaired, or exchanged.

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.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

JOHN BATES

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Public that, having dissolved Partnership with WILLIAM KNOX, he has co[illegible]ed business AT ME[illegible]Y ROAD, CONSETT, as Joiner, C[illegible] Undertaker, &c.; also, dealer in Timber, Pl[illegible]ths, Tacks, Hair, &c. 893d

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 .... 19s. 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......... 1,241,600.
Annual Revenue............ 601,230.

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. 715

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

LEVER AND GENEVA WATCHES at All Prices.

GOLD AND PLATED JEWELLERY in great Variety.

GOLD AND SILVER ALBERT CHAINS of the latest Style.

WEDDING RINGS.

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

Jewellery neatly repaired and done up as new.

Work in the country promptly executed.

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 9, 1870. 24

THE GUARDIAN.

SATURDAY, JAN. 22, 1875.

MR. GLADSTONE'S RETIREMENT.

AFTER reading the comments in the *Saturday Review* and other weeklies on his resignation of the leadership of the Liberal party, Mr. GLADSTONE must have felt somewhat like CHARLES V. when rehearsing his own funeral at St. Juste, and reciting the *Miserere* walking in procession with his brother monks. There was a tone of quiet contempt in these comments which must have been excessively galling to a proud and sensitive nature like his. He has added another to the list of monarchs retired from business of whom Dr. DORAN has written so amusing a book. Judging by the tone of the press, in which the *Times* seems to have led the way, we should say that Englishmen do not admire resignations of this kind. They feel that which DANTE has in his vivid and intense way said of the resignation of Pope CELESTINE: "Che per viltade il gran refinto fece." To an energetic nature like DANTE's that a Pope should retire into his cell and patter his prayers like a work seemed anything but a CELESTINE, in fact, was unworthy of his name, and so in spite of the monks who exalted this abdicating Pope into an angel before his time, DANTE has expressed the general feeling of the lay world. In undying verse he has condemned him, who through poltroonery was guilty of the "great refusal," to that circle of hell where are those disdained alike by justice and mercy, on whom the poet will not condescend to look. Something like this feeling, though not expressed in DANTE's vigorous style, seems to have led our contemporaries into a harsh and uncharitable judgment of Mr. GLADSTONE's resignation. They overlook his age and his long term of forty-two years of public life, and only regard it as the act of a man of genius who has forgotten where his true strength lies. Inflated, as they seem to imply, with his success as a pamphleteer, Mr. GLADSTONE is going to retire into Wales to write mediocre works on polemical theology, and add another to the ignoble army of amateurs in the field of Homeric exploration. HOMER and the Pope are to be the solace of his declining years; he is to cut down trees at Hawarden, read the lessons in the parish church, and distinguish himself in other ways as a Welsh squire and Churchwarden. "Archdiaconal functions" is all that an archdeacon is made for, and these discharged, he has fulfilled the end of his existence. Is Mr. GLADSTONE going to subside into this? seems to be the querulous complaint of writers for the London press, who appear to think that to leave Pall Mall and the Clubs is to go into the backwoods or turn monk at once. But there is another side to all this, which the press have not dealt with fairly. Mr. GLADSTONE has, in fact, played his last card, and has not a trump left. The Conservative reaction is in full swing, and in consequence of his ecclesiastical tendencies Mr. GLADSTONE is not in harmony with the Liberalism which is gathering its strength in Dissenting circles to have at the Establishment on the first opportunity. No statesman of the first rank can afford to be neutral on such a question as this. If Mr. GLADSTONE were twenty years younger, the question of redistributing Church revenues and of nationalizing the Church by secularizing it, would certainly force itself on his attention. As it is, he may now leave this and other questions to younger hands. He has done enough in the way of disestablishment, and the result in Ireland is not encouraging for a Free Church of the future in this country. In any case he feels that he cannot wait for the Conservative reaction to spend itself; and having found that the tide is not likely to turn for a long time, he is determined to relinquish a thankless task.

The Right Hon. James Stansfeld, M.P. will be amongst the speakers at the public meeting to be held at Liverpool on the 25th inst., to insist on the repeal of the Contagious Diseases Acts relating to women. More than usual interest attaches to this gathering, as Liverpool is the head-quarters of the recently formed National Medical Association for the repeal of the Acts, which has elicited the fact of very extensive antipathy to these enactments on medical as well as on moral and religious grounds. One hundred and eight Liverpool medical men have signed a protest against the Acts in question.

A DRUNKEN FATHER STABBING HIS SON.—At Durham, on Saturday, an elderly man named Joseph Morrow, of Little Town, near Sherburn, was charged by his son John with stabbing him on Christmas Day, since which time he has been under medical treatment, having been unable to attend in consequence of the injuries received. The facts of the case were that on the above day the father went home intoxicated, and commenced to call his wife foul names. The son interfered, saying that he would not allow his mother to be abused. The father then threatened to strike him with the poker, and went to the fireplace and took it up with the intention of using it. A lodger interfered and took it from him. After this a scuffle took place, during which the defendant went into a back kitchen and brought out a knife, with which he struck the complainant a severe blow.—In defence, it was attempted to be shown that it was only in self-defence.—The Bench committed the prisoner for trial at the Sessions.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

It cannot be said that Mr. Gladstone's resignation of the leadership of the Liberal party comes by surprise on those who have watched his career since the last dissolution—his comparative abstention from public affairs and his increased devotion to literary pursuits. He was a long time, however, in arriving at this resolution, and now we may regard it as irrevocably fixed. At all events, so it has been considered by the right hon. gentleman's late lieutenant, Earl Granville, and others of the Liberal party seem to be reconciling themselves to the inevitable loss of their chief, as for instance, Mr. Trevelyan in addressing the electors of Selkirk on Friday. But while this gentleman and every Liberal speaker and writer that has dealt with the resignation expresses great regret at the loss of the Liberal leader and deservedly high appreciation of the latter's distinguished public career, everybody seems to preserve the same reticence as Mr. Gladstone upon what I conceive to be the chief motive of the resignation—the fact that the ex-Premier has worked out his own programme of Liberal measures, and has no inclination for further radical reforms, except, perhaps, the single but at present impracticable one of instituting household suffrage in the counties. Under these circumstances we cannot wonder that Mr. Gladstone has abandoned the leadership of a party, the majority of which aspire to objects he would not help to attain. The present impotence of the party to attain such objects as undenominational education or Church disestablishment could not justify to a man of Mr. Gladstone's conscientiousness the leading sections of politicians pledged to those ends. To discuss who is to be the successor of the retired leader, would, Mr. Trevelyan says, be indiscreet; but one cannot help looking to Earl Granville as the new prophet upon whom Mr. Gladstone seems to have intended his mantle to fall. At the same time, the inconvenience of the leader of the Liberal party being in the House of Lords at once suggests itself. But if we look to the lower House what Liberal statesman do we find there entitled to take the lead over Earl Granville? Mr. Bright is disqualified by ill-health, as well as by certain peculiarities of private opinion; Mr. Lowe is a very able man, but he by no means possesses the confidence of the Liberal party, especially of the extreme section; while Mr. Foster, to whom some people look as a possible leader, has not yet occupied a principal office in any ministry, is not a man of the first ability, and differs from a large section of the Liberal party on the subject of education. Even if the difficulty of selecting a leader, be solved by allowing the post to go by seniority to Lord Granville, the appointment of a lieutenant in the Lower House will present a new embarrassment.

Whether King Alphonso of Spain is or is not an Ultramontanist may be disputed, but there is no doubt of his being a devout Catholic. This is shown, for example, by the circumstances under which he paid a visit to the Chapel of the Desamparados in Valencia. A Reuter's telegram says that he attended service here, and that, after kissing the hands of the statue of the Virgin, he placed at its feet the staff of a Captain General, saying, "My offering is of little value. It comes from a poor exile, but the faith with which the King offers it to the Blessed Virgin excuses it." Dr. Baxley's interesting book on Spain, just published by Messrs. Longman, describes this chapel of Nuestra Senora de los Desamparados, the Virgin of the Unprotected, and adds, "This Spanish divinity is represented under multiplied personal forms, each taking cognisance of a special class of cases. In view of her prerogative of protection, not only has she been the favourite physician of Valencia, but also was created generalissima when the city was besieged by the French, and actually made the circuit of the walls to animate the defenders. The graven image itself is richly attired and canopied, and before it may always be seen in hours of prayer, a throng of votaries in devout supplication."

Some time ago considerable sensation was created by an article written by Mr. John Hollingshead, now the manager and the nominal proprietor of the Gaiety Theatre. He made a vigorous onslaught on the theatrical critics, and he wrote from pretty good knowledge, seeing that he had then been for some years himself a theatrical critic. He boldly accused these gentlemen of on the one hand acting on the principle of "claw me, claw thee," and on the other of condemning the plays produced by managers who would not accept the plays written by those critics themselves. A somewhat similar article has recently appeared from the pen of an anonymous contributor to a magazine, and he makes some damaging statements. Without further reference to this article, I may opine that it is quite time our system of theatrical criticism were reformed, for it has become so partial and so debased that very few playgoers put any faith in these so-called criticisms. Knowing most of the critics personally—and very good fellows they are—I have a much higher opinion of them individually than in their capacity as writers. There are three things in connection with theatrical criticism which fully account for its weakness, unfairness, and partiality. In the first place, most of these critics are in themselves playwrights; and although they never—indeed, this is a rule, I believe, with very, very rare exceptions—criticize their own pieces, they are "criticised" by brother critic-dramatists, who know that their own turn to be "criticised" will come, and hence such plays are very leniently treated. In the second place, all the critics are personally known to managers and actors, and belong to clubs of which theatrical men are also members, and we cannot expect a critic who has been dining with the author of a play that is to be produced that same evening and with men who are going to act in it, and who will meet them again and again afterwards, to "slate" that play. And in the third place managers of theatres and proprietors of newspapers are on friendly terms in the matter of advertisements and private boxes. How can we expect honest, searching criticism under such conditions?

The Baroness Burdett-Coutts is not one who wearies in well-doing, and the world knows little of the multifarious forms of her benevolence. Her ladyship particularly delights in helping poor industrious people to help themselves. As an instance of this, some time ago she offered a prize of £10 for the best essay on the means of preserving fishermen's nets from rotting. That essay has been printed at the Baroness's expense, and copies may now be had gratis of Mr. T. F. Brady, 11, Percy Place, Dublin.

MR. C. M. PALMER, M.P., AT SUNDERLAND.

On Saturday night, Mr. C. M. Palmer, M.P., was present at the annual dinner of the Sunderland Chamber of Agriculture, and responded to the toast of "Borough and County Members." After regretting the absence of his colleague, Mr. Palmer said though politics were usually excluded at such gatherings he hoped they would grant him the indulgence of saying a few words. He was sure that those there who differed with him might easily do so when they remembered that he had the misfortune of sitting on the shady side of the House of Commons (Laughter.) The Liberal party at the present time suffered from want of united action, and to make "confusion worse confounded" it had just been announced to them that their great and eminent leader was about to retire. He knew nothing that could be a greater blow to the Liberal party than to know that Mr. Gladstone was no longer their leader. He was pre-eminently the greatest man who had appeared in that party, and he was sure that all present, whatever their politics, would agree with him that his retirement into private life was a national loss. During the last summer he had observed many in the front benches endeavouring to take up the leadership of the party, but he must confess that they appeared to him to be inferior to the great man whose name he had mentioned, and he had no doubt they would have considerable difficulty in finding a man who would again unite the different sections of the Liberals. It might be premature to express an opinion, yet it did appear to him that the only man to whom the Liberal party was likely to look to, was one who had not committed himself to any crotchets or anything to which a Liberal could take exception, and that was the Marquis of Hartington. He was sure the utterances of another aspirant to the office, Sir William Harcourt, would not receive the approval of the party. There were other men who aspired to it, and he was sure that whomsoever the choice ultimately fell upon, the name of Mr. Goschen and Mr. Foster would stand prominently forward whenever the Liberals were again in power. The last session had scarcely been a fair trial for the present Government, which had to take much of the estimates of the Liberal party, and what must have been more satisfactory, a large amount of cash in the exchequer. (Laughter.) The Government attempted nothing of a startling character. It was true, there were two or three bills of what he might call a Conservative tendency, such as the Endowed Schools Bill, lowering the standard of education, and the granting of some little privileges to the licensed victuallers,—(laughter)—but with these exceptions the measures introduced were of an ordinary character, merely taking up such bills as had been previously brought forward by the late Administration. He trusted that in the next session they would have a programme of a progressive and satisfactory character, and he need not say that amongst other measures he hoped that of tenant right would stand forward prominently. The question of tenant right (on which an important and instructive paper had been read to the meeting by Mr. Yates) was next discussed at considerable length by the hon. gentleman. At the outset he remarked that the agriculturists of this county did not hold the position to which they were entitled—applause—having been set aside by other great and important industries, which though they might be the means of making wealth more rapidly, were not so conducive to the highest and most substantial interests of the country. (Renewed applause.) Respecting the question of security to tenants, he said he did not believe that a lease would afford that security to tenants to which they were entitled, and he proceeded to explain that this was to secure his tenant, while working the land to a high state of cultivation during the first few years, endeavoured to recoup himself for his capital, while the lease was expiring, and hence the land, on the new tenant entering into possession, had to be worked up again. By this means the produce of the farm was lost, and that was a national loss. (Hear, hear). In his opinion the only way of dealing with this important question was for the landlord to give full and ample compensation for the tenants' improvements in the land. If the tenant knew he would be compensated for his improvements he would cultivate the land to the best of his ability, and the landlord would be able to recoup himself for the payment of compensation by charging a higher rental to the next tenant, for he need not say that every farmer would prefer a piece of highly cultivated land at a higher rental than an impoverished piece at a lower one. He remarked that he was adverse to farmers embarking in improvements on drainage and farm buildings, and said in his opinion they ought to be done by the landlord. As to the question of wages to labourers, he believed, that in this county, 16s. or 18s. was the average pay, and he thought they would agree with him that it was better to have a well-fed labourer at that money, than a half-starved one on 9s. or 10s. Alluding to an observation by the Rev. Mr. Abbs, of Cleadon, who proposed the toast to the effect that none of the speeches had been too long, Mr. Palmer said he hoped none of Mr. Abbs' congregation ever told him his sermons were too long. (Laughter).

Mr. ABBS: That shot goes past me. I have no congregation. (Laughter.) As you all know, I am a parson squire, and I have no congregation, except at the public-houses occasionally.

Mr. PALMER, resuming his observations, said the tithes question might probably arise sooner than they anticipated, inasmuch as the Prime Minister and the Government are striking at the foundations of the Established Church, and he hoped if it did that more relief would be given to the tenant farmer. Mr. Palmer concluded by proposing "The Sunderland Chamber of Agriculture," coupled with the name of the Chairman.

Mr. R. L. PEMBERTON who, in responding, said he had a much higher opinion of Mr. Palmer after listening to the speech he had just delivered than he had before.

Admiral George Elliott has issued his farewell address to the electors of Chatham, on his appointment as Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth.

Charles Ormond, an old soldier who fought under the Duke of Wellington in the great French war, died at Alnwick, on Friday, in the 88th year of his age. Ormond served in the 95th Regiment (which was then the Rifle Brigade.) He was wounded at Waterloo. During his latter years he enjoyed a pension from the Dukes of Northumberland.

A shoemaker named John Stanton, aged twenty-three years, is in custody at Stafford charged with the murder of his uncle, Thomas Neild, shoemaker, aged forty-nine years. They had quarrelled on Saturday night while in a public-house together. Stanton left the house, but returned again shortly afterwards with a knife, and stabbed his uncle in the breast, and he died on Sunday morning.

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

LOCAL TRADE DISPUTES.

THE DURHAM COAL TRADE.

IMPORTANT MEETING OF OWNERS ON THE WAGES QUESTION.

A largely attended meeting of Durham coalowners was held on Friday, in the Wood Memorial Hall, Newcastle, to consider the advisability of reducing the wages of the miners in the county of Durham. After a great deal of discussion, it was decided that a reduction should take place, the terms to be prepared by the Standing Committee of the Masters, who are to arrange the details and report to the masters that day fortnight.

At the meeting of the Durham Coal Trade, in Newcastle, on Saturday, a deputation of the ironmasters attended to arrange for united action in any step that it may be fond desirable to take in regard to the iron and coal trade.

THE NORTHUMBERLAND COAL TRADE.

DETERMINATION OF THE COALOWNERS TO ENFORCE THE REDUCTION.

A deputation of the delegates of the miners of Northumberland, headed by Mr. Burt, M.P., met the coal owners of the county on Saturday, in the Wood Memorial Hall, Newcastle, with a view of ascertaining whether the masters would rescind the resolution they had adopted to reduce the wages of the miners to the extent of 20 per cent. on soft coal, and 10 per cent. on hard or steam coal. Mr. John Straker presided. The deputation stated that in the opinion of the men there was no necessity for making any distinction in the wages paid in different parts of the country. They further stated that they did not consider a case had been made out in favour of the proposed reduction, and declined to accept it. After a lengthy discussion the owners expressed their determination, let the worst come to the worst, to adhere to their resolution, and stated that the necessary notices would be issued in a few days at all the collieries in the county. The matter will now be placed before the men, and there will probably be another meeting between the delegates and the coalowners in a few days.

THE TYNE SHIPBUILDING TRADE.

A dispute of considerable importance has for some time past been pending in the shipbuilding trade of the river Tyne. On the 31st October last, the carpenters, along with other sections of the workmen employed in iron shipbuilding, received from the employers notice of a contemplated reduction, at the expiration of three months from that date, of 15 per cent. on piece-work prices, and of 10 per cent. on time rates, the reason advanced for the proposed change being "the greatly depressed state of trade." On behalf of the Tyne Shipwrights' Provident Society, a reply to this intimation was forwarded to the masters by the secretary, who stated that the members would carefully consider the matter, refraining, however, from following any particular line of action until near the termination of the notice as they believed the supply and demand of their own particular branch of the trade would have something to do with the settlement of the question at issue. After the different shipbuilding ports throughout the country had been communicated with, and information as to the state of affairs at those places had been received, the members of the local society held a meeting on the subject on the 26th of December. A long discussion took place, the result of which was the adoption of a resolution expressing the belief of those present that the demand for their own class of work at the time was fully equal to the supply. That being so, they did not feel justified in accepting the proposed reduction; but rather than interrupt the good relationship existing between their Society and the employers, or go to extremes in any case, a deputation was appointed to wait upon the representatives of the masters; and in the event of a settlement not being effected by that means, it was decided that a proposal should be made to submit the case to arbitration, as had been done with such a satisfactory result, at the commencement of last year. The employers received the deputation in a very courteous manner, and discussed the question fairly. On the part of the masters, however, an opinion was expressed that the case did not present a basis for arbitration, as with them it was a question of the whole trade, and not in one particular section of work; and there being no other offer on either side the deputation withdrew. The society called another meeting of the trade, which was held on Saturday last, in the Mechanics' Hall, Walker. After the result of the interview with the employers had been laid before the members, the following two propositions were submitted:—First, "That we make to the employers an offer of a compromise of 6 per cent., rather than go to the last extreme of a strike;" second, "That the men resist the reduction believing the state of trade in their own branch does not warrant it; and as the other sections of workmen had resolved upon that course, they remaining at work would not do other good either to the employers or themselves." After a long and animated discussion the votes were taken by ballot, the result being that the latter of the two propositions was carried by a majority of only four votes. The situation it will thus be seen has now assumed a somewhat grave aspect; and as the notices expire on the 31st inst., much anxiety will be manifested as to the final issue. Upwards of 5,000 men are effected by the points in dispute, and should the extremity of a strike be resorted to, much unpleasantness and distress must be the inevitable consequences. The closeness of the division would seem to favour that the door to compromise has not yet been entirely closed. With at least a large proportion of the shipwrights, there is a disposition to admit that the plea of depressed trade put forward by the employers is not devoid of reason, although the extent of reduction is with them an open question; and they are especially anxious to retain and foster that good feeling which was commented upon by Mr. Thomas Hughes as so favourable a feature in the late dispute in which he was arbitrator. Anything that can conduce to this end will, we are sure be hailed with pleasure and satisfaction by all parties.

Notices of reductions in the wages of the blacksmiths of the Tyne shipbuilding yards have also been served. The notices propose a reduction of 10 and 15 per cent., but this the men have refused to adhere to. A meeting of the men was held on Saturday, and it was agree to resist any reduction in the wages. The chainmakers on the Tyne have also received a notice of the reduction. In this instance it is from 12 to 15 per cent., and this announced to come into operation on the 1st of February. With respect to the sawyers' machinists, the notice for an increase in the hours of labour issued by the masters was withdrawn on Saturday. Should no arrangement be come to before February 1st, the stipulated time, there is every probability of a strike taking place.

STRIKE OF WATERMAN.

On Monday morning, the keelmen who are employed at the chemical works of Lomas and Company at Jarrow and Wallsend, struck work. The Wallsend men were reduced 10 per cent. on Saturday without any specific notice, and on Friday the Jarrow men received notice which was to take effect on Tuesday morning. The watermen consider that they are distinct from the men employed in the factory, and complained that they have had no share in the last years' prosperity.

CRISIS IN THE CHEMICAL TRADE ON THE TYNE.

THREATENED LOCK-OUT AT JARROW.

On Saturday an interview between the deputation from the workmen employed at the Newcastle Chemical Works, South Shore, and the directors of the company took place. No definite conclusions on the matter were arrived at, with the exception that things have to remain as heretofore, until the end of the present week, when another conference will take place. A resolution of which the following is a copy, was agreed to by all parties:—"It has been mutually agreed that no cessation of work is to take place until January 23rd, 1875; provided always the working men consider their legal notice to have expired on January 27th, and that they agree, so far as the company may think necessary, to work out all stocks in course of manufacture after January 27th, at the present rate of wages."

The following notice was last week issued in the Chemical Works of Messrs. Lomas and Co., Jarrow:—"The company will put their works in operation on Sunday night next, upon the following scale of wages:—Burnermen, 5s. for 12 hours' shift; columnmen, 4s. 6d. for 12 hours' shift; stonebreakers' 1s. 3d. per ton of stone delivered to burners; panmen, 7d. for 12-9½ cwt. batches, or in proportion; driermen, 5s. for 12 hours' shift 9½ cwt. batches, or in proportion; mixers, 15 per cent. reduction upon their old rate; ball furnacemen, 5½d. per ball, 12 hours' shift; tankmen, 1½d. per ball; ball-salt panmen, 4s. for 12 hours' shift; carbonators, 3s. 6d. per ton of alkali; alkali grinders, 1½d. per ton; keelmen, yard labourers, piecework labourers, coopers, 10 per cent. reduction upon their old rate; all wheeling of coals, ashes, &c., also all conduct and prize money abolished."

On Monday, a small commencement was made at Lomas and Company's factory, Jarrow, but the body of the decomposers resist the new terms of the masters, and thus a larger number of men are kept out. All the factories are receiving notices respecting the change of the shift from eight to twelve hours. Frazer and Sons have posted up a notice in their works, intimating that the works will be closed on the 30th inst.; but on inquiries, we learned that that extremity would only be resorted to if the men did not accept the same terms as Mr. Black's men at East Jarrow—12 hours' shifts, and a reduction varying from 12 to 25 per cent. If the men accept the terms, the notice will be withdrawn.

NORTHUMBERLAND MINERS' WAGES.

A Northumberland coalowner writes as follows to the *Daily News*:—I notice in your news summary that in intimating the proposed reduction of wages in soft and steam collieries of 20 and 16 per cent. respectively, you have fallen into the common error of supposing that in the event of such reduction being conceded, wages will then only be 6 and 10 per cent. above the standard of 1871. The facts are as follows: For the purpose of uniformity a hard and fast line called the "standard" was fixed upon unanimously as representing the wages paid in 1871, upon which all advances and reductions were agreed to be made. This course has been adopted, and practically the apparent advances upon the 1871 rates are as you state. It must not be forgotten, however, that the Mines Regulation Act, which came into operation on January 1st, 1873, lessened the hours of labour, and consequently the productive capacity of the collieries, at least twenty-five per cent., entailing heavy additional expenses on the coalowners, and compelling them to employ 25 per cent more men in order to keep the full proportion of "out put." Besides this, every colliery in the district has been levelled up by local advances and it is a matter beyond all manner of doubt that the rate of wages paid at present for underground and above bank labour is at least 60 to 70 per cent. more than was obtaining in 1871. These local advances were given irrespective and independent of the general advantages upon the "standard." It comes to this that the actual cost of getting the coal in 1871, on account of the causes referred to above, has been increased in 1874, in some cases 60 to 70, and in other, 100 per cent.; and I very much fear that the reduction now sought will not be sufficient to bring about a revival in the trade or enable coalowners to carry on their works at a profit. What is wanted is not only a substantial reduction in wages (of all classes of colliery labour) but an increase in the hours of work, and until that is accomplished it is idle to expect any permanent benefit to this very important branch of national industry.

King Alphonso XII. entered Madrid on Thursday. The *Times'* correspondent says the "entry was grandly enthusiastic."

Political disturbances have broken out in Monte Video. A crisis exists, and a revolution is considered imminent.

Messrs. Gray and Dunn's biscuit factory, Kinning Park, Glasgow, was totally destroyed by fire on Saturday night. The damage is estimated at about £60,000, and is covered by insurance. Three hundred persons will be thrown out of employment by the disaster.

LONGEVITY.—Margaret Findley of No. 9, Hindhaugh Street, Newcastle, died on the 18th inst., aged 104 years. She survived her husband who was 97 years old when he died, seven years. She had 16 children, 10 of whom are dead, and the youngest of her family is 46. Her mother died at the age of 107 years.

WAR PREPARATIONS IN CHINA.—We learn by private advices from China that the fortifications on the Peiho are being rebuilt and greatly strengthened, the expressed intention being to make the Peiho and Taku Forts impregnable. Resident Europeans are inclined to anticipate trouble at no very distant date, signs of their unpopularity being on the increase.—*Globe.*

A large meeting of seamen held at North Shields, on Tuesday evening, resolved to memorialise the Lords of the Admiralty to prevent the large an employment of foreign sailors in British ships as was the case at present. It was alleged that English seamen could not find proper employment, and speakers urged that the proportion in a crew should be one-third foreign and two-thirds English seamen.

MANSLAUGHTER BY A DRUNKEN WORKMAN.—At Guisborough Police Court, on Tuesdey, Reece Williams, a labourer at the blast furnaces at Carlinghowe, who, while in a state of intoxication, gave an order for the lift to go, by which a man named Thomas Drissell was so injured as to cause his death, was committed for trial on a charge of manslaughter. It was stated that Williams was very often under the influence of drink while at work.

"A Noble Queen" is, we learn, the name of a new story, by Colonel Meadows Taylor, C.S.I., Author of "Seeta," "Tara," and other popular tales. It will appear, commencing the first week in February, in the literary supplement of "The Week's News," a Saturday newspaper (price [illegible] pence) issued by Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., the well-known London publishers.

A MAYOR FINED.—At the Woodstock Petty Sessions on Monday morning, the Mayor of Woodstock (Mr James Haynes), who is an alderman and landlord of the King's Arms public-house, was summoned by the police for keeping his house open after hours on the 7th December, and was fined [illegible] and 13s. 6d. costs. Eight members of the order of Foresters who were in the house at the time, were fined 2s. 6d. and costs, varying from 9s. to 13s., and the magistrates expressed the hope that the house would be conducted in conformity with the law in the future.

Poetry: Original and Select.

THE STORM.

Awake on her tear-wet pillow
The sailor's young wife lay,
Trembling to hear the great sea billow
Break on the beach of the bay.

While her lonely heart with anguish throbb'd
For the lov'd one sailing afar,
As she heard the roar of the storm on shore,
And the breakers on the bar.

She press'd her wee lamb to her breast
With a mother's tender care,
As she thought of the father far at sea,
Whose image was mirrored there.

She kissed it o'er and o'er with the love
That only a mother knows;
While the salt tears glistened on her cheek,
Like dew on the pale primrose.

To the Father who ruleth over all,
And rides on the surging foam,
She breathed a prayer that he might guard
Her sailor safely home.

Still the storm-king shriek'd in his fiendish glee,
And madly swept along;
While the throb of that young heart rose and fell
To the notes of his wild death song.

The morning dawned, and the tempest wild
Had sung itself to sleep,
And the crested billows were rock'd to rest
O'er the face of the gloomy deep.

And sadly she stood by the bleak sea beach
And gaz'd o'er the mournful main;
But her brown-haired, blue-eyed sailor lad
Came never back again.

He lies in a shroud of the green seaweed,
By the wild Norwegian steep;
And vainly for him by the desolate shore
The widow may watch and weep.

Jarrow, Paper Mill, 1875. LABOURER.

Varieties.

Extracts from PUNCH.

CRUEL!—*Smith* (usually a shy, reserved, and silent man) tells a rather long, but otherwise entertaining, story, about an orange, which meets with great success. *Brown* (when the laughter and applause have subsided): "Bravo, Smith! Capital, old man! But, I say, you told it better one night at Jones's, a few months ago!" *Jones*: "No, no! Where he told it best was that morning we breakfasted with *you*, Brown, somewhere about the beginning of the year before last!" *Robinson*: "Ah, but don't you recollect the way he told it after that supper I gave you fellows at Evans' in 'Fifty-one'? How we *did* laugh, to be sure!"

TALLEYRAND REDIVIVUS.—*Epicurus* (dining at his Club, is surprised at the presence of his domestic green-grocerial waiter): "Eh! what! Why, is it you, Warts! Well, I'm glad to see you're getting on!" *Warts* (unmoved): "Thank you, sir, yessir, wich I've 'eard say 'the man as can wait, is the successful man,' sir. Stilton or Cheshire, sir?" [Becomes a licensed victualler, and dies rich.]

A RARA AVIS.—*Jones*: "Who is that girl all the men seem so anxious to be introduced to?" *Brown*: "O, that's Miss Pynke. Wonderful woman, sir!" *Jones*: "What has she done?" *Brown*: "Never written a novel, or contributed to a magazine!"

DIAGNOSIS.—"I can tell you what you're suffering from, my good fellow! You're suffering from acne!" "Ackney? Why, that's just what the t'other medical gent he told me! I only wish I'd never been near the place!"

DISCERNMENT.—*Young Lady* (who has missed "The Meet"): "Do you know where the hounds are, Robins?" *Old Keeper* (compassionately): "Y'are just too late, Miss,—the gentlemen be all gone!"

Extracts from JUDY.

CONSCIENTIOUS TO A FAULT.—*Native of those parts to Stout Commercial Person* (to whom it is a life-and-death matter that he should catch the train seen in the distance), very deliberately, indeed, and between mouthfuls of bread-and-cheese: "Well, sir, I can't rightly say which is the shortest cut. I'm sure, for you see both roads leads to it, as it were, and some says one is the nighest, and some says the other is nigher still; I myself says one's half as far again as t'other; but then, bless you! that's only my opinion, you see, and the Lord forbid I should mislead you when you're in a hurry!

THE MANLY MOVEMENT.—*Young Lady*: "Are you a good runner, Mr. Dullboy?" *Mr. Dullboy*: "Well, not very first-rate. I was once in a mile race, and they gave me three-quarters of the distance start, but I—aw—I didn't win.

Where to live in winter—Somers-town.

A monarchical prayer by a French provincial republican—Vive Lorraine.

Every payment made to Messrs. Moore and Moore, on their three years' system, leaves less and less!

A lecture on Cremation, at the London Institution, is advertised for the 25th inst., and the lecturer's name is Bakewell. Give him a trial.

A word to the Y's—Mind your P's and Q's.

Wanted, a good strong girl to "Nurse an Omnibus."

How to send kid gloves—Through the finger-post.

New method of book-keeping—Don't lend them.

An unprofitable financial operation—Discounting the future.

Hint to gardeners—Quickset hedges are always planted in a hurry.

A question for the School Board.—If "x" be raised to the 0th* power, what should it amount to? to "an execration."

FROM A BACCHANALIAN CONTRIBUTOR.—An impossibility—To make yourself water-tight.

Bona-fide travellers—The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs.

Scarlet runners—The Queen's outriders.

Christmas Hampers—Christmas bills.

SINGULAR NATIONAL PREFERENCES.—"De gustibus non disputandum." If the Scotch rejoice in their Burns, the old Scandinavians delighted in their Scalds!

Extracts from FUN.

GONE!—Mr. Gladstone has resigned the leadership of the Liberal party. We could have better spared a better man—provided always that one could be found, which is very doubtful. Still he has *Fun's* best wishes in his new vocation.

THE PLACE FOR DEBTORS.—Bolt Court!

PROVERBIAL PHILOSOPHY.—*Jenkins* (very short): "Well, for my part, I never heard a tall man say anything funny in my life." *Jones* (very tall): "Ah, that's because you believe 'Brevity's the soul of wit.'"

LATEST FROM PARIS.—What is the difference between the Lord Mayor and a pugilist?—One paid for his box and the other boxed for his pay.

WISE PROVISIONS.—Those on board the boats of emigrant ships.

GRAND-IOSE.—*Mary*: "Please M'm is it true as you're a-goin' to buy a grand piano? Will it be a real grand like they 'as at the 'all?"——*Mistress*: "Well, yes, Mary; I believe so, but—why?" *Mary*: "You see M'm, cos when you went out I could play it to keep the children quiet."

THE ABSOLUTE WORST.—When is a plumber not a plumber?—When he goes sold(i)ering.

TERRIFIC GALE.

NORTH AND SOUTH SHIELDS.

SUPPOSED LOSS OF LIFE.

In North and South Shields and neighbourhood, great damage has been done to shipping by the gale on Wednesday morning, the river having the appearance of a heavy sea. The moorings of vessels were severely tested, and several broke away creating a large amount of damage. While the gale was at its height the Florist, brigantine, moored at the upper part of the harbour, broke loose, and driving across one of the tiers, carried away her jibboom, headrails, stanchions, &c. Two of her crew, named White and Blake, were in a boat going ashore, but the boat was smashed and the men have not been heard of. The barque, Young England, lying at Jarrow Quay, broke away from her moorings, and in drifting down came into such violent collision with some other vessels as also to break them away. The Kepler, screw steamer, lying up the river, broke loose, and in her course came in contact with the brig Livingstone, at Jarrow Quay, causing that vessel to drive down to the Penny Pie Stairs, South Shields, where she sustained great damage. The Kepler caused considerable damage to other vessels before she was secured. The laden barque Jessy, of Guernsey, broke adrift from No. 13 tier, and driving down, brought up between the ship Cynosure and the Middle Dock quay wall, where she grounded, and went on to her side. She had her mizenmast carried away, wheel damaged, and stern and bulwarks smashed. It is feared that she will not rise again. One of her crew was reported missing, but the report has not been confirmed. The schooner Orwell, of Ipswich, had her bowsprit, bulwarks, and foretopmast carried away, and grounded at No. 11 tier. The William Dyer broke away and was jammed inside of Bullock's Drops, having her bulwarks carried away and her hull damaged. The Lindisferne, screw steamer, broke adrift from Wallsend, and in going down the river came into collision with another vessel, whereby her port side was holed, causing her nearly to fill with water. Numerous vessels parted from their moorings, all of them sustaining more or less damage. Amongst them were the brigs Carbenaria, George Clark, Phœbe, Brotherly Love, and Quebec Packet. The screw steamers Hugh Taylor, Euxine, Kate, Pladda, Westoe, Robert Ingham, and Hydra, also broke their moorings at different parts of the river. Several boats and wherries were also swamped. Towards daylight the gale had greatly abated.

WALLSEND AND WILLINGTON QUAY.

TEN SCREW STEAMERS ADRIFT.

Between three and four o'clock on Wednesday morning no less than ten screw steamers parted from their moorings at Wallsend Slipway and Willington Quay shipyards, and while they were driven down the river by the violence of the wind received and did immense damage. Among the vessels were the Euxine, Ketler, Hugh Taylor, Pladda, Fusilier, and Kate. The three former were very little injured, but the Pladda and Fusilier were shattered to pieces on deck. The Fagus moored at Cole Brothers' yard, Willington Quay, was injured by one of the stray ships, and the Howdon Ferry landing was severed from its mooring and rendered completely useless. Howdon Dock gangway was also injured, and several ships moored at Jarrow were carried to below Jarrow Dock after being struck by the screws. The quay of the Tharsis works at Willington Quay was partially carried away, and a donkey engine was precipitated into the river. The Westoe was lying in mid-river on Wednesday afternoon with her bow and bulwark stove in.

SUNDERLAND.

GREAT DAMAGE TO PROPERTY.

On Tuesday afternoon, and during the succeeding night, Sunderland was visited by a gale of unusual severity from the south-west. Considerable damage was done to property. Happily the only accident to shipping was that to the brig Marinus (Captain Moore), which was driven from its moorings at the west side of Hendon Dock and carried across to the eastern side, where it collided with a steamer, carrying away the brig's jibboom and bowsprit. Considerable damage, however, was done to a new chapel, which was to have been opened to-day (Thursday), and which is situated in Ravensworth Road, Monkwearmouth. The chapel was erected for the accommodation of the congregation of the United Methodist Free Church, formerly worshipping in Ebenezer Chapel, William Street, which has been removed for town improvements. The chapel was to accommodate 300 people, and was estimated to cost £1,200. The damage is estimated at £400. Mr. George Young was the builder and Mr. Potts the architect for the building.

CONSETT.

A HOUSE BLOWN DOWN.

In the neighbourhood of Consett a good deal of damage was done to house property. The wind blew a perfect hurricane between four and five o'clock. Chimneys in exposed places were hurled down upon the houses and into the streets, whilst the roofs of the houses were, in several instances, completely blown off. In the town of Consett, which stands 850 feet above the level of the sea, a new house and shop belonging to Mrs. Wilson, grocer, was blown down.

GATESHEAD.

A good deal of damage has been done in Gateshead by the storm, and one or two narrow escapes are reported. While the gale was at its fiercest, early on Wednesday morning, the occupants of a house in Cromwell Terrace, Bensham, had a marvellous escape. The chimney of a substantially built house, belonging to Mr. Rippon, was lifted right up from the wall and fell into the bedroom of an adjoining house belonging to Mr. Brewis.

DURHAM AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.

THE ROOF OF A CHAPEL BLOWN OFF.

A gale from the north-west swept over Durham and district during Tuesday night and Wednesday morning, causing considerable damage to property. On Western Hill a portion of the roof of Mr. Dodds' house was blown in, and fell into a bedroom, which had to be at once evacuated by its sleeping occupants. At Sacriston, the chimney on the house of Mr. Halliday, publican, was blown down, and falling through the roof, fell into a bedroom, those sleeping within having a narrow escape from injury. At Edmondsley, the roof of the Primitive Methodist Chapel, was blown off, and considerable damage was done to the edifice. At most of the surrounding villages considerable damage to property also took place.

MORPETH DISTRICT.

A severe gale of wind prevailed in this district at an early hour on Wednesday morning, and many cases of damage to property are reported. An immense stone chimney was blown down, and fell through a glass roof at the back part of Mr. Atkinson's drapery establishment. Fifteen large panes of glass were broken, a portion of the wood-work of the roof and four chairs were destroyed, and a counter was damaged. A massive chimney was also thrown upon the roof of the Whalebone Inn, belonging to Mr. W. Grey, and the roof was completely removed, while the adjoining property of Mr Stanley was damaged by the falling chimney. The Corporation property in Oldgate bore evidence of the effects of the gale. At Scotland Gate, Choppington, the east and west end walls of a new Primitive Methodist Chapel, in course of erection, were blown down. At Benton, a house occupied by Mr. Whitfield was unroofed by the force of the gale.

WHITBY.

The gale was felt in all its severity at Whitby. At sea several vessels had their sails blown away, and were obliged to run for the various places of safety along the coast. A small vessel, called the Hope of Scarborough, was disabled, and would probably have gone ashore had not the steam-tug Emu succeeded in attaching a rope to her and towing her into the harbour.

MR. GLADSTONE ON POPE PIUS NINTH.

The following extracts from Mr Gladstone's article in the *Quarterly Review*, published on Saturday, contain the substance of the right hon. gentleman's argument, and will be found to illustrate both the view he takes of the modern Papacy and the motives that have led him to speak so strongly on the Vatican Decrees as he has done in his "Expostulation." The article thus opens:—

As a general rule, the spirit of a system can nowhere be more fairly, more authentically learned, than from the language of its accredited authority, especially of its acknowledged Head. The rule applies peculiarly to the case of the Papacy, and to the present Pope, from considerations connected both with the system and with the man. The system aims at passing its operative utterances through the lips of the Supreme Pontiff; and as no holder of the high office has ever more completely thrown his personality into his function, so no lips have ever delivered from the Papal throne such masses of matter. Pope all over, and from head to foot, he has fed for eight-and-twenty years upon the moral diet which a too sycophantic following supplies, till every fibre of his nature is charged with it, and the simple-minded Bishop and Archbishop Mastai is hardly to be recognised under the Papal mantle.

It can hardly be policy, it must be a necessity of his nature, which prompts his incessant harangues. But they are evidently a true picture of the man; as the man is of the system, except in this, that he, to use a homely phrase blurts out, when he is left to himself, what it delivers in rather more comely phrases, overlaid with art.

Much interest, therefore, attaches to such a phenomenon as the published speeches of the Pope, and besides what it teaches in itself, other and singular lessons are to be learned from the strange juxtaposition in which, for more than four years, his action has now been exhibited. Probably in no place and at no period, through the whole history of the world, has there ever been presented to mankind, even in the agony of war or revolution, a more extraordinary spectacle than is now witnessed at Rome. In that city the Italian Government holds a perfectly peaceable, though originally forcible, possession of the residue of the States of the Churrch; and at the same time the Pope, remaining on his ground, by a perpetual blast of fiery words, appeals to other lands and to future days, and thus makes his wordy, yet not wholly futile, war upon the Italian Government.

The Pope's references to Holy Scripture are very frequent; and yet, perhaps, hardly such as to suggest that he has an accurate or familiar acquaintance with it. They are possibly picked piecemeal out of the services of the Church for the day. It is, for example, to say the least, a most singular method of reference to the difficult subject of the genealogies of our Lord to say, "we read at the commencement of two of the gospels a long genealogy of Him, which comes down from princes and kings." Where, again, did the Pontiff learn that the Jews, as a nation, had some celebrity as smiths (*nell' arte fabbrile*, i. 169)? with which imaginary celebrity he oddly enough, connects the mention of the antediluvian Tubal-Cain in Gen. iv. 22. Nor can anything be more curious than his *exegesis* applied to the Parable of the Sower. He expounds it to a Roman Deputation. The wayside represents the impious and unbelievers, and all who are possessed by the devil; those who received the seed among the thorns are those who rob their neighbour and plunder the Church; the stony places represent those who know, but do not act. "And who are the good ground? You. The good ground is that which is found in all good Christians, in all those who belong to the numerous Catholic Clubs." Now the Clubs on the other side are Clubs of Hell; sanctity is thus (here and commonly elsewhere) identified with certain politics. Nor does it seem very easy to trace in detail the resemblance between the exposition of the Vicar and that given by the Principal (St. Matt. xiii., 18-23).

The pope gives no countenance whatever to the theory of Professor Tyndall, or that of Mr Knight, who, as we understand, so cleverly settles the great Prayer controversy by "splitting the difference." But of the almost innumerable exhortations to pray in these volumes, at least nineteen in twenty are directed to the establishment of sound Papal politics, and the conversion, or, failing this, the destruction of Liberals, as though they were the people of Sodom and Gomorrah, or Tyre and Sydon—to the triumph of the Church, and the restoration of what the Pope, with his peculiar ideas, is pleased to call "peace."

Mr Gladstone goes on to examine the state of things in Rome which gives occasion for the furious denunciations of the Pope, and goes on to speak of

ROME AS IT IS.

The condition in which he thinks himself to be is, that he is a prisoner in the Vatican: while outside its walls are ruin, oppression, revolution, confusion; and unrestrained blasphemy and profligacy. And what he desires is simply the restoration of freedom and of peace. It will not be at all difficult to perceive what the Pope signifies by freedom and peace, or by what means they are to be attained; but first a word on the actual condition of Rome. It never had the name, under the Popes, of a very well-ordered city. The Pontiff, however, speaks of it as having been under his dominion holy; whereas now it is a sink of corruption, and devils walk through the streets of it. Now, except upon this authority of one who knows nothing except at second-hand, nothing except as he is prompted by the blindest partisans, it seems totally impossible to discover any evidence that Rome of 1874 is worse than Rome before the occupation, or worse than any other large European cities. And it really is a question not of dogmatism or of declamation, but of testimony; and not of the testimony of prejudiced assertion; but of facts and figures. To this test the condition of every city can be brought, with more or less of approach to precision—except, indeed, under a system like that of Papal Government, when the press was enslaved, and the stint of public information was such that even a copy of the tariff of custom duties was not to be had in Rome (as happens to be within our knowledge) for love or money. Now these odious charges that a peculiar immorality and utter disorder prevail in Rome are launched by the Pope with such vagueness, that if they came from a less exalted personage they would at once be called scurrilous and scandalous, and it would be said, Here is a common railer who, having no basis of fact for his statements, takes refuge in those cloudy generalities, under colour of which fact and figment are indistinguishable from each other. After taking some pains to make inquiry from impartial sources, we are able to state that the police of the National Rome is superior to that of Papal Rome; that order is well maintained, crime energetically dealt with.

THE POPE ON GERMANY.

Nothing can be more curious in this respect than his reference to Germany. The territory of the German Emperor was made up by acquisitions yet more recent than those which set up the Italian kingdom, such as it existed before the war of 1870; and by a like process of putting down divers Governments which were in the Roman sense legitimate, and of absorbing their dominions. But the Pope boasts that he had not been at all squeamish on that score, for he had announced to Prince Bismarck that the "Catholics" had been in favour of the German Empire. When, however, the policy of that empire was developed in a sense adverse to the Roman views very different ideas as to its basis came into vogue; and the Pope's authorised editor denounces it as the embodied Paganism of Prussia, boldly predicts its early fall, and, speaking of the meeting of three great potentates on a recent occasion, calls them the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of Russia, and "the new one called of Germany" (*il nuovo detto di Germania*); which, by the way, he is not, for his title is, we believe, the German Emperor. In truth it seems that the legitimacy of every Government is measured by the single rule of its propensity to favour the policy of Rome. And while other Governments generally are here and there admonished, even when they are guilty of no sin of commission, as to the neglect of their duty to restore the Pope, there is one which receives his warmest commendation. It is the "glorious" Republic of the Equator, which "amidst the complicity by silence of the Powers of Europe" sent its poor, feeble bark (we mean its vocal bark, probably it possesses no other) across the Atlantic to proclaim—

"Auditum admissi risum teneatis, amici?"

the principle of the restoration, by foreign arms, of the Papal throne.

After a detailed examination of the state of Rome, the writer proceeds to refer to

THE CHURCH'S FREEDOM.

When the Pope speaks of the liberation of the Church he means merely this, that it is to set its foot on the neck of every other power; and when he speaks of peace in Italy he means the overthrow of the established order, if, by a reconversion of of Italians to his way of thinking, well; but if not, then by the old and favourite Roman expedient, the introduction of foreign arms, invading the land to put down the national sentiment and to establish the temporal government of the clerical order.

Everywhere, when he refers to the time which preceded the annexations to Sardinia, and the eventual establishment of the Italian kingdom, he represents them as the happy period of which every good man should desire the return. Even at the moderate suggestions of practical reform which were recommended to Gregory XVI. in the early part of his reign by the Five Great Powers, including the Austria of Metternich, he scoffs; and he appears to think that they brought down upon several of the recommending Sovereigns the judgment due to impiety.

Thus on June 21, 1873, he says "Let us pray for all; let us pray for Italy, that we may see her set free from her enemies, and restored to her former repose and tranquillity."

Now there can be no doubt what he means by calm and tranquillity. He explains it in a passage when he has occasion to refer to the opening times and scenes of his illomened and ill-ordered reign: "Those times were troublous just as are the present; but, notwithstanding, they produced, after no long while, an era of tranquillity and quietude."

THE PONTIFF'S LIFE.

Here is Mr Gladstone's striking summary and review of the Chief Pontiff's life:—

A provincial Prelate, of a regular and simple life, endowed with devotional susceptibilities, wholly above the love of money, and with a genial and tender side to his nature, but without any depth of learning, without wide information or experience of the world, without original and masculine vigour of mind, without political insight, without the stern discipline that chastens human vanity, and without mastery over an inflammable temper, is placed, contrary to the general expectation, on the pinnacle, and it is still a lofty pinnacle, of ecclesiastical power. It is but fair towards him to admit that his predecessors had bequeathed to him a temporal polity as rotten and effete in all its parts as the wide world could show. At the outset of his Pontificate, he attempted to turn popular emotion, and the principles of freedom, to account in the interests of church power. As to ecclesiastical affairs, he dropped at once into the traditions of the *Curia*. He was and is surrounded by flatterers, who adroitly teach him to speak their words in telling him that he speaks his own, and that they are the most wonderful words ever spoken by man. Having essayed the method of governing by Liberal ideas and promises, and having, by a sad incompetency to control the charges he had harnessed to his car, become (to say the least) one of the main causes of the European convulsions of 1848, he rushed from the North Pole of politics to the South, and grew to be the partisan of legitimacy, the champion of the most corrupt and perjured sovereignties of Italy, that is to say, of the whole world. Had he only the monitions of a free press and of free opinion, valuable to us all, but to Sovereigns absolutely priceless, and the indispensable condition of all their truly useful knowledge, it might have given him a chance; but these he denounces as impiety and madness. As the age grows on one side enlightened, and on another sceptical, he encounters the scepticism with denunciation, and the enlightenment with retrogression. As he rises higher and higher into the regions of transcendental obscurantism, he departs by wider and wider spaces from the living intellect of man; he loses province after province, he quarrels with government after government, he generates schism after schism; and the crowning achievement of the Vatican Council and its decree is followed, in the mysterious counsels of Providence, by the passing over, for the first time in history, of his temporal dominions to an orderly and national Italian kingdom, and of a German Imperial Crown to the head of a Lutheran King, who is the summit and centre of Continental Protestantism.

But what then? His clergy are more and more an army, a police, a caste; farther and farther from the Christian Commons, but nearer to one another, and in closer subservience to him. And they have made him "The Infallible;" and they have promised he shall be made "The Great." And, as if to complete the irony of the situation, the owners or the heirs, of a handful of English titles, formerly unreclaimed, are now enrolled upon the list of his most orthodox, most obsequious followers; although the mass of the British nation repudiates him more eagerly and resolutely than it has done for many generations.

"Such is this great, sad, world-historic picture. Sometimes it will happen that, in a great emporium of art, a shrewd buyer, after hearing the glowing panegyric of a veteran dealer upon some flaming and pretentious product of the brush, will reply, 'Yes, no doubt, all very true; but it is not a good picture to live with.' So with regard to that sketch from the halls of the Vatican, which we have endeavoured faithfully to present, we ask the reader in conclusion, or ask him to ask himself, '*Is it a good picture to live with?*'"

The Congregational Memorial Hall erected in Farringdon Street, London, at a cost of £70,000, was opened on Wednesday.

In an empty house at Bolton, the dead body of a child was discovered. This is the third case of a similar nature in Bolton within the month.

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

MR GLADSTONE'S RETIREMENT.

Mr Gladstone has formally resigned the leadership of the Liberal party, and has declared his determination to devote the closing years of his life to other and more congenial pursuits than those of politics. At the age of sixty-five, and "after forty-two years of a laborious public life," he feels constrained to take this course for reasons which must command our sympathy, even if they do not meet with our full approval. But though everybody must admit that rest was never more richly deserved by any one than by Mr Gladstone, there is throughout the country to-day a deep and almost universal feeling of the irreparable loss which not the Liberal party only, but the House of Commons and the nation as a whole, have sustained through his decision. The Liberal leader stood alone among his contemporaries. In eloquence in genius, in breadth of mind, in vastness of experience, in richness of knowledge and resource, in infinite grasp of details, in the capacity which converts the politician into the statesman and the statesman into the national leader, he was without a rival.

We fear, the *Standard* observes, it will not be easy to find a man to please the various sections of Liberalism. If he speaks at all doubtfully upon Home Rule he will forfeit the respect of the reputable English and Scotch members of the party; if he is explicit, he will quarrel with the Irish Roman Catholics. Even if the latter are ignored, and left to the action of those influences which will naturally induce them to support the enemies of the Established Church and the existing Government, it will be hard to find a chief to whom both Whigs and Radicals will render even the form of obedience. Mr Lowe, who might command the confidence of the former, is rather more hated by the latter than any Tory in the House. Mr Forster, who is the natural chief of the Radicals, and whose calm, statesmanlike, and moderate temper might induce the Whigs to accept him, has given mortal offence to the section with which all his political affinities connect him by the Education Act. Mr Goschen is far too weak for the post; Lord Cardwell, once the designated heir of Mr Gladstone's power, has retired into the Elysium of the Upper House, and is no longer available for terrestrial warfare; Sir W. V. Harcourt's weight and influence are hardly equal to his ambition. It seems most probable that for once the Whigs will recover the ascendancy they lost in 1853, and that the men who could lead by right of intellect being all disqualified, the choice will fall on one who can lead by right of birth. In that case the Marquis of Hartington, as the heir of one of the greatest of the old Whig houses, will probably be leader in the House of Commons, under the guidance, avowed or understood, of Lord Granville's greater age, superior tact, and more genial and conciliatory temper. The awkwardness of the situation concerns the Opposition, and they must solve the problem as they can. This much is certain, that, while Mr Gladstone lives, in or out of Parliament, writing or speaking, by public advice or private suggestion, he must continue to be, whenever he chooses, one of the greatest powers of the realm, and that the formal and regular depositaries of power, on either side of the Speaker's chair, will always have to include in their political calculations the wholly uncertain and incalculable possibilities of his irregular and unexpected intervention.

A declaration has, it is stated, been agreed to by a section of Radicals in the north of England, (no names are given) setting forth the policy which they intend to pursue in connection with the choice of a Liberal leader. They declare "that no new combination of Liberals will have our support unless the leader and the party are pledged to support measures to secure uniformity of borough and county franchise, redistribution of seats, a good land bill, assimilation of laws for employer and employed, disestablishment and disendowment of the Church of England, and such other minor measures as are included in the programmes of the National Education League, the Electoral Reform Association, and the Labour Representation League. Any programme falling short of this will necessitate our starting candidates on all occasions pledged to these as essential measures."

DUMAS' FRENCH SPECIFIC removes all discharges from the mucous membrane, and effects in a few days a safe and certain cure of affections of the bladder, kidneys, pains in the back and loins, gravel, local debility, and all urethral disorders, either in male or female. It has a pleasant smell and taste, and in most cases one 4s 6d bottle is sufficient to effect a cure.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—One or two teaspoonfuls to be taken three or four times a day between meals. A piece of lump sugar or a morsel of bread to be taken immediately after the medicine, which must not be mixed with water or any liquid but taken alone. Sole agent J W CHATER, 89, Clayton-street Newcastle.

THE SECRET OF LONG LIFE consists in health and vigour of body and mind, to obtain and retain which read the new edition of "Life Worth Living For," sent direct from the author, Dr. Jaques, 41, Carliol-street, Newcastle, post free in a secured envelope, for six stamps.—The Cordial Balm of Meccaum, never-failing remedy for all cases of sexual debility, having had unlimited success for forty years. Sold in bottles at 4s 6d and 11s from the sole inventor and proprietor, Dr. Jaques 41, Carliol-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, who may be consulted daily free of charge. 86

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

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, of all Chemists and Perfumers. Prepared by Henry C. GALLUP, 493 Oxford-street, London.

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

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

Business Announcements.

B. MOODY
WATCH-MAKER, RICHESTER.

TOIL NO MORE.

IN Cleaning your Furniture, but try the ROSE FURNITURE CLEANER, Manufactured only by W. JACKSON, Tanfield, and Sold by all Grocers.

FOR SALE,
8,000 Barrels PETROLEUM OIL,
4,000 ,, PARAFFIN OIL,
LAMP GLASSES, PARAFFIN CANDLES,
All for Sale in Lots to suit buyers. Seasons supply contracted for.
T. PRAGNELL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

HARMONIUMS! PIANOFORTES!

CARE AND SMITH,
HARMONIUM DEALERS,
ANNFIELD PLAIN.

HARMONIUMS from £14 10s. to £50. PIANOFORTES from £30 to £100. Harmoniums exchanged.

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

NOTICE.

THOMAS HALL, Barn Lane, Medomsley Road, Consett, respectfully intimates to the Public that, having purchased the Horse, &c., of Mr. WM. LAMB, Carrier from Cardinside, Consett, and Leadgate (via Medomsley) to Newcastle, he will still conduct the Business lately pursued by him, and hopes by strict attention to all orders entrusted to his care, to merit a share of their liberal patronage and support.
The Waggon leaves on THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.

Orders from Leadgate to be left at T. S. LONGSTAFF'S, Masons' Arms Inn.

NOTICE.

OWING to the sudden death of JOHN ANGUS, Dyer, of Newcastle, parties not having received their Goods, by kindly sending description of the same to HENRY GILL, Dyer, &c., 2, Garden Street, Newcastle, can have them forwarded at once.
The Business will be carried on as usual for the benefit of the widow.
Goods left with Mr GEO. CANSFIELD, 23, Derwent Street, Blackhill, who will also give all information required, will have every attention.
Goods will be Collected and Delivered every Friday, or sooner if required.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WM. MIDDLEMASS,
Sole Agent for
WM. WHITELAW AND SON,
Drawers,
Esher-row, Edinburgh.
THE CITY OF DUBLIN BREWERY CO.
(Limited),
Blackpits, Dublin.
ROBERTSON, SANDERSON, AND CO.,
Distillery Agents and Wine Importers,
Leith and Liverpool.
HAS REMOVED
To more Extensive Premises,
CENTRAL BUILDINGS,
161, Westgate Road,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

B. H. FOSTER AND CO.
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
NORTH NORTHUMBERLAND DEPOT,
28, NORTHUMBERLAND STREET,
MANCHESTER—67, 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 Shafts, Gearing, Roller Covering, Roller 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 size 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. 628

STOCK-TAKING SALE ON SATURDAY FIRST AND TWENTY-EIGHT FOLLOWING DAYS.

JACOB DOWSON,
DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL,
Intends to offer his
WINTER STOCK
AT A
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

IN order to make a thorough success, every Article will be Reduced, in many cases from 20 to 30 per cent., thereby affording a rare opportunity for a Cheap Parcel.

A lot of Fancy Dress Goods will be marked at 3½d. per clear out.
A very Special Lot at 4½d.
Reasons at 5½d. and 6½d. Silk Stripes, 1s. 4½d.
French Merinoes, 1s. 6½d.
Winceys, at 3½d., 7½d., and 10½d., worth 2d. and 3d. per yard more.
A lot of Heavy Bridal Melton Skirts, at 3s. 9d., good value.
Fancy Felt Skirts, 4s. 11d. and 7s. 11d.
Grey Opera and Shawls, 6s. 11d., 9s. 11d., 11s. 6d., 16s. 6d., &c.
Shawl-ettes, from 1s. each.
Muffles and Jackets, from 2s. 11d.
A few Ladies' Waterproofs, 3s. 11d. and 4s. 11d., were 7s. 11d. and 12s. 11d.
A Stock of Yorkshire Wool Corsets, at 2s. 8d., were 3s. 6d.
Best makes in Hosiery at all Prices.
Lace Collars and Cuffs, Linen Sets, Ladies' Ties at 2½d. each, Gloves, &c., at all Prices.
Silk Umbrellas, at 2s. 9½d.
Several Boxes of Flowers, 4½d. per spray.
Dozens of Straw Hats will be given away, at 4½d. each—marvels.
Calicoes, 2½d., Hams, 3½d.
White Flannels, 4½d., Scarlet do. 1½d.
Grey Linseys, 7½d., Hollands, 8½d.
Towels, 4½d. each.
Imitation Turkish Towels, at 7½d.
All-wool Shirting reduced to 9½d.
Flannel and Union Shirts, 3s. 6d. and 4s. 11d.
Silk and Wool Scarfs, 6½d. and 8½d.
Handkerchiefs, at 1½d., 2½d., 3½d., &c.
Spotted Mufflers, at 6½d. Cape, 4d. each.
Fronts, Reform Dux Collars, 11½d.
Duke Scarfs, 7½d.
READY-MADE CLOTHING at a great sacrifice.
Trousers and Vests, 17s. 11d., were 22s. 6d.
Moleskin Trousers, 6s. 6d. to 8s. 11d.
Overcoats, 20s., were 28s. 6d.
Boys' Jackets, 2s. 6d. Boys' Suits, 5s. 11d.
Yarn Socks, 8½d.
Braces, Collars, and Ties in great variety.
Piles of Remnants, price very low.

Business Announcements.

POTTS'

GREAT

ANNUAL

CLEARANCE

SALE!

The Sale will commence

ON SATURDAY NEXT,

WHEN SOME MOST

WONDERFUL BARGAINS

WILL BE OFFERED.

EUROPEAN SEWING MACHINE CO.,
COVENTRY AND MANCHESTER.

WINNERS OF ELEVEN PRIZE MEDALS.

HIGHEST HONOURS OBTAINED AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

SOLE AGENT FOR CONSETT AND DISTRICT,
JOHN POTTS,
DRAPER, &c.,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.

IN connection with the above Agency, J. P. is prepared to SUPPLY all the different classes of MACHINES made by the EUROPEAN and COVENTRY MACHINE CO.

No. 0 MACHINE, guaranteed to Sew the Finest and all required in a Family .....6½ Guineas.

No. 1 MACHINE, for Dressmaking and Light Tailoring, with Arm to Sew on Sleeves and Round Cuffs.....8 Guineas.

No. 3 MACHINE, same as above, with large Table, Flap, and Box Cover for Top .....9 Guineas.

No. 5 CABINET MACHINE, from.....12 Guineas.

No. 6 CABINET MACHINE, Walnut, Rosewood, &c. .....16 Guineas.

No. 7 HEAVY MACHINE, for Tailoring, highly recommended .....9 Guineas

The SPEEDY, ONE-THREAD, HAND MACHINE, complete, and quite noiseless .....55s.

The LITTLE RAPID KNITTING MACHINE, complete .....6 Guineas.

Also, several SECOND-HAND MACHINES, of various makes, will be SOLD CHEAP.

MACHINES LET OUT ON HIRE, on Terms that make the Machine eventually become the Property of the Hirer.

Business Announcements.

GREAT SALE OF £3,000 WORTH OF READY-MADE CLOTHING AND DRAPERY REMNANTS,

AT LITTLE MORE THAN HALF THEIR ORIGINAL PRICE.

N.B.—REMEMBER THE SALE IS NOW GOING ON AND WILL ONLY BE CONTINUED A FEW DAYS.

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

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

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 20 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

NOTED FOR HOME-MADE BOOTS.

THOMAS CRESSWELL,
BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,
11, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT
AND
DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL,

IN thanking the inhabitants of Consett, Blackhill, Leadgate, and surrounding district for the patronage accorded to him since commencing business, respectfully announces that he has Opened the Shop lately occupied by Mr. HANDYSIDE, in MIDDLE STREET, Consett, and trusts by Selling BOOTS and SHOES of excellent quality, to merit a still further extension of their favours. 6418

WILLIAM JENKINS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CONFECTIONER, BAKER, &c.,
MOUNT PLEASANT, CONSETT,

RESPECTFULLY intimates that he now Manufactures on the Premises all kinds of FRUIT,
SEED,
And RICE CAKES,
Of superior quality.
☞ BRIDES' CAKES made to Order, plain or ornamented Icing, from 1s. 6d. to 3s. per pound.
DRY AND BOILED GOODS not to be equalled for quality, at the lowest Market prices.
The greatest variety of SUGAR TOYS in the North of England.
All Orders punctually attended to.
PLEASE TO OBSERVE THE ADDRESS—
WILLIAM JENKINS,
MOUNT PLEASANT, CONSETT.

2 AND 3, DELVES LANE, CONSETT,
COUNTY OF DURHAM.

GEORGE YOUNG,
Wholesale and Retail
ALE, PORTER, AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,

BEGS to return thanks to his Friends and the Public for their kind patronage and support during the last Fifteen Years he has been in Business, and trusts, that by his constant exertion and attention to the claims of his Customers and Friends, to merit a continuance of their favours. G. Y., having laid-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 2s. 6d. to 8s. 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 4s. 6d. 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.

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.

MR. JAMES BOE, SURGEON DENTIST
43, Blackett Street, Newcastle.
ARTIFICIAL TEETH, with all the most recent improvements, natural in appearance, comfort for articulation, whilst aquratences 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.

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 has OPENED a Wholesale and Retail SPIRIT STORE, in Victoria Street, Consett, and, by keeping SCOTCH and IRISH WHISKEYS and other SPIRITS of Good Quality, he hopes to obtain their patronage and support.

CHEAP BARGAINS.

J. PARKER,
2, FRONT STREET, CONSETT,

WISHES to inform the Public that, on account of ALTERATIONS to be made on his Premises in Spring, he has a large Stock of WATCHES, CLOCKS, and TIMEPIECES, GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY, PLATED JEWELLERY, FANCY ORNAMENTS, WALL PAPER and LAMPS, Together with a Lot of DRUGGETING, FLOCKS, DOWN, IRON BEDSTEADS, &c., all of which will be SOLD at VERY LOW PRICES.
TERMS, CASH.

JOHN TAIT AND SON,
WATCH AND CLOCKMAKERS,
307, VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT,

BEG to return thanks to the Inhabitants of Consett and its Vicinity for the liberal support they have received since they have resided amongst them, and hope by civility and strict attention to business, to still merit a share of their patronage. J. T. & S. beg to remind them that all kinds of ENGLISH and FOREIGN WATCHES and CLOCKS are Repaired and Cleaned on the premises under their own supervision; and any Orders they may be favoured with will be done in a workmanlike style, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.
Orders from the Country punctually attended to.

FOR
WINES, SPIRITS, AND ALES
OF THE FINEST QUALITY,
GO TO
JOHN THOMPSON'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
WINE AND SPIRIT STORES,
LEADGATE.

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

Business Announcements.

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

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.

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.

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. ,, ,,
Fine Scotch Whisky, 2s. 3d., 2s. 6d., & 3s. ,, ,,	
Superior Rum	2s. 3d. and 2s. 6d. ,, ,,
Excellent Brandy 3s. 6d., and the very best quality	4s. 6d. ,, ,,

☞ A trial is respectfully solicited.

A FEW FACTS WORTH SPECIAL ATTENTION.

THAT our INDIAN TEA, at Four Shillings per pound, is really first-class.
That our INDIAN TEA, at Three Shillings and Sixpence per pound, is really good value.
That our NEW CURRANTS, at Fourpence per pound, are beautifully cleaned by patent machinery and ready for use.
That our PALE and MOTTLED SOAPS, at Threepence per pound, are the cheapest and best value in the district.
That OUR SHOP is a real FOR FIRST-CLASS GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS Generally, at remarkably low prices.

THE ADDRESS—
NEWCASTLE TEA WAREHOUSE,
14, NEWMARKET, STREET, CONSETT.
JAMES LAKE, PROPRIETOR. 374

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. AYNELEY, grocer, Middle Street, and D. IMRIE, chemist, Front Street, Consett; J. A. CURRY, grocer, Dipton; and T. J. MUSE, Castleside.

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:—Wind and Dry Scurvy, Gravel, Ulcers, Swellings, Scalds and Burns, Built Breast, Headaches, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sciatic, Carbuncles, Diarrhœa, Whitlows, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throats, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, Inflammation, Ring Worms, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Wool Fits, &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 strengthening 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. 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 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.

Public Notices.

I, JOHN CHRISTER, do HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that I will not be answerable for any Debt or Debts my wife, ISABELLA CHRISTER, may contract after this date, January 13, 1875.

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. 8314

LADIES' SCHOOL, WEAR TERRACE, BISHOP AUCKLAND.

MRS. CLEMINSON intends to RE-OPEN her School on the 22nd inst. Pupils from this School have passed in Honours, taken Prizes, and gained Titles at the Middle-class Examinations of the Universities.
January, 1875.

SERVICE OF SACRED SONG.

THE Shotley Bridge Primitive Methodist Choir will give that beautiful Service of SONG, illustrative of the touching Bible story, entitled "Joseph," comprising Readings, Solos, Duetts, and Choruses, by T. K. LONGBOTTOM, in the PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL, Wood Street, Shotley Bridge, on Monday, January 25th, 1875.

Mr. J. LAX, Shotley Bridge, has kindly given his services as Reader on the occasion.

Tickets, each—to be had of Messrs. J. LAX, J. BRODIE, WM. WHEATLEY, WM. WARDHAUGH, and J. LEADBITTER, Shotley Bridge; and of the Members of the Choir.

Doors open at Seven p.m.; to commence at Half-past Seven o'clock.

Proceeds to go the Harmonium Fund.

PARISH (OR TOWNSHIP) OF CONSIDE AND KNITSLEY.

MEETING FOR APPLICATION FOR SCHOOL BOARD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I, the undersigned, have received a Requisition of Ratepayers of the above-named Parish (or Township), in accordance with the Order of the Education Department, dated the 21st day of December, 1870, requiring me, as Summoning Officer under the said Order, to call a Meeting of the Ratepayers for the purpose of passing a Resolution that it is expedient that a School Board should be formed for the said Parish (or Township); and that a MEETING of the Rate payers of the said Parish (or Township) will accordingly be held at the LOCAL BOARD-ROOM, CONSETT, on THURSDAY, the First day of February, 1875, at Six o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering such Resolution.

Dated this 21st day of January, 1875.

(Signed) W. W. THOMPSON.

Clerk to the Guardians of the Union which comprises the said Parish (or Township).

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

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

ON MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1875,
And during the week.

MONSTRE COMPANY!

MR. AND MRS. J. CON,
The Great Irish Dentists.
PROFESSOR CAMILLO HENRI,
The Wizard.
MADAM LILLIAN MUSGROVE,
Fire Test Performer.
MR JOHN MURRAY,
Eccentric Comedian.
BROTHERS GILLESPY,
Comic Duettists.
MISS J. VICTORIA,
Serio-comic.
MISS F. ORIE,
The Enchanted Wonder.

☞ ON FRIDAY, January 29th, a Pair of Handsome OIL PAINTINGS will be given away.

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

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

BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGISTRATION ACT, 1874.

TIMES and Places appointed for Registration, and approved by the Registrar General, for the Sub-district of Tanfield, viz:—

Every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, from Eight o'clock to Ten o'clock a.m., at the REGISTRAR'S Dwelling-house, Stanley.

First TUESDAY in every Month, from Ten o'clock to Eleven o'clock a.m., at Mr. JOSEPH IRWIN'S, Catchgate.

First TUESDAY in every Month, from Twelve o'clock noon to One o'clock p.m., at Mrs. BIRTLEY'S, Dipton.

First TUESDAY in every Month, from Two o'clock to Three o'clock p.m., at Mrs. ADAMSON'S, Burnopfield.

GEORGE KIDLEY,
Registrar.

Stanley, January 1st, 1875.

NOTICE.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGISTRATION ACT, 1874.

THE following places and times have been appointed by the Registrar for the requirements of Registration:—

First TUESDAY in each Month, at Mrs CHRISTOPHER'S, Blackhill, from Nine a.m. to Eleven a.m.

First TUESDAY in each Month, at the LOCAL BOARD-ROOM, Consett, from Twelve noon to Two p.m.

First TUESDAY in each Month, at Mr LAIDLOW'S, 119, Leadgate, from Three p.m. to Five p.m.

Second MONDAY in each Month, at Mrs MARY ROBSON'S, Medomsley, from Nine a.m. to Ten a.m.

Second MONDAY in each Month, at Mr STOKOE'S, Westwood Colliery, from Eleven a.m. to Two p.m.

Second MONDAY in each Month, at Mr WILLIAM CHARLTON'S, Ebchester Hill, from Three p.m. to Five p.m.

Second TUESDAY in each Month, at Mr WALTON'S, Castleside, from Two p.m. to Four p.m.

First FRIDAY in each Month, at Mr WILSON'S, Satley, from One p.m. to Three p.m.

Second FRIDAY in each Month, at Mr THOMAS HUNTER'S, Annfield Plain Wood Cottages, from Twelve to Two p.m.

Third MONDAY in each Month, at Mr JACKSON'S, National School, Holmside, from Eleven a.m. to One p.m.

First MONDAY in each Month, at Mr THOMAS WAUGH'S, Hill Top, from Eight a.m. to Ten a.m.

First MONDAY in each Month, at Mr COCKERILL'S, Quebec, from Eleven a.m. to One p.m.

First MONDAY in each Month, at Mr SIDDELL'S, Old Cornsay, from Three p.m. to Five p.m.

At my OFFICE, Lanchester, on WEDNESDAYS, from Eleven a.m. to Four p.m.; and SATURDAYS, from Eleven a.m. to Four p.m.

It is now compulsory for all persons to attend on the Registrar under pain of prosecution.

JOHN JAMES THOMPSON,
Registrar of Births and Deaths for the Sub-district of Lanchester.

Lost.

LOST, in the Neighbourhood of Dipton, a South Tyne Mineral Railway COLLIERY YARD-BOOK. The Finder will be Rewarded on leaving the same at the Colliery Office.

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. Henry Brown.

FARMING STOCK, HAY, &c., &c., FOR SALE BY AUCTION, at CONCH HILL FARM, near Ivanston, belonging to Mr. YOUNG (who is declining Stock-keeping for the present) on MONDAY, February 1st, 1875, with EXTRA STOCK, &c.,

Mr. HENRY BROWN, Auctioneer,

Comprising: 1 Milch Cow; 1 Heifer; 1 One-year old do; 1 Bull Calf; 1 Mare, in Foal to that celebrated thoroughbred horse, "Hesper;" 1 Barrel Churn; 1 Pair of Blacksmith's Bellows, in excellent condition; a Quantity of Old Iron; 2 first-class Sowing Machines; 1 Large Bird Cage, with four compartments; 20 Hens; 1 Cock; 7 Turkeys; with a Variety of other Articles. Ten Tons of Excellent HAY, well won, will be Sold by the Ton.

THE EXTRA STOCK

Consists of 1 Brown Colt; 1 Brown Filly, rising Two years old; 1 Milch Cow, at full time on the 6th of April; 1 Two-year-old Steer; 1 One-year-old do.; 1 well-bred young Bull, pure White; a quantity of Cart Harness, nearly new; 2 Quarter Sheets; 1 Riding Saddle and Bridle.

Sale to commence at One o'clock.

By Mr. Haggerty.

LAST SIX DAYS OF THE GREAT BONA FIDE SALE BY AUCTION OF A BANKRUPT STOCK OF DRAPERY GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.

THE ONLY ESTABLISHMENT FOR BARGAINS IN CONSETT.

MR. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer, begs to announce that he has received instructions to continue for SIX DAYS LONGER his Great Sale of DRAPERY GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, BLANKETS, SHEETS, SHIRTS, CARPETING, OIL CLOTHS, HEARTH RUGS, &c., in the Town Hall Saleroom, Consett, together with the remaining part of the Valuable Consignment of GOLD SILVER, AND ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS.

Mr. HAGGERTY in returning thanks to his numerous friends and patrons for their past favours, hopes they will embrace the present opportunity, as the Goods must be cleared by THURSDAY next, 28th instant.

Sale to commence each Evening at Half past Six o'clock; and on Saturdays at Twelve and Six o'clock.

☞ NO RESERVE !

Town Hall Sale-room, Consett,
January 22nd, 1875.

For Sale.

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

FOR SALE, an excellent BAGATELLE BOARD, 8ft. by 2 ft. 6 in. Slate Bottom, two Pockets, Holes, and Cues, full Set of Balls and Common Balls.—Apply to PHILIP BENNISON, Victoria Hotel, Victoria Street, Consett.

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.

TO BE SOLD OR LET, all those Commodious Business PREMISES, situate at CASTLESIDE, now in the occupation of the Owner, Mr. JOHN WATSON, comprising Front and Back Shop, Sitting-room; Kitchen; Five Bed-rooms; Pantry; with Stable, Out-offices and Garden attached.—Apply to the OWNER, or JOHN ROUTLEDGE, Builder, Consett.

TO LANDOWNERS, FARMERS, &c.

FOR SALE, at Hamsterley Tile Works, a quantity of DRAINING PIPES, of various sizes; also Wheat Straw for Thatching.—Apply to the Works.—Apply to JOHN ALLISON, Hamsterley Mill, via Lintz Green.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

ALL those very Valuable and Desirable FREEHOLD BUSINESS PREMISES, situate in NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT, containing Large Front Shop, Back Shop, Kitchen, Parlour, and Cellar, on the Ground Floor; and 4 Good Rooms on the Second Floor, with Self-contained Yard and other Necessary Conveniences, now in the occupation of Mr. SHAVELER, Draper, as tenant thereof.

The business situation of these Premises is first-class, being in one of the best streets of that flourishing and improving town, Consett, and must necessarily yearly increase in value.

For further particulars, apply to WILLIAM RAW, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, Blackhill, Co. Durham.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, with Immediate Possession, all that very Valuable FREEHOLD PROPERTY, situate and being Nos. 8 and 9, Tunnill Place, Blackhill, late in the occupation of Mr. Collinson, Draper.

The Property is situate on a good business place on the main road to the Consett Iron Works, where a large and profitable business was successfully carried on by the late owner, Mr. Edward Spencer, Tailor and Draper.

The Property is a fine, large, square building, most substantially built, and contains excellent Front and Back Shops, good large Parlour, and Kitchen behind, good Front Dining-room, and Double Staircase with Mahogany Hand-rail; the second story contains Front a Sitting-room and Four Good Bed-rooms. The Sitting-room and Three of the Bed-rooms have Fireplaces and Closets. There is a good large Yard with every necessary convenience, and a good Back Street which has just been made under the direction of the Local Board.

This is a very valuable and desirable Property, and a safe investment, as Consett is, and likely to be, the most prosperous place in the country.

For further particulars, apply to WILLIAM RAW, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, Blackhill, County of Durham.

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 WHELLDON, 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 Whelldon's House has a smaller Garden. Also, in front of those 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.

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 3½ 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

To Let.

TO LET, TURNIP ETAPAGE for Sheep, at WOODLANDS.—Apply to Mr. HANNEBERGH, Newcastle, by letter.

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

TO LET.

TO LET, and entered upon on the 13th May next, KYO WEST HOUSE FARM, containing about 17 acres of fine Old Grass, with excellent Farm House, Garden and other Conveniences, at present in the occupation of Mr. CHARLES MARTIN. Proposals in writing will be received and further particulars known up the 14th February next, by Mr. GEORGE HODSON, Harperley Mill, via Lintz Green.

TO LET, and may be entered upon the 2nd of February next, all that desirable HOUSE, containing Four Rooms, with other Conveniences. Kitchen Garden and Orchard, upwards of one acre in extent, well stocked with Fruit Trees, situate at Orchard House, Ebchester Hill. The above House adjoins the main road, postal messenger pages and ten-pasadally, is situate within five minutes' walk of Ebchester Railway Station, and nearly a similar distance from the Church. For further particulars apply to Sir COUPLAND, Westwood House, Shotley Bridge.

January 15th, 1875.

Contracts.

BUILDERS are invited to Tender for the several Works required in the ERECTION of a WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL, at Dipton, (c/o. Durham). Drawings, Specifications, &c., may be inspected on application to the undersigned, by whom Tenders (sealed and endorsed) will be received up to the 5th day of February, 1875. The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

JOHN SMITH AND SON, Architects.
Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, Jan 20, 1874.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are WANTED for ALTERING and RE-BUILDING PREMISES (belonging to Mr. THOMPSON, jun., Consett), in Victoria Street, Consett. Plans and Specifications can be seen at Mr. ROWE'S, Victoria Street, Consett. Tenders to be sent to me, not later than the 4th of February, 1875. The Lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

THOMAS SOUTHRON, Architect.
8, Albion Terrace, South Shields.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE DISTRICT OF CONSETT.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that on FRIDAY, the 12th day of February, at the BOARD-ROOM of the Consett Local Board, there will be open Audit of the Accounts of the Local Board for the District of Consett, under and according to the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1858, and that a Copy of the Accounts to be Audited, together with all Rate Books, Account Books, Deeds, Contracts, Accounts, Vouchers, and Receipts, mentioned or referred to in such Accounts, will be open for Audit in the Office of the said Local Board, and be open during Office hours thereat to the inspection of all Persons interested for Seven days before the said Audit and Examination, and all such Persons shall be at liberty to take Copies of or Extracts from the same without fee or reward.

Given this 22nd day of January, 1875.

JOHN ELLIOTT,
Clerk to the Local Board for the District of Consett.

TO CONTRACTORS.

THE CONSETT LOCAL BOARD invite Tenders for the performance of the following Works:—

First.—The Formation of a Road from the top of Shakespere Street, to the Consett Road near the Brick Works (marked "Road").

Second.—The Cutting and Laying-in of a Sewer at Mount Pleasant (marked "Sewer").

Third.—Team Work.—A man with Horse and Cart, for not less than four days a-week, when weather permits, to work under the direction of the Surveyor (marked "Team Work").

Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Office of the Board on and after MONDAY the 18th inst. from 11 a.m to 4 p.m. daily.

Tenders addressed to the Consett Local Board, Consett, will be received up to MONDAY, Feb. 1st.

The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

By Order of the Board,
JOHN ELLIOTT,
Local Board Office, Consett, Clerk.
January 14th, 1875.

Wanted

WANTED, a SERVANT GIRL that can Milk.—Apply to Mrs. LOVAT, Medomsley.

WANTED, a FEMALE FARM SERVANT.—Apply to GEORGE HARDY, Aggsley.

WANTED, an Active YOUTH as an APPRENTICE to the JOINERY Business.—Apply to JOHN ROUTLEDGE, Joiner, Consett.

WANTED, a Single MAN, as FARM SERVANT.—Apply to JOHN AYRE, Farmer, Collierley, Dipton.

WANTED, immediately, a Respectable Young WOMAN, who can Wash and Get-up Linen.—Apply SATLEY VICARAGE, near Tow Law.

WANTED, WOMEN WORKERS, to Pull Turnips, &c.—Apply to Mr. THOMPSON, Woodlands, near Knitsley Station.

WANTED, Two APPRENTICES to the DRESSMAKING.—Apply to Mrs. FOSTER, Dressmaker, Delves Lane, Consett.

WANTED, at the February term, a SHOP in a good situation at Leadgate, also at Stanley.—Address Mr. THOMAS CARSEWELL, Middle Street, Consett.

WANTED, Two or Three Low-priced CART-HORSES, to do easy Cart-work.—State particulars by letter, to Mr. HANNEBERGH, Woodlands, Consett, County of Durham.

WANTED, to Purchase for Cash, the Surplus STOCK of Drapers, Outfitters, or Boot and Shoe Dealers; also, Book Debts.—Apply by letter to T., Lintz Green Station.

WANTED, Respectable GIRLS, for Comfortable Situations in Town and Country.—Apply at Miss ATKINSON'S, Register Office, 14, Benaham Road, Gateshead.

WANTED to Rent, from next May or August Term a Six or Eight-Roomed HOUSE, either Furnished, or Unfurnished, in the neighbourhood of Shotley Bridge or Ebchester.—Address B. B. S., *Guardian* Office, Consett.

WANTED, immediately, in the district of Blackhill or Consett, Two ROOMS, Furnished or Unfurnished, latter preferred, in a respectable locality.—Address, stating particulars, to W. T., 42, Durham Road, Blackhill.

Business Announcements.

Paris Gold Medal, 1867.
On Parle Toute les Langues. Hier Spricht Man Duetsch.

MONSIEUR LEON AND COMPANY,
Late with Mons. Lespere, 25, Boulevard de Bonlogne, Paris,
THE LARGEST HAIR CUTTING SALOONS
In the North of England,
No. 17, GRAINGER STREET WEST,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE,

Beg most respectfully to inform the Gentry and Public generally that they have commenced business at the above address, and hope by careful attention to merit a share of their support.

Cafine, from 1s. 6d. per Bottle. This is mostly recommended for the growth of Whiskers and Moustaches. Prepared by Dr. Pierre, Rue Richelieu, a Paris.

Eau de Quinine Behoul de Paris, from 3s. 6d. per Bottle. This is mostly recommended to keep the Hair from coming off and strengthening.

Eau Fontaine de Jouvence, dark, from 2s. 6d. per Bottle. Paris Gold Medal, 1867. By its use Grey Hair immediately resume its original colour; it promotes strength, giving it the healthful splendour of youth. Shake the bottle before application.

SCALE OF CHARGES:—

Hair Cutting and Brushing by Steam	6d.
GENTLEMEN.	
Hair Curling and Brushing	6d.
Hair Curling	6d.
Hair Singeing	6d.
Hair Cutting and Brushing	6d.
LADIES.	
Hair Cutting	1s.
Hair Singeing	1s.
Hair Shampooing	1s.
Hair Curling and Crimping	1s.
Hair Dressing	1s.

☞ Private Room for Ladies. Ladies waited upon at their own residence. No extra charge. Ladies' own Combings made up to any style.

Making Coil Chignon	6s. 0d.
Making Plaited Chignon	3s. 0d.
Making Coronet Plait	2s. 0d.
Dressing all kinds of Chignons	1s. 0d.
Making all kinds of Wigs	2s. 6d.

Human Hair Partings. Ornamental Hair, Chignons, and Fringes. A most choice stock of Human Hair, also Combs and Brushes, Sponges and Perfumery.

MAISON LEON, SALONS PARISIEN,
No. 17, Grainger Street West,
Only five minutes' walk from the Central Station.

J. A., Leadgate.—Your letter, being personal, is unfit for publication.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 23RD, 1875.

Local and District News.

EARLY LAMB.—A ewe on Stanley Hall Farm dropped a fine lamb on the 14th. The farm is in the occupation of Mr. J. H. Burn.

ON Tuesday, the bells of Hexham Abbey Church rang several merry peals in consequence of the Edmondbyers Mining Company (Limited) cutting a very fine vein of lead after four years' trial.

ON Wednesday evening, Dr. Wilson delivered a lecture in the Wesleyan Chapel, Ebchester to a highly respectable and appreciative audience, subject of the lecture was "Heroism."

TOW LAW AND SATLEY SCHOOL BOARD.—A boy named Robert Bell, four years of age, son of a miner at Annfield Plain, has come to his death in a shocking manner. About a month ago the deceased was playing with a number of children at the time when he accidentally fell under the fire-grate. Whilst picking him on the brother knocked a kettle off the hob, severely scalding the poor little fellow, who expired on Friday last.

In consequence of the unparalled 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 imitations 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, over the cork of each bottle. Manufactured only by Joe Todd, chemist, Carlisle.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Rheumatism and rheumatic gout are the most dreaded of all diseases, because their victims know that they are sure to return season, and at no age secure. Holloway's Ointment, after fomentation of the painful parts, gives greater relief than any other application, but it must be diligently used to obtain this desirable result. It has been highly recommended by rheumatic subjects of all ages and of both sexes for rendering their attacks less frequent and less rigorous; and for repressing the sore proprietions and soothing the nervous irritation. Holloway's Ointment and Pills have proved the greatest blessings in removing rheumatism and rheumatic gout, which had assailed persons of every healthy age, from the prime of life.

POPULOUS PLACES.—At a meeting of the County Licensing Committee the following places have been declared "populous places" within the meaning of the Act 35 Vict., cap. 42, sec. 32:—The town of Annfield Plain, including the township of Kyo Laws; Consett, including the district of the Consett Local Board; Leadgate, including the district of the Leadgate Local Board; town of Shotley Bridge, including Blackhill and the district of the Benfieldside Local Board; town of Tanfield, including the townships of Tanfield and Collierley and Pontop; the colliery village of New Cornsay, including the township of Esh and portions of Cornsay, Hedley Moor, Burnhope, and Homefield.

MINING OPERATIONS AT EDMONDBYERS.—Our Edmondbyers correspondent writes to say that the Hexham and Edmondbyers Lead Mining Company, carrying on business at Langdale, near Edmondbyers, struck a lode of lead ore 6in. thick on Saturday last. The work, our correspondent informs us, has hitherto been of very heavy character, the presence of a large quantity of water, and occasionally to the insufficiency of water with which to drive the waterwheel. These difficulties, however, have been overcome by the skill and perseverance of the manager, Mr. William Dodds. The works have been in operation about four years, and have cost the proprietors close upon £5,000.

CONSETT AND DISTRICT YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The members of this association have recently taken a house at Mount Pleasant, Consett, in which to hold their meetings and reading room. The house contains four good rooms: two up-stairs and two down. The rooms downstairs are in the occupation of a lessee, to whom is entrusted the care of the property, &c., whilst those upstairs are entirely devoted to the use of the association. The rooms are now being furnished, and doubtless, will be very suitable for the purpose assigned to them. On the table of the reading-room may be found the leading papers of the various religious denominations, as well as a number of monthly magazines. A library is also in course of formation. On Saturday evening last, a meeting was held for the inauguration of those premises, on which occasion an excellent tea was provided for the members and friends, and was presided over by the Misses Glidders. After tea, a conversation meeting was held. Mr D. Imrie, of Blackhill, occupied the chair. Mr. J. S. Brodie, one of the secretaries, referred to the course taken by the association during the three months it had been in existence; and a conversation afterwards ensued as to the future work the members should engage in. Arrangements have been made for holding classes, each week, for the study of grammar, mathematics, Theology, and French, and, also, for the reading of essays. A devotional meeting will be held every Saturday evening. A committee has also been formed to arrange for cottage services.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE POLICE COURT.—At this court, on Monday, before A. Town, Esq., James Lavery, an old offender, was charged by P.C. Turner with having been drunk and disorderly at Consett on Saturday night. Defendant was in one of the streets in the rear of Middle Street, and being unable to go home on being ordered he was locked up. He was now fined 5s. and costs, or seven days in default.—Owen Sullivan, who had been apprehended on a warrant, was charged by P.C Stoner with a similar offence on the 10th of May, 1874. Defendant pleaded guilty, and was fined 14s. 6d. inclusive of costs.—George Charlton, jun., charged by P.C. Balmer with a similar offence in Middle Street, Consett, on Saturday night, was fined 10s. and costs. Amos Wilkinson, fireman, Rowley, was charged with having been drunk and disorderly in Middle Street, on Saturday night. Sergt. Parkinson proved the case, and defendant was fined 10s. and costs.——John Hagman was examined on a charge of cutting and wounding a man named Lambton at Blackhill.

VIOLENT GALE.—On Wednesday morning a violent gale of wind prevailed in this district. Between four and five o'clock the wind blew a perfect hurricane. Chimneys in exposed places were hurled down, whilst the roofs of the houses suffered severely. At Blackhill the wind broke one of the windows in the Roman Catholic Chapel. Portion of a chimney at Swans Green House, the residence of Mr James Annandale, jun., fell through the roof, but fortunately no person was injured. In Consett and Consett a deal of damage was done to house property. A new house and shop in course of erection near the Board Room, belonging to Mrs Wilson, grocer, were partially blown down. A house at Crawley side, near Stanhope, had the front roof, which faces the south, lifted completely off, wood and slate, and carried in one piece over the house, across a road at the back, and planted on the bank side, some thirty yards distant, where it lay shattered almost to pieces by the fall, there being scarcely a single slate left whole. The houses are occupied by Mr Thomas Wilkinson and Mr Thomas Hewitson respectively, who have applied to the railway company for "water proofs" to construct a temporary roof.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE IN A CHURCH.—A correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—"On Sunday morning the service at the Irvingite Cathedral at Albury, near Guildford—a building which was erected at a cost of £60,000 by the late Mr Henry Drummond —was interrupted in a somewhat alarming manner. The service had proceeded to the reading of the prayers, when Captain Symes, a member of the congregation, was observed to leave his seat. He at once ascended the stairs and entered the pulpit. He said he was commissioned by God to deliver a message, which would not be heard with favour. At this juncture several of the church officials rushed up the pulpit stairs, and begged the gallant captain to desist. The request was met by the captain drawing a sword from a sheath which was concealed under his coat, and, waving it above his head, he said that if any person interfered with him in the delivery of his message, he would run him through to the heart. A precipitate retreat was made by the officials, and in the meantime Captain Symes proceeded to address the congregation, warning them that perdition was their fate if they continued in their present faith. Mr Armstrong, a barrister-at-law, and an intimate friend of Captain Symes, left his seat, and, running up the pulpit stairs, begged him to come down. The captain raised his sword and, striking Mr Armstrong across the hand, nearly cut off one of his fingers. The alarm caused by this extraordinary conduct was very great. The ladies of the congregation screamed, and many of them fainted. The male portion of the congregation left their seats, and assembling in knots in the aisles of the church, called to Captain Symes to come down. One gentleman, undeterred by the injury inflicted upon Mr Armstrong, ascended the pulpit stairs to expostulate with the captain. The only reply he received was the presentation at his head of a loaded revolver. Hearing the click of the weapon, he slid down the stairs on his back, and hid behind the staircase. During this scene the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, who are regular attendants of the church, left their seats. The Duchess fainted, and was carried from the church by her attendants. Captain Symes had now full possession of the pulpit, and striking the sword on the Bible he proceeded in a loud voice to deliver what he termed his message, amidst the screaming of the females and vociferous calls to "come down" of the males. The officials of the church had by this time armed themselves with long poles, and with these they went to the pulpit, and, after a tremendous scuffle, succeeded in knocking the revolver out of the hands of the captain. They then laid hold of him and dragged him down the pulpit stairs. As the captain violently resisted, a rope was procured, and with it he was bound hand and foot, and tied to one of the pillars of the building. He was subsequently given in charge to the police, and on the following day was brought before a magistrate. On the certificates of two surgeons he was removed to a lunatic asylum."

STRANGE DEATH OF A MAN AT CORNSAY COLLIERY.—On Wednesday afternoon, the deputy-coroner, Mr. Thomas Dean, held an adjourned inquest at the house of Mr. Thomas Hunter, Royal Oak, Cornsay Colliery, on the body of John Tatterson, about 50 years of age, who died in a mysterious manner in the back yard of the Royal Oak Hotel, Cornsay, where he had been drinking, on Tuesday week.—Thomas Hunter, housekeeper, identified the body, and said that the deceased was an excavator, lodging with witness at Cornsay Colliery. On Tuesday evening last, Tatterson was brought home in an injured condition, and he died about three quarters of an hour after he was brought in.—Joseph Winter, labourer at Cornsay Colliery, stated that on Tuesday night week he was in Potter's public-house at Cornsay Colliery. He went into the yard, and heard some one as if he were struggling for life, and as if he could hardly get his breath. He went up, and saw two young men trying to raise the deceased up. He called Mr. Potter's attention to the man, and the landlord went out. Witness was perfectly sober, and he did not know whether the deceased was under the influence of drink. There was no quarrelling in the house during the time witness was in.—Mr. Thomas Potter, landlord of the Royal Oak, stated that he saw the deceased in his house at about seven twelve and one o'clock on the day in question. He missed the deceased about three o'clock, and next saw him about five o'clock. Witness's attention was called to the deceased in the yard, where he found him with his head lying against the water-tub. On the ground there were lying three sixpences and two pennies. There was some blood on the upper lip of the deceased. Witness had had a supper in his house that night; but there never was any quarrel. Mr. George Hood, surgeon, Tow Law, deposed to making a *post-mortem* examination on the body of the deceased, and found that death had resulted from compression of the brain on a fracture of the skull. The fracture might have been caused by a fall.—John Wilson, pitman, of Westwood Colliery, stated that on the night in question he was in Potter's house at Cornsay Colliery, when he saw the deceased John Tatterson. Witness saw him leave the room sometime after eight o'clock, and afterwards went to the back door. He heard some one sneeze, and on looking round it was the deceased. He was laying with his head against the wall, and his chin down on his breast. Witness thought the deceased was asleep, and he took hold of him and shook him. There was no person there at the time, but there was a young man came up while witness was there. Never heard any quarrelling going on.—Robert Spence, a labourer, deposed to being in the Royal Oak on Tuesday evening last. Between eight and nine o'clock the witness Winter came to him and told him that Tatterson was in the yard. Witness went out and found John Wilson, the landlord, and a young man there. Wilson and witness agreed to take him home, and they did so.—This was all the evidence offered, so the jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased had died from a fracture of the skull, but how the fracture had been received there was no evidence to show.

FACETIÆ.

Fee simple—A fee to a quack.

Good Words for the Young—Dinner's ready.

Where to go when short of money—Go to work.

"How can we part?" as the barber said to his baldheaded customer.

When are soldiers like fish in embryo?—When they are all in a row (roe).

A question for marine lawyers—Is a ship with two owners a partnership?

"Why are you not married, Jones?" "Because, my dear fellow, when I wooed she would'nt."

A boy's definition of salt—That stuff 'at makes potatoes taste bad when you don't put it on.

A camel is said to be the most ill-tempered creature in the world; it always has its back up.

"I say, Bill, John is a fellow of great spirit, isn't he?" "What John?" "Why, demi-john."

Two horns will last an ox a lifetime, but many a man wants that number every morning before breakfast.

A Texas gentleman was married the day before he was hanged. It is not stated what knot he liked best.

There is one thing which is so brittle that it cannot even be named without breaking it, and that is silence.

In a Montana newspaper there lately appeared the following:—"A number of deaths are unavoidably postponed."

This is the season of the year when country boys walk around under apple trees looking for "that ball that they lost."

It must not be thought that mariners know nothing of wine, because they are willing to accept "any *port* in a storm."

There is a grocer up town who is said to be so benevolent that he cannot even sell an article without first giving it a weigh.

As a rule we are opposed to corporal punishment, but, nevertheless, we wish that every child could daily get a good "blow" in the fresh air.

An unlettered youth, seeing the word chicanery, called it chic-a-nery, and said he thought it meant palming off old hens for fricasseed chicken.

A witch, about to be burned at the stake, asked the executioner for a drink of water. "No, no," said he; "the dryer you are the surer you'll burn."

MATTER OF FACT.—"Mary, have you given the gold-fish fresh water?" "No, ma'm. What's the use? They havn't drunk up what's in there yet."

An old farmer, on being informed the other day that one of his neighbours owed him a grudge, growled out, "No matter, he never pays anything."

"Grandma, why don't you keep a servant any longer?" "Well, you see, my child, I'm getting old now, and can't take care of one as I used to do, you know."

One who knows how it is herself says: "The man who is awfully urbane to his wife before strangers is also her bane behind their backs!"—*American paper.*

If you have a good sister, love and cherish her with all your heart. If you have none, why then love and cherish the good sister of some other man with all your heart.

What is the difference between the man who cuts off the end of his nose and a boy who has just finished his task? One lessens his nose and the other knows his lesson.

Student (to a clerk in a bookstore): "Have you Homer's Odyssey?" Clerk (reflectively, after looking through the stock): "Well, no, we haven't any of Homer's latest works in, just at present."

"Why, Georgie! are you smoking?" exclaimed an amazed mother, who came upon her little son as he was puffing away at a cigar. "N—no, ma'am; I'm only keeping it lighted for another boy."

An honest farmer, being asked why he did not subscribe for a newspaper, exclaimed, "Because my father, when he died, left me a good many newspapers, and I have not read them through yet."

TRUTHFUL.—A man who respects his wife and family will never tell a lie when anyone asks him how he got that scar on his face, but will explain how "a stick of wood flew up, you know."—*American paper.*

THE TRUSTEE TRADE.—"What trade would you like to be brought up to, my son?" asked a gentleman of a boy. "The trustee trade, 'cause ever since pa has been a trustee we've had puddin' for dinner."

A coroner, while holding an inquest on a body, summoned eighteen women, and made them tell their ages, and now his midnight dreams are interrupted by folks shooting through his doors.—*American paper.*

THE NIGHTINGALE.—A retired vocalist, who had acquired a large fortune by marriage, was asked to sing in company. "Allow me," said he, "to imitate the nightingale, which does not sing after it has made its nest."

A KANSAS JOKE.—"Six years ago, General —— came to this State without a cent in his pocket, and the other day he signed a check for twenty-eight thousand dollars. Unluckily, though, he signed it with another man's name."

"Why don't you stay in the country now, Araminta, and enjoy the gorgeous tints of the autumn foliage?" "Because, Ethelinda, the tints of autumn dry goods in the city are so much more gorgeous and pleasing to the feminine eye."

The American grasshoppers, on their way south, stopped a railroad train, and got copies of the St. Paul papers. When they read that only a small portion of the crops had been destroyed, they started back to finish up the job.—*American paper.*

A collegiate, enlightening a farmer upon animalcule, applied his microscope to the cheese, saying: "Now, look and see them wiggle." "Well," said the farmer, cramming the cheese into his mouth, "let them wiggle; I can stand it as long as they can."

"My dear fellow," said an engineer to a sick friend, after carefully looking him over, "your condenser is all right, but what you want is a new boiler." "I thought so," said the sick man; "but can't you say a complimentary word for my cut-off?"

"Yaas, stranger," said a Missouri steamboat captain, "George Washungtin was purty great an' high, an' the father uv his country, an' fust in peace an' war an' other things, but he'd been nowhar in racin' any beat he ever owned with this yere scudder, the River Queen, on whose quiverin' deck you now stand."

An Irish glazier was putting a pane of glass into a window, when a groom, who was standing by, began joking him, telling him to mind and put in plenty of putty. The Irishman bore the banter for some time, but at last silenced his tormentor with, "Arrah, now, be off wid ye, or I'll put a pain in yer head without any putty."

Tom bought a gallon of gin to take home, and, by way of a label, wrote his name upon a card, which happened to be the seven of clubs, and tied it to the handle. A friend, coming along and observing the jug, quietly remarked: "That's an awful careless way to leave that liquor!" "Why?" said Tom. "Because somebody might come along with the eight of clubs and take it."

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, 11·50(*), 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)—6 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 3·5 3·19, 8.24, 9·24, and 10·44 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 Cleaden Lane 16 minutes after the train leaves Jarrow arriving in Sunderland in about 24 minutes.

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

NEWCASTLE TO TYNEMOUTH.

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

On SATURDAYS ONLY, 1·45 and 6·45.

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

On SATURDAYS ONLY, 2·45.

Leaves Tynemouth (Sundays)—7·35, 9·45, 1·0, 2·0, 3·0, 4·30, 6·0, 7·0, 8·0, 9·0, 10·15 (*).

These trains leave intermediate stations as follows:—North Shields 3, Percy Main 9, Howdon 11, Wallsend 16, Walker 19, Heaton 23, and Manors 30 minutes after 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	5·25
Bishop Auckland	„	8·5	2·55	5·55
Darlington	„	8·55	3·35	7·0
Stockton	„	9·25	4·5	7·30
Middlesbro'	„	9·35	4·15	7·42
Saltburn	„	10·10	4·50	8·20

GOING WEST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

STATIONS.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Saltburn	dep.	5·45	11·30	3·50
Middlesbro'	„	6·22	12·5	4·30
Stockton	„	6·34	12·15	4·40
Darlington	„	7·16	1·5	5·30
Bishop Auckland	„	7·48	1·35	6·0
Crook	arr.	8·10	1·57	6·25
	dep.	8·15	2·20	6·35
Tow Law	„	8·27	2·32	6·45
Burnhill Junction	„	8·42	2·45	7·0
Rowley	„	8·52	2·55	7·10
Benfieldside	arr.	9·5	3·5	7·20
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.	,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	5·59
Lintz Green	„	6·15	10·30	12·59	3·0	6 5
Ebchester	„	6·28	10·43	1·12	3·13	6·18
Shotley Bridge	„	6·34	10·49	1·18	3·19	6·24
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	arr.			1·25	3·25	
	dep.	6·40	10·55		4·35	6·30
Knitsley	„	6·54	11·9		4·49	6·45
Lanchester	„	7·3	11·18		4·58	6·55
Witton Gilbert	„	7.10	11·27		5·5	7·4
Durham	arr.	7·25	11·[illegible]		5·5	7·20

DOWN TRAINS—WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS		1,2,G.	1,2 G.	1,2,G	1,2,G	1,2,G
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Durham	dep.	7·35		12·10	3·34	7·55
Witton Gilbert	„	7·50		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	„	8·32	9·20	1·5	3·40	8·48
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

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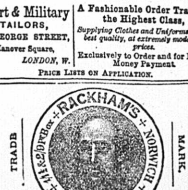
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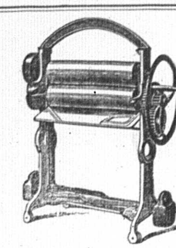
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Memoirs of Local Men.

"FROM THE "PRIMITIVE METHODIST MAGAZINE."

THOMAS WHITE, class leader and member of the circuit committee in Shotley Bridge Station, died suddenly, while employed in the Consett Ironworks, May 14, 1873. He was born at Kenton, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, June 5, 1817, and early commenced work as a coal miner, at which employment he continued till 1844, a year long to be remembered in the counties of Northumberland and Durham as the year of the "Great Strike," during which the mining operations in the two counties were paralysed for a considerable period, and the works all "laid in" from April 5 to August 19. Many families and many Primitive Methodist societies were disrupted then.

My father left "the pits" and sought employment at Birtley Ironworks, whence he removed to Consett in 1846. He lived according to the course of this world, and was of the earth, earthy, without God, and without hope, till the forty-seventh year of his age, when, during a gracious outpouring of the Holy Spirit, in connection with protracted services at Consett, God converted his soul.

The change was complete, continuous, influential. His large family felt its power. He believed in the Lord Jesus, and was saved with his house. He never looked back. He became a co-worker with God. Cheerfully he assisted in securing a new chapel, which an increased church and congregation rendered necessary.

He loved the gates of Zion, delighted in the services of the house of God, preferred Jerusalem to his chief joy, and took pleasure in the stones thereof. He was made a class leader and a member of the circuit committee; and amongst a number of hard-toiling and liberal men, toiled hard for, and liberally supported, the cause of God, rejoicing as having taken great spoil when the grace of God was seen in the conversion of sinners and the sanctification of believers.

Suddenly, in the midst of health and strength, his days ended on earth. Pursuing the arduous duties of his calling, raising his hands aloft, without a word, without a struggle, he laid down his body with his charge. He ceased at once to work and live on earth, and went away to live where there is no more death, leaving a widow and a large family to lament their loss. Yet we are not sorry as men who have no hope. Our loss is his gain. He is not dead, but is passed on to "our Father's" house, where there are many mansions. "There we shall meet again."

CHRISTOPHER WHITE.

Brother THOMAS FENWICK was born at Causey Row, in what is now the Stanley Circuit, in 1819; and spent the greater part of his life, and finished his earthly career, within a few miles of that place. He was not gifted at his birth with great intellectual and physical abilities; neither were his surroundings pleasant, or moderately favourable to moral and religious cultivation, but the very opposite. His father was an ignorant and wicked man, and his mother died when he was very young. His father married a second wife, who was much like himself, and his child was allowed to grow up without education, or moral and religious training. The depravity of his nature soon began to display itself; he followed the inclinations of his own heart without restraint, and became a wild, merry-making young man. Those sins often go hand in hand with others, and are seldom found alone. Wickedness, vice, and folly run in some families and individuals as though it were constitutional, rather than moral; it is a rare thing to break in upon them and secure their conversion to God. But the thing is not impossible. We have seen individuals and whole families, who were deep sunk in the mire, savingly converted to God.

Brother Fenwick was arrested in his wild career, but not by the ordinary preaching of the gospel. He seldom attended the house of God; or if he found his way thither it was either to spend an idle hour or please a friend, or enjoy a piece of rare fun at the expense of the preacher and worshippers. But if men will not hear the gospel when faithfully preached, God will send another messenger whose presence they cannot avoid, and whose voice they will be compelled to hear. This was the case with Brother Fenwick. Sickness came, and when fever was raging in his system, and his body wasting away, he was alarmed to find himself on the brink of eternity without salvation or the hope of heaven. The nail was in a sure place. As soon as he was sufficiently recovered, he went to the house of God, and sat near the door full of shame and sorrow on account of his sins; the Holy Spirit carried the word home to his heart, and that night he bowed among God's people, a humble penitent; and before he arose, God, for Christ's sake, pardoned all his sins, and made him a joyous, happy soul. He felt that he had undergone a great change, that he had passed from death unto life, and he made it known wherever he went.

The work of grace wrought in his heart by the Spirit of God soon made itself manifest in his life and labours. He did not put his light under a bushel, but on a candlestick that it might give light to all his companions and friends. He had received Christ; but he was not the man to shut Him up in his heart as a prison from which he was not to look out at the windows or through the gratings, or to be heard or seen. He felt, and therefore told to all around what a dear Saviour he had found. He began to visit his neighbours and fellow workmen—to pray with them and lead them to Christ. He also visited all the famers and respectable people in the locality to whom he found access, they being convinced of his earnestness and sincerity. His prayers on these occasions were often a flood of thanksgiving, praise, prayer, and supplication, strongly commingled with reproof, warning, exhortation, and entreaty to give up the world and sin, receive the Saviour, believe and be saved, serve God, and prepare for heaven. His faithfulness won their respect, and an invitation to return and visit them again, and gained for him a good standing in the Church of Christ. Some were induced to give their hearts to God, and others became the steady friends of the cause. Thus, at the outset of his Christian career, he acquired a love for family visiting, which grew with his religious growth, and became a habit of his Christian life which he never lost, and some will have to bless God for ever for having sent Brother Fenwick to their house.

There was an evangelical clergyman living in the neighbourhood of considerable intellectual and literary attainments, and a popular preacher in the Established Church, at whose house Brother Fenwick was a frequent visitor, and where he always received a hearty welcome. The subjects of conversation on these visits were: "The state of religion in the church, the condition of the population in the neighbourhood, and what could be done for the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom on earth." Their intercourse, which was mutually profitable, was always closed by prayer, in which Brother Fenwick took the lead, with earnestness. At one time the clergyman was ill, and his recovery doubtful. Brother Fenwick visited him, and prayed for his recovery with great fervour. At the close of the prayer the clergyman turned over on his bed and said, "Tommy, I shall get better;" and he dated his recovery from that hour. This was told to me by the rev. gentleman himself, who added, "Fenwick is the only man that visited me in my sickness who had not a dry tongue;" quoting the words of an eminent divine of his acquaintance who used to say: "The colleges and learning make men of dry tongues." "His prayers were like a cartload of stones teamed down, in which there were many gems of great worth."

When the church first called our brother to the important office of local preacher, many thought him destitute of the most elementary qualifications; and judging from a human stand-point, they might be right. But this is a thing that cannot always be thus judged of correctly. "God's ways are not as our ways, nor his thoughts as our thoughts." We are often compelled to look away from the instrument to its author, and to the glorious results of its employment for the justification of its selection. The harvest was truly plenteous, and the labourers were few in those days; and while the church prayed the Lord of the harvest to send forth labourers into the harvest field, it left the choice of the labourers with Him. A gentleman said to me, "I think that you employ men as preachers who ought not to preach." I replied, "That may be the case when viewed from your stand-point, but perhaps the persons whom you would condemn and set aside are the persons whom God has chosen and honoured with the greatest amount of success." I named Brother Fenwick.

At one time he was removed to a neighbouring circuit, and his credentials were forwarded according to rule. When he was named at the Quarter-day, a warm discussion took place as to whether a man of such slender abilities should come on their plan. He was present and heard all that was said. In the meantime, the Rev. R. Fenwick, on a visit from another circuit, came in and took his seat as a brother. The chairman of the meeting, feeling the importance of the subject, said, "Brother Fenwick will pray," intending the Rev. R. Fenwick. Our brother not having seen his name-sake enter, thought that the chairman intended him, and before the brethren had time to get on their knees, he was going at it with all his might. He poured out such a prayer to Almighty God as they were not accustomed to hear. When they rose from their knees there was a general inquiry—"Who is that?" as he was a stranger to the most of them. The reply was whispered round, "That is the man the discussion is about." They at once saw that a man who could pray till heaven came down to earth would make his way whether he was a great preacher or not, and passed a motion that his name come on the plan. Some men can preach a fine sermon who cannot pray well; but here is a man who could pray till heaven and earth were moved and brought together, who was not a fine preacher.

When Brother Fenwick first became a local preacher, his knowledge and learning were scant. His early life had been wasted, and his mind was like a vineyard laid waste and covered with noxious weeds, or a patch of unreclaimed wilderness that had never been brought under cultivation. He had—to begin—to acquire the simplest elements of knowledge and learning. His first efforts were often very feeble, but there was one book which he read to good purpose, and out of which he produced many a rich and racy chapter, which profited and delighted his hearers; it was the book of his own experience. A text was not always a help to him, but often a hindrance; and his hearers were delighted when he either forgot his text or lost sight of it, and dashed along at railway speed, full of holy fire, and carrying his hearers along with him.

The last effort that I heard him make was at a temperance meeting, when the large congregation were edified and encouraged in the temperance work. He said there was a want of earnestness among temperance reformers; and, as an evidence of that lack, he said we did not pray enough about it; after which the burden of his address was on the importance of prayer as a means of propagating temperance principles. In this he was right. The temperance question had been left in the hands of a few worldly-minded men, and had not been taken up by the church as a matter affecting her vital interests, and, in consequence, had not been made a subject of prayer. Many left the meeting that night resolved to make the temperance cause a subject of prayer.

He was an earnest worker in the Church of Christ. Class meetings, prayer meetings, camp meetings, and lovefeasts were grand seasons with him.

He heard his Master saying, "Work while it is day, for the night cometh when no man can work;" and he addressed himself to his religious duties with as much vigour as though his comfort here and his happiness hereafter entirely depended upon them. He did nothing by halves. He was diligent in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord. When the last enemy appeared, he had not the rust to rub from his armour; he was ready for the conflict. We saw his bodily strength failing and his constitution breaking up long before the fact seriously revealed itself to him; and when he discovered it he neither slackened his speed nor pressed farther on. When the early eventide set in, his day's work on earth was done.

When it was found that his end was drawing near he made no fuss about it. He met it like any ordinary occurrence with all the ins and outs of which he was acquainted. Speaking of his death to me, he said, "It's a grand job for me; I am all right any way. I sometimes think I would like to live a little longer to see the children further up: but the Lord will take care of them, I will leave them in His hands." This statement threw a shade of sorrow over my mind, but little or none over his. He seemed as delighted as you might suppose a man to be, who had been struggling in extreme poverty for many years, but who was just about to take possession of a large estate that would free him from the possibility of poverty or want for life. He had often repeated in his public discourses and private conversations these beautiful lines:—

> "Happy if with my latest breath
> I may but gasp his name,
> Preach him to all, and cry in death,
> Behold! behold the Lamb."

He had the desire of his heart granted to him. The last word that he uttered upon earth was the name of his Lord and Master, and he fell asleep in Christ, May 12, in the fifty-fifth year of his age; he had been a member thirty years and a local preacher twenty-five years. He has left a widow and several children to mourn their great loss. He was greatly beloved in our circuit, and our sorrow has been great and general, but our loss is his infinite gain.

RALPH SHIELDS.

Correspondence.

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

RAILWAY TRAVELLING.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—Travelling by rail is, certainly, becoming a very hazardous convenience. Not only is the unfortunate occupant of a compartment subjected to the chance of nervous shocks or physical distortion in one of our daily increasing accidents, but he is liable to be refused, actually refused by the officials, protection from the insolence and violence of his fellow-passengers.

Upon the evening of Saturday, the 9th inst., a party, myself included, consisting of three women and four men, left Newcastle by the 7·30 train for Benfieldside. We occupied one of three open compartments in a third-class carriage. Five men and a dog occupied the adjacent one. We had not proceeded far before our fellow-passengers began to make disparaging remarks to themselves concerning us. Not satisfied with this, they proceeded to load us with the most disgusting and obscene abuse. One of them cried out "Look at that d——d w—— of a widow," and the others backed him up with expressions I would be loath to repeat, expressions which could not fail to be extremely disagreeable to the feelings of any respectable woman. Upon one of the ladies remonstrating with the men, their insolence grew unbearable, and they held the dog over the partition and incited it to attack us. On arriving at Lintz Green Station I left the compartment, and reported what had happened to the station-master. He accompanied me back, upon which the men resumed their obscene language in his hearing. Notwithstanding this, and although a dog was in the compartment (and he allowed that to be against rules) he refused to do anything in the matter. The result of which was, that our party had to leave the compartment.

Now, I do consider this extremely culpable. First of all it was the station-master's duty to secure us an unmolested passage,—if no more, at least by removing the men from the compartment; and again, it was his duty, under any circumstances, to insist upon the dog's removal. He did neither! Surely some one interested in such matters will look to this? At a time when railway reforms are so loudly and so urgently called for, I hope my complaint may not be deemed unseasonable.—Yours, &c.,

EDWARD HARRIS.

Consett, January 13th, 1875.

Local Police Courts.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, January 21st.—Before A. H. TALMADGE (chairman), E. T. SMITH, H. SMITH, and A. TOWN, Esqs.

HOW FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IS SPREAD.

Edward Reveley, farmer, Hapeerley Hall, was summoned for neglecting to give notice, as required by the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, that two animals on his farm were suffering from foot and mouth disease.—Sergt. Morland stated that on the 8th of January he went to defendant's farm, and found two cattle affected with foot and mouth diseese. Since then the whole of the cattle and sheep on the farm had taken the disease. Defendant had never reported the outbreak.—Mr. Foreman, veterinary surgeon, Leadgate, said on the 9th inst. he visited Mr. Reveley's farm, and found two stirks suffering from foot and mouth disease.—Sergt. Morland intimated that a butcher had had some beast grazing on defendant's farm, and on Christmas-eve Mr. Reveley sent for the butcher to take them away.—Mr. Reveley said he never thought about reporting the matter to the police; in fact, he did not know what was the matter with the cattle.—Mr. H. Smith: If you did not know what was the matter with them, why did you send for the butcher to take them away? It was disgraceful that a farmer should have sent cattle affected with foot and mouth disease about the country, to the injury of his neighbours.—Supt. Oliver said the disease had broken out in all parts of the district.—Defendant again repeated that he did not know the animals were suffering from foot and mouth disease.—Mr Talmadge: How long have you been a farmer?—Defendant replied all his life.—Mr. H. Smith: Do you mean to say that you don't know what foot and mouth disease is?—Defendant said he was not aware that the cattle were suffering from the disease.—Mr. H. Smith: I don't believe him.—Mr. Talmadge said defendant had renderad himself liable to a penalty of £20. They felt very unwilling to impose the full penalty, but at the same time he richly deserved it. It being the first time defendant had been brought before them, they would reduce the penalty to one-fourth, namely, £5 and costs, £6 9s. 6d.

ASSAULT AT ANNFIELD PLAIN.

Catherine Dodds, innkeeper, Annfield Plain, was charged with assaulting Mary Ann Smith. Complainant stated that she lived with the defendant as domestic servant. On the morning of the 6th inst., about three o'clock, Mrs. Dodds called her out of bed and told her to remove some water out of her (Mrs. Dodds') bed-room. She got up and took the water downstairs. Not having her boots on, she merely opened the door and threw the water across th yard. Mrs. Dodds after asking her why she had thrown the water into the yard, struck complainant on the face, and called her a filthy name. Complainant told Mrs Dodds that she would leave the house rather than be used in such a manner, and she packed up her things. As she was in the act of leaving the house, Mrs. Dodds gave her a kick with her foot. It was then a little after three o'clock. After leaving Mrs. Dodds' she went to the house of her brother.—Mr. Talmadge: Was your mistress quite sober?—Complainant did not think that she was sober.—Mrs. Dodds: Did you ever see me drunk?—Complainant: I have seen you when have not been far off.—Mrs Dodds said the girl would do nothing for her.—Ralph Ayre said he was "calling" the men to work at three o'clock in the merning of the 6th of January, and saw the girl standing at her brother's door. Witness knocked at the door, and the complainant was admitted to the house.—Mary Potts, a young woman, said she was servant with Mrs. Dodds. She slept with complainant. At ten minutes after twelve o'clock Mrs. Dodds went into their bed-room and asked complainant to get her some water. Complainant said she would not be called out of bed to bring water for Mrs. Dodds, and that she would leave her situation.—Mr. Talmadge: How long had you been in bed?—Witness: Ten minutes.—Mr. Talmadge: What did she want the water for?—Witness: To wash herself.—Mr. Town: Was it complainant's duty to take the water into Mrs. Dodds' room?—Witness: Yes; she was told to do so at eight o'clock the same night. Mrs. Dodds never struck nor kicked the complainant. Witness was a cousin of Mrs. Dodds'.—In answer to Mr. Talmadge, the witness said she fell asleep at twelve o'clock, and awoke at ten minutes past. She was in bed when the complainant left the house.—Mr. H. Smith: How do you know that Mrs. Dodds did not kick the complainant if you were in bed?—Witness: Mrs. Dodds did not kick her.—Mr. Smith: You could not see from your bed to the door.—Mr. Talmadge said after this statement, the witness' testimony became very questionable.—Complainant, in answer to the bench, said Mrs. Dodds owed her some money for wages.—Mr. Talmadge thought the best thing would be for the parties to settle the case. The magistrates suggested that Mrs. Dodds should pay the girl's wages, and the expenses could be paid between them.—Mrs. Dodds consented to this arrangement, and the parties left the court.

BENFIELDSIDE LOCAL BOARD.

The ordinary meeting of the above Board was held in the Town Hall Buildings, Shotley Bridge, on Wednesday afternoon. The following members were present—Mr. James Annandale, jun., Mr. W. Wilson, Mr. Joseph Eltringham, and Mr. Henry Carss. In the absence of Mr. Charles Wilson, (chairman), Mr. Eltringham was called upon to preside over the meeting.

STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The following report was read:—

GENTLEMEN,—I am sorry to say your district is in the worst condition I have seen it for some time; I think principally owing to the recent severe weather. There are several ashpits at present full and require attention, which has been promised me in every instance that I have complained. The drainage to Hutchinson's property, Wood Street, Shotley Bridge, has been completed satisfactorily. There appears to have been no steps taken for the improvement of Mrs Glancey's property, Walton's Row, Blackhill, and the notice requiring it is now expired. I inspected Silver Street, Blackhill, in conjunction with the Medical Officer of Health; you will in all probability have his report thereon.—I remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant, P. OSBORNE, inspector.

Mr CARSS said the Sanitary Committee had been at Blackhill and found many of the ashpits full, as stated by the Inspector.

The Inspector: Where did you find them worst?

Mr CARSS: At the back of Murray Street.

The Inspector: They have been cleaned out.

Mr CARSS: There are also several full in Buckham Street.

The Inspector said the people had been unable to get the ashes removed on account of the stormy weather.

Mr CARSS said, with regard to Mrs Glancey's property, the weather had been unfavourable for carrying out improvements. He suggested that the matter should stand over for another month.

The CHAIRMAN said Mrs Glancey should not be allowed to overcrowd her house with lodgers

The Inspector said Mrs Glancey's house was not so much overcrowded as formerly. What was required was more accomodation.—It was decided to allow the matter to stand over until next meeting.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The following report was read:—

GENTLEMEN,—In company with your Inspector, I have viewed the several houses, the habitable condition of which has been questioned. In their present state they are all unfit for human tenements, yet, I would not advise their immediate closure, for what would come of these poor people on the occurrence of another storm such as that we have just experienced? Would they not, perforce, take shelter under their neighbours' roofs and thus cause more overcrowding? I repeat, overcrowding is a worse enemy, morally and physically, than filth and dilapidation, and, until measures are used to overcome this, not a house, in my opinion, ought to be closed, however bad it may be. The houses you have selected are certainly the worst in your district, and ought to be dealt with as soon as the weather will permit. There has been almost an entire absence of infectious diseases in your district during the quarter ended December 31st, consequently the death rate came down lower, almost, than I ever knew it.—The occurence of the storm, however, quickly doubled the mortality in carrying off the weak-chested, delicate children, and those stricken in years.—W. M. RENTON, Officer of Health.

Mr ANNANDALE moved, and Mr CARSS seconded, that the tenants of the houses in Cross Street and Durham Road, referred to in the report of the Medical Officer, have notice given them to remedy the nuisances, or an order would be applied for to close the houses.—Carried.

MR HEWITT'S PROPERTY.

Mr Hewitt waited upon the Board in reference to his property in Silver Street, Blackhill, which, it will be remembered, was ordered to be closed in consequence of being uninhabitable. Mr Hewitt now expressed his willingness to make the houses comfortable; in order to carry out the work, however, it would be necessary for the tenants to leave the houses, and he would instruct his agent, Mr Raw, to serve notices on the tenants.

Mr ANNANDALE asked if Mr Hewitt purposed currying out the plan approved of by the Board.

Mr Hewitt replied that it would not be practicable to do so, but he would repair the property to the satisfaction of the Inspector and Medical Officer of Health.

On the motion of Mr ANNANDALE, seconded by Mr WILSON, it was decided that Mr Hewitt's agent should meet the Sanitary Committee to see if any modification of the original plan could be allowed.

SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

The CHAIRMAN read the following report:—

GENTLEMEN,—I have surveyed the whole of your roads and find them in a very bad condition, I suppose on account of the weather and for want of material. We have had part snow cutting during the month. Since the breaking up of the snow storm we have applied a quantity of limestone where it was most required. The footpaths have not all been covered with ashes, on account of the ice being upon them, but the work will be nearly finished this week. You will require, at least, 400 tons of limestone for the Durham, Cutlers' Hall, Shotley Grove, and Slonks Roads. The other roads might do with the material we have on hand. The ditches will require a good deal of attention, and the glentors require to be put in properly. I have had a notice to divert a drain in Derwent Street, running through a building site belonging to Mr John Robinson, Blackhill. I would like the instructions of the Board concerning it. The Consett Iron Company are going but slowly with the forming of the streets, kerbing and channelling. I have had several complaints about No. 3, Cross Street; it is partly cut out and left in a very bad and dangerous state. The Rev Mr Smith's portion is progressing. I have let the flagging in Derwent Street, in front of Mr Wm. Moor's property, and it will be finished during the month. It was suggested, on Monday, by the Highway Committee, to form Silver Street, and a limestone crossing on the footpath, also a crossing at the Railway Company's stables. Mr C. Watson has not got the crossing put in at Blackfine, but he has ordered the stone for it. Buckham Street was also suggested to be formed, and the back of Buckham Street and the back of Murray Street requires the Board's attention. There are several posts on the footpath at the end of Buckham and Armstrong Streets which ought to be removed. The end of Tin Mill Street, joining Derwent Street, requires to be made; it is in a bad condition. Mr McAdams, Shotley Bridge, has connected his drain with the sewer; also the drain at the Co-operative slaughter-house has been finished.—Your obedient servant, JOHN HESLOP, Surveyor.

A letter was read from Mr John Robinson, Railway Terrace, Blackhill, drawing the attention of the Board to the main sewer, which runs through a piece of ground that he intends building upon, and asking them to divert the drain.

On the motion of Mr WILSON, seconded by Mr CARSS, it was decided to divert the drain.

On the motion of Mr WHEATLEY, seconded by Mr WILSON, it was decided that a plan should be prepared and notices given for the formation of Buckham Street and Back Murray Street. The other portion of the Surveyor's report was adopted.

FLAGGING.

A letter was read from Mr Wardhaugh, one of the trustees of the Primitive Methodist Chapel, at Shotley Bridge, drawing the attention of the Board to the bad state of the flagging near the Chapel.—The Surveyor was instructed to attend to the matter.

PRIVATE IMPROVEMENT EXPENSE.

The Highway Committee reported that the private improvement expenses were not all paid and they suggested that payment should be enforced.—The Clerk was instructed to summon the parties.

GAS LAMPS.

The question of lighting Dixon and other streets with gas was referred to the Lighting Committee.

CEMETERY ROAD.

On the motion of Mr WILSON, seconded by Mr CARSS, it was decided to serve a notice on the Consett Iron Company to make Cemetery Road, which was reported to be in a deplorable state.

THE BENFIELDSIDE LOCAL BOARD AND THE SUPPLY OF GAS.

At the ordinary meeting of the Benfieldside Local Board, on Wednesday evening, the Highway Committee reported that the lamps had been very unsatisfactory, many of them not having been lighted for weeks. All the meter lamps, however, burnt well, which would tell very much against the Board. The service pipes of the meter lamps were, the Committee affirmed, much larger than the others.

The Clerk (Mr. Booth) said during the late stormy weather, in going from Blackhill to Shotley Bridge, he found as many lamps unlit as lit. On one occasion he found the whole of the lamps unlit between Highgate and the Briary, a distance of half-a-mile. He really thought the Surveyor should look after the person who had charge of the lamps.

The Surveyor (Mr. Heslop) said the lamplighter was not to blame in the matter. He (the Survoyor) had gone round with the lamplighter, and found that a number of the lamps would not burn. The meter lamps, however, burnt beautifully.

The Clerk said if it was true that the meter lamps had a larger service pipe than the others it was very unfair. He had no doubt that if the matter were properly investigated they would get twice as much gas for the money they at present paid the Gas Company.

Mr. Carss said the lamplighter had made a statement relative to the service pipes attached to some of the lamps. Four lamps in Mill Lane would not light from the 28th of November to January 12th, and many others were in bad condition, but during that time the whole of the meter lamps were in good order. On New-year's Day the lamps were lit as usual, but on going to put them out at night, the lamplighter found the lights extinguished, except the meter lamps. On the 2nd of January none but the meter lamps were burning.

The Clerk observed that the matter should be investigated without delay. He might say he had occular proof that the meter lamps burnt much better than the others, the meter lamp in front of his house burning much superior to its neighbours.

Mr. James Annandale said the Gas Manager had been spoken to about the lamps, but he refused to do anything simply because he had not received formal notice.

On the motion of Mr. Carss, seconded by Mr. Wheatley, the Surveyor was instructed to examine every lamp in the district, and also to examine the service pipes attached to the meter lamps, to see if they were of the same size as the others.

SAVAGE ASSAULT AT BLACKHILL.

On Thursday, at the Lanchester Petty Sessions, before A. H. Talmadge, Esq., E. T. Smith, Esq., H. Smith, Esq., and A. Town, Esq., John Dagnan, underhand puddler, on remand, was charged with cutting and wounding Joseph Lambton, at Blackhill. Mr. Wallace, solicitor, of Newcastle, defended.

Prosecutor stated that on Thursday, the 14th inst., about eight o'clock at night, he went into Mrs. Christopher's public-house. After sitting for some time a dispute arose as to the ownership of a quart of ale. A man named Norton was on the point of taking up the jug when the prisoner prevented him. Prosecutor then went forward, when prisoner struck him on the face with a pot. He afterwards received a blow between the eyes, but could not say what it was the prisoner struck him with.—In answer to the bench, prosecutor said he had had no previous quarrel with Dagnan.—Cross-examined by Mr. Wallace, prosecutor said there had previously been a scuffle for the pot. The company had become mixed up, and they were all drinking out of one pot.

John Norton said he was in Mrs. Christopher's public-house on the night in question. The prosecutor, prisoner, and the other men were all drinking from the same pot. Witness was in the act of taking up the pot to get a drink when Dagnan took the pot away and said that it was his (prisoner's) beer. Witness sat down, leaving Dagnan standing on the floor with the pot and a "tot" glass in his hand. Lambton then went towards the prisoner, who struck him on the face with the pot, breaking the latter. Lambton then staggered around the room, and was in the act of going towards Dagnan, on which he threw a glass at prosecutor, which hit him on the bridge of the nose, inflicting a severe wound.

Dr. Nattrass, of Blackhill, said he examined the prosecutor, and found a wound extending obliquely across his nose. The bone of the nose was broken, and the wound had burst into both nostrils.

Mr. Wallace, for the defence, asked the magistrates to deal leniently with the prisoner, who was the only support of an aged father and mother.

Mr. Talmadge, addressing the prisoner, said the magistrates had found him guilty of an aggravated assault. At first they had inteded to send him either to gaol or for trial, but on account of the representation made by Mr. Wallace, they had determined not to do so. He would have to pay a fine of £4 10s. and costs, in all £9 5s. 9d., in default of which he would be imprisoned for four months with hard labour.

Defendant being unable to pay the money, he was locked up.

TANFIELD READING-ROOM AND LIBRARY.—On Saturday evening last, a concert in connection with the above institute was held in the Infant School-room, Tanfield, which was crowded in every part by an attentive audience. The chair was taken by the Rev. J. Mathwin, vicar of Tanfield. The following programme was very efficiently gone through:—

PART I.

Song—"When the moonlight falls on the water."..Mr. R. Curry
Song—"Nobody's child," ....Mr. T. Watson
Song—"Nellie Ray," ....S. Smith
Duet—"The Gipsy Countess,"..Miss Davison and Mr H. Bates
Song—"The Pilot," ....Mr. E. Saunders
Reading—"Joe and the Geologist,"......Mr. P. Young
Song—"Ikey Green," ....Mr. B. Orton
Song—"Down in the cornfield,"......Mr. R. Harrison
Song—"Bell Brandon," ....Mr. H. Bates
Recitation—"The soldier of the legion,"..Mr P. Young

PART II.

Song—"Sawdust Jack," ....Mr. R. Curry
Song—"Little Nell," ....Mr. R. Harrison
Reading—"The auld Dominie,"......Mr. E. Saunders
Song—"Flora Bell," ....Miss S Smith
Duet—"What are the wild waves saying?" ....Misses Oswald and Smith
Song—"The swell of Pall Mall," ....Mr. B. Orton
Song—"The girl what I calls mine," ....Mr. H. Bates
Reading—"Joe and the Geologist," ....Mr. P. Young
Song—"Mother kissed me in my dream," ......Mr. E. Saunders
Stump Oration ....Mr. T. Watson

In the first part the singing of Miss Davison and Mr. Bates in the "Gipsy Countess," was very much applauded, as was also the singing of Mr. B. Orton, who has a really good voice. The reading "Joe and the geologist," in the Cumberland dialect, was also very successfully done by Mr. Young. The splendid duet "What are the wild waves saying?" was performed with much precision by Misses Oswald and Smith, both of whom displayed much musical talent, and received a due meed of applause. Mr Padfield, of Harelaw, ably presided at the harmonium. The National Anthem was sung at the close by the whole of the performers, after which the audience dispersed, having enjoyed a really pleasant entertainment.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

CONSETT—At 48, Puddlers' Row, on the 18th inst., Mrs Arnot, of a son.

At Front Street, on the 18th inst., Mrs. Murray, of a son.

At Sherburn Terrace, on the 19th inst., Mrs. Smith, of a daughter.

At Boyd Street, on the 22nd inst., Mrs. Robson, of a son.

LINTZ COLLIERY—On the 7th inst., the wife of Mr. W. Braidford, overman, of a daughter.

STANLEY—On the 4th inst., the wife of Mr. John Wm. Walker, of a son.

On the 13th inst., the wife of Mr. Joseph Young, butcher, of a son.

KIP HILL—On the 7th inst., the wife of Mr. J. Adamson, of a son.

SHIPLEY'S HOUSE—On the 16th inst., the wife of Mr. Michael Noble, of a son.

BURNOPFIELD—At Blackhill, near Burnopfield, on the 5th inst., the wife of Mr. Michael Gowland, of a son.

HOBSON COLLIERY—On the 7th inst., the wife of Mr. A. G. Mason, overman, of a son.

BUTTERKNOWLE—At Butterknowle, near Cockfield, on the 20th inst., the wife of Mr. John Joseph Pescod, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

WOLSINGHAM—At the Wesleyan Chapel, on the 16th, by the Rev. W. D. Johnson, Mr. Edwin Coldbeck, to Miss Isabella Ann Garrett, both of Tow Law.

DEATHS.

CONSETT—On the 20th inst., aged 10 days, Martin Stokoe.

LEADGATE—On the 19th inst., aged 65 years, Jane, widow of Matthew Glendenning, of Allendale.

GREENCROFT PARK—On the 15th inst., Sophy, wife of John Clavering, Esq., J.P.

WOLSINGHAM—On the 9th inst., aged 80 years, Mr. J. Nicholson, parish clerk. The above was parish clerk for the parish of Wolsingham for forty-seven years, and a singer in the church for seventy years.

TANFIELD LEA COLLIERY—On the 14th inst., aged 23 years, John, son of Joseph and Jane Robinson, late of Lemington.

On the 15th inst., aged 71 years, John Maws.

STANLEY—On the 13th inst., aged 22 years, Leah, wife of Mr. James Oliver.

WHITE-LE-HEAD—On the 17th inst., aged 71 years, Mr. John Greemes.

QUAKING HOUSE FARM—On the 17th inst., aged 24 years, Jane, wife of Mr. William Watchman.

HEXHAM—At Burswell House, aged 81 years, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Errington Ridley, greatly esteemed.

GUISBRO'—At Fancy Cottage, near Guisbro' (the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. John Tate) on the 15th inst., aged 83 years, Mr. William Lowrie, late of Consett.

On board the Royal Mail s.s. Nubia, on his way home from Australia, where he had gone for the benefit of his health, on the 21st of December, 1874, aged 36 years, the Rev. Robert Walker, Methodist New Connexion minister.

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